Appendix E

BMP SUPPORTING MATERIALS

BMP NO.	TOPIC	PAGE
4-1.a	Model storm water ordinance	E-129
4-1.a	Construction Site BMPs	E-152
4-2.a	Construction site plan review and inspection procedures	E-188
4-2.a & b	Guidance for Municipalities pertaining to Construction Sites	E-186
4-2.b	Construction site plan review and inspection procedures	E-188
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4-3.a & b	Guidance for Municipalities pertaining to Construction Sites	E-186
4-3.a & b	Construction site plan review and inspection procedures	E-188
4-3.a	Construction Site Inspection Reporting guidelines	E-195
4-3.b	Protocol for taking action against violators	E-125
4-4.a	Protocol for responding to reports of illegal discharges and illicit connections	E-33
4-4.b	Public Education and Outreach Program	E-1
4-4.b	Construction Site BMPs	E-152
5-1.a	Guidance document for municipalities pertaining to New Development and Redevelopment	E-203
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5-1.a	post-construction BMPs (for New Development and Redevelopment)	E-170
5-2.a	Mandatory Design Standards	E-164
5-2.a & b	Development plan review and inspection procedures	E-205
5-3.a	Post-construction site inspection guidelines	E-210
5-3.a	Post-construction BMPs (for New Development and Redevelopment)	E-170
5-3.b	Protocol for taking action against violators	E-125
5-4..a through 5-7.f	To be determined via Regional Joint Effort	
6-1.a	Appendix F – Training Materials	F-1
6-3.a & b	Storage and disposal of used motor oil and used oil filters	E-237
6-4.a	Managing lawn care and landscape activities	E-243
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Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

Public Education and Outreach Program
For
Fiscal Year 2006-2007

(BMP 1-1.a)

Background

Urban runoff is one of the leading causes of pollution across the nation. Understanding the importance of pollution prevention is critical to every community. Educating the general public and targeted audiences about the impacts of storm water and specific behaviors they can implement to protect water quality is the goal of this regional Public Education and Outreach Program (hereinafter referred to as simply the "Program").

This Program incorporates elements that small municipalities are required to address through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permit process under the federal Clean Water Act.

The Monterey Regional Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (MRSWPPP) was developed and implemented by **seven** entities including the County of Monterey, and the cities of Del Rey Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, and Seaside. Each of these entities has submitted a Notice of Intent to comply with the State of California's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. CAS000004 "Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems." Within the context of the Memorandum of Agreement that created the MRSWPPP, these agencies have formed a Management Committee to develop a unified program.

The Pebble Beach Company and the City of Carmel terminated their participation in this agreement in early 2005, in accordance with Section 6.03 of this agreement. The City of Carmel-by-the-Sea subsequently rejoined the MRSWPPP and is currently a full Participating Entity.
A Management Committee comprised of representatives from each of these eight entities administers the MRSWPPP, and the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) serves as their Program Manager. All of the entities are located next to or in close proximity to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS), the nation's largest marine Sanctuary, which encompasses over 5,300 square miles of ocean along the California Central Coast.

As noted under the heading "Coordinating Entities" in Section 3 of this MRSWMP, the Pebble Beach Company, the Pacific Grove Unified School District, the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, and the Carmel Unified School District are also participating with the MRSWMP entities in this MRSWMP Public Education and Outreach Program. Each of the school districts has prepared its own Storm Water Management Program, and is relying on this Public Education and Outreach Program to fulfill some of their BMPs and Measurable Goals for Minimum Control Measure No. 1.

Introduction

The Participating Entities under the MRSWPPP collectively support the Program, which is one of six major components of the Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Plan (MRSWMP). The Regional Permit Group began meeting in March of 2000 to study the feasibility of having a unified program and to develop the framework for this group. For a number of years the Management Committee has met once a month to develop the program and to select Best Management Practices (BMP's) to be included in the MRSWMP. Public Education and Outreach BMPs 1-1.a and 1-1.b are intended to educate the public about the causes of storm water pollution and the things they can do to reduce this pollution, such as "...reducing pollution from lawn and gardening activities, improper disposal of household hazardous wastes, illegal disposal activities, pet wastes, improper handling and disposal of trash, restaurant activities, and automotive activities."

The Measurable Goal for BMP 1-1.a consisted of developing this Program, with measurable goals, and implementing the Program by the end of Year 1 of the five year permit term. The Program is detailed in the following pages and addresses strategies for addressing the activities described in the BMP Intent for this BMP. The Measurable Goal for BMP 1-1.b states that the Program will be reviewed and revised during Years 2 through 5 of the permit term, based on public input and experience gained while conducting the Program.

The Program will deliver consistent storm water pollution prevention messages through a variety of strategies intended to build upon existing programs, implement new activities, and to reach a broad audience. These strategies may include such activities as: distributing brochures and educational materials such as posters and coloring books, school outreach with hands-on tools, restaurant outreach, safe pesticide alternatives outreach in garden/hardware stores, radio ads, bus ads, movie theatre preview slides, print ads, hands-on traveling storm drain exhibit, and public outreach events.

In order to build public awareness the Program Coordinator will provide continuity to the education program by using a variety of methods, including the use of existing educational brochures, posters, radio ads, bus and movie ads, and partnering with existing local, state, and federal entities, agencies, and organizations to implement the Program.

Over time it is anticipated that the Program will influence and change public behavior, and thereby help to reduce and prevent storm water pollution. It will take persistence, consistency, and a creative educational program approach to reach targeted sectors of the community over the five-year permit.

Several of the printed educational materials and components used in the Program were developed or adapted for the Model Urban Runoff Program (MURP) which was completed in July of 1998. MURP is a comprehensive how-to guide developed for local governments to address the issues of polluted runoff in the urban environment. The MURP provides options to help small municipalities develop their own urban runoff program for the Phase II process. The guide incorporates the essential elements of a strong urban runoff program with examples of ordinances, best management practices, illicit connections, new development and redevelopment, commercial and industrial facilities, reporting forms and an education and outreach program. The MURP was prepared by the City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, MBNMS, California Coastal Commission, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), Woodward-Clyde Consultants, and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board with money from a State 319 (h) grant. Many other local municipal agencies acted as peer reviewers throughout the development of the MURP through semi-annual meetings of the AMBAG Stormwater Task Force.

Since the completion of MURP in 1998, many of the Participating Entities have used some or all of the bilingual education pieces adapted for MURP. Educational materials serve as the foundation for this Program. Local entities have continued to build upon their storm water education programs and public involvement programs in partnership with the MBNMS. The foundation pieces of MURP have been used and built upon to give a regional and recognizable look to the Program. Other local entities that have used, or are currently using, MURP educational materials include the County of Santa Cruz and cities of Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara.

Educational Materials

The bilingual educational materials cover the following topics:

- BMP's for select commercial and construction industries, home maintenance and auto repair
- Car washing at commercial car washes
- Cigarette Butts as litter
- Composting
- Contact numbers for reporting illicit discharges or illicit connections listed on all brochures
- Distinction between municipal storm sewers and sanitary sewers
- Erosion control
- Household Hazardous Waste collection
- Integrated Pest management
- Land-Sea connection
- Pet and animal waste disposal
- Pollution prevention and safe alternatives
- Proper solid waste disposal (e.g., garbage, tires, appliances, etc.)
- Recycling used motor oil, antifreeze in addition to paper, glass, aluminum
- Restaurant Best Management Practices
- Sea Otter Mortality
- Storm drain connections to creeks, rivers, streams and the Sanctuary
- Vehicle maintenance
- Volunteering in local events and activities (water monitoring, beach clean-ups)
- Traffic Reduction, alternative transportation

Description of Educational Pieces

Award Winning "Dirty Word™" radio spots - These public service announcements (PSA's) focus on urban runoff in a creative way and target the general public. The ads won the Sacramento gold Addy Award in 2000 for best bilingual Public Service Announcements in Central California. The "Dirty Words™" that have already been recorded include: Storm Drains First Flush, Used Motor Oil, Cigarette Butts, Dog Doo and Street Suds. Funding for development of the radio ads was provided by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the County of Santa Cruz. Over the past **five** years, ongoing airtime in the Monterey region has been funded by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the County of Santa Cruz and the Cities of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Carmel and Pacific Grove. The ads target the general public, residents, and tourists (who happen to tune-in while visiting).

Storm Drain Poster – adapted from the city of Los Angeles. This depicts marine life with dolphins, otters and fish below the storm drain. This education piece effectively gets the message of "Make the Connection" between human activities on land and the direct effect on the marine environment. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the City of Monterey have continued to fund print runs over the past eight years. This is one of the most popular print pieces that targets businesses, schools, residents, and tourists.

Bus Ad / Movie Preview Slide - the beautiful storm drain poster has been adapted for bus ads and movie theatre preview slides. Both mediums target the general public, residents, tourists, students and are a cost-effective education venue.

Restaurant BMP Outreach Poster - used to educate restaurant employees about reducing storm drain pollution. Adapted from the City of Los Angeles. This is given to food service businesses to be posted in employee areas as an awareness tool. Targets restaurant employees & managers.

Restaurant Outreach video "Make The Connection" (7min) - used as outreach tool for restaurant staff on how to reduce urban runoff from mat washing, etc. and follows along with the five BMP's depicted on the restaurant poster. The video is seven minutes in each language, English and Spanish. Targets restaurant managers and employees.

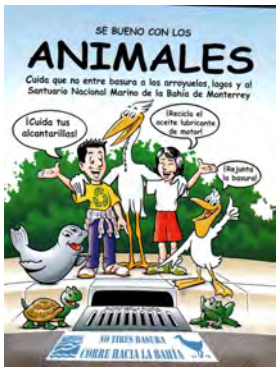
Restaurant Outreach Survey- accompanies the video presentation and asks questions of the kitchen staff after viewing the video. This provides a measurement of the effectiveness of this outreach tool. Targets restaurant employees in English and Spanish.

Automotive BMP Outreach Poster – adapted from the City of Los Angeles. Targets automotive employees about reducing storm drain pollution.

Storm Drains to Sanctuaries **–** bilingual 30 second Public Service Announcement depicts how pollution on land (from washing cars and changing motor oil) can lead straight to the sea. Target audience: grades K-3 and the tourist industry via hotels/motels to run on their cable station.

Monterey Bay Begins On Your Street Brochure – adapted from Humboldt County. This colorful fold out brochure is used as outreach for the general public, schools, businesses, and outreach events. It addresses urban runoff pollutants such as: pet waste disposal, pesticides, fertilizers, motor oil, paint, erosion, antifreeze, and car washing. It offers storm drain pollution prevention techniques and offers household hazardous waste information, the nationwide 1-800-CLEANUP number and website, city and county contact information, and MBNMS contact number. Targets: general public, residents, tourists and students.

"Be Kind To Animals" – adapted from the City of Watsonville for MBNMS and the City of Monterey. The coloring book focuses on storm drain pollution and how to prevent it. It is an excellent tool for distribution at schools and outreach events, and has the nationwide 1-800-CLEANUP number and website, which directs the public to the nearest household hazardous waste site. Targets school children.



School Outreach

1. School Outreach (Kindergarten through College). Research has shown that targeting children is an effective way to educate the community. Children are natural teachers and enthusiastic about the environment and making a difference in their community.

In the "trickle-up" method of education, children often educate busy parents, siblings and friends about issues that concern or excite them. These young people will grow up to be voters, professionals and parents. By instilling an understanding of the direct effects of their individual behaviors and the value of community involvement at an early age, they will take this with them throughout adulthood.

The unified school districts that fall within the permit boundaries include: Carmel, Monterey, Pacific Grove and designated Monterey County schools. The enrollment levels for grades K-12 is @16,885.

The school education program will reach grade levels Kindergarten-College throughout the jurisdictions represented by this program. The outreach will be divided into educational methodologies among the following:

Grades K-3 - Classroom Outreach (sea otter program) & Educational material distribution
Grades 4 -12 - Classroom Outreach (Watershed Model) & pre/post surveys
Grades 4 -College - Stenciling & Community Service projects
Teacher Training - Instruction on take-home educational activities for classroom use

1.1 Grades K-3. Distribute bilingual coloring books, posters and a bilingual video. In partnership with the nonprofit organization Friends of the Sea Otter (FSO) this will be accomplished. FSO targets younger grades with classroom presentations about the sea otter. The educational materials will enhance what young students can do to protect the otters with messages about urban runoff, sea otter mortality, recycling, and keeping litter out of storm drains. This will expose younger students to the storm drain pollution message before they reach fourth grade.

The measurable goal will be calculated by the number of students reached and educational materials distributed to @ 35 classrooms or a minimum of 750 students. Numbers will be tabulated in the annual report. In years 2-5 we plan to maintain these partnerships and grow them when possible. Collaborative grants may help aid the program.

1.2 Grades 4-12. This will be the most concentrated sector of the outreach program. Students begin learning the water cycle in fourth grade. Our hands-on program is in alliance with the California Science Standards which allows teachers to justify bringing the program into their class.

The Program Coordinator will make one to two visits per class for a total of 48 classrooms visits. which is 7.70% of the total education budget. With 48 class visits per year and an estimated 20 students per class, approximately 960 students will be educated in the first year of the Program. In partnership with MBNMS, which has committed to providing a part-time educator to assist they will be responsible for half of the above presentations or 24 class visits. MBNMS is donating education time to the Program with no additional cost to the group. With this partnership the Program will reach a total of approximately 960 students in the region each year in grades 4-12.

Presentations will be scheduled with individual teachers. School contacts will be supplied by MBNMS, MRWPCA's Community Education Coordinator, and the County of Monterey's list of schools. The Carmel Unified, Monterey Peninsula Unified, and Pacific Grove Unified School Districts have partnered with the regional group. This ensures that effort will not be duplicated in educating school children in our region. An additional benefit is that coordination efforts of finding classrooms and teachers willing to allow classroom visits will be lessened. The member School Districts will be able to provide contacts to help ensure a successful program.

The two classroom visits will be comprised of the following activities:
Classroom Visit 1: Students will be given a pre-evaluation survey with questions about basic storm water knowledge. The survey will ask questions about storm water and pollution prevention tips. Each student will be asked to fill out the survey and return it to the Program Coordinator. This will give us a baseline of the students' prior knowledge of urban runoff and how they think this effects the Sanctuary.

Following the survey, the students will be asked to identify the watershed closest to their school and asked where it leads. This will introduce the interactive hands-on Enviroscape model demonstration. The portable model represents a cityscape, which identifies pollution sources such as neighborhoods, construction, farming areas and agriculture fields. Students are invited to "pollute" the model using cocoa as motor oil, and various colors of powdered drink mixes to represent pesticides, soil erosion, fertilizers, trash, pet waste, and detergents from car washing. Students simulate a rain storm by using spray bottles and watch as the pollutants flow off the streets and hillsides into the principle water body labeled as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. This activity emphasizes the land and sea connection and visually teaches students and teachers how urban runoff flows to the Sanctuary.

Educational materials will be left with the teacher including a bilingual storm drain poster for the classroom, bilingual Monterey Bay Begins On Your Street, Salmonids of the Sanctuary poster, brochures for each student to take home, and activities for the classroom to participate in after the Program Coordinator leaves.

Classroom Visit 2: The second visit to the classroom is scheduled upon completing the first visit. The purpose of the second visit is to reinforce the learning experience from visit #1 and apply it to the outdoor world. Between the first and second visit, students are asked to explore their school grounds and map the storm drains. This prepares them for the storm drain stenciling activity. Stenciling reinforces a sense of community ownership among the students as well as emphasizing their understanding of urban runoff. Several teachers have enthusiastically reported that their students have taken great pride in having stenciled the storm drains on their school grounds.

While stenciling students picked up trash reinforcing how one person can make a difference to help keep the ocean clean. Actions that help marine life such as not releasing balloons and cutting up six-pack rings are discussed with the students. If storm drains are within walking distance of the school and safely accessible, stenciling outside the school grounds is done. During the activity, students become teachers as their peers ask what they were doing. Their response allows the program educator to gauge their comprehension of the activity. This often leads to further student discussion about the issue.

If stenciling is cancelled due to rain, the alternative program is done in partnership with Save The Whales, a nonprofit organization which has a mini-museum of marine mammal bones, baleen, otter pelts and artifacts. The hands-on presentation Whales On Wheels (WOW) ™ is brought to the classroom and focuses on the marine mammals that live in the Sanctuary. This reinforces the land-sea connection, preventing storm drain pollution and conservation messages that students can embrace.

The classroom teacher is given additional materials to further student interest supplied by Save The Whales. Information includes a Balloon Alert flyer and a 10 Ways You Can Help the Marine Life Every day flyer. Suggestions for further activity include: adopting their school playground and routinely picking up trash and tabulating what they pick up, starting a school recycling program, participating in community storm drain stenciling, or taking part in the National Coastal Clean Up Day.

The classroom teacher and students will be asked to adopt their school playground and routinely pick up trash and tabulate what they pick up. To further their involvement they will be invited to start or support a recycling program at their school, participate in storm drain stenciling, and take part in National Coastal Cleanup Day. Classrooms that consistently strive to make a difference in their school or neighborhood will be recognized by the Program through certificates and local press releases.

Following the stenciling activity students will be given a post-evaluation survey (the same survey as the pre-evaluation survey). This will measure the effectiveness of the two classroom visits. Information will be left with the teacher for follow up activities, along with information of safer alternative pesticides from the Our Water Our World Program for the home and garden which students can bring home to their parents.

The measurable goal is calculated by tabulating student responses to the questions on the pre-and post-visit student surveys. Approximately 1,000 students per year will be reached in grades 4-8 and 5,000 students during the five-year permit. Student **s**urvey responses will be analyzed for the annual report.

The total outreach of grades K-8 per year is 1,710 students per year or 10% of the total student enrollment in grades K-12. Over five years we will reach 50% of the student population with direct hands-on presentations.

MBNMS, Save The Whales, and Friends of the Sea Otter will partner in the education outreach to classrooms. The Program Coordinator will coordinate with partners, supply educational materials and keep track of distribution. Students will take brochures home and share it with family, friends, and siblings. This expands the outreach to further the community education effort.

1.3 Grades 4-College. Community stenciling offered for this age group. High school and college students are required to complete community service hours in order to graduate. Educational materials will be offered to the upper grade levels as well as a list of community resources available to students and teachers.

The Community Service advisor will be contacted in three of the eight existing high schools and universities to begin the program. In years two- five an additional three campuses will be contacted per year to participate. The rotation will begin again once all eight campuses have participated. College campus organizations such as Surf Riders or Return of the Natives will be informed to garner student interest. Over five-years all of the institutes will have been contacted at least once for participation.

The program educator will lead students in stenciling storm drain inlets with the message "No dumping flows to Bay." Stenciled drains will be marked off on a map in order for us to track inlets. This activity allows the program educator quality time with the students to discuss activities that contribute to storm drain pollution. Students will be given brochures and printed matter to bring home.

In an effort to integrate environmental science with communication and biology, educators and their students will be made aware of the media facility called Access Monterey Peninsula (AMP). Students will have the opportunity to create a short piece on stormwater that could be aired on the local cable channel. This could be part of a student project for graduation.

The measurable goal will be tabulated by the number of volunteer hours contributed by the total participants, number of storm drains stenciled and location of activity. In the first year of the five-year plan we plan to have a 100 volunteer hours. During the five-year permit we plan to reach more than 50% of the student population.

1.4 Teacher Training. The Unified School Districts of Carmel, Monterey, and Pacific Grove in partnership on the education plan will be contacted in year one of the permit to discuss teacher training programs on storm water pollution. The measurable goal will be the number of teacher trainings given per year in years 2-5.

Sea Otter Mortality Education

The sea otter mortality in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is of great concern. Autopsies on some otters have found the presence of toxoplasmosis which is believed to be found in cat feces from feral cats as well as pets. It is believed that flushable cat litter may be a culprit as the toxoplasmosis cysts are small enough to pass through the sewage treatment plant filters ending up in the ocean. Otters feed largely on filter feeding animals which may have the ingested the cysts. While not conclusive, this may be a factor in otter deaths.

The educational program as well as the participating partners: Friends of the Sea Otter, Save The Whales and the MBNMS' school outreach and Team Ocean program educate the public and students about this specific issue. In addition, educators highlight urban runoff pollutants such as oil which can harm or kill otters.

The bilingual educational brochure Monterey Bay Begins On Your Street addresses pet waste. In the next reprint of the brochure not flushing cat litter will be added as a preventative measure. The website expected to be up and running by the end of Year 1 will include sea otter mortality information and provide links to other sources.

Municipal & Construction Outreach

In an effort to pool the education section together in one local we have outlined the outreach methodologies below and referred to their location in the document.

Train/Educate Municipal Employees. BMP 3-3a (Table 4-1, page 14)

Using the training materials contained in Appendix F, train inspection personnel and other municipal staff by Year 2 of the permit. This will allow for sufficient personnel trained and prepared to conduct inspections.

BMP 3-4.b (Table 4-1, page 17)
Train 100% of appropriate staff on the adopted ordinance for illicit discharge and illegal disposal and associated penalties for violations by Year 2. All new employees will be trained every year after that.

BMP 4-2.a (Table 4-1, page 20)
Train 100% of plan review staff on the site plan review and inspection procedures contained in Appendix E for construction sites by Year 2 and all new staff annually.

BMP 4-3.a (Table 4-1, page 22)
Train 100% of inspection staff on the construction site inspection and enforcement procedures for construction sites by Year 2 and all new staff annually. All staff will have periodic refresher training.

BMP 5-2.a (Table 4-1, page 26)
Train 100% of plan review staff on post-construction plan review procedures by Year 2 and all new staff annually.

BMP 6-1.a (Table 4-1, page 28)
Train 100% of appropriate municipal employees (street sweeping operators, street maintenance crews, park maintenance crews and construction crews) about the impacts of stormwater pollution from municipal operations and how to implement selected BMPs by Year 2 and all new staff annually.

BMP 6-3.a (Table 4-1, page 29)
Train 100% of the vehicle maintenance staff on the procedures for proper disposal of used motor oil and filters by Year 2 and all new staff annually.

BMP 6-7.g (Table 4-1, page 33)
Train 100% of municipal employees repairing municipal vehicles on proper pollution prevention techniques by Year 2 and all new staff annually. (See BMP 6-1a)

BMP 6-8.a (Table 4-1, page 33)
Train municipal employees in proper vehicle washing procedures. (See BMP 6-1.a)

Educate Contractors (Under MM 4). Educate Contractors twice per year through forums such as the Builders Exchange, AGC and/or APWA regarding State and Federal water quality laws, requirement of local permits and ordinances, BMP maintenance, proper solid waste disposal and/or equipment maintenance and repairs.

Selected BMP Brochures

This outreach task comprises 1.19% of the total education budget. The Program Coordinator will work with the City of Monterey to adapt the following BMP's for the MRSWMP. The new logo will be placed on the brochures before printing.

BMPs for Commercial Industries:
- Automotive Maintenance & Car Care
- Food Service Industry

BMPs for Construction Industry:
- Earth-Moving Activities
- Fresh Concrete & Mortar Application
- General Construction & Site Supervision
- Heavy Equipment Operation
- Painting & Application of Solvents & Adhesives
- Roadwork & Paving

BMPs for Gardeners, Homeowners, and Landscapers:
- Car Care for Do-It-Yourselfers
- Home Maintenance Tips
- Home Repair & Remodeling
- Landscaping & Gardening
- Pest Control Tips

The BMP's will be available for distribution through individual City department offices**,** targeted mailings via city newsletters, and Monterey County offices. Mailings to targeted businesses will be done over five years. The effectiveness will be measured by counting the number of BMP brochures distributed. These numbers will be reported in the annual report.

Residential Outreach

The city of Monterey and Pacific Grove send out newsletters to their residents. Specific BMP information targeting homeowners will be included in newsletter mailings. Monterey mails newsletters to all residents three times per year. Pacific Grove sends their newsletters two times per year.

Additionally, the permit group will try to coordinate with the local trash collector, water and sewer agency to incorporate stormwater messages into mailing inserts to reach residents in other cities and the county not listed above. The effectiveness will be measured by counting the number of residents reached via mailings. These numbers will be reported in the annual report.

Household Hazardous Waste Services in Monterey County

In an effort to pool the education section together in one local we have outlined the household hazardous waste programs by other agencies listed below and found in Minimum Measure 6 of this document.

All of the member entities have existing programs provided by other agencies and private companies that educate and provide services for used motor oil and used oil filters. Each community is provided with curbside oil recycling services for residences. All auto part stores provide containers for used motor oil and filter bags. The local waste companies, Waste Management, Inc. and Monterey Disposal provide education information in their newsletters quarterly regarding the topic. In addition the Monterey Regional Waste Management District provides information by mail and at most events in the community including the local fairs (2) and major festivals. Public education audiences include schools, HOAs, businesses, and multi-family residences. Effectiveness for this effort can be tabulated by the collection numbers from year to year.

Below is a more complete listing of the services and publications.

Monterey Disposal	"Recycling Times"	Quarterly	Web Site www.montereydisposal.com	Public education meetings
Topics: Recycling; used motor oil and filters; resource conservation; hazardous waste; curbside services				
Waste Management	"Think Green"	Quarterly	Web Site www.wastemanagement.com Carmel Marina Corporation	Public Education meetings
Topics: Recycling; used motor oil and filters; hazardous waste; curbside services				
Monterey Regional Waste Management (serves all the MRSWMP entities)	"Small Planet"	Bi-monthly	Web Site www.mrwmd.com	Public Education meetings
Topics: Multiple brochures cover: oil, oil filters, proper disposal, household hazardous waste.				
School program: Reduction, reuse, recycling.				
Hazardous Waste: Residential customers can bring up to 15 gals. Or 125 lbs. Municipalities and Commercial generators are by appointment and have a nominal fee for services.				

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Our Water Our World "OWOW" Displays. The Our Water, Our World (OWOW) promotion was developed in 1997 by San Francisco bay area clean water agencies in response to pollution problems caused by two of the most commonly used residential pesticides, chlorpyrifos (Dursban) and diazinon.

Both stormwater runoff and wastewater treatment plant discharge contain levels of these two pesticides high enough to kill organisms at the base of the aquatic food web. In fact, 85 water bodies in California are listed by EPA as impaired due to diazinon. In the OWOW promotion, sponsoring agencies provide each participating store with fact sheets about managing common pests, along with an updated list of less toxic pest control products recommended for sale. The fact sheets describe less-toxic pest control methods that are acceptable alternatives to the program's two "target" pesticides.

Under a State Water Resources Control Board Section 319 grant funded in 2003, The Marin County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (MCSTOPPP) has taken the lead on implementing this program in Regional Board regions 1 through 3. This grant has made it possible to bring OWOW to 250 retail stores with the assistance of local coordinators. In our area, the Public Education coordinator is the main point of contact. The purpose is to educate and provide the public with less toxic integrated pest management alternatives (IPM). MCSTOPPP's goal is to have every county in California involved in OWOW to help reduce residential pesticide use in communities.

The OWOW display program comprises 1.79% of the total education budget and targets residents. The Program Coordinator will be responsible for the upkeep and restocking of OWOW flyers and point-of-purchase (POP) tags in stores, and will act as the area contact for store owners. Additional duties include: update the OWOW website staff with information on behalf of the Management Committee, and coordinate with Marin County on all aspects of program.

Participating counties include: Alameda, Humboldt, Monterey, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Solano, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Del Norte, Mendocino, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Trinity.

The OWOW website www.ourwaterourworld.org has regional information for the public to access including household hazardous waste drop off centers and contact numbers for the different counties.

Through grant funds Marin County will continue to supply the bilingual fact sheets, shelf talkers, training manuals, and in-store training through May 2006. Marin will also continue to seek grant funds to keep costs down for all of the California counties participating in the program.

Marin County invested grant funds and labor to recruit seven nurseries in the area covered by the MRSWMP. Stores include: Long's – Marina, Cypress Gardens- Monterey, Griggs Nursery – Pacific Grove, Griggs Nursery- Carmel Valley, Valley Hills Nursery- Carmel Valley, Ace Hardware – Castroville, Orchard Supply Hardware(OSH) – Sand City.

Each store has had a staff training in order to educate staff about alternative pesticide products. Annie Joseph is a qualified consultant who previously worked for pesticide chemical companies. She is contracted by Marin County to provide staff trainings and training manuals, and place literature racks and POP information in each store in cooperation with store managements and staff.

Every garden store has POP shelf tags that direct the public to safer alternative products. In this way staff can help direct public to the marked POP alternatives and direct them to the information available in the literature stands.

Literature racks with 14 colorful bilingual flyers are displayed in the garden and fertilizer areas of each nursery. The racks include the following flyers: Ants, Aphids, Yellow Jackets, Mosquitoes, Snails & Slugs, Healthy Lawns, Weeds, Wonderful Roses, Healthy Gardens, Use & Disposal of Pesticides, Preventing Pest Problems, Roaches, Spiders, and Fleas. The flyers have the MRSWMP participating entities listed with a contact phone number.

In November 2003, the *San Francisco Bay Area Pesticide Retail Store Survey* was completed. (http://www.ourwaterourworld.org/pub/ow/2003_Shelf_Survey.pdf) Funded by US EPA Region IX, and peer reviewed by the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation the study points to some very interesting facts. Bay Area direct phone surveys found that more than half of residential pesticide sales are from two chain stores- Home Depot and Orchard Supply Hardware. The study also found that Orchard Supply Hardware carries the widest variety of pesticide products with over 150. The benefits of implementing this program in these stores is actually two-fold: 1) a large number of consumers are reached by displays placed in these stores, and 2) stores that allow OWOW displays to be placed in their stores typically stock a much larger number of less toxic alternative products.

Over the past ten years, the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association and the California Stormwater Quality Association (formerly the California Storm Water Quality Task Force) have been very active both at the state and federal level on behalf of local agencies statewide, in issues related to organophosphate pesticides. While local government and others must deal with the effects of these pesticides on listed water bodies through TMDL's, they have no direct authority to regulate pesticides or their use. Education is the only effective way to change people's behavior related to the use of pesticides, and this proven program is the best way to get the word out. One measure of the effectiveness of both this program and concentrated work by many Bay Area organizations with lawmakers at EPA headquarters in Washington, D.C. is the fact that diazinon and chlorpyrifos are both currently being phased out of production and sales for residential uses. This program will continue to evolve as new and different pest control products are introduced.

The measurable goals for this activity will be to keep track of the numbers and topics of flyers distributed in each store and totals will be tabulated for the annual report. It is unclear at this time if the group will be able to obtain sales information from the participating stores. If that information is available to the group, it will be used to help measure the overall effectiveness of the program.

Our Water Our World "OWOW" Outreach Events. The Program Coordinator will participate in a minimum of two "tabling" events at selected garden stores. This outreach method comprises 0.96% of the total education budget. Duties include: distributing press releases to garner attention for OWOW events, interacting with the public at events, and distributing information and magnets with the OWOW website.

Events will be scheduled in cooperation with store management in order to maximize the outreach effort. One example of a successful effort is OSH in Sand City which has "no sales tax" weekends two to three times per year in order to boost sales. We plan to schedule outreach tabling events to coincide with these weekends. The one-on-one interaction with the public at these events has proven to be very successful in measuring immediate results. A recent tabling event showed that one on one interaction on this topic was very effective. As many as 60 people at the event made a decision to buy a less toxic alternative than the one they had planned to purchase.

OSH serves many of the communities within the area covered by the MRSWMP and has a large amount of foot traffic. In addition to speaking with the public, colorful magnets with the OWOW website will be distributed to the public.

Measurable goals will include tabulating the number of people who purchase an alternative product, the name of the products purchased, comments on the program, and the number of magnets distributed. These numbers will be tabulated for the annual report.

Restaurant Outreach/Green Business Program

Restaurant Training. The Program Coordinator will partner with MBNMS to fulfill this program aspect. This targeted outreach method comprises 0.84% of the total education budget. The Program Coordinator will accompany the Resource Issue Education Specialist on a minimum of four to five restaurant staff trainings. Following these initial staff trainings, the Resource Issue Education Specialist will continue the outreach in order to reach seventy-five restaurants in the first year. This outreach will target restaurants located within the area covered by the MRSWMP which are closest to watersheds and the Sanctuary.

To accompany the bilingual restaurant BMP poster adapted from the City of Los Angeles, a bilingual video was produced by the City of Monterey to address the same BMP's on the poster. It targets BMP's such as proper mat washing techniques, cleaning up spills and targets kitchen staff. Within the area covered by the MRSWMP many kitchen staff are Hispanic and speak little or no English.

The restaurant video was made in response to a survey taken of over 100 restaurant managers in the City of Monterey. The survey asked what tool would help them train their revolving staff about proper procedures to reduce urban runoff pollution. Many of the managers suggested a bilingual video that would address proper techniques that they could use for staff training.

Outreach is accomplished by making an appointment with the manager to bring the video to a meeting of the kitchen staff. The bilingual video is approximately seven minutes long in each language. The video depicts five proper BMP techniques to reduce urban runoff. Following the video a bilingual survey is given to each staff member. Upon completion the surveys are returned to the Program Coordinator. A laminated bilingual poster for the kitchen and bilingual brochures "Monterey Begins On Your Street" are left with the manager to distribute. Distribution and viewing of the restaurant video by kitchen staff is one step toward becoming involved the Green Business Program certification program which is discussed in more detail below.

Green Business Program. The Monterey Bay Area Green Business Program is modeled after Palo Alto's successful program. It has begun in Santa Cruz County and is in the start-up phase in Monterey County. Through print ads and media attention the program recognizes businesses that practice green methodologies such as: water and energy conservation, waste reduction, storm water pollution prevention techniques, and recycling. **The program will utilize the restaurant video to garner interest from restaurant business owners interested in being recognized as a Green Business.**

For the past four years a group of agency representatives from various local and state government agencies in Monterey and Santa Cruz County have worked together on the

Green Business Program. On Earth Day, April 24, 2004, the County of Monterey certified its first automotive businesses into the program. This program mirrors other existing Clean Business Programs across the state and is assisted by staff of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. The Monterey Bay Area Green Business Program is a successful partnership of environmental agencies and utilities that assists, recognizes and promotes businesses and government agencies that volunteer to operate in a more environmentally responsible way. To be certified "green," participants must be in compliance with all regulations and meet program standards for conserving resources, preventing pollution and minimizing waste. Motivated businesses and agencies are offered an easy-to-use framework for improving environmental performance. The County of Monterey is the lead agency working with the City of Monterey providing staff assistance during the certification process. The Green Business Program is a purely voluntary program for businesses, providing the benefit of advertising and use of the Green Business program logo for those who are certified. Currently the program covers automotive repair and food service facilities in Santa Cruz County. Monterey County is starting with the food service industry as this business dominates most the cities in the permit group.

Measurable goals include tabulating the number of restaurant staff reached through bilingual surveys and the number of posters, videos, and brochures distributed. In the first year under the Restaurant Outreach/Green Business program a total of 75 restaurants will be visited and targeted educational materials distributed. A second visit will be offered in order to show the video to restaurant staff and have surveys completed by employees. At the end of each year the program will be evaluated and changes made if needed. The restaurant video is being used outside the area covered by the MRSWMP by the cities of Watsonville and Santa Barbara**.** Outreach will continue in years 2-5. Other methodologies will be researched and adapted as needed to reach restaurant staff.

Media Outreach

In order to reach residents in our permit area several methods of media outreach have been adapted. This approach ensures reaching every resident at least once and most likely several times. A conservative estimate would be 50-75% of the population in the permit area are exposed to the educational messages.

Bilingual Radio Ads. The Program Coordinator will book the award winning bilingual "Dirty Word™" radio ads on selected radio stations. This outreach method will comprise 32.63% of the total education budget. Duties include: booking radio ads with each station, creating station promotions, literature distribution, and obtaining statistics on the number of people reached through each station.

Radio reaches the most people and *targeted audiences.* In the permit region**,** it is one of the most cost effective mass media for the number of residents reached. Radio ads also educate tourists who happen to tune in to local radio stations. Stations are selected based on their audience reach to diverse age groups, gender, and targeted audiences.

Listed below are the top local radio stations with demographics. The ads will be rotated among the various stations over the next few years. When possible we will partner with other agencies or counties who share airwaves in order to maximize outreach and play more ads for longer durations on more stations.

KDON – top station targets the 18-49 age bracket and has the largest signal on the Central Coast. This station is very also popular among younger listeners, age 12 and up. Targets an audience who may change their own oil.

KPIG - one of the top stations in Santa Cruz and Monterey County reaching adults ages 25-54. Targets a broad audience. Station receives 400,000 hits per month on their website.

KWAV - popular station among women ages 25-54. Most popular station in the workplace including banks and businesses.

KHIP - classic rock station which is popular among men ages18-54. This station is listened to largely at construction sites, gyms and auto stores.

KLOK - the largest Hispanic station in Tri County area. Popular station in the farm working community. Twice a month KLOK goes to the fields and packing houses to cater lunches and drinks to an average of 75-120 workers. During these visits, they distribute the bilingual Monterey Bay Begins On Your Street brochures.

KTOM - country western station targets 25-54 year old males and females.

KSES - second largest Hispanic station in the Tri County area. Sister station to KLOK.

KCDU - "The Beach" targets women age 20-30. Up beat music of the '80s, and '90s.

KOCEAN - oldies, rock and blue classics. Targets an older audience.

KBACH - classical station targets an older audience, educated and more affluent.

Below is a chart of the number of cume persons listening on various radio stations. *Cume persons* is the total number of different persons who tune to a radio station during the course of a daypart (Monday – Sunday 6am – 12pm) for at least five minutes. Information supplied by Arbitron reports from each station.

August 2004 – October 2004 Radio Outreach to Audience age 18+

Station / Rank	**# Spots**	**# Weeks / Reach per week**	
KDON-102.5FM	77	8	71,400
KPIG-107.5 FM	120	7	50,300
KWAV-96.9FM	128	7	50,200
KLOK-99.5FM	70	8	40,200
KTOM-92.7FM	63	7	33,800
KSES-107.1FM	70	8	31,600
KCDU-101.7FM	160	7	42,100
Total:	**688**	**7-8**	**319,600**

Total: @ 319,000 impressions to listeners over a two month period

The bilingual "Dirty Words™" radio ad campaign focuses on storm drain pollution.
Dirty Words has aired sporadically over the past four years with small funding sources, but never over a long time period due to lack of funds. In order to stretch out the run time of radio ads, they will be spread out over a few months and not run all at once over a two month period.

In April of 2000, the Dirty Words™ radio ad campaign was honored with the Golden Addy Award in both English and Spanish for the best radio campaign in Central California. Original music and outstanding voiceover commands the 60 second radio spots. The ads were written by Maris Sidenstecker with funding and creative input from MBNMS, the County of Santa Cruz, and the cities of Monterey and Watsonville. The radio campaign with ads in both English and Spanish began airing in 2000 throughout the Monterey Bay region on all the major English and Spanish language stations. The thrust of "Dirty Words™" is to educate the general public about storm drains and their connection to rivers, creeks, streams and ultimately the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The focus of the spots is to correlate water pollution with urban runoff, and the preventive measures one can do. Motor oil recycling locations or the1-800-CLEANUP number are given at the end of the ads.

The six Dirty Words™ produced and aired on local radio stations include Storm Drains, First Flush, Motor Oil, Cigarette Butts, Dog Doo and Street Suds. The ads will be staggered to reflect seasonal events and stretch out air time. “First flush” will be played in anticipation of upcoming storms to educate the public about the first big rain of the season (typically September – October). Cigarette butts will be played in September for National Coastal Cleanup Day, which takes place the 3rd Saturday of every September. One of the leading sources of beach litter is cigarette butts, which are collected by volunteers during Coastal Clean Up day. Street suds will air in spring and summer when people will be washing their cars in driveways.

Radio stations enjoy this campaign and have come up with creative venues in the past to reach the general public. One successful example is radio DJ’s requesting the dirtiest car be brought to a radio station event to receive a free car wash coupon. Stations are also willing to distribute bilingual brochures and literature at their outreach events and thus help promote the outreach effort.

The Dirty Words™ campaign has been adapted by the following counties: Humboldt, San Mateo and Santa Clara. Humboldt has a tailored DirtyWord™ spot about mercury pollution. San Mateo County adapted the radio ads into TV Public Service Announcements using the same voiceover as the radio spots. Santa Clara is running the same TV ads in their county.

Measurable goals will calculate the numbers of listeners reached based on Arbitron reports. Arbitron is an independent company that conducts surveys four times a year among local residents. Their survey depicts a cross section of the community radio listeners. The data is then sold to the radio stations. Arbitron is the equivalent of the Nielson ratings for television.

Additionally, the annual report in years 1-5 will include the number of ads run, literature distribution, and radio ad promotions to further extend the attention for this outreach venue.

Bilingual Bus Ads / Print Ads. The Program Coordinator will book bus ads that serve Monterey County. This comprises 9.50% of the total education budget. This is a cost-effective method for reaching the general public, residents, tourists and students.

Ten buses will display “queen size” ads of the adapted bilingual storm drain poster on the side of the bus and run throughout the year. The bus route for Monterey County serves the area covered by the MRSWMP. In

the past, the City of Monterey has purchased one month of bus ads, and the ads stayed up almost a year. When advertising space is not purchased the bus company leaves the storm drain ads up due to their colorful nature and the important message. Statistics garnered by the bus company provides the following exposure numbers:

10 buses x 360,000/month = 3,600,000* Total Impressions

Based on 12 cars per minute per bus being on the road, 10hrs. per day/ 7days per week.

The effectiveness will be measured by the bus company formula used to calculate the number of impressions generated per ten buses. These numbers will be totaled for the annual report.

Bilingual Movie Ads. The Program Coordinator will book movie theatre preview ads with the cinema advertising agency, and keep track of the movie attendance data provided by the theatre. This work comprises 4.22% of the total education budget. This is another very cost effective education strategy to reach the general public, residents and tourists.

The bilingual movie theatre preview slides utilize the same design as the storm drain poster and the bus ads. This helps reinforce the regional continuity of the campaign. The ads will run in each of the screens in the selected theatre and appear for several seconds on a rotation of slides shown before the movie. Along with the storm drain message and beautiful artwork, there will be contact information.

To maximize the outreach effort the ads will be booked to run in summer and winter for approximately 24 weeks. These two seasons are the heaviest movie going seasons and will maximize the outreach potential. Summer (June 15- Sept.15) and winter (November 15- Feb 15) attendance for the thirteen screen theatre in the City of Monterey reaches about 198,000 people (9,000 per week in summer and 7,500 per week in winter) and serves the major percentage of the communities covered by the MRSWMP.

Two other significant theatres are the Northridge (14 Screens) and Century Park (7 screens) which would reach approximately 31,500 people in summer and 26,250 in winter. In order to expand the outreach effort ads will be run for 2-3 weeks in summer. In addition efforts will be made to try to secure additional funding from the City of Salinas to extend the run time.

In addition, the City of Santa Cruz has been running the ads in their local theatres over the past two years. This expands the regional recognition of the campaign beyond the area covered by the MRSWMP.

The effectiveness will be measured by the theatres calculating their box office attendance per week. Their statistics will be used to tabulate the total number of people reached in years 1-5. This will be presented in the annual report.

Publicity / Press Releases. This task comprises 1.19% of the total education budget. The Program Coordinator will be responsible for sending out press releases to garner attention for events the public can participate in.

Print ads will include topics such as “Got Bugs?”, “Dirty Words,” and “Volunteers Needed.” All of the ads educate the public about urban runoff, display the SEA logo and have a specific message.

The "Got Bugs?" ad directs readers to participating nurseries partnering with SEA in order to purchase non-toxic pesticide alternatives. The Volunteers Needed ad propels public participation in community water monitoring such as First Flush, Snap Shot Day and Urban Watch with MBNMS and participating cities. The Dirty Words ad requests people to listen to their favorite radio station to learn more about stormwater pollution prevention. Ads are placed in the following local papers:

Monterey County Weekly –Circulation per issue: 39,650
The Monterey County Herald - Circulation per issue: 35,327
The Carmel Pine Cone –Circulation per issue: 22,000
The Salinas Californian - Circulation per issue: 19,638
El Sol (Spanish language paper) –Circulation per issue: 15,600

The measurable goal will be calculated by using the circulation numbers for each paper to estimate the total number of impressions each year in years 1-5. Copies and numbers of press releases will be reported in the annual report.

Website. This will be developed in the first year and accessible by year two. The domain name www.montereysea.org has been purchased by Monterey County who will also host the website. The site will include educational materials, outreach programs, information on sea otter mortality, how an individual can take action, and post meetings, annual reports and community participation events. Years 2-5 will include maintaining, updating and enhancing the website.

Events/Public Attitude Survey/Tourist Outreach

***Events*.** A minimum of seven day-long events per year will be done in order to interact with the public using the hands-on Enviroscape storm water model and distributing educational materials. This outreach strategy will comprise 3.58% of the total education budget. The Program Coordinator will participate in regional events over the next five years in cities that represent the program participants. Examples of events include but are not limited to the following: Good Old Days (Pacific Grove), Blues in the Park (Seaside), Monterey Cutting Day (Monterey), Whale Fest (Monterey), Kid Fest or the Monterey County Fair (Monterey), Earthbound Farms Earth Day (Carmel).

When available the MBNMS educator will also assist with the outreach events. In overlapping events, the program educator will supply other partners such as MRWPCA, MBNMS, the City of Monterey, local colleges and organizations educational materials to distribute. Volunteers will be engaged to help with events and interact with the public.

Public events are valuable as it allows one-on-one time with residents and tourists to educate them and in turn hear from the public what education pieces they notice. Several adults and students (as young as six) have commented on how much they enjoy the Dirty Word™ radio ads. Some have said they changed their behavior after hearing the ads. Many students comment that they have never forgotten being able to pollute the Enviroscape model in their classroom and the message stayed with them.

Public Attitude Survey. In an effort to garner more public feedback and determine the effectiveness of the education program an "Attitude Survey" recommended by the EPA will be distributed at events. A short survey with a few questions will be given to residents and tourists to answer. Upon completion they will be rewarded with a poster, coloring book, or magnet.

The measurable goal will be calculated by the number of people reached by counting the number of brochures, posters, OWOW materials, coloring books, etc. distributed at events in years 1-5. The responses from the attitude survey will be counted and should help give a picture of what medium is effective. Details will be found in the annual report.

Hands-On Storm Drain Display

This outreach task comprises 1.19% of the total education budget. The Program Coordinator will contact display locations, stock brochures and check on the display at its location, and move the exhibit to other locations on a rotating basis. This is a stand alone educational piece that can be placed in libraries, museums, DMV's, and used for outreach events. Audience reach includes the general public, residents and tourists.

Modeled after the storm drain model display at the Monterey Bay Aquarium this large portable hands-on storm drain model was purchased by the City of Monterey. It depicts oil spilling through a stenciled storm drain grate which is scaled to actual size. The handle on the grate lifts up revealing an educational message about urban runoff. A brochure stand attached to the model distributes the bilingual Monterey Bay Begins On Your Street brochures.

In years 1-5**,** the measurable goals will include the number of brochures distributed at each location and the locations where the display is placed during the year. These numbers will be totaled for the annual report.

Tourist Outreach

In addition to the radio, bus, movie, print ads and outreach events we will target tourists via hotels and visitor centers. The bilingual 30 second Public Service Announcement, produced by the City of Monterey, depicts how pollution on land (from washing cars and changing motor oil) can lead straight to the sea. In year one, we will contact hotels/motels to run the PSA on their closed cable station. Bilingual brochures will be distributed to visitor centers and tourist points of interest.

The measurable goal will be calculated by numbers of brochures distributed and number of ads run via hotel closed cable station in years 1-5.

Logo

The Program Coordinator worked with a local graphic design firm to create a logo for the MRSWMP. The logo will be used on all printed educational materials, and press releases. This will give visual recognition for the MRSWMP Participating and Coordinating Entities, who will be referred to in the logo as the "SEA" (Stormwater & Education Alliance). The SEA acronym is easier for the public to embrace.

The logo is key to promoting a unified educational program to gain recognition throughout the permit area. Through media ads, printed materials, events, school outreach and publicity the name recognition will grow through the years.

The logo has been placed on the following educational and outreach materials: bilingual Monterey Bay Begins On Your Street brochures, bilingual "Be Kind To Animals" coloring book, bilingual storm drain poster, bilingual movie ads, bilingual newspaper ads, bilingual display banner, teacher flyers and BMP brochures.

Printing of Educational Materials

This outreach task comprises 15.12% of the total education budget. The Program Coordinator will be responsible for placing regional print orders for the educational materials. To cut down on printing costs other neighboring cities beyond this group will be asked to participate, thus saving money for all entities. Additional duties include distribution of the printed materials through various education strategies and targeting local businesses such as kayak, dive, and automotive stores with brochures and posters.

Other entities using the educational print materials on a regular basis are: the County of Santa Cruz, cities of Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Salinas and the MBNMS.

The educational materials will be used for school outreach, events, and targeted outreach listed above. These items will be tabulated under their specific outreach methods and reported in the annual report.

Effectiveness Measurement

This task comprises 5.68% of the total education budget. The Program Coordinator will be responsible for analyzing the outreach strategies based on such measurements as:

- Record keeping and analyzing surveys from targeted audiences.

- Calculating the numbers of persons reached through radio, bus and movie ads, and print ads using media methodologies.
- Responses from school and restaurant surveys
- Responses of residents and tourists reached through outreach events via Attitude Surveys.

All above results will be presented in the annual report.

Other Tasks

Record keeping comprises 7.16% of the total education budget.
Miscellaneous Materials comprises 2.91% of the total education budget.
Insurance/ Mileage/ Office Supplies will comprise 1.14% of the total education budget.

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

Public Participation and Involvement Program
For
Fiscal Year 2006-2007

(BMPs 2-1.a through 2-3.b)

Background
Urban runoff has been identified as one of the leading causes of water pollution across the nation. Involving the community in understanding and preventing pollution is critical to creating the "water quality ethic" that is essential to having an effective Stormwater Management Program. Involving the public, creating community buy-in, and changing individual behaviors are the goals of the regional Public Participation and Involvement Program (hereinafter referred to as the "Program").

Introduction
The Participating Entities of the MRSWMP collectively support this Program, the second of six Minimum Control Measures being developed. The Regional Permit Group began meeting in March of 2000 to study the feasibility of having a unified program and to develop the framework for this group. Over the past few years the Management Committee has met once a month to develop the program selecting Best Management Practices (BMP's) to be included in the MRSWMP. Under the Public Participation and Involvement Program two BMP's were selected for the group to implement. BMP 2-1.a states that the group will "Encourage general public and stakeholder involvement in identifying and solving storm water management problems, and gather public input on development and implementation of the MRSWMP, by holding two publicly advertised Public Involvement Workshop per year." BMP 2-2.a states that the group will "Encourage general public participation in programs and activities designed to promote understanding and awareness of storm water pollution, such as cleanup events and restoration activities." This language represents a simplified version of the overall program, which is detailed below: BMPs 2-1.a and 2-2.a are intended to be implemented during each year of the 5 year permit term. This Program is written to detail what will specifically be implemented in Year 1 of the permit period. It is anticipated that minor changes to the Year 1 Program may be necessary in future years to improve public participation and cost-effectiveness.

This Program will build upon existing programs, activities and events to further the messages of the SWMP especially tying in with the Public Education program. This program will allow the public, business groups, and other community organizations to put pollution prevention knowledge into action.

It is anticipated that this Program in conjunction with an effective Public Education program will influence and change behaviors leading to a reduction in storm water pollution. Many of the activities discussed in this program are already in place, some were developed and are implemented by the Participating Entities, and some will be a cooperative effort headed by other groups that the cities either are or will be involved with in the future.

Several of the components of the Program were developed or adapted for the Model Urban Runoff Program (MURP) which was completed in July of 1998. MURP is a comprehensive how-to guide

developed for local governments to address the issues of polluted runoff in the urban environment. The MURP provides options to help small municipalities develop their own urban runoff program for the Phase II process. The guide incorporates the essential elements of a strong urban runoff program with examples of ordinances, best management practices, illicit connections, new development and redevelopment, commercial and industrial facilities, reporting forms and education and outreach. The MURP was prepared by the City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, MBNMS, California Coastal Commission, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), Woodward-Clyde Consultants, and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board with money from a State 319 (h) grant. Many other local municipal agencies acted as peer reviewers throughout the development of the MURP through semi-annual meetings of the AMBAG Stormwater Task Force.

Based on the findings of EPA about the general nature of pollutants contained in storm water, and the specific findings of the First Flush report, it is clear that public participation and involvement will be necessary to effectively carry out the objectives of the MRSWMP. The Participating Entities believe having the public participate and be involved in the MRSWMP through the proposed BMPs for this Minimum Measure will help achieve the BMP Intents described below.

Program

BMP Intent: Increase public awareness of what constitutes poor stewardship of storm water as a resource and increase public actions such as reporting of problems to authorities. This ultimately will result in decreased pollution.

Public Workshops - BMPs 2.1a-2.1d

EPA's guidance documents recommend that the public be included in the development and implementation of storm water management programs. The BMPs 2-1.a, 2-1.b, 2-1.c, and 2-1.d were selected because they carry out this recommendation and provide the opportunity for the public to be involved in identifying and managing storm water problems.

BMP 2-1.a states: "Encourage general public and stakeholder involvement in identifying and solving storm water management problems, and gather public input on development and implementation of the MRSWMP, by holding two publicly advertised Public Involvement Workshop per year."

This BMP was selected to meet the public involvement objective by providing the public with the opportunity to learn about the General Permit requirements and the MRSWMP, and to provide their input to help update the BMPs and Measurable Goals as appropriate in each year's annual report.

BMPs 2-1.b and 2-1.e Workshop #1 will be held annually in the Spring. The Workshop #1 held in permit Year 1 focused on general Phase II requirements and BMPs to increase overall public awareness and knowledge of the Phase II program**.** Workshop #1 in Years 2-5 will focus on a specific target audience and associated contaminants of concern. Topic/audience will be chosen each year based on historical contaminants of concern for industries common to permit jurisdictional area, volunteer monitoring network data, and topic/audience not chosen the prior year. Priority will be given to the Inventory of Businesses to be Inspected contained in Appendix E.

BMPs 2-1.c and 2-1.d Workshop #2 will be held annually in early November, prior to finalizing the Annual Report to explain the Phase II MS4 Permit objectives and to solicit public input on the success of the current BMPs and Measurable Goals. Workshop #2 will include an overview of the Phase II MS4

permit requirements and the MRSWMP program. It will provide a forum for soliciting public input on the current program results and for developing future changes to the MRSWMP to continually improve the effectiveness of the program.

To encourage and increase public and stakeholder involvement in this workshop (as well as the MRSWMP monthly meetings and events), Monterey Regional will implement a Stakeholder Participation Plan. This plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements/tasks:

- Public posting of monthly MRSWMP Management Committee meeting notices, workshop notices, and other public event notices. These postings will be placed in public locations (such as libraries, municipal websites, City Hall, etc) by each MRSWMP entity;
- On-going maintenance of an Interest Parties contact list;
- Email or letter notifications to Interested Parties (from the contact list above) for upcoming monthly public meetings and events, including the Annual Report workshop;
- Utilization of sign-in sheets for MRSWMP monthly meetings, which is to include sign-in of all stakeholders (and if necessary, Program Manager may note a stakeholder's attendance in the meeting minutes, even if no signature was obtained);
- Permanent note added to the monthly Management Committee meeting agenda inviting interested stakeholders to participate in the program, informing them that they may provide feedback during the "Public Comment" agenda item or may contact the Program Manager is they have questions or feedback for the Management Committee. Public comments received shall be reflected in the Management Committee meeting minutes;
- When appropriate, the Program Manager shall provide response(s) to stakeholder comments or inquiries received at Management Committee meetings and those responses will be reported by the Program Manager at a subsequent monthly meeting after the date of inquiry. The report will include the Committee response or action(s) taken in response to the public comment received. Program Manager works with the Management Committee to determine response(s) to stakeholder inquiries.
- Development of a comprehensive list of stakeholders, both organizations and individuals, with a potential interest in the MRSWMP (an Interested Parties List (IPL). Stakeholders on the IPL will be contacted to invite them to participate in MRSWMP meetings, workshops, and public events;
- Information on how to be added to the Interested Parties List provided on the MRSWMP website; and,
- Stakeholders attending MRSWMP events or meetings shall be provided with information on how to be added to the Interested Parties List.

Stakeholder participation and attendance and MRSWMP monthly meetings, workshops, and other related events, feedback received at monthly meetings, and subsequent MRSWMP revisions made as a result of stakeholder feedback will be tracked annually. Increased stakeholder participation and feedback will support increased effectiveness of the Monterey Regional stormwater program.

For BMPs 2-1.b through 2-1.e: These Measurable Goals were selected because they will indicate the effectiveness of the public outreach program by 1) measuring the number of members of the public who participate in the Public Involvement Workshops and 2) track stakeholder involvement in the on-going improvement and effectiveness assessment of the MRSWMP program.

Provide: Public notice for each of these meetings will be accomplished through the following mediums:

- Municipal employee paycheck notices
- Press ads to local media
- Announcement in local TV media (such as AMP)
- Direct mail piece available for citizens who do not have email access.
- MRSWMP Interested Parties e-mail contact list.
- Notices on each of the entities websites
- Notices posted in public locations (i.e. library, City hall, community centers, etc).
- Notice on the MRSWMP web site

Public Participation Activities - BMPs 2.2a-2.2e

BMPs 2-2.a, through 2-2.e in EPA's guidance documents recommend that the public be provided opportunities to work as citizen volunteers to educate other individuals about the storm water program, to assist in program coordination with other pre-existing programs, and/ or to participate in volunteer monitoring efforts. These Measurable Goals were selected because they meet the public participation objective by involving the public in "hands-on" activities that have been shown to reduce storm water pollution.

The BMPs discussed below encompass several public participation activities, which will be undertaken by the Regional Group **in partnership with other organizations and agencies. The activities include:**

Coastal Clean-Up Day 2.2a.–2.2b.
Community Stenciling 2.2c.
Urban Watch 2.2d.
First Flush 2.2d.
Snap Shot Day 2.2 d
Walk N' Talks 2.2d.
Backyard To Bay Events 2.2d
MRSWMP Outfall Monitoring Program 2.2e.

Coastal Clean-Up Day
(BMPs 2-2.a and 2-2.b): Marine debris in our oceans and watersheds is dangerous to humans and animals, causes economic impacts, and is unsightly. To a sea turtle, a floating plastic bag looks like a jellyfish meal. Fishing line entangles marine mammals and birds, and also damages fishing gear, increasing the cost of marine-based products. Years of Coastal Cleanup Day data have revealed 60% of beach debris originates from inland sources of pollution such as cigarette butts and plastic drink bottles. Much of this debris washes down storm drains directly to our oceans. Coastal Cleanup Day is a statewide program sponsored by various organizations each year. Each year Coastal Cleanup Day occurs on the third Saturday in September. In 2005, California had 46,000 volunteers remove 860,000 pounds of trash and recyclables from 2,500 miles of shoreline. In Monterey County alone, over 1,600 volunteers at 24 local sites cleared over 8,000 pounds (over 4 tons!) of trash and recyclable materials. Of that, over 30% by weight was cigarette butts. With the adoption of smoking bans for bars and restaurants in January 1998, smokers moved outdoors. In many places, this means that smokers stand outside the front door and place spent cigarette butts on the sidewalk or in street gutters. This is a major pollutant of concern for the area covered by the MRSWMP, where restaurants and tourist-serving businesses are one of the main industries. Within the area covered by the MRSWMP there are a number of

Coastal Cleanup Day sites that will be active in this event each year. This nation-wide event is an excellent way for citizens to get involved in protecting their sanctuary, and brings together groups and organizations working to protect the marine environment.

BMP 2-2.a will provide sponsorship support for Annual Coastal Cleanup Day in Monterey County or other local beach clean up efforts.

Sponsorship: In years 1-5, assist in solicitation of local grocery stores for volunteer refreshments. Provide staffing that amounts to 40 hours for coordinating the event.
Provide up to $500.00 to cover expenses not covered by sponsors.

BMP 2-2.b will recruit volunteers through municipal employee base for Annual Coastal Cleanup Day or other local clean up efforts; track recruitment efforts, coordination support, and financial support; track number of participants and volume of waste collected.

Recruitment: In years 1-5, each of the Participating Entities will advertise for volunteers from among staff members. Among the participating agencies, there are over 7,300 employees.

The permit group will air the "Dirty Word™ radio ad titled Cigarette Butts" before the event to encourage public participation. Airtime cost $2500-$3000. Each year Pebble Beach, Carmel, and Monterey beaches are captained for the event by volunteer staff members of those agencies.

BMP 2-2.c will: (1) Provide support for, or assistance with storm drain stenciling through supplies, volunteer recruitment, and staff labor. Individual cities have been conducting storm drain stenciling events for years in their own area. The MRSWMP group offers a more regionalized and organized approach toward this activity allowing for the pooling of resources for equipment, supplies, coordination and publicity, and (2) Complete a minimum of 300 drains and tabulate areas stenciled. Percent of all entities completed per year will be approximately 5-10%.

Partnership: The MRSWMP Group will provide stenciling equipment, supplies and maps of inlets to be stenciled. The Public Education & Outreach Coordinator will provide 100 hours of staff time to recruit college and civic organizations for stenciling events. Additionally MBNMS will provide assistance when possible. In years 2-5, additional partnerships will be explored as well as encouraging civic organizations to adopt storm drains to maintain.

Volunteer Monitoring & Public Participation Events
This has been done by the Cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove for several years. Volunteers are trained in May and monitor storm drain outfalls during the dry weather season between June and October/November. Volunteer groups take samples approximately twice each month and analyze the samples for specific indicators with an EPA-approved LaMotte testing kit. This is a good way to ascertain the baseline level of water quality in the city. It helps to pinpoint areas with problems from detergents, solvents, etc. Volunteers also act as educators by answering questions about their efforts to the general public.

BMP 2-2.d will "Provide support for, or assistance with volunteer monitoring programs and public participation events such as Urban Watch, First Flush and Snapshot Day and Walk N' Talk Days.

Urban Watch (UW) Dry Weather Monitoring
The Urban Watch storm drain monitoring program was initiated in June 1997 as a collaborative effort between the Coastal Watershed Council (CWC), the City of Monterey and the Water Quality Protection Program of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

The purpose of this program is twofold.

1. Serve as a tool for education and outreach to the general community regarding the impacts that the citizens have on local water quality.

2. Collect useful data to support environmental management decisions. This is accomplished through the use of trained volunteers to monitor dry-season storm drain discharges at selected outflow areas from June through October of each monitoring year. Since 1997 and 1999, the cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove have supported this program and have volunteer forces working each dry season.

Provide: In years 1-5, participating cities will provide $13,000.00 for professional staffing, equipment, lab analysis, and report writing. Though it is a volunteer program, Urban Watch takes a large amount of coordination time, accomplished by paid staff from the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and consultants from various MRSWMP entities.

Recruit Volunteers: MRSWMP provide $1,500.00 in print ads “Call for Volunteers”

Public Service Announcements.
E-mail list serve by the MBNMS
Flyers at events as listed in MCM1
MRSWMP website by end of year 1

The data from this program is useful as an indicator of trends in types of pollutants. It incorporates some laboratory analysis, but is chiefly a volunteer kit program. Local cities have been able to use data from the program to target and develop educational programs targeted at specific industries that have been found to contribute pollutants such as restaurant mat washing in streets which cause high levels of detergents. This collected data can be interpolated across jurisdictions with similar land uses and used to target programs.

First Flush (FF) Monitoring Event
The First Flush program began in October 2000 as the final monitoring event of the Urban Watch year. The First Flush annual monitoring event occurs typically in late fall in the cities on the Monterey Bay that currently have an active Urban Watch program. The first major storm event of the season, in which there are "sheet flows" of water on the roadways, is defined as "First Flush." The outfalls that have been monitored over the past few years by the Urban Watch volunteers are the sites that have been chosen for this event. These locations are chosen for safety, accessibility, historic data availability, and knowledge of the sites. The goal of this effort is to characterize the first flush storm water runoff that is flowing into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

Provide: In years 1-5, participating cities will provide $3,000.00 for professional staffing, equipment, lab analysis, and report writing.

Target Area: Monitor in Monterey, Pacific Grove and Seaside, and in year 2-5 our goal is to expand to Del Rey Oaks

Public Outreach: Will augment this measure by purchasing radio airtime in the amount of $7,000 for the "Dirty Word"™ First Flush ad to air in the month of September-October.

Recruit Volunteers: MRSWMP provide $1500.00 in print ads "Call for Volunteers"

Public Service Announcements.
E-mail list serve by the MBNMS
Flyers at events as listed in MCM1
MRSWMP website by end of year 1

Snap Shot Day Monitoring Event
On April 22, 2000, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary celebrated the 30th anniversary of Earth Day with "Snapshot Day 2000" - a one-day, Sanctuary-wide volunteer water quality monitoring event. On Snapshot Day, 120 trained volunteers wade into creeks, streams, rivers, sloughs, estuaries, and beaches throughout San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo counties to test water quality and take a "snapshot" of the condition of the Sanctuary's watersheds.

Volunteers tested multiple locations on waterways for water temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), conductivity, turbidity, and acidity/alkalinity (pH). Selected sites are also tested for nitrates, phosphates, and fecal coliform. These water quality "parameters" help to identify the general health of a body of water, potential threats to fish and other aquatic organisms, whether the water is safe for human contact, and potential sources of water quality problems.

Snapshot Day 2000 was designed to increase public awareness of water quality issues affecting Sanctuary watersheds and to emphasize the importance of water quality monitoring and the key role volunteer monitors play in our area. The event was a huge success generating a tremendous response from volunteers, good media coverage, and strong support from local businesses. The data collected on Snapshot Day 2000 reinforced previous findings that some of the Sanctuary's watersheds face water quality problems.

Provide: In years 1-5, participating cities will provide $1,000.00 for professional staffing, equipment, lab analysis, and report writing.

Recruit Volunteers: MRSWMP provide $500.00 in print ads "Call for Volunteers"

Public Service Announcements
E-mail list serve by the MBNMS
Flyers at events as listed in MCM1
MRSWMP website by end of year 1

Additional Staff Commitment: 200 hours per year per Jurisdictions to ensure that the data collected is valid and can be used to indicate trends in potential pollutants. Grant funding is being pursued to expand the program further.

Walk N' Talk or Similar Events (like Backyard To Bay)
The general public is invited to learn more about urban runoff and the water quality of the Monterey Bay

National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) through a free guided walk along the shores of Monterey and Pacific Grove provided by MBNMS staff, or by other similar types of on-site residential outreach educational events. As a result of these events, participants will:

- Gain a clearer understanding of how water flows into the sanctuary even during dry weather months
- Explore how pollutants can get from city streets to the sanctuary.
- Discover how those pollutants can impact wildlife living within the near shore areas of the sanctuary.
- Learn simple actions they can take that will improve the quality of water flowing into the sanctuary during dry and wet weather months.

The events are designed to give participants a first-hand look at the ways pollution makes its way into the MBNMS. The events encourage public participation in monitoring programs and how one can get involved.

Provide: In years 1-5, MRSWMP will pay $300-$500 for print ads to garner public participation and a co-host representative per event.

Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network Meetings/Webinars BMP 2-3a

BMP Intent: Collaborate and participate in ongoing volunteer water quality monitoring efforts by becoming an active participant in Citizen Watershed y Monitoring Networks. This will ensure collaboration and participation in the ongoing volunteer water quality monitoring efforts and give permit holders a clearer understanding of the contaminants of concern in their jurisdiction.

BMP 2-3.a: There are numerous groups and organizations that are working to monitor and improve the quality of storm water discharges. The Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network (as well as other water quality monitoring networks) provides an excellent forum for communication and coordination between these parties. This BMP was selected in order to ensure that the Public Participation and Involvement activities of the MRSWMP are carried out in close coordination and cooperation with these other parties.

Provide: A representative from the MRSWMP group will "Become an active participant in a Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network." The Regional Group will work with the Sanctuary's Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network to provide support for existing programs represented under its umbrella. Additionally, Monterey Regional will participate in collaborative meetings with other stormwater entities (SLO TAC, Stormwater Information Exchange, Stormwater Action Group, etc) to exchange program information/ideas and provide for cohesive consistency, where possible, within the Region.

In years 1-5, a member of the Regional Group will attend Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network steering committee meetings, as feasible, to be the liaison for the group. In case MBNMS does not hold the Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network meetings every year, other water quality monitoring network meetings, regional stormwater information exchanges, or webinars may also be utilized to support a regional exchange of stormwater program information to increase the effectiveness of stormwater programs.

PROTOCOL FOR RESPONDING TO REPORTS OF ILLEGAL DISCHARGES AND ILLICIT CONNECTIONS

Reports of illegal discharges, illicit connections, and other types of improper discharges to the storm water system may be received in a variety of ways, including:

- Telephone reports received via the hotline
- Telephone or in-person reports received by members of the Participating Entities' staffs
- Reports received via the MRSWMP Website

Calls into the hotline will be directed to each Participating Entity's response contact person. There will be a "during work hours" phone number for each Participating Entity by zip code as well as the Monterey County non-emergency number posted for after hours calls on the Monterey SEA website. Callers are also instructed to call 911 in the case of any immediate hazards. This information is included on all MRSWMP BMP brochures.
Each Participating Entity will be responsible for logging, investigating, and responding to each reported incident. Documentation will be kept on the response and the outcome of the reported incident using the "Illegal Discharge/Illicit Connection Reporting and Response" form, or in a functionally equivalent form of documentation.

Each Participating Entity will investigate all reports of actual or potential illicit discharges or illicit connections as soon as practical after receiving the initial report. All reports that indicate a reasonable potential for illicit discharges or illicit connections will be inspected within 24 hours of receiving the initial report by either municipal staff (during work hours) or police/fire (after work hours); all other reports will be inspected within 72 hours of the initial report. Any detected illicit discharges, discharge sources, and connection will be acted upon or eliminated immediately.

Step 1- Determine Whether or not the Reported Incident is Valid: Using information provided by the reporting party, inspect the location of the reported incident to check for signs of improper discharges. Signs of an illicit connections or illegal discharges can include:

- Abnormal water flows during the dry season
- Unusual flows in subdrains used for dewatering
- Pungent odors
- Discoloration or oily substances in the water, or stains and waste residue in ditches, channels, or drain boxes

If during inspections, any of these signs are observed, the inspector should (1) make an estimate of the flow and take photographs and (2) begin storm drain investigations by tracing the flow upstream using storm drain maps and by inspecting upgradient manholes. Sampling and testing of water at the manhole or outfall where it is first detected is generally not considered necessary, if the water appears to be "clear" but, if deemed appropriate, can be performed using field kits or taking grab samples for analysis in a lab. In addition to visual inspections the following may be implemented:

> Using the compliance inspection check lists in Appendix E of the MRSWMP, inspect premises to see if signs of illicit discharges exist (such as looking for stains, smelling odors, seeing improperly stored hazardous materials products or wastes).

- Dye testing of building sewer drains with downstream inspection of storm drains to determine if illicit connections exist.
- CCTV inspection of storm drains to discover signs of sewage.
- Smoke testing of storm drains to see if signs of cross connections exist (such as smoke coming from sewer vents).
- Visual inspection of buildings to discover apparent sources of sewage.

If the investigation reveals no indication that an illegal discharge or an illicit connection occurred, attach the results of the field investigation to the proper or functionally equivalent reporting documentation, and close the action.

Step 2-If it is Determined that an Illegal Discharge or Illicit Connection has Occurred: Once the origin of flow is established, require illicit discharger to eliminate the discharge. Once the suspected origin of the flow is determined, the inspector should inspect the source to see if it is a case of improper dumping or if it is an improper physical connection. Once confirmed, the inspector should instruct the owner/operator of the property to rectify the situation. The inspector should provide the operator/owner information on alternative disposal options as shown in the attached table titled "Preferred Disposal Options for Non-stormwater Discharges." The operator/owner should also be informed at this time that, should the discharge continue, enforcement procedures will be implemented.

If the illegal discharge was a one-time incident, and if the discharger has taken appropriate action to prevent a recurrence, attach the results of the field investigation to the proper or functionally equivalent reporting documentation and close the action.

If the illegal discharge or illicit connection appears to be an ongoing activity, require the discharger to apply BMPs and/or to make mechanical and/or structural modifications to prevent a recurrence of the incident. Once this has been done, as verified by the inspector, attach the results of the field investigation to the proper or functionally equivalent reporting documentation and close the action.

Preferred Disposal Options for Non-stormwater Discharges

Type of Discharge	When is the Discharge to the Storm Sewer Permissible?	Preferred Disposal Options			
		Storm Drain	Sanitary Sewer	Recycle/ Reuse	Hazardous Waste or Other Disposal
1. Residential lawn irrigation	Always[a]	●			
2. Dumping of oil, anti-freeze, paint, cleaning fluids	Never			●	●
3. Residential car washing	Always, but not recommended[a]	●			
4. Commercial car wash	Never		●	●	
5. Industrial dischargers (excluding cooling water)	Never		●	●	● when above pretreatment limits
6. Swimming pool water	Only when dechlorinated[a]	●		●	
7. Water line flushing	Always[a][b]	●		●	
8. Fire fighting flows	Emergency only[c]	●			● when heavily contaminated
9. Potable water sources	Always[a]	●		●	
10. Uncontaminated foundation drains	Always[a]	●		●	
11. Contaminated foundation drains	Never		●	●	
12. Pumped groundwater for cleanup operations	Only if in compliance with NPDES permit	NPDES permit required		●	
13. Cooling water	Never unless no chemicals added and has NPDES permit	Permit required	●	●	
14. Roof drains	Always except when contaminated or drains industrial area	●			
15. Air conditioner condensate	Always[a]	●		●	
16. Washwaters from commercial/ industrial facilities	Never		●		
17. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration	Always[a]	●		●	
18. Contaminated groundwater infiltration	Only if in compliance with NPDES permit	NPDES permit required		●	

This table adapted from the Model Urban Runoff Program July 1998, revised February 2002.

The form below is suggested as a means of documenting reports of illegal discharges and/or illicit connections, but other functionally equivalent forms of documentation may also be used.

Illegal Discharge/Illicit Connection Reporting and Response

Date/Time: _____ Report No. _____

Received by: _____
Reported by: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Location: _____

Report:

Material		Land Use	
☐ Hazardous	☐ Sediment	☐ Residential	☐ Construction Site
☐ Wastewater	☐ Other _____	☐ Commercial	
☐ Oil/Grease	☐ Unknown	☐ Industrial	
		☐ Public	

Est. Quantity: _____

Direct/Constructed Connections Found? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Description: _____

Source Investigation Conducted? ☐ Yes ☐ No Source Identified? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Source/Owner of Discharge/ Connection: _____

Entered Storm Drain System/Receiving Waters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Action and Closure

Referred To: _____
Phone: _____
City: _____
Dept.: _____
Action Taken _____

Date Closed: _____

MRSWMP STORM DRAIN OUTFALL MAPS

COMPILATION OF OUTFALLS TO MONTEREY BAY AND/OR THE OCEAN WITHIN THE MRSWMP AREA

CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
PG-1	Drainage Ditch	To a natural drainage way that flows to the beach, southwest of the intersection of Asilomar Avenue and Sunset Drive
PG-2	12”	To the shoreline west of the end of Pico Avenue at Sunset Drive
PG-3	42”	To the shoreline west of Sunset Drive between Pico Avenue and Arena Avenue
PG-4	18”	To the shoreline west of the end of Arena Avenue at Sunset Drive
PG-5	12”	To the shoreline west of Sunset Drive between Arena Avenue and Jewell Avenue
PG-6	18”	To the shoreline west of Sunset Drive between Arena Avenue and Jewell Avenue
PG-7	12”	To the shoreline west of Sunset Drive between Arena Avenue and Jewell Avenue
PG-8	12”	To the shoreline west of Ocean View Boulevard between Lighthouse Avenue and Crespi Pond
PG-9	16”	To the shoreline west of Crespi Pond at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-10	12”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between Asilomar Avenue and Acropolis Avenue
PG-11	18”	To the shoreline north of the end of Coral Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-12	18”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between Esplanade and Beach Street
PG-13	12”	To the shoreline north of the end of Beach Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-14	12”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between Siren Street and Sea Palm Avenue

CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
PG-15	18”	To the shoreline north of the end of Sea Palm Avenue at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-16	18”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between Clyte Street and Naiad Street
PG-17	12”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between Clyte Street and Naiad Street
PG-18	12”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between Clyte Street and Naiad Street
PG-19	12”	To the shoreline north of the end of Lorelei Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-20	30”	To the shoreline at the northwest corner of Lover’s Point Park at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-21	12”	To the shoreline at the northwest corner of Lover’s Point Park at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-22	54”	To the shoreline north of the end of Forest Avenue at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-23	24”	To the shoreline north of the end of Grand Avenue at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-24	24”	To the shoreline north of the end of Grand Avenue at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-25	12”	To the shoreline north of the end of Grand Avenue at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-26	14”	To the shoreline north of the end of Fountain Avenue at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-27	32”	To the shoreline north of the end of Fountain Avenue at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-28	2 – 24”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between Fountain Avenue and 15th Street
PG-29	36”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between 12th Street and 13th Street (Greenwood Park)
PG-30	18”	To the shoreline north of the end of 10th Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-31	18”	To the shoreline north of the end of 9th Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-32	24”	To the shoreline north of the end of 8th Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-33	18”	To the shoreline north of the end of 7th Street at Ocean View Boulevard

CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
PG-34	18”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between 7th Street and 5th Street
PG-35	12”	To the shoreline north of the end of 5th Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-36	12”	To the shoreline north of the end of 4th Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-37	12”	To the shoreline north of the end of 1st Street at Ocean View Boulevard
PG-38	12”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard between 1st Street and Dewey Avenue
PG-39	12”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard at the Hopkins Marine Laboratory Stanford University
PG-40	24”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard at the Hopkins Marine Laboratory Stanford University
PG-41	30”	To the shoreline north of Ocean View Boulevard at the Hopkins Marine Laboratory Stanford University

CITY OF MONTEREY STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
M-1	30”	To the shoreline northeast of Cannery Row at the Monterey Bay Aquarium
M-2	42”	To the shoreline northeast of the end of Irving Avenue at Cannery Row
M-3	36”	To the shoreline northeast of the end of Prescott Avenue at Cannery Row (Steinbeck Plaza)
M-4	24”	To the shoreline northeast of the end of Drake Avenue at Cannery Row
M-5	36”	To the shoreline northeast of the end of Dickman Avenue at Cannery Row
M-6	18”	To the shoreline northeast of the end of Reeside Avenue at Cannery Row
M-7	36”	To the shoreline north of the Coast Guard Pier at Cannery Row
M-8	36”	To the shoreline south of the Coast Guard Pier near Lighthouse Avenue
M-9	12”	To the shoreline northeast of Lighthouse Avenue at Lighthouse Curve
M-10	10”	To the shoreline northeast of Lighthouse Avenue at Lighthouse Curve
M-11	10”	To the shoreline northeast of Lighthouse Avenue at Lighthouse Curve
M-12	10”	To the shoreline northeast of Lighthouse Avenue at Lighthouse Curve
M-13	12”	To the shoreline northeast of Lighthouse Avenue at Lighthouse Curve
M-14	10”	To the shoreline northeast of Lighthouse Avenue at Lighthouse Curve
M-15	Twin - 51”	To the shoreline northeast of Lighthouse Avenue near Heritage Harbor
M-16	4”	To the shoreline adjacent to Fisherman’s Wharf
M-17	12”	To the shoreline adjacent to Fisherman’s Wharf
M-18	12”	To the shoreline adjacent to the Marina Parking Lot between Fisherman’s Wharf and the Municipal Wharf

CITY OF MONTEREY STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
M-19	6'x 8' Box Culvert	To the shoreline adjacent to the Municipal Wharf
M-20	2 – 30"	To the shoreline north of Del Monte Avenue between Cortes Street and Camino El Estero
M-21	48"	El Estero Lake pump station outfall to the shoreline north of Del Monte Avenue between Camino El Estero and Camino Aguajito
M-22	2 - 48"	To the shoreline north of the former wastewater treatment plant adjacent to Del Monte Lake north of Del Monte Avenue
M-23	12"	To the shoreline north of the end of Beach Way at Tide Avenue
M-24	12"	To the shoreline north of Tide Avenue between Beach Way and Surf Way
M-25	12"	To the shoreline north of the end of Surf Way at Tide Avenue

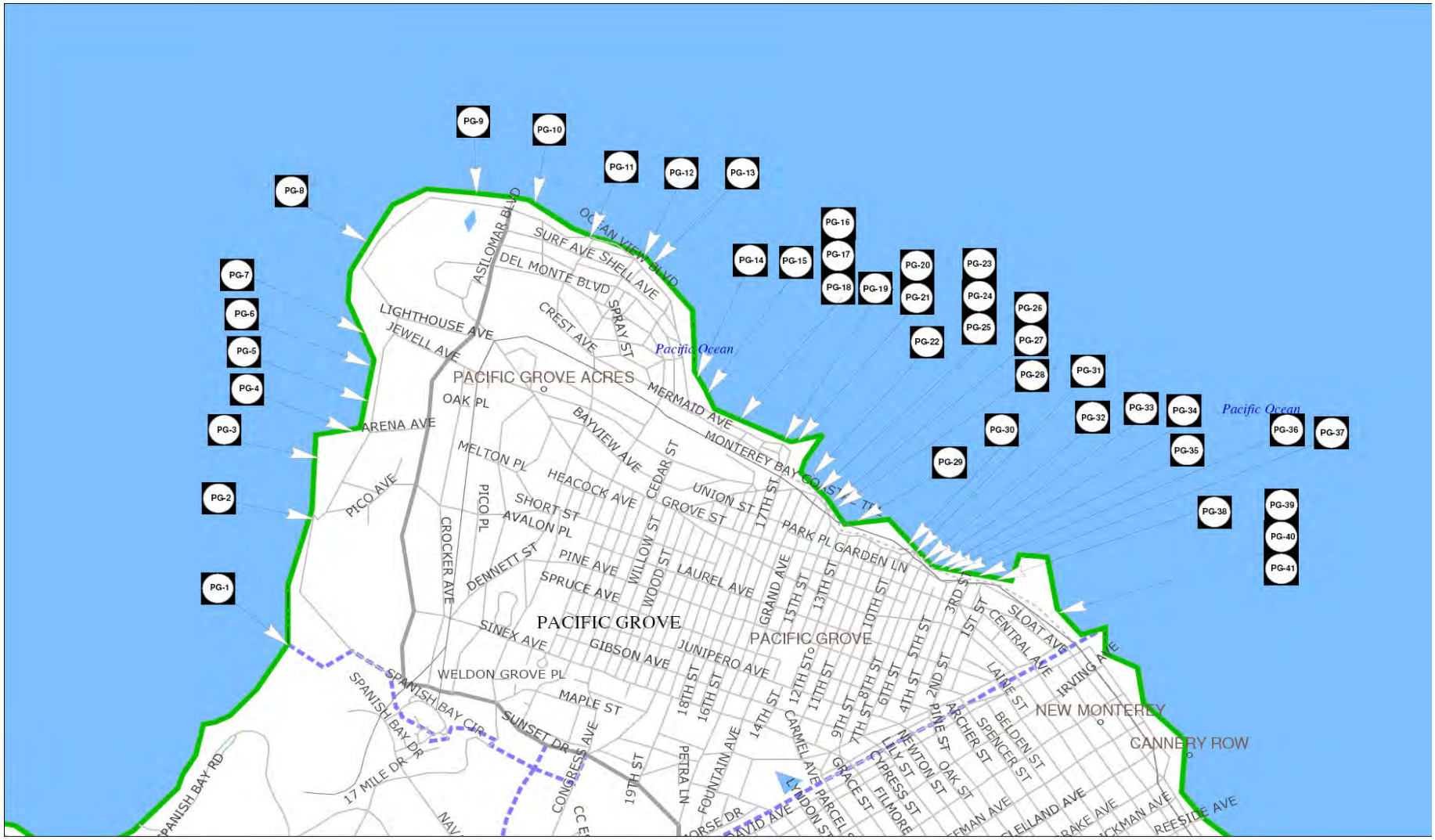
CITY OF SEASIDE STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
S-1	4 – 6' x 6' box culverts	To the shoreline northwest of the end of Canyon Del Rey at Sand Dunes Drive

CITY OF SAND CITY STORM WATER OUTFALLS (MAINTAINED BY CITY OF SEASIDE)		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
SC-1	90"	To the shoreline at the northwest end of Bay Street

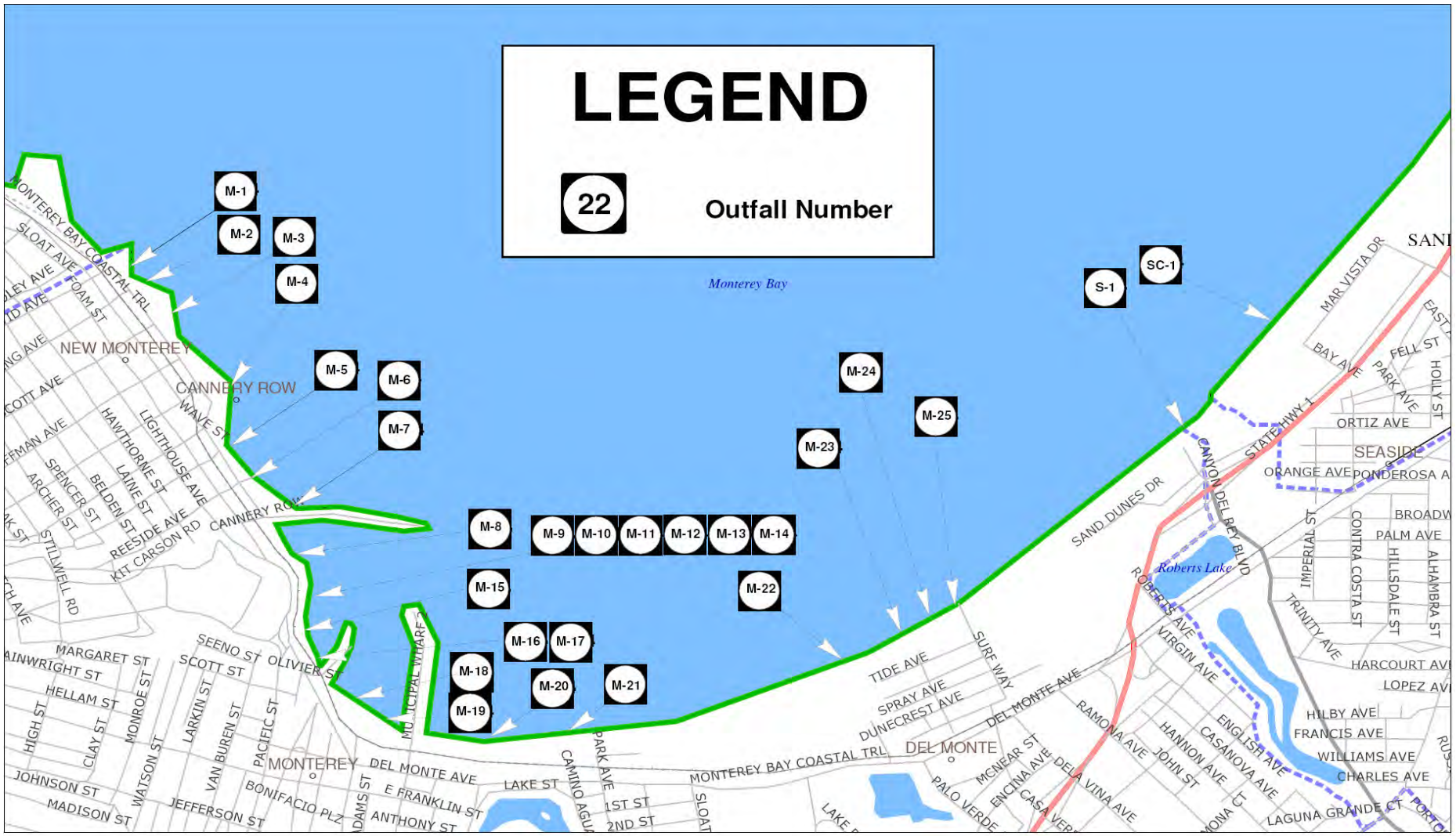
COUNTY OF MONTEREY STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
MC-1	18”	To the Pajaro River at the northwest end of Porter Drive in Pajaro
MC-2	18”	To the Tembladero Slough opposite the end of Sanchez Street
MC-3	18”	To the Tembladero Slough opposite the end of Rico Street
MC-4	42”	To the Tembladero Slough opposite the end of Walsh Street

CITY OF CARMEL STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
C-1	36” x 60” box culvert	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of 4th Avenue
C-2	24”	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of Ocean Avenue
C-3	24”	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of 8th Avenue
C-4	8”	To the bluff of the beach between the west ends of 9th & 10th Avenues
C-5	N/A	This Outfall Number is Not Used
C-6	24”	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of 10h Avenue
C-7	36”	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of 11th Avenue
C-8	24”	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of 12th Avenue
C-9	24”	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of 13th Avenue
C-10	15”	To the bluff of the beach southwest of the intersection of Scenic Road and Santa Lucia Avenue
C-11	2-36”	To the south of the Carmel Mission discharging to the Carmel River

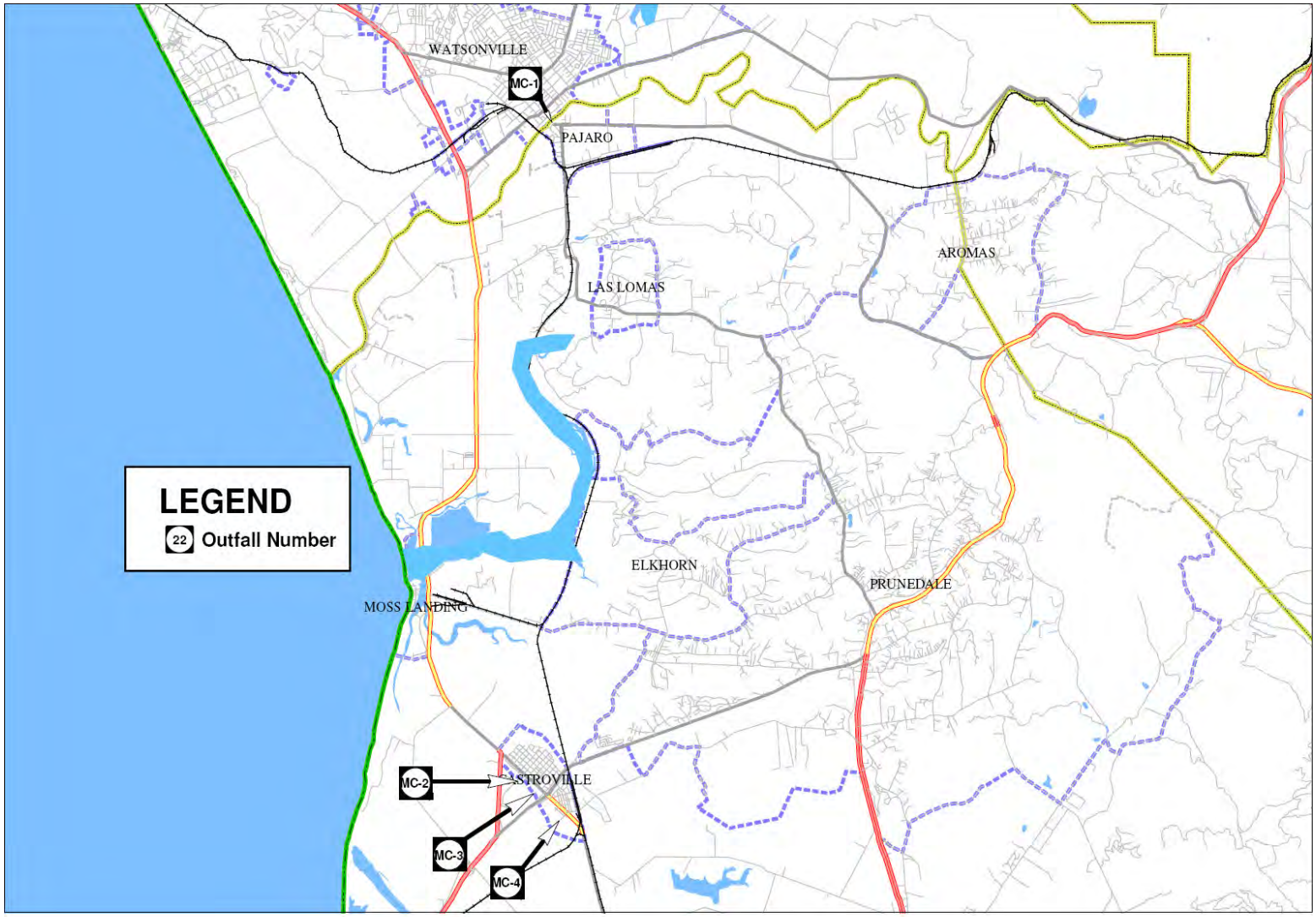
CITY OF CARMEL STORM WATER OUTFALLS		
OUTFALL NUMBER	**OUTFALL DIAMETER**	**DISCHARGE LOCATION**
C-12	18”	From the parking lot at Del Mar adjacent to Ocean Avenue, to the adjacent beach
C-13	24”	To the bluff of the beach west of the end of 9th Avenue
C-14	15”	To the bluff of the beach between the west ends of 8th & 9th Avenues
C-15	N/A	This Outfall Number is Not Used
C-16	N/A	This Outfall Number is Not Used
C-17	15”	To the bluff of the beach between the west ends of 12th & 13th Avenues
C-18	24”	To the bluff of the beach near the intersection of Scenic Road & Santa Lucia Avenue
C-19	15”	To the bluff of the beach between the west ends of 13th and Santa Lucia Avenues
C-20	12”	To the bluff of the beach southwest of the intersection of Scenic Road and Santa Lucia Avenue
C-21	24”	To the bluff of the beach between the west ends of 11th & 12th Avenues
C-22	N/A	This Outfall Number is Not Used
C-23	6”	Adjacent to the stairway to the beach near the west end of 8th Avenue



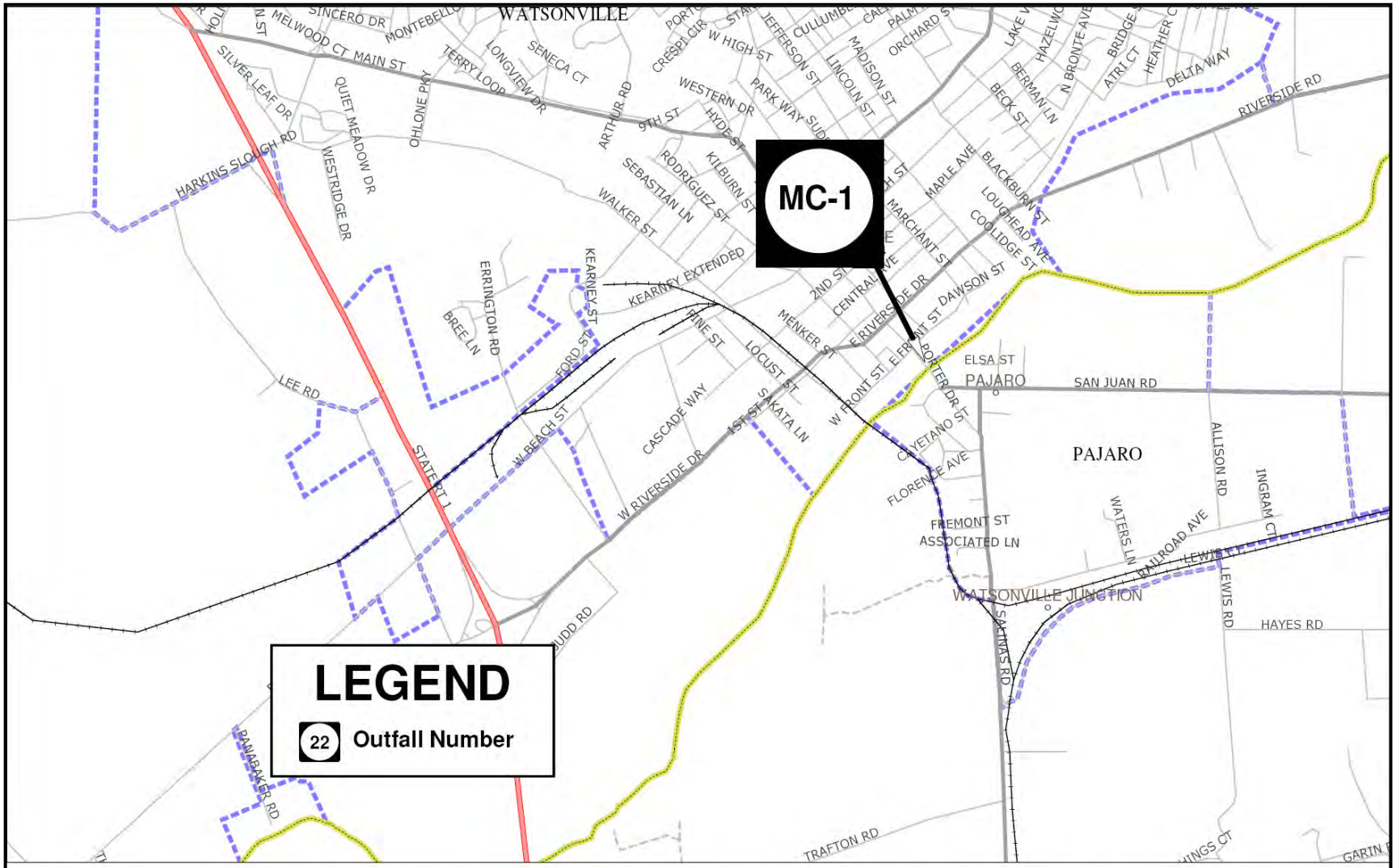
City of Pacific Grove Outfall Map



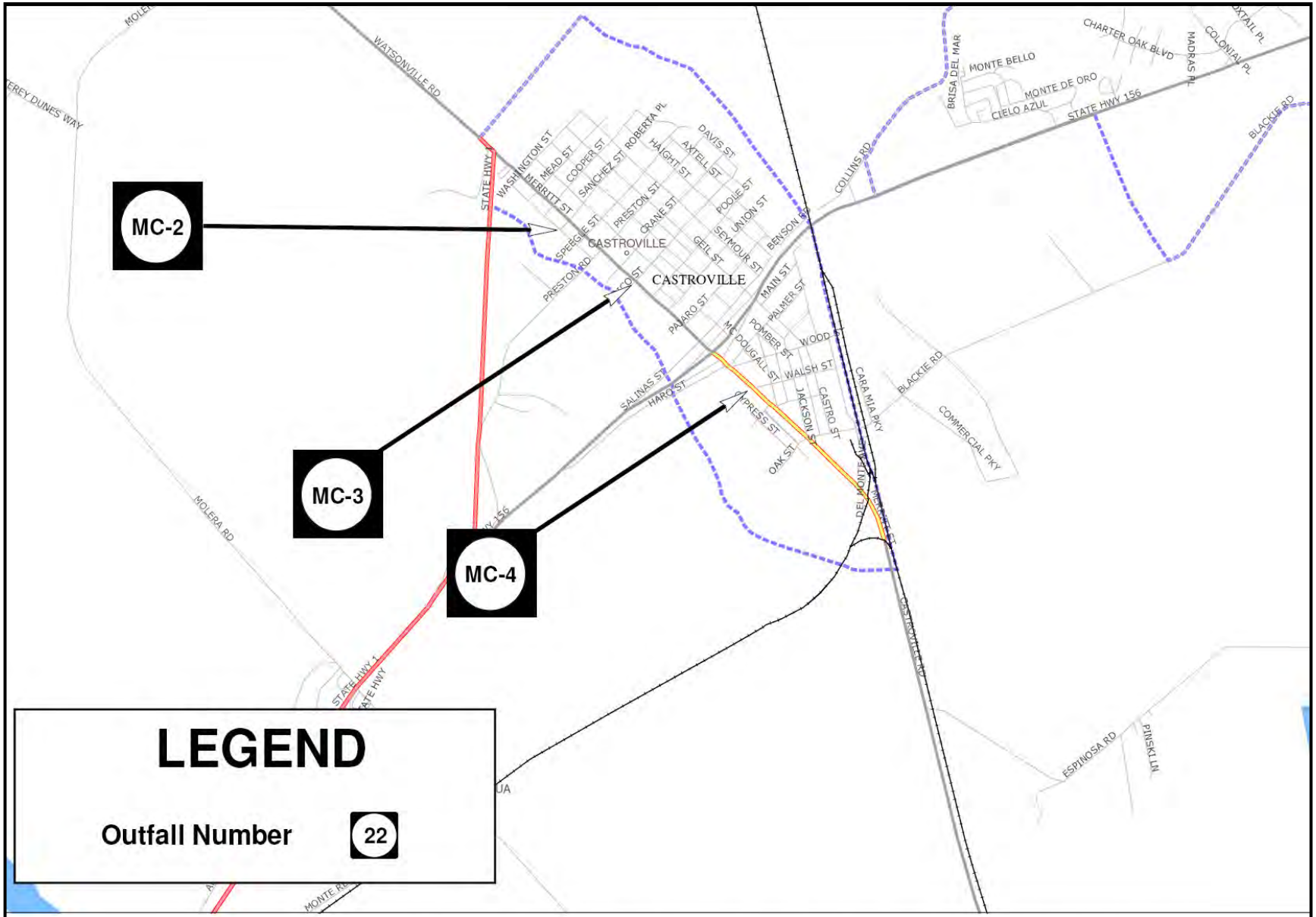
Cities of Monterey, Seaside, and Sand City Outfall Map



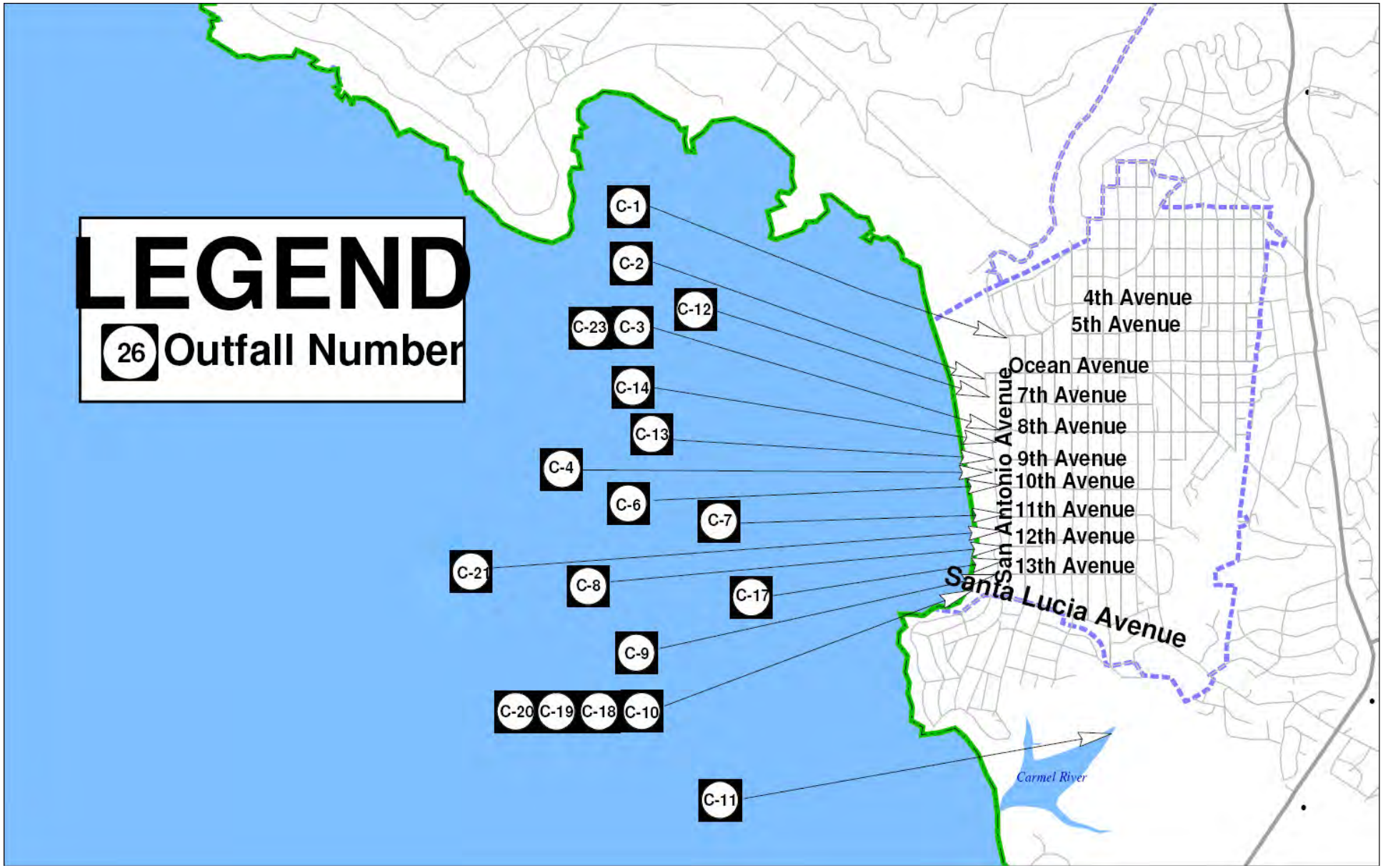
Northern Monterey County Outfall Map



Northern Monterey County Detail Outfall Map
Pajaro Area



Northern Monterey County Detail Outfall Map
Castroville Area



City of Carmel-By-The-Sea Storm Water Outfall Map

Each Participating Entity has storm water mapping or other information in its Public Works office pertaining to each of the outfalls within its jurisdiction.

All of the Participating Entities will include the following information pertaining to their storm drain maps: Pipes, inlets, outfalls, and other drainage structures including description of feature type.

ENTITY: CITY OF SAND CITY

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITIES, AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address
AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS SERVICE	475 OLYMPIA AVE STE A
D'MOTORSPORTS	477 REDWOOD AVE
GENES IMPORT AUTO BODY	531 SHASTA AVE STE A
HARTZEL AUTOMOTIVE	510 CALIFORNIA AVE
INTEGRITY AUTOMOTIVE MACHINE	371 ORANGE AVE
J AND D AUTO REPAIR	1675 CONTRA COSTA AVE
JUST ANDY	465 OLYMPIA AVE STE A
PRECISION IMPORT SERVICE	475 OLYMPIA AVE STE C
STANDARD TRANSMISSION	531 SHASTA AVE
ULTRAMAR-VALERO BEACON 3775	2100 CALIFORNIA AVE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS

Name	Address
Albertson's	2000 California
Bagel Bakery	2160 California Ave. Bldg K
Belleci's Catering	436 Orange Ave.
Borders Books Café Espresso	2080 California Ave.
Boston Market	2140 California Ave.
SK-8	1855 East St.
Burger King	2120 California Ave.
Costco Wholesale	801 Tioga Rd.
Cypress Donuts	426-B Orange Ave.
Eddison & Melrose Catering	354 Orange Ave.
Gianna's Baking Co.	613 Ortiz Ave.
Gianna's Baking Company	613 C Ortiz Avenue
Jamba Juice	2160 California Ave. #C
McDonald's	990 Playa St.
Papa Chanos	915 Playa Ave.
Pizza Hut	2100 California Ave.
Port of Subs	832 Playa Ave.
Starbucks Coffee	2160 California Ave. #A
Sweet Elena's Bakery	465-D Olympia Ave.
Target Store #1062	2040 California Ave.
The Bakery	354 Orange Ave.

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RENTAL SERVICE

Name	Address
A-One Rent It	325 Elder Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY	
AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING	
Name	**Address**
Gene's Import Auto Body	531 Shasta Avenue
Mark's Barn Auto Body	654 Ortiz
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
MOBILE CARPET DRAPE OR FURNITURE CLEANING BUSINESSES	
Disaster Kleenup Specialists	567 Ortiz Avenue
Excel Carpet and Upholstery	567 Ortiz Avenue
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
PAINTING AND COATING BUSINESSES	
D&S Painting	460 Orange Avenue
Helton's Painting	542 Ortiz Avenue
Leneve Painting	460 Shasta Avenue
Richard Yant Painting	672 Dias Avenue
Surfaces Painting	1815 Contra Costa
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
LANDSCAPING BUSINESSES	
Name	**Address**
Bindel-Bradford Co.	525 Ortiz Avenue
Central Coast Landscaping	648 Dias Avenue
Bindel-Bradford Co.	525 Ortiz Avenue
Central Coast Landscaping	648 Dias Avenue
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE BUSINESSES	
Orchard Supply Hardware	800 Playa Avenue
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
BUSINESSES WITHIN MRSWMP AREA SUBJECT TO EPA SECTION 313 RIGHT-TO-KNOW REGULATIONS	
Castorina Heating and Sheet Metal	625 California Avenue
Colton Heating and Sheet Metal	449 Redwood Avenue
Dgas Inc.	679 Redwood Avenue
Jack Lee Custom Iron	531B Orange Avenue
Nichols Plumbing and heating	351 Olympia Avenue
Sculpture Works	460 Elder Avenue
Worley Iron Works	337 Olympia Avenue

ENTITY: CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITES, AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address
FOREST HILL AUTO SERVICE INC	1123 FOREST AVE
FOREST HILL GAS STATION AND MKT	1152 FOREST AVE
FOREST HILL SHELL	1201 FOREST AVE
GERMAN MOTORWERKS	95 CENTRAL AVE
GREG BEAN AUTO REPAIR	1021 AUSTIN AVE
MATTESONS AUTO REPAIR	234 GRAND AVE
PACIFIC GROVE 76 GAS & AUTO CARE	1140 FOREST AVE
PACIFIC GROVE SHELL	687 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
SY TIRE SERV DBA PG TIRE SERVICE	1224 FOREST AVE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS

Name	Address
17th Street Grille	617 Lighthouse Ave.
A Taste of Elegance	1180-G Forest Ave.
Alberto's Pasta Bar	1219-B Forest Ave.
Amelia's Pizzeria	1184-E Forest Ave.
Archie's Giant Hamburgers	125 Ocean View Blvd., #103
Asilomar Conference Center	800 Asilomar Blvd.
Bagel Bakery, The	1132 Forest Ave.
Breakers Café	1126 Forest Ave.
Butterfly Bay Café	589 Lighthouse Ave.
Canterbury Woods Retirement Residence	651 Sinex Ave.
Caravali's Coffees	510 Lighthouse Ave.
Chaya	125 Ocean View Blvd.#211
Chili Great Chili	620 Lighthouse Ave.
China Garden	100 Central Ave.
ChocoLatte'	188 Country Club Gate Ctr.
Chopsticks Café	209 Forest Ave.
Del Monte Rest Home	1229 David Ave.
Domino's Pizza	156 Country Club Gate Ctr.
Fandango	223-17th Street
Favalaro's	542 Lighthouse Ave.
Fifi's Café & Bakery	1188 Forest Ave.
First Awakenings	125 Ocean View Blvd., #105
Fishwife	1996 1/2 Sunset Dr.
Forest Hill Manor	551 Gibson Ave
Fulina Chinese Kitchen	1184G Forest Ave.
Gateway Center	850 Congress Ave.
Goodie's Delicatessen	518 Lighthouse Ave.
Grapes of Wrath	529 Central Ave.
Grove Market	242 Forest Ave.
Joe Rombi's	208 17th St.
Korean Ga san - Closed	2006 Sunset Drive

ENTITY: CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)

Korean Grill	1180F Forest Ave.
La Dolce Vita	663 Lighthouse Avenue
Le Chantilly	1120 Lighthouse
Lighthouse Café	602 Lighthouse Ave.
Little Chicken House	1193 Forest Ave.
McDonald's	100 Country Club Gate
Meals On Wheels	700 Jewel Ave.
Michael's Grill & Taqueria	197 Country Club Gate Ctr.
Monarch Café'	162 Fountain Ave.
Ocean Sushi Deli	2701 David Ave.
Old Bath House	620 Ocean View Blvd.
Pablo's Mexican Restaurant	1184 H Forest Ave.
Pacific Grove Juice & Java	599 Lighthouse Ave.
Passion Fish	701 Lighthouse Ave,
Pasta Mia	481 Lighthouse Ave.
Patisserie Bechler	1225 Forest Ave.
Pavel's Backerei	219 Forest Ave.
Pizza My Way	1157 Forest Ave.
Red House Café	662 Lighthouse Ave.
Round Table Pizza	1116 Forest Ave.
Scotch Bakery	545 Lighthouse Ave.
Shnarley's Bronx Pizza	650 Lighthouse Ave. #100
Subway Sandwiches	190 Country Club Gate Ctr.
Sweet Earth Natural Foods	597 Lighthouse Ave.
Sweetzees	125 Ocean View Blvd.
Takara Sushi	218 17th St.
Taste Café & Bistro	1199 Forest Ave.
Thai Bistro II	159 Central Ave.
The Grill at Lover's Point	618 Ocean View Blvd.
Tillie Gorts	111 Central Ave.
Tinnery Restaurant, The	631 Ocean View Blvd.
Toastie's Café	702 Lighthouse Ave.
Victorian Corner	541 Lighthouse Ave.
Vito's Italian Restaurant	1180 Forest Ave.
Vivolo's Chowder House	127 Central Ave.
White House, The	649 Lighthouse Ave.
Wild Berries Café	212 17th St.
Yang's Happy Family Restaurant	1116A Forest Ave.

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING

Name	**Address**
Pete's Auto Body	214 Fountain Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

MOBILE CARPET, DRAPE OR FURNITURE CLEANING

Name	Address
Chem Dry	1236 Presidio
DMC Service	1219 Forest Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

MASONRY

Name	Address
Larkin and Sons	1318 Lincoln Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

PAINTING AND COATING

Name	Address
Cardoza and Robinson	1120 Sinex Avenue
Collins Painting	724 Sinex Avenue
Handcrafted Finishes	311 Locust
Isaacson Painting	720 Grove Acre
Woolem Painting	P.O. Box 51765

BUSINESS CATEGORY

LANDSCAPING

Name	Address
A Woman's Touch	P.O. Box 473
Ayres Landscaping	P.O. Box 51612
Charles Lares Landscape	P.O. Box 143
Garden Way	224 18th Street
Hall Landscape	582 Lighthouse Avenue
Water's Edge	P.O. Box 143

BUSINESS CATEGORY

NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE

Name	Address
Bonsai Shop	610 Laurel Avenue
Griggs Nursery	1021 David Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

GOLF COURSES, PARKS, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL

Name	Address
Pacific Grove Golf Links	77 Asilomar Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

CEMETERY

Name	Address
El Carmelo Cemetery	Asilomar Blvd.

BUSINESS CATEGORY

BUSINESSES WITHIN MRSWMP AREA SUBJECT TO EPA SECTION 313 RIGHT-TO-KNOW REGULATIONS

Name	Address
AAA Print Plus	611 19th Avenue
Bohn Heating and Sheet Metal	2088 Sunset Drive
Colonial Silver	1219 Forest Avenue
Kelby Enterprise	511 Gibson
Kelly-Forms Management	150 15th Street

ENTITY: CITY OF MONTEREY

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITIES, AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address
ABREGO UNION 76 250424	398 FREMONT ST
ADVANTAGE AUTO REPAIR	2100 DEL MONTE AVE
ALLIANCE MART	2109 N FREMONT ST
ATAIDE GENERAL TIRE CO	591 E FRANKLIN ST
BAY SERVICE	1201 TENTH ST
C AND C REPAIR	249 DELA VINA AVE
CENTRAL COAST TRANMISSIONS	560 FREMONT ST
CHEVRON STATION 91060	351 FREMONT ST
CIRCLE K STORES INC 76 2705432	899 HAWTHORNE ST
CLASSIC COACHWORKS	368 E FRANKLIN ST
CORNER STORE MONTEREY	398 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
DEL MONTE 76 2705686	1401 MUNRAS AVE
EL ESTERO	590 FREMONT ST
FIORANO'S MOTORS	1174 AIRPORT RD STE D
FRALES AUTO REPAIR	2232 DEL MONTE AVE
GUNTER MADSEN AUTO BODY INC	1231 DEL MONTE AVE
HOFFMAN AND HOFFMAN	105 AVIATION LN
HONEST ENGINES	553 MUNRAS AVE
J AND J AUTO BODY	1105 AIRPORT RD STE A
JIFFY LUBE STORE 2350	2415 N FREMONT ST
MERCEDES BENZ OF MONTEREY	498 FREMONT ST
MIKES AUTO	1101 AIRPORT RD STE D
MONTEREY BAY BOATWORKS	32 CANNERY ROW
MONTEREY BAY GAS AND MINI MKT	1042 DEL MONTE AVE
MONTEREY MERCEDES IND SERV INC	198 WEBSTER ST
MONTEREY SALINAS TRANSIT	1 RYAN RANCH RD
MONTEREY UNION 76 253582	2045 N FREMONT ST
MUNRAS EXXON	595 MUNRAS AVE
NATALES AUTO SERVICE CENTER	2091 DEL MONTE AVE
PACIFIC MOTOR SERVICE	550 E FRANKLIN ST
QUIK STOP MARKET 90	2407 N FREMONT ST
ROBERTS AUTO REPAIR	234 RAMONA AVE
ROSSI TIRE AND AUTO SERVICE	598 E FRANKLIN ST
SEVEN ELEVEN 23135	2301 N FREMONT ST
SUSI AUTO ELECTRIC	1154 DEL MONTE BLVD
TIRE TOWN AUTOMOTIVE	899 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
TOMS MONTEREY AUTO REPAIR	870 ABREGO ST
USA GASOLINE CORP 42	2338 DEL MONTE AVE
VILLAGE MOTOR WORKS MTY BEACON	2191 N FREMONT ST

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS

Name	Address
ABALONETTI'S	57 WHARF I

ENTITY: CITY OF MONTEREY	
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)	
ALFREDO'S CANTINA	266 PEARL STREET
AMARIN THAI CUISINE	807 CANNERY ROW
Amir's Kabob House	794 Lighthouse
ANN KELLY'S	55 CAMINO AGUAJITO
ANTHONY'S STEAK & SEAFOOD HOUS	2030 N FREMONT ST
Ave Maria Convalescent Hospital	1249 Josselyn Canyon Road
BAGEL BAKERY, THE	452 ALVARADO ST
BALESTERI UNLIMITED (Elks Lodge)	150 MAR VISTA DR
Barbara H. Knowles & Company (Round Table Pizza)	375 ALVARADO ST
Bayview Delicatessen BBQ & Market	32 Cannery Row
BAYVIEW GARDENS	399 DRAKE AVE
Easy Street Billiards	511 Tyler Street
MONTEREY PENINSULA KIWANIS	MONTEREY FAIRGROUNDS
BENIHANA	136 OLIVIER ST
Beverly Healthcare Center Monterey	23795 Holman Highway
BLUE FIN BILLIARDS	685 CANNERY ROW
Candy Factory	685 Cannery Row
Carousel Candies	643 Cannery Row
Carousel Candy	31 Wharf #1
Casa Karmelcorn	13 Wharf #1
Rocky Mountain Chocolate Factory	647 Cannery Row
See's Candies	Del Monte Shopping Center
BI-RITE MARKET	250 CASA VERDE WAY
Chevron #1715	2450 N. Fremont Street
CORK N BOTTLE	2210 NORTH FREMONT STREET
Blue Moon Restaurant	654 CANNERY ROW
MONTEREY BAY GAS & MINI MART	1042 DEL MONTE AVE
Nic's Mini Market	701 Lighthouse Avenue
SEVEN ELEVEN 25784A A2233	381 DAVID AVENUE
BON APPETIT @ MONTEREY BAY (Portola Café- Aquarium)	886 CANNERY ROW
Unocal Service Station	1401 Munras Avenue
USA GASOLINE CORPORATION #42	2338 DEL MONTE BLVD
VALNIZZA MARKET	401 OCEAN AVE
BON APPETIT MANAGEMENT CO (Santa Catalina)	3001 SANTA CATALINA
CRABBY JIM'S FISH MARKET	30 WHARF 1
DOCK SIDE FISH MARKET	#13 OLD FISHERMANS WHARF
GROTTO FISH MARKET INC.	39 WHARF I
INTERNATIONAL MARKET & DELI	580 LIGHTHOUSE AVENUE
LIBERTY FISH CO.	43 WHARF I
MONTEREY FISH CO. INC.	WHARF II
BRITANNIA ARMS, THE	444 ALVARADO ST
BUBBA GUMP SHRIMP CO	720 CANNERY ROW
ADVENTURES BY THE SEA	285 FIGUEROA
BULLDOG PUB, THE	611 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
BULLWACKER'S RESTAURANT	653 CANNERY ROW
CABO'S WILD MEXICAN FOOD	46 FISHERMAN'S WHARF 1

ENTITY: CITY OF MONTEREY	
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)	
CAESARS ETC	68 VIA ESPERANZA
CAFE FINA	47 WHARF I
CAFE SERENDIPITY	470 ALVARADO ST
Cages	414 Adams Street
BASKIN-ROBBINS STORE #2339	406 LIGHTHOUSE AVENUE
BAY PARK HOTEL	1425 MUNRAS AVENUE
California Grill	1 Portola Plaza
California Pizza Kitchen	100 Del Monte Center
CANNERY ROW DELICATESSAN	101 DRAKE ST
CAPPUCINO ON THE WHARF	15 WHARF I
CARL'S JR. RESTAURANT	902 LIGHTHOUSE AVENUE
Carmelo Park	966 Carmelo Street
BOTTLES N DELI LIQUORS	1291 10TH ST
Carrows	300 David Avenue
CARUSO'S CORNER	2101 NORTH FREMONT STREET
CASA CAFE & BAR	700 MUNRAS AVENUE
CATCH, THE	6 FISHERMAN'S WHARF #1
CHART HOUSE, THE	444 CANNERY ROW
CHEF LEE'S MANDARIN HOUSE REST	2031 NORTH FREMONT STREET
CHINATOWN RESTAURANT	600 MUNRAS AVE
Café Noir	365 Calle Principal
CHINESE GOURMET EXPRESS	500 DEL MONTE CENTER
CHIPOTLE MEXICAN GRILL	500 DEL MONTE CENTER
CHONG'S KOREAN BBQ-HOUSE	1636 JOSSELYN CYN RD
CHONG'S SEZCHWAN RESTAURANT	485 TYLER STREET
CIBO ITALIAN RESTAURANT	301 ALVARADO STREET
CLUB OCTANE	321 ALVARADO ST
CONSUELO'S OLD MONTEREY BBQ	281 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
CARMEL VALLEY COFFEE ROASTING	316 ALVARADO ST
COWBOY PIZZA COMPANY	640 WAVE STREET
CREATIVE CAKERY	25 SOLEDAD DR
Crepes A Go Go	660 Wave Street #200
CROWN AND ANCHOR, THE	150 W FRANKLIN ST
Crystal Fish	514 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
CULINARY CENTER OF MONTEREY	625 CANNERY ROW
CYPRESS BAKE SHOP	2233 N FREMONT ST
DECADENT TASTIES LLC	249 LAINE ST #C
DEL MONTE GOLF GRILL	1300 SYLVAN PL
Delish Gourmet Catering	1330 Skyline Dr. Apt 29
DENNY'S RESTAURANT #306	2137 NORTH FREMONT STREET
DENNY'S RESTAURANT #38	755 ABREGO STREET
COMPAGNO'S MARKET & DELI	2000 PRESCOTT AVE
DOC'S COMEDY GRILL/LIVE ENT.	180 E FRANKLIN ST
DOMENICO'S Fish Market	50 WHARF 1 STE 21
DOMENICO'S RESTAURANT	50 WHARF I
DONUT HUT, THE	431 WATSON ST APT A

ENTITY: CITY OF MONTEREY	
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)	
DUCK CLUB RESTAURANT	400 CANNERY ROW
DUFFY'S TAVERN	282 HIGH ST
EDDIE'S	2200 NORTH FREMONT STREET
EL ESTERO SNACK BAR	777 PEARL STREET
EL INDIO RESTAURANT	1290 DEL MONTE CENTER
EL PALOMAR MONTEREY	724 ABREGO ST
EL TORITO RESTAURANT #7162	600 CANNERY ROW
ELLIS GREAT AMERICAN REST.	1210 DEL MONTE CENTER
EPSILON	422 TYLER STREET
DOORBELL DINING	882 ABREGO ST
ESPRESSO TO GO & ICE CREAM TOO	6 B FISHERMAN'S WHARF
FISH HOPPER, THE	700 CANNERY ROW BOX O
Francisco's Restaurant	565 ABREGO ST
FRESH CREAM RESTAURANT	99 PACIFIC ST STE C 100
GARDEN DELI	2000 GARDEN RD
Ghirardeli	660 Cannery Row
GIANNI'S PIZZA INC.	725 LIGHTHOUSE AVENUE
Gilbert's Restaurant	30 WHARF I
GO ESPRESSO	851 CANNERY ROW
GOOMBA'S KITCHEN & DELI	469 ALVARADO ST
GRAND CHINA RESTAURANT	738 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
GRANDMAS KITCHEN	2310 N FREMONT ST
GREAT WALL	724 ABREGO ST
Grill at Ryan Ranch	1 Harris Court #103
GRILLO ENTERPRISES	WHARF 2 BOX 168
GUCKENHEIMER/MC GRAW HILL CAFE	20 RYAN RANCH RD
HAPPY DRAGON	2329 N FREMONT ST.
HILTON MONTEREY	1000 AGUAJITO RD
Hospice	100 Barnet Segal Lane
HULA'S	622 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
HYATT REGENCY MONTEREY	1 OLD GOLF COURSE ROAD
INDIA'S CLAY OVEN	150 DEL MONTE AVENUE
INTERNATIONAL MARKET & DELI	580 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
Isabella's @ Wharfside Restaurant	60 FISHERMAN'S WHARF #1
JACK IN THE BOX #9014	889 ABREGO STREET
JAMBA JUICE	398 ALVARADO ST
JOSEPH OPITZ	1201 HOFFMAN AVE
Jose's Mexican Grill	638 Wave Street
JUGEM RESTAURANT	409 ALVARADO STREET
KALISA'S	851 CANNERY ROW
KATHY'S RESTAURANT	700 CASS ST STE 102
KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN	865 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
KOTO SUSHI RESTAURANT	400 TYLER ST
Krua Thai	731 Munras Ave. Ste. A
LA CASA BODEGA	500 DEL MONTE AVE
LA FAMILIA RESTAURANT	204 LIGHTHOUSE AVE

ENTITY: CITY OF MONTEREY	
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)	
LALLAPALOOZA	474 ALVARADO ST
KARLEN'S DELI (Bottles N Bins)	898 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
LAYERS SENSATIONAL CAKES	160 WEBSTER ST
LE WAF USA	366 VAN BUREN ST #10
KIWANIS CLUB OF MONTEREY	127 WHITE OAKS LN
LIGHTHOUSE BAR & GRILL	281 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
LILLY MAE'S CINNAMON ROLLS	700 CANNERY ROW STE H2
Lim's Café	980 FREMONT ST
LONDON BRIDGE PUB & TEA RM,THE	WHARF II
LOOSE NOODLE, THE	538 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
Louie Linguini's Seafood Shack	660 Cannery Row
LOULOU'S Griddle in the Middle	WHARF NO. 2
MARGIE'S DINER	320 FREMONT ST
MARIE CALLENDER'S PIE SHOP	1200 DEL MONTE CENTER
MASSARO & SANTOS ON THE PIER	32 CANNERY ROW STE H1
MCDONALD'S	610 DEL MONTE AVENUE
Monterey Bay Catering	2 PORTOLA AVE
MONTEREY BEACH HOTEL	2600 SAND DUNES DRIVE
Monterey Care Center	1575 Skyline Drive
Monterey Courthouse Snackbar	1200 Aguajito Road
MONTEREY JACKS FISH HOUSE/BAR	711 CANNERY ROW
MONTEREY JOE'S	2149 N FREMONT ST
MONTEREY LANES KOFFEE KUP	2161 NORTH FREMONT STREET
Monterey Peninsula Yacht Club	Wharf #2, Box 14
Monterey Pines Golf Course	Garden Road and Fairgrounds
MONTEREY ICE CREAM	491 ALVARADO ST
Monterey Pines Skilled Nursing Facility	1501 Skyline Drive
MONTEREY'S FISH HOUSE INC	2114 DEL MONTE BLVD
MONTRIO BISTRO	414 CALLE PRINCIPAL
MORGAN'S COFFEE AND TEA	498 WASHINGTON ST
MUCKY DUCK, LLC, THE	479 ALVARADO ST
NARA KOREN RESTAURANT	420 TYLER ST
Nell's A Touch of New Orleans	2110 N FREMONT ST
NORMA JEAN RESTAURANT	2339 N FREMONT ST
OCEAN SUSHI DELI	165 WEBSTER ST
OCEAN THUNDER	214 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
OLD FISHERMAN'S GROTTO, INC	39 WHARF I
OLD MONTEREY CAFE	489 ALVARADO ST
Pacific Rest Residential Care Facility	1100 Pacific Street
PADDLE CLUB, THE	299 CANNERY ROW
PAPA CHANO'S TAQUERIA	462 ALVARADO ST
Osio Cinema & Bergman Café	350 Alvarado Street
Paradise Island Blends	1 PORTOLA PLZ
Paris Bakery	444 Washington Street
PARK LANE/CLASSIC RES.BY HYATT	200 GLENWOOD CIRCLE
PARKER-LUSSEAU PASTRIES	539 HARTNELL ST

ENTITY: CITY OF MONTEREY	
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)	
PARKER-LUSSEAU PASTRIES	731 MUNRAS AVE STE C
PEDAL STOP CAFE	99 PACIFIC ST STE 255C
PELICAN PIZZA	522 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
PENINSULA BAKING COMPANY	518 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
PETRA CAFE	435 ALVARADO ST
PINO'S ITALIAN CAFE	211 ALVARADO ST
PIZZA GROTTO	1244 MUNRAS AVE
PIZZA MY HEART	630 DEL MONTE CENTER
PLUMES COFFEE HOUSE	400 ALVARADO ST
PORTOBELLOS	2004 FAIRGROUNDS RD
PRETZEL TIME #3553	520 DEL MONTE CENTER U-526
PRONTO RESTAURANT	21 SOLEDAD DR
PUERTO MEXICO	25 FISHERMAN'S WHARF #1
QUIZNO'S SUB	459 ALVARADO ST
QUIZNO'S SUB	675 Lighthouse Ave.
RANDY'S SANDWICH SHOP	1193 D 10TH ST
RAPPA INC	101 WHARF I
ROSINE'S	434 ALVARADO STREET
SAKURA JAPANESE RESTAURANT	574 LIGHTHOUSE AVENUE
SANDBAR AND GRILL	WHARF II POB 16
SANTA LUCIA MARKET	484 WASHINGTON ST STE A & C
SAPPORO STEAK AND SUSHI	WHARF II
SARDINE FACTORY	701 WAVE STREET
Schooners Bistro on the Bay	400 Cannery Row
SEA HARVEST	598 FOAM STREET
SEA HARVEST	598 FOAM STREET
SEA LION CAFE	601 WAVE ST STE 200
SEGOVIA'S	650 LIGHTHOUSE AVENUE
Shane's Irish Pub	401 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
SHNARLEY'S	685 CANNERY ROW STE 101
SIAMESE BAY RESTAURANT	131 WEBSTER ST
SIDEWALK CAFE	2240 N FREMONT ST
SLY MCFLY	700 CANNERY ROW STE A
SNAX FIFTH AVENUE	72 WELLINGS PLACE
STARBUCKS COFFEE #5357	461 ALVARADO
STARBUCK'S COFFEE #5978	711 CANNERY ROW STE A & B
STARBUCKS COFFEE #601	492 DEL MONTE CENTER #438
STEINBECK EXPRESSO BAR	700 CANNERY ROW STE F
STOKES ADOBE	500 HARTNELL ST
SUBWAY SANDWICHES & SALADS	195 W FRANKLIN ST
SUBWAY STORE #25541	791 FOAM ST
TABOULI'S	309 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
TACO BELL #5760	321 ALVARADO ST
TAQUERIA DEL MAR	530 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
TASTE OF MONTEREY, A	700 CANNERY ROW
THAI CAFE	731 A MUNRAS AVE

ENTITY: CITY OF MONTEREY

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)

The Gallery	615 Lighthouse
THREE FLAGS CAFE	350 CALLE PRINCIPAL
TOTOYA JAPANESE RESTAURANT	867 WAVE ST STE B
TRAILSIDE CAFE	550 WAVE ST
TROIAS MARKET	350 PACIFIC ST
TURTLE BAY TACQUERIA	431 TYLER ST
TUTTO BUONO	425 VAN BUREN ST
Veggie 2U	1126 Del Monte
Victorian Residential Care Homes	2560 Garden Road
Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula	23625 Holman Highway
MONTE VISTA MARKET	15 SOLEDAD DR
NOB HILL GENERAL STORE #612	900 LIGHTHOUSE AVENUE
SAFEWAY STORE #465	528 MUNRAS AVENUE
SAFEWAY STORES INC. #953	2370 NORTH FREMONT STREET
WHOLE FOODS MARKET CALIF., INC	800 DEL MONTE CENTER
American Legion	Jefferson Street
Calvary Chapel	3001 Monterey Salinas Hwy
Elk's Lodge	150 Mar Vista
Fillipino Community Club	629 Pearl Street
Portugese Hall FDES	950 Casanova Ave
The Club at Heritage Harbor	Pacific Street
Old Capital Club	516 Polk Street
Pacheco Club	602 Abrego Street
VIVA MONTEREY	414 ALVARADO STREET
Way Station	1200 Olmsted Road
WHALER RESTAURANT	635 CASS ST
WHALING STATION INN RESTAURANT	763 WAVE STREET
Whole Foods Cooking School	Del Monte Center
WILD PLUM CAFE & BAKERY, THE	731 B MUNRAS AVE
Wings Chinese	429 Alvarado Street
WON JU KOREAN RESTAURANT	570 LIGHTHOUSE AVE
WORD OF MOUTH GOURMET CATERERS	433 BELDEN ST
Zocalo	481 ALVARADO ST

BUSINESS CATEGORY

EQUIPMENT REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, FUELING, OR CLEANING

Name	**Address**
Coran Enterprises & United Rentals	2330 Del Monte Avenue
Hodges Rent All	528 Foam Street

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RENTAL SERVICE

Name	**Address**
Coran Enterprises & United Rentals	2330 Del Monte Avenue
Hodges Rent All	528 Foam Street
Tire Town Auto and U-Haul	899 Lighthouse Avenue
U-Drive A-1	2330 Del Monte Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY	
AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING	
Name	**Address**
Gunter Madsen Auto Body	1231 Del Monte Avenue
J&J Auto Body	1105 Airport Road
Robert's Auto Repair	234 Ramona Avenue
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
MOBILE CARPET, DRAPE OR FURNITURE CLEANING	
Name	**Address**
Barry's Carpet Service	P.O. Box 735
Bay Carpet and Upholstery	1162 Josselyn Canyon Road
Clean Care	301 Dela Vina Avenue
Monterey Bay Carpet	303 English Avenue
Rainbow International	1232 Del Monte Avenue
The Belmont Method	440 Dry Creek Road
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
MASONRY	
Name	**Address**
Eichorn	210 Ramona Avenue
Walton and Sons	8 Harris Court
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
PAINTING AND COATING	
Name	**Address**
Charles Curtis and Son	1150 Sylvan Road
Kofman Painting	212 Hawthorne Street
Samuel Read Painting	517B Airport Way Road
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
LANDSCAPING	
Name	**Address**
Affordable Arborist	P.O. Box 2035
Cypress Garden Nursery	590 Perry Lane
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE	
Name	**Address**
Cypress Garden Nursery	590 Perry Lane
Drought Resistant Nursery	850 Park Avenue
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
GOLF COURSES, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL	
Name	**Address**
Del Monte Golf Course	Mark Thomas Drive
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
CEMETERY	
Name	**Address**
Monterey City Cemetery	Fremont at Camino Aguajito
San Carlos Cemetery	792 Fremont

BUSINESS CATEGORY	
POOL AND FOUNTAIN CLEANING	
Name	**Address**
Bay Pool Systems	P.O. Box 1345
Peninsula Pool Service	575 Hannon Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY	
BUSINESSES WITHIN MRSWMP AREA SUBJECT TO EPA SECTION 313 RIGHT-TO-KNOW REGULATIONS	
Name	**Address**
Abrego Print and Copy	528 Abrego
Advantage Products	2041 Del Monte Avenue
Carswell Sheet Metal	211 Hoffman St.
Copy King	498 Calle Principal
Cypress Press	497 Lighthouse Avenue
Fed Ex Kinko's	799 Lighthouse Avenue
Metal Specialties	554 Del Monte Avenue
Monterey County Herald	8 Upper Ragsdale Drive
Rapid Printers of Monterey	201 Foam St.
Ryan Ranch Printers	2 Harris Court
Sierra Instruments	5 Harris Court

ENTITY: CITY OF SEASIDE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITIES AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address
A S VOLKSWAGEN DIVISION	1943 DEL MONTE BLVD
AAMCO TRANSMISSION OF SEASIDE	1925 DEL MONTE BLVD
ALL AUTOMOTIVE	1490 DEL MONTE BLVD STE B
AUTOTORIUM SERVICE CENTER INC	1648 DEL MONTE BLVD
BUTTS PONTIAC CADILLAC INC	4 HEITZINGER PLAZA
CARDINALE GMC MITSUBISHI SUZUKI	3 HEITZINGER PLAZA
CARDINALE NISSAN	1661 DEL MONTE BLVD
COATS PAINT AND AUTO BODY SHOP	1223 FREMONT BLVD B
CYPRESS COAST FORD LINCOLN MERCURY	4 GEARY PLAZA
CYPRESS COAST MAZDA & SUBARU	2 GEARY PLAZA
D AMBROSIO AUTO SERVICE	1550 FREMONT BLVD
DEL REY VALERO 70279	1550 FREMONT BLVD
FEENEY MOTORS	1640 DEL MONTE BLVD
GAS-N-SAVE PDQ	2000 DEL MONTE BLVD
HANS AUTO REPAIR	384 OLYMPIA AVE
JACK FOX AUTO SERVICE	590 OLYMPIA AVE
K AND H AUTO REPAIR	1636 DEL MONTE BLVD
KRAGEN AUTO PARTS 4079	1720 FREMONT BLVD
LARRY MENKE, INC	6 HEITZINGER PLAZA
LAVENDER BROTHERS AUTO	1965 DEL MONTE BLVD
LEXUS MONTEREY PENINSULA	1721 DEL MONTE BLVD
LOVE MOTORS	3 GEARY PLAZA
M2 COLLISION CARE CENTER	1670 DEL MONTE BLVD
MIDAS SEASIDE	1543 DEL MONTE BLVD
MONTEREY BAY MOTOR WORKS	1875 THE MALL
MONTEREY JAGUAR LAND ROVER	1711 DEL MONTE BLVD
MONTEREY PENINSULA POWERSPORTS	1020 AUTO CENTER PARKWAY
MR LUBRICATION INC	1629 DEL MONTE BLVD
MY BMW PORSCHE	1 GEARY PLAZA
MY INFINITI	1340 FREMONT BLVD
MY PORSCHE	1781 DEL MONTE AVE
ROD AND ROS GAS FOOD MART	1898 FREMONT BLVD
ROD AND ROS GAS FOOD MART	1898 FREMONT BLVD
ROSE AUTOMOTIVE	2003 DEL MONTE BLVD
SASAKI BROS AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE	1102 FREMONT BLVD
SEASIDE SHELL	1600 CANYON DEL REY
SEASIDE TIRE AND SERVICE	1735 FREMONT BLVD
SEASIDE VALERO	1550 FREMONT BLVD
SEVEN ELEVEN 16747	1212 FREMONT BLVD
VAL STROUGH HONDA MAZDA	1 HEITZINGER PLAZA
VICTORY TOYOTA	5 HEITZINGER PLAZA
WAYSIDE GARAGE	1901 DEL MONTE BLVD
WESTER VOLKSWAGEN DODGE	1851 THE MALL
YAMAHA SUZUKI SPORTS CENTER	1717 FREMONT BLVD STE B

ENTITY: CITY OF SEASIDE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS

Name	Address
7-11 Store	1212 Fremont Blvd.
7-11 Store	2301 N. Fremont St.
American Legion, No. 591	1000 Playa Ave. SE
Angelina's Bakery & Deli Café	1725 Fremont Blvd.
Baker's Wife	1586 Del Monte Ave.
Baldemiros Taco Shop	2008 Fremont Blvd
Bangkok Grocery	1482 Fremont Blvd.
Barn Thai Restaurant	1760-F1 Fremont Blvd.
Baskin Robbin's Ice Cream	1534 Fremont Blvd.
Bayonet / Blackhorse Golf Course	4100 Mc Clure Way
Breakfast Club	1130-201 Fremont Blvd.
Burger King	1090 Fremont Blvd.
Carl's Jr.	1142 Fremont Blvd.
Church's Fried Chicken	1390 Fremont Blvd.
Curly's Chicken	1107 Fremont Blvd.
Cypress Bakery	1267 Broadway Avenue
Domino's Pizza	1022-B Broadway Ave.
El Charro	1620 Fremont Blvd.
El Jalapeno Mexican Restaurant	1157 Fremont Blvd.
El Miguelino Restaurant	1066 Broadway Ave.
Elk's Lodge	1069 Broadway Ave.
Embassy Suites Hotel	1441 Canyon Del Rey
Emy's Café	1901 Fremont Blvd.
Ferdi's Restaurant	740 Broadway Ave. SE
Fishwife	789 Trinity Ave.
Food Corner Market	1800 Noche Buena
Fuji Japanese Restaurant	1760 Fremont Street Suite, # H4
Garcia's Taqueria	1022 Broadway Ave.
Golden China Restaurant	1784 Fremont Blvd.
Grand Buffet	1732 Fremont Blvd.
Gyro's & Falafel House	1584 Del Monte Blvd.
Holiday Inn Express	1400 Del Monte Blvd.
Ichi Riki	1603 Del Monte Blvd.
Jack in the Box	1533 Fremont Blvd.
Jose's Restaurant	1610-1612 Contra Costa
Kentucky Fried Chicken	1175 Fremont Blvd.
Kim's Rice Cake	1780-C Fremont Blvd.
Kmart #3041	1590 Canyon Del Rey
La Morenita Tortilleria and Meat Market	1876 Fremont Street
La Pasadita	720 Broadway Ave
La Tortuga Torteria	1257 Fremont Blvd.
La Villa Taqueria	766 Broadway Ave.
Laguna Café	1520 Del Monte Blvd.
Little Caesar's Pizza	1130-102 Fremont Blvd.
Los Compadres Restaurant	1104 Broadway Ave.

ENTITY: CITY OF SEASIDE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)

Magat's Oriental Market	1760 Fremont Blvd H-3
Mal's Market	1264 Noche Buena
Manila Garden Restaurant	1760-B1 Fremont Blvd.
Marisco's Puerto Nuevo	580 Broadway Ave.
McDonald's	1433 Fremont Blvd.
McDonald's	1516 Canyon Del Rey
Mi Tierra Market	1000 Broadway Avenue
Nation's Market	1546 Sanoma Ave.
New China Restaurant	1153 Fremont Blvd.
Orient Express	1884 Fremont Blvd
Pacifica Café	1441 Canyon Del Rey Blvd.
Palermo Bakery	1620 Fremont Blvd.
Papa Chuy	1760-A2 Fremont Blvd.
Papa Murphy's	1157 Fremont St.
Paris Bakery	1232 Broadway Avenue
Patch's Sandwich Shop	1642 Del Monte Blvd.
Pizza Hut	1774-A Fremont Blvd.
Reds Donuts	1646 Fremont Blvd.
Rosey's Deli	580 Broadway Ave.
Round Table Pizza	1717 Fremont Blvd.
San Pablo Bakery	1048 Broadway
San Pablo Restaurant	400 Palm Ave.
Sarita's	1936 Fremont Blvd.
Senor Taco	1742 Fremont Blvd.
Service Deli	Fort Ord
Sidelines	2110 N. Fremont St.
Simple Elegance Catering	1000 Playa Ave.
Stammtisch German Restaurant	1206-C Echo Ave.
Subway	1534 Fremont Blvd.
Taco Bell	1830 Fremont Blvd.
Texas Style Open Pit	1043-A Broadway Ave.
The Baker's Wife	613 Ortiz Ave.
The Orient Restaurant	1760-C2 Fremont Blvd.
Thuy Duong	1104 C&D Broadway Ave.
Tommy's	1567 Fremont Blvd.
Turtle Bay Taqueria	1301 Fremont Street
Wendy's	1180 Fremont Blvd.
Yen Ching	1868 Fremont Blvd.
Zimatlan Bakery	768 Broadway Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

EQUIPMENT REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, FUELING, OR CLEANING

Name	**Address**
A to Z Rental Center	1173 Echo Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RENTAL SERVICE

Name	**Address**
A to Z Rental Center	1173 Echo Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING

Name	Address
All Around Auto	1523 Del Monte Blvd.
Butts Pontiac Cadillac	4 Heitzinger Plaza
Community Collision Centers	3 Geary Plaza
Larry Menke Auto Dealership	Seaside Auto Center
M2 Collision Care Centers	1670 Del Monte Blvd.
Mike's Auto Body	660 Ponderosa Avenue
Pestana's Auto Center	3 Heitzinger Plaza
Storelli Brothers Auto Body	1845 Del Monte Blvd.
Val Strough Honda	1 Heitzinger Plaza

BUSINESS CATEGORY

PEST CONTROL SERVICE

Name	Address
Bay View Pest Control	1112 Phoenix Avenue
Ed Watson Termite Control	1551 Sonoma Avenue
Monterey Bay Pest Control	1997 Del Monte Blvd.

BUSINESS CATEGORY

MOBILE CARPET, DRAPE OR FURNITURE CLEANING

Name	Address
Art's Esteam Carpet Cleaners	1620 La Honda Court
Dyna Clean Services	P.O. Box 1757
Johnny on the Spot	1703 Goodwin
Town and Country	905 Kimball Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

MASONRY

Name	Address
L&T	1130 Fremont Blvd.

BUSINESS CATEGORY

PAINTING AND COATING

Name	Address
Green's Painting	1671 Hilby Avenue
Topper's Painting	1125 Ricardo Court

BUSINESS CATEGORY

LANDSCAPING

Name	Address
Craven Landscaping	343 Roberts Avenue
DiPeso Landscape	1497 Highland Place
Franks Garden & Landscaping	1145 Madera Court
Greg Cawelti	1229 Luxton
Linda Vista Landscape	100 Campus Center
Pinedo Landscaping	585 Hamilton Avenue
Veteran Landscaping	1104 Broadway Avenue
Von Zehren Landscaping	P.O. Box 761

BUSINESS CATEGORY

GOLF COURSES, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL

Name	Address
Bayonet and Black Horse Golf Courses	1 McClure Way

BUSINESS CATEGORY	
CEMETERY	
Name	**Address**
Mission Memorial Park	1915 Ord Grove Avenue
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
LANDSCAPING	
Name	**Address**
Craven Landscaping	343 Roberts Avenue
DiPeso Landscape	1497 Highland Place
Franks Garden & Landscaping	1145 Madera Court
Greg Cawelti	1229 Luxton
Linda Vista Landscape	100 Campus Center
Pinedo Landscaping	585 Hamilton Avenue
Veteran Landscaping	1104 Broadway Avenue
Von Zehren Landscaping	P.O. Box 761
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
BUSINESSES WITHIN MRSWMP AREA SUBJECT TO EPA SECTION 313 RIGHT-TO-KNOW REGULATIONS	
Name	**Address**
Andrews Printing	1526 Del Monte Blvd.
Benevente Business Machines	1979 Luxton St.
Bob the Printer	P.O. Box 766
Monterey County Weekly	668 Williams Avenue
Printing Inc.	1605 Del Monte Blvd.

ENTITY: CITY OF DEL REY OAKS

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITIES, AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address
DAVID LOOP EUROPEAN	160 CALLE DEL OAKS STE B
DEL REY CAR WASH	810 CANYON DEL REY
SEVEN ELEVEN 33011	425 CANYON DEL REY BLVD

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS

Name	Address
7-11 Store # 33011	425 Canyon Del Rey
Clementine's Kitchen	465 Canyon Del Rey
Jack in the Box # 3478	435 Canyon Del Rey
Moose Lodge	555 Canyon Del Rey
Quiznos Subs	461 Canyon Del Rey
Ralph's supermarket #994	815 Canyon Del Rey
Starbucks Coffee	441 Canyon Del Rey

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING

Name	Address
Jerry Graham's Auto Body	101 Calle del Oaks
Nordmark Enterprises	160 Calle del Oaks

ENTITY: CITY OF MARINA

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITIES, AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address
A & J MOBILE SERVICES	3344 PAUL DAVIS DR STE 3
ANDYS AUTO BODY	3016 DEL MONTE AVE STE A
BEACON STATION 3730	3144 DEL MONTE BLVD
C A R SPECIALISTS INC	3032 DEL MONTE BLVD
KRAGEN AUTO WORKS 470	250 RESERVATION RD
MARINA AUTO SERVICE	3016 DEL MONTE BLVD
MARINA GAS DIESEL FOOD MOTEL	416 RESERVATION RD
MARINA SHELL	3030 DEL MONTE AVE
ROBERT BOBS AUTO	265 RESERVATION RD A
SEVEN ELEVEN 17488	320 RESERVATION RD
SEVEN ELEVEN 25802	3076 DEL MONTE BLVD
TOMMYS GAS AND FOOD MART	3044 DEL MONTE BLVD

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS

Name	Address
Airport Restaurant Marina	771 Neeson Rd.
7-11 Store	3076 Palm ave.
7-11 Store	320 Reservation Rd.
7-11 Store	Reservation & Beach Rd.
A Paradise Pizza	215 Reservation Rd.
Airport Café	771 Neeson Rd.
AJ Spurs	3295 Marina Dunes Rd.
Albertson's	270 Reservation Rd.
American Legion, No. 694	694 Legion Way
Army Reserve Center	701 Imjin Rd.
Asian Delight Filipino Restaurant	3170-G Vista Del Camino
Bamboo Pavilion	265 F Reservation Rd.
BBQ House	330-A Reservation Rd.
Burger King	200 Reservation Rd.
Carmel Meat co.	3345 Marina Greens Rd
CSUMB Deli	CSUMB (near dining hall)
CSUMB Dining Hall	CSUMB, Bldg. #3641
Denny's Restaurant	110 Reservation Rd.
Dishes Bistro and Grill	265 Reservation Rd.
Domino's Pizza	265-Q Reservation Rd.
Donuts & Bagels	272-I Reservation Rd.
El Palmar	3102 Del Mnte Blvd.
El Rancho Market	346 Reservation Rd.
English Ales Brew Pub	223 Reindollar Ave.
Filipino American Community Club	192 Paddon Pl.
Food Corral	298 Carmel Ave.
Francisco's Restaurant	262-B Reservation Rd

ENTITY: CITY OF MARINA

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)

Ho Wah Restaurant	3116A Del Monte Ave.
Isidro's Taqueria	3046 Del Monte Ave
Jack in the Box #3485	211 Reservation Rd.
Jang Choong Dond	300 C-D Carmel Ave.
Kentucky Fried Chicken	3134 Del Monte Ave.
Korean Restaurant	265 A&B Carmel Ave.
Lee's Garden Restaurant	215-A Reservation Rd.
Lola's Kusina	265-J Reservation Rd.
Lutheran School	425 California Ave.
Marina Club	204 Carmel Ave.
Marina Community Center	211 Hillcrest Ave.
Marina Grocery Outlet	215 Reservation Rd.
Marina Seafood Restaurant	3056 Del Monte Blvd. #107
Marina Village Restaurant	215 Reservation Rd.
McDonald's	267 Reservation Rd.
Mecca Delicatessen	215 Reservation Rd.
Michael's Grill & Taqueria	265 I Reservation Rd.
Mountain Mike's Pizza	266-D Reservation Rd.
New Korea Restaurant	300 B Carmel Ave.
New Tokyo Japanese	3170 N. Vista Del Camino
Ord Market	2700 Imjin Rd.
Ord Market	2700 Imjin Rd.
Papa Chuy Taco Shop	3038 Del Monte Blvd.
Papa Murphy's Pizza	3158 Del Monte Ave.
Presidio of Monterey Annex Snack Bar	Presidio of Mont. Annex (FO)
Presidio of Monterey Burger King	Presidio of Mont. Annex (FO)
Quiznos	3156 Del Monte Ave.
Round Table Pizza	3120 Del Monte Blvd.
Sarita's Mexican Food	342 Reservation Rd.
Starbucks Coffee	3148 Del Monte Ave.
Subway	266-J Reservation Rd.
Taco Bell / Pizza Hut	Reservation Rd.
Thai Cuisine	210 Reindollar Ave.
Tico's Breakfast & Lunch	330-H Reservation Rd.
Tommy's Restaurant	204 Cypress Ave.
VFW, Post #811	3131 Crescent Ave.
Wild Thyme Delicatessen	455 C Reservation Rd.
Yamato Japanese Restaurant	3116-D Del Monte Blvd.

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING

Name	**Address**
Auto Touch-up Specialist	228 Reindollar Ave.
Mustang Beginnings	3299 Abdy Way

BUSINESS CATEGORY

PEST CONTROL SERVICE

Name	**Address**
Hurricane Termite Control	3172 Del Monte Blvd.

BUSINESS CATEGORY

MOBILE CARPET, DRAPE OR FURNITURE CLEANING

Name	Address
Leo's Carpet Care	3229 Susan Avenue
Wasson's Cleaning	455 Reservation Road

BUSINESS CATEGORY

PAINTING AND COATING

Name	Address
Andersons Painting	3061 Eddy Circle
Brush Works	164 Aaron Way
Kim's Painting	3109 Seacrest Avenue
Rick Tuscany Painting	171 San Pablo Court
William Saleh Co.	407 Reservation Road

BUSINESS CATEGORY

LANDSCAPING

Name	Address
Estate Landscaping	3004 King Circle
Evergreen Landscaping	2700 Imjim Road
Greenstone Landscaping	3099 Pleasant Circle
Marina Nursery	264 Carmel Avenue
Tran Loc Oriental Gardening	3341 Michael Drive

BUSINESS CATEGORY

NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE

Name	Address
Evergreen Landscaping	2700 Imjim Road
Marina Nursery	264 Carmel Avenue

BUSINESS CATEGORY

BUSINESSES WITHIN MRSWMP AREA SUBJECT TO EPA SECTION 313 RIGHT-TO-KNOW REGULATIONS

Name	Address
Della Mora Heating and Sheet Metal	3332 Paul Davis Drive
Economy Printing	395 Reservation Road
Fox Welding Metal Fabricators	3334 Paul Davis Drive
Heritage Press	215 Reindollar Avenue
Integrity Printing	215 Reservation Road
Lockwood Mechanical	206 Cypress Avenue
Marina Gazette	P.O. Box 744
Monterey European Iron	3344 Paul Davis Drive
Ornamental Iron Unlimited	218 Reindollar Avenue
Peak Enterprises	3206 Susan Avenue
Rainman Gutters	224 Reindollar Avenue
Scudder Roofing	3342 Paul Davis Drive

ENTITY: MONTEREY COUNTY

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITIES, AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address	Community
ACME CAR WASH	537 ABBOTT ST	SALINAS
CARMEL VALLEY CHEVRON	38 W CARMEL VALLEY RD	CARMEL VALLEY
CARMEL VALLEY GARAGE	14 CARMEL VALLEY RD	CARMEL VALLEY
BEACON STATION 3728	11775 MERRITT ST	CASTROVILLE
CASTROVILLE AUTO REPAIR, INC	11501 MERRITT ST	CASTROVILLE
CASTROVILLE CHEVRON SERVICE	11601 MERRITT ST	CASTROVILLE
CASTROVILLE UNION 76 #256024	11400 MERRITT ST	CASTROVILLE
GONZALEZ AUTO SERVICE AND SMOG	11551 MERRITT ST	CASTROVILLE
HAN'S REBUILDING	10800 MCDOUGAL ST STE D	CASTROVILLE
QUALITY COLLISION AUTO WORKS	11098 WOOD ST	CASTROVILLE
SELBY PETROLEUM INC	11000 COMMERCIAL PKWY	CASTROVILLE
URIBE'S DIESEL & GASOLINE	10800 MCDOUGALL ST STE C	CASTROVILLE
BENITO'S AUTO BODY SHOP	23 SAN JUAN RD UNIT B	PAJARO
MR LUBRICATION, INC	8485 N PRUNEDALE RD	PRUNEDALE
PRUNEDALE VALERO	2347 SAN MIGUEL CYN RD	PRUNEDALE
RYAN'S AUTOMOTIVE	10161 REESE CIR STE D	PRUNEDALE
STEVE BRADFORD AUTOMOTIVE	901 EL CAMINO REAL N STE A	PRUNEDALE
VALLEY AUTO WORKS	816 EL CAMINO REAL N STE B	PRUNEDALE
BROTHERS ROYAL OAKS MKT	12 MAHER RD	ROYAL OAKS
CASILLAS BROTHERS BEACON	100 HWY 68	SALINAS
TORO PARK REFUELING STATION	501 HIGHWAY 68	SALINAS
ALLIANCE GAS PRODUCTS	4 SAN JUAN RD	WATSONVILLE
CHAZ AUTO	38 PORTER DR	WATSONVILLE
COAST GAS-WATSONVILLE	885 SALINAS RD	WATSONVILLE
DIAZ GARAGE	23 SAN JUAN RD	WATSONVILLE
HILLTOP MINI MART	1007 SALINAS RD STE A	WATSONVILLE
M & A AUTO REPAIR	46 PORTER DR	WATSONVILLE
MEDINA AUTO REPAIR	46 PORTER DR #3	WATSONVILLE
MONTEREY AUTO BODY SHOP	125 SALINAS RD BLDG 3	WATSONVILLE
MORENO PETROLEUM CO	33 ASSOCIATED LN	WATSONVILLE
MORIMOTO'S TRANSMISSION	66 BROOKLYN ST STE A	WATSONVILLE
NOLASCO BODY SHOP	70 ELKHORN RD	WATSONVILLE
PAJARO AUTO CENTER	225 SALINAS RD BLDG 4-B	WATSONVILLE
QUIK STOP MARKET #77	1 PORTER DR	WATSONVILLE
RENTERIA'S TIRE SERVICE & MECHANICS	300 SALINAS RD	WATSONVILLE
STURDY OIL-FERM'S SERVICE	41 PORTER RD	WATSONVILLE
WEST COAST AUTO SERVICE	21 BISHOP ST	WATSONVILLE

BUSINESS CATEGORY		
RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Boronda Elementary School	1106 Fontes Ln.	BORONDA
Fruteria Mexican #2	Fontes Ln.	BORONDA
Marriot Residence Inn	17215 El Rancho Way	BORONDA
Marriott Courtyard Inn	17225 El Rancho Way	BORONDA
Baja Cantina and Grill	7166 Carmel Valley Rd.	CARMEL VALLEY
Baum and Blume	4 El Caminito Rd.	CARMEL VALLEY
Café Rustica	10 Delfino Place	CARMEL VALLEY
Chatter Box	Carmel Valley Village Center	CARMEL VALLEY
Jeffrey's Grill & Catering	112 Mid Valley Shopping Center	CARMEL VALLEY
Marinus @ Bernardus Lodge	415 Carmel Valley Road	CARMEL VALLEY
New Summer House	6 Pilot Road	CARMEL VALLEY
Plaza Linda	9 Delfino Place	CARMEL VALLEY
Running Iron	24 E. Carmel Valley Rd.	CARMEL VALLEY
Salt and Pepper Café	13 W. Carmel Valley Rd.	CARMEL VALLEY
Taqueria del Valle	19 Carmel Valley Rd.	CARMEL VALLEY
Thai Village	7 Delfino Place	CARMEL VALLEY
The Covey	8205 Valley Greens Drive	CARMEL VALLEY
The Oaks @ Carmel Valley Ranch	Old Ranch Road	CARMEL VALLEY
Will's Fargo	Carmel Valley Village	CARMEL VALLEY
Adams Wholesale Co.	10830 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Alfonso's Mexican Restaurant	11252 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Burger King	11290 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Castroville Inn	10701 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Castroville Liquors	10694 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Castroville Produce	10501 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Central Texan BBQ	10500 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Don Chuy's Restaurant	10768 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Fiesta Nightclub	10660 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Franco's Restaurant	10639 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Giant Artichoke Deli	11241 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Giant Artichoke Restaurant	11261 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Guadalajara Bakery #3	11050 Preston	CASTROVILLE
La Alcachofa	10670 Merrit St.	CASTROVILLE
La Fortuna Bakery	11286 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
La Sculoa	10700 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Li Yuen	11578 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Mariscos El Nayarita	10624 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Mexico Produce 2 INC.	10905 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Michoacan Meat Market	10830 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Mike's Place	10749 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Missing Hole Donuts	11572 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Moreno's Bar and Restauant	10499 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Mo's Liquor and Shell	10784 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE

ENTITY: MONTEREY COUNTY		
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (Cont'd)		
My Choice Deli & Café	11276 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Nick's Highway Market	11394 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Normas Coffee	11221 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Reynoso Meat Market	10696 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Reynoso Super Market	10750 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Round Table Pizza	11200 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Super Max	11288 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Taco Bell	11256 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Taqueria El guerito #1	11576 Merritt St	CASTROVILLE
The Patio Drive In	11616 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Trolley Car Pizza	10961 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Ultramart #1728	11775 Merritt St.	CASTROVILLE
Burger King	8093 San Miguel Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
China Palace	17591 Vierra Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
Country Bakery and Café	8051 San Miguel Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
Country Kitchen	17500 Vierra Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
La Cabana Taqueria	2329 San Miguel Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
Mc Donalds	17537 Vierra Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
Norma's	17535 Vierra Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
Round Table Pizza	8035 San Miguel Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
Sarita's	Prunedale Shopping Center	PRUNEDALE
Subway Sandwiches	17563 Vierra Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
Thai Kitchen	8069 San Miguel Canyon Rd.	PRUNEDALE
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Campos Body Shop	10498 Merritt	Castroville
Joe's Body Shop	10800 Mc Dougall	Castroville
Quality Collision Auto Works	11098 Wood Street	Castroville
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
PEST CONTROL SERVICE		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Casner Exterminating	11025 Commercial Parkway	Castroville
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
MOBILE CARPET, DRAPE OR FURNITURE CLEANING		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Stanley Steemer	11420 G Commercial Parkway	Castroville

BUSINESS CATEGORY		
MASONRY		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Angelo de Maria and Son	12 Boronda Road	Carmel Valley
Mahoney Masonry	P.O. Box 2296	Carmel Valley
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
PAINTING AND COATING		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Patrick Read	P.O. Box 1828	Carmel Valley
Thatcher Painting	P.O. Box 187	Carmel Valley
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
LANDSCAPING		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Aqua Flow Irrigation	P.O. Box 1458	Carmel Valley
Property Service Garden Maintenance	P.O. Box 2408	Carmel Valley
Schlegel Landscapes	P.O. Box 668	Carmel Valley
Navarro Landscaping	1953 Elkhorn Road	Castroville
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Discovery Gardens	8990 Carmel Valley Road	Carmel Valley
Valley Hills Nursery	7440 Carmel Valley Road	Carmel Valley
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
GOLF COURSES, PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Rancho Canada Golf Club	P.O. Box 22590	Carmel
Carmel Valley Community Youth Center	Ford Road and Carmel Valley Road	Carmel Valley
Carmel Valley Ranch	One Old Ranch Road	Carmel Valley
Quail Lodge Golf Club	8000 Valley Greens Drive	Carmel Valley
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
LANDSCAPING		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Aqua Flow Irrigation	P.O. Box 1458	Carmel Valley
Property Service Garden Maintenance	P.O. Box 2408	Carmel Valley
Schlegel Landscapes	P.O. Box 668	Carmel Valley
Navarro Landscaping	1953 Elkhorn Road	Castroville
BUSINESS CATEGORY		
POOL AND FOUNTAIN CLEANING		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Carmel Valley Pool Service	P.O. Box 46	Carmel Valley
The Pool Man	203 Mid Valley Shopping Ctr.	Carmel Valley

BUSINESS CATEGORY		
BUSINESSES WITHIN MRSWMP AREA SUBJECT TO EPA SECTION 313 RIGHT-TO-KNOW REGULATIONS		
Name	**Address**	**Community**
Staley's Heating and Sheet Metal	11420 Commercial Parkway	Castroville

ENTITY: CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

BUSINESS CATEGORY

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, CAR WASH FACILITIES, AND GAS STATIONS

Name	Address
CARMEL CLEANERS	JUNIPERO
CARMEL GAS AND FOOD MART	7 CARMEL CENTER PL
CARMEL SHELL	SE FIFTH AND SAN CARLOS
CARMEL UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTICT	3600 OCEAN AVE
CHEVRON USA #1756	FOURTH AVE
CINGULAR-CARMEL HEIGHTS (14149)	2005 RILEY RANCH RD
PUBLIC WO-CITY OF CARMEL BY THE SEA	JUNIPERO
SBC NE019	SEVENTH AND JUNIPERO AVE

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS

Name	Address
A W SHUCKS	OCEAN & SAN CARLOS
ABALONE COVE**CLOSED**	DOLORES & 5TH SW CORNER
AKAONI	MISSION ST BET 5TH & 6TH
AMERICAN LEGION POST 512	DOLORES BET 8TH & 9TH
ANTON MICHEL	MISSION & 7TH
BOUCHEE RESTAURANT & WINE BAR	MISSION BET OCEAN & 7TH
BUBBLY FISH	SANCARLOS BET 7TH & OCEAN
BUON GIORNO	JUNIPERO BET 5TH & 6TH
CANTINETTA LUCA	DOLORES BET OCEAN & 7TH
CARDINALE COFFEE ROASTERS	BET DOLORES & SAN CARLOS
CARMEL CHOP HOUSE	5TH & SAN CARLOS
CARMEL COFFEE & COCOA BAR	CARMEL PLAZA
CARMEL FOUNDATION	8TH & LINCOLN
CARMEL VALLEY COFFEE ROASTING	OCEAN & LINCOLN
CARMEL YOUTH CENTER	4TH & TORRES
CARMEL'S BISTRO GIOVANNI	SAN CARLOS BET 5TH & 6TH
CASANOVA RESTAURANT	BET MISSION & SAN CARLOS
CHINA GOURMET RESTAURANT	5TH & DOLORES
CHRISTOPHER'S ON LINCOLN	LINCOLN BET 5TH & 6TH
CLUB JALAPENO	SAN CARLOS BET 5TH & 6TH
COTTAGE, THE	LINCOLN BET OCEAN & 7TH
CYPRESS INN	LINCOLN & 7TH
DA GIOVANNI	LINCOLN BET 5TH & 6TH
EM LE'S	DOLORES BET 5TH & 6TH
FLAHERTY'S SEAFOOD GRILL	DOLORES & 6TH
FLYING FISH GRILL	MISSION BET OCEAN & 7TH
FORGE IN THE FOREST	5TH & JUNIPERO
FRENCH POODLE RESTAURANT	JUNIPERO & 5TH
FRIAR TUCK'S RESTAURANT	5TH & DOLORES
GEM RESTAURANT, THE	SAN CARLOS & 7TH

RESTAURANTS AND FAST FOOD CHAINS (CONT'D)	
Name	**Address**
GRASING'S	6TH & MISSION
GRILL ON OCEAN AVE, THE	BET LINCOLN & DOLORES
HANAGASA JAPANESE RESTAURANT	MISSION & SAN CARLOS
HOGSBREATH INN	SAN CARLOS & FIFTH
IL FORNAIO	OCEAN
JACK LONDON'S BAR & GRILL	DOLORES BET 5TH & 6TH
JULIHANH OF CARMEL	OCEAN BET LINCON&DELORES
KATY'S PLACE	MISSION BET 5TH & 6TH
KINGER'S KLUB HOUSE	SAN CARLOS & 4TH NE COR
LA BICYCLETTE	DOLORES & 7TH
LA PLAYA HOTEL	8TH & CAMINO REAL
L'AUBERGE CARMEL	MONTE VERDE & 8TH
LE COQ D'OR	MISSION BET 4TH & 5TH
LENNY'S PLACE	OCEAN & MISSION
L'ESCARGOT	MISSION BET 4TH & 5TH
LITTLE NAPOLI	7TH & DOLORES
LITTLE SWISS CAFE	BET DOLORES & LINCOLN
MERLOT BISTRO	OCEAN & MONTE VERDE
MISSION RANCH	DOLORES
MISSION RANCH	DOLORES
NICO	SAN CARLOS & OCEAN
OCEAN'S SPORTS BAR & GRILL	SANCARLOS BET 7TH &OCEAN
PACIFIC REPERTORY THEATRE	MONTE VERDE BET 7TH & 8TH
PAOLINA'S	SAN CARLOS BT OCEAN & 7TH
PATISSERIE BOISSIERE	CARMEL PLAZA
PIATTI RISTORANTE	JUNIPERO & 6TH
PORTABELLA	OCEAN
RISTORANTI LA DOLCE VITA	SAN CARLOS BET 7TH & 8TH
ROCKY POINT RESTAURANT	HWY 1
SADE'S	LINCOLN BET 7TH & OCEAN
SUNSET CULTURAL CENTER	SAN CARLOS & 8TH
SUSHI HEAVEN	DOLORES BET 7TH & 8TH
TOMMY WOK	MISSION BET OCEAN & 7TH
TUCK BOX, THE	DOLORES BET OCEAN & 7TH
TUTTO MONDO TRATTORIA	DOLORES BET OCEAN & 7TH
VILLAGE CORNER RESTAURANT, THE	6TH & DOLORES
ZILLO'S RESTAURANT	8TH & DOLORES NW-COR

BUSINESS CATEGORY

RENTAL SERVICE	
Name	**Address**
THERE ARE NO RENTAL SERVICE BUSINESSES LOCATED IN CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA	

BUSINESS CATEGORY	
AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING	
Name	**Address**
THERE ARE NO AUTOMOBILE OR OTHER VEHICLE BODY REPAIR OR PAINTING BUSINESSES LOCATED IN CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA	
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
PEST CONTROL SERVICE	
Name	**Address**
Ailing House Pest Control	San Carlos & 7th Avenue, Carmel
Steve Howell Termite Co.	P.O. Box 221963, Carmel
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
MOBILE CARPET DRAPE OR FURNITURE CLEANING BUSINESSES	
Osborn Carpet Cleaning Carmel	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
PAINTING AND COATING BUSINESSES	
Will Bullock	P.O. Box 3703, Carmel 93921
Cypress Painting & Decorating	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
Paul Dimauro Painting	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
John Paul Painting	Dolores, Carmel
TNT Painting & Decorating	120 Fern Canyon Road, Carmel
Joseph Yosco	P.O. Box 4691, Carmel
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
MASONRY	
A.E.S. Landscape & Masonry	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
Carmel Landscape Company	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
LANDSCAPING BUSINESSES	
Name	**Address**
A.E.S. Landscape & Masonry	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
Carmel Garden & Irrigation	100 Dolores, Carmel
Carmel Landscape Company	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
Creative Landscaping	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
Green Environments	3391 Carpenter, Carmel
Geoffrey Smith	P.O. Box 1574, Carmel 93921
Stockton Gardening Service Carmel	No Address Listed – Just Telephone Number
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE BUSINESSES	
THERE ARE NO NURSERY OR GREENHOUSE BUSINESSES LOCATED IN CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA	
BUSINESS CATEGORY	
BUSINESSES WITHIN MRSWMP AREA SUBJECT TO EPA SECTION 313 RIGHT-TO-KNOW REGULATIONS	
Copies by the Sea	Dolores & 5th Avenue, Carmel
Guest Life Monterey Bay Magazine	7th Avenue, Carmel

BUSINESS INSPECTION GUIDELINES

The following Compliance Inspection Checklists are a suggested means of documenting storm water compliance inspections with these categories of businesses, but other functionally equivalent forms of documentation may also be used.

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

State Water Resources Control Board
Water Quality Order No. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004
Central Coast RWQCB Resolution No. R3-2006-0076

Compliance Inspection Checklist for Businesses

Date of Inspection	
Facility Name	
Facility Address	
Facility Contact Person & Title	
Facility Telephone & FAX Number	Telephone:
	FAX:
Inspector's Name	

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
HOUSEKEEPING & PLUMBING FIXTURES				
Are equipment, sidewalks, building surfaces, and all other aspects of the facility cleaned only in a manner which prevents wash water and other cleaning products from flowing into the storm drainage system?				
Are all solid and liquid wastes contained and covered, especially during transfer?				
Are leaks and spills promptly cleaned up with proper materials, and are the cleanup materials properly disposed of?				
Are all discharges from cooling and refrigeration equipment going to the sanitary sewer and not to the street, storm drain, or creek?				
If the business performs any manufacturing, repair, cleaning, or other types of activities not listed elsewhere on this checklist, are these activities performed in a manner that does not cause storm water pollution?				
DUMPSTER AND LOADING DOCK AREAS				
Are dumpsters free of leaks?				
Are dumpster lids kept closed to keep out the rainwater?				
Are used oil and grease stored in a container that is leak-free and not causing storm water pollution?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Is the area around this storage container free of evidence of spillage?				
SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL ITEMS FOR FOOD SERVICE FACILITIES				
Are floor mats, rugs, carpets, etc. cleaned in a manner that prevents storm water pollution?				
Are oil, grease, sauce, salad dressings, and waste grease handled in a manner that prevents storm water pollution?				
SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL ITEMS FOR GASOLINE STATIONS AND VEHICLE SERVICE FACILITIES				
Are drip pans used under leaking vehicles to capture fluids?				
Are vehicle fluids changed indoors on paved surfaces, or are drip pans used if vehicle fluids must be removed outdoors?				
Are fluids drained from vehicles transferred to a designated waste storage area?				
Are shop floors and other paved surfaces regularly swept, vacuumed, or mopped rather than hosed down?				
Are all metal filings, dust, and paint chips collected and disposed of properly?				
Are storm drain inlets and catch basins within the Facility boundary inspected and cleaned before the first rain of the year (normally by October 1)?				
Are storm drains labeled with "No Dumping – Discharges to Ocean"?				
Are all fluids drained from vehicles to be parted/scavenged, engine blocks, transmissions, etc., and are these kept under cover and on a drop pan or sealed floor?				
Are hazardous materials and wastes, including waste containers of antifreeze and oil, stored in secondary containment where they are protected from rain and in a way that prevents spills from reaching the storm drainage system?				
Are lids kept on waste barrels and containers and stored indoors, or stored under cover, to prevent exposure to rain?				
Are all storage areas kept clean and dry, so that leaks and spills are detected as soon as possible?				
Has the Facility been inspected by the local wastewater authority to verify that the indoor floor drains are not connected to or discharge to the storm drainage system?				
Are signs posted at the fuel dispenser or fuel island warning vehicle owners/operators against "topping off" of vehicle fuel tanks?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are customer-use waste containers free of leaks and kept in a covered area?				
Are customer-caused spills and overflows of coolant, oils, and other fluids handled in a manner that prevents storm water pollution?				
Are discharges from engine cleaning and flushing of radiators prevented from being discharged to the storm drainage system?				
If the Facility performs vehicle washing, is there a designated vehicle washing area, and are vehicles washed only in that area in a manner that prevents storm water pollution?				
If vehicle washing includes the use of cleaning products, is the wash water kept from discharging to the storm drainage system?				
Is body repair and painting work performed in a manner which does not cause storm water pollution?				
EDUCATION AND TRAINING				
Are all employees trained upon hiring, and annually thereafter, on storm water pollution prevention techniques?				
Are instructional/informational signs regarding storm water pollution prevention posted around the facility?				
Are drains within the facility which flow to the storm drainage system clearly marked as such?				

Outreach Materials Distributed: ☐ DVD or VHS ☐ BMP Brochure ☐ Poster ☐ Other

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	DUE DATE:
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	

Inspector Signature: **Date:**

Facility Representative Signature: **Date:**

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

State Water Resources Control Board
Water Quality Order No. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004
Central Coast RWQCB Resolution No. R3-2006-0076

Compliance Inspection Checklist for Gasoline Stations

Facility Name		Inspection Date:
Facility Address		
Facility Telephone	Tel:	Fax:
Facility Contact Person		Title:
Inspector's Name		

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
GENERAL FACILITIES				
Are leaks and drips spot cleaned routinely?				
Is a spill response plan maintained and kept current?				
Are materials and waste managed to reduce adverse impacts on storm water quality?				
Are employees trained upon hiring, and annually thereafter on personal safety, chemical management, and proper methods for handling and disposing of waste?				
Are drains labeled within the facility boundary, by paint/stencil (or equivalent), to indicate whether they drain to an on-site treatment device, directly to the sanitary sewer, or to a storm drain?				
Are storm drain inlets and catch basins inspected and cleaned within the facility boundary before October 1 each year?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
FUEL DISPENSING AREAS				
Are fuel dispensing areas maintained using dry cleanup methods such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris, or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills, and never washed down unless the wash water is collected and disposed of properly?				
Are underground storage tanks fitted with spill containment and overfill prevention systems meeting the requirements of Section 2635(b) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations?				
Are fuel dispensing nozzles fitted with "hold open latches" (automatic shutoffs) except where prohibited by the local fire department?				
Are signs posted at the fuel dispenser or fuel island warning vehicle owners/operators against "topping off" of vehicle fuel tanks?				
OUTDOOR WASTE RECEPTACLE AREA				
Are leaks and drips spot cleaned routinely?				
Is storm water pollution from outside waste receptacles minimized by doing at least one of the following?				
Use of only watertight waste receptacle(s) and keeping the lid(s) closed				
Grading and paving the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater				
Installing a roof over the waste receptacle area				
Installing a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area				
Using and maintaining drip pans under waste receptacles				
AIR AND WATER SUPPLY AREA				
Is storm water pollution from air/water supply areas minimized by doing at least one of the following?				
Spot cleaning leaks and drips routinely to prevent runoff of spillage				
Grading and paving the air/water supply area to prevent run-on of storm water				
Installing a roof over the air/water supply area				
Installing a low containment berm around the air/water supply area				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS				
Responsible party requested to correct any deficiencies noted above? (Include the date notice was sent.)				
Site re-inspected following corrective action by responsible party? (Include date of re-inspection.)				
Deficiencies found to be corrected during re-inspection?				
Further action taken or necessary following re-inspection? (Describe.)				
Outreach Materials Distributed: ☐ DVD or VHS ☐ BMP Brochure ☐ Poster ☐ Other				

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	DUE DATE:
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Inspector Signature: **Date:**

Facility Representative Signature: **Date:**

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

State Water Resources Control Board
Water Quality Order No. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004
Central Coast RWQCB Resolution No. R3-2006-0076

Compliance Inspection Checklist for Food Service Facilities

Facility Name		Inspection Date:
Facility Address		
Facility Telephone	Tel:	Fax:
Facility Contact Person		Title:
Inspector's Name		

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
HOUSEKEEPING				
Equipment Cleaning				
Indoor Cleaning: Is equipment cleaned in a designated area, such as a mop sink, pot sink, or floor area with a drain connected to the sanitary sewer?				
Outdoor Cleaning: Is equipment cleaned in a designated covered, bermed area with a drain connected to the sanitary sewer?				
Is equipment cleaned outdoors in any area where water may flow to a street, gutter, storm drain, or creek?				
Are floor mats used that are small enough to be cleaned inside in a mop sink or near a floor drain?				
Are floor mats that are too big to clean indoors, taken to a self-service car wash to clean?				
Grease Handling and Disposal				
Is oil, grease, sauce, salad dressings, or waste grease prevented from being poured down a storm drain, or into a dumpster?				
Is waste grease from grease interceptors and traps being properly disposed of by a responsible disposal firm (such as one listed under "Grease Traps" and 'Septic tanks" in the yellow pages)?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
SPILL CLEANUP AND SURFACE CLEANING				
Spill Prevention				
Is the Spill Response Plan maintained and kept current?				
Is the distance between waste collection points and storage areas minimized?				
Are all solid and liquid wastes contained and covered				
Are absorbent materials and other spill response equipment maintained in accordance with local regulations and procedures for containment and cleanup of different spills, and are they easily accessible from anywhere in the shop?				
Are leaks and drips spot cleaned routinely?				
Are floor drains connected to or discharge to the sanitary sewer system, and not to the storm drain system?				
Spill Cleanup				
Are spills stopped at the source?				
Is wash water from spill cleanup prevented from flowing to a gutter or a storm drain?				
Are granular absorbents (e.g. cat litter) used to absorb spills?				
EDUCATION AND TRAINING				
Are all employees trained upon hiring, and annually thereafter on personal safety, chemical management, and proper methods for handling and disposing of waste?				
Are instructional/informational signs regarding storm water pollution posted around the shop for customers and employees?				
Are signs placed on faucets (hose bibbs) reminding employees and customers to conserve water and not to use water to clean up spills?				
Are drains labeled within the facility boundary, by paint/stencil (or equivalent), to indicate whether they flow to an on-site treatment device, directly to the sanitary sewer, or to a storm drain?				
DUMPSTER AND LOADING DOCK AREAS				
Are dumpster lids kept closed to keep out the rainwater?				
Are dumpsters or the dumpster enclosures kept locked to prevent illegal dumping?				
Is liquid waste or leaky garbage bags placed in the dumpster?				
Are leaking dumpsters and compactors, and dumpsters that need to be cleaned out serviced by the dumpster leasing company?				
Are spill cleanup materials handy near the dumpster and loading dock areas?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
COOLING AND REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE				
Are all discharges from cooling and refrigeration equipment going to the sanitary sewer and not to the street, storm drain, or creek?				
ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS				
Responsible party requested to correct any deficiencies noted above? (Include the date notice was sent.)				
Site re-inspected following corrective action by responsible party? (Include date of re-inspection.)				
Deficiencies found to be corrected during re-inspection?				
Further action taken or necessary following re-inspection? (Describe.)				
Outreach Materials Distributed: ☐ DVD or VHS ☐ BMP Brochure ☐ Poster ☐ Other				

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	DUE DATE:
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Inspector Signature: **Date:**

Facility Representative Signature: **Date:**

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

State Water Resources Control Board
Water Quality Order No. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004
Central Coast RWQCB Resolution No. R3-2006-0076

Compliance Inspection Checklist for Vehicle Service Facilities

Facility Name		Inspection Date:
Facility Address		
Facility Telephone	Tel:	Fax:
Facility Contact Person		Title:
Inspector's Name		

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
HOUSEKEEPING				
Are drip pans used under leaking vehicles to capture fluids?				
Are shop floors and other paved surfaces regularly swept, vacuumed, or mopped rather than hosed down?				
Are all unnecessary hoses removed to discourage washing down floors and outside paved areas?				
Are all metal filings, dust, and paint chips collected from grinding, shaving, and sanding disposed of properly?				
Is all dust from other activities (e.g. brake pad dust) collected and disposed of in compliance with local requirements?				
Are cleaning rags recycled through an industrial laundry?				
Are storm drain inlets, catch basins, and any storm water treatment systems within the facility boundary inspected and cleaned before October 1 each year?				
Are storm water treatment facilities within the facility boundary being properly maintained?				
Are storm drains labeled with "No Dumping – Discharges to Ocean"				
Are vehicles that are received to be parted or scavenged parked on a paved surface and immediately drained of gasoline and other fluids, and are these fluids properly disposed of?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are drip pans in place to catch leaking fluids?				
Are all fluids drained from components, such as engine blocks, which are stored for reuse or reclamation?				
Are these components kept under cover and on a drop pan or sealed floor?				
STORAGE				
Are hazardous materials and wastes, including waste containers of antifreeze and oil, stored in secondary containment where they are protected from rain and in a way that prevents spills from reaching the sanitary sewer or storm drain?				
Are lids kept on waste barrels and containers, and stored indoors or under cover to reduce exposure to rain?				
Are all hazardous wastes labeled according to hazardous waste regulations?				
Are wastes kept separate to increase waste recycling/ disposal options and to reduce costs?				
Is waste oil prevented from being mixed with fuel, antifreeze, or chlorinated solvents?				
Are all bulk fluids and wastes double contained to prevent accidental discharges to the sewer and storm drain?				
Are all storage areas kept clean and dry, so that leaks and spills are detected as soon as possible?				
Are new and old batteries stored securely to avoid breakage and acid spills during earthquakes?				
Are all of the shelves secured to the wall?				
Are all used batteries stored indoors and in plastic trays to contain potential leaks?				
Are all old batteries recycled?				
SPILL CONTROL				
Is the spill response plan maintained and kept current, and are all employees trained on the elements of the plan?				
Is the distance between waste collection points and storage areas minimized?				
Are all solid and liquid wastes contained and covered, especially during transfer?				
Are absorbent materials purchased and maintained in accordance with local regulations and procedures for containment and cleanup of different spills?				
Are they easily accessible from anywhere in the shop?				
Are the leaks and drips spot cleaned routinely?				
Are the floor drains checked to ensure that they are not connected to or discharge to the storm drain system?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
OUTDOOR WASTE RECEPTACLE AREAS				
Are leaks and drips cleaned routinely to prevent runoff of spillage?				
Is the possibility of pollution from outside waste receptacles minimized by doing at least one of the following:				
Using only watertight waste receptacle(s) and keeping the lid(s) closed, or				
Grading and paving the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of storm water, and installing a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area or installing a roof over the waste receptacle area				
EDUCATION AND TRAINING				
Are all employees trained upon hiring, and annually thereafter on personal safety, chemical management, and proper methods for handling and disposing of waste?				
Do all employees understand storm water discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and these best management practices?				
Are training logs or similar methods used to document training?				
Are instructional/informational signs posted around the shop for customers and employees?				
Are signs placed above all sinks prohibiting discharges of vehicle fluids and wastes?				
Are signs placed on faucets (hose bibbs) reminding employees and customers to conserve water and not to use water to clean up spills?				
Are drains labeled within the facility boundary, by paint/stencil (or equivalent), to indicate whether they flow to an on-site treatment device, directly to the sanitary sewer, or to a storm drain.				
Are emergency telephone numbers of the wastewater treatment plant and the fire department posted?				
CHANGING OIL AND OTHER FLUIDS				
Are vehicle fluids changed, whenever possible, indoors and only on floors constructed of non-porous materials?				
Are drip pans used if vehicle fluids must be removed outdoors?				
Are spills prevented from reaching the street or storm drain by working over an absorbent mat and covering nearby storm drains, or working in a bermed area? (Note: If necessary, absorbent socks can be used to create a bermed area)				
When draining fluids into a drain pan, is a larger drip pan (e.g., 3' x 4') placed under the primary drain pan to catch any spilled fluids?				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are fluids drained from vehicles transferred to a designated waste storage area as soon as possible?				
Are drain pans and other open containers of fluids covered and within secondary containment unless they are attended by personnel?				
Is antifreeze and waste oil stored separately and recycled, or disposed of as hazardous waste?				
Never pour vehicle fluids or other hazardous wastes into sinks, toilets, floor drains, outside storm drains, or in the garbage. These substances should be kept in designated storage areas until recycled or safely disposed of (see Rationale 4 at the end of section).				
Drain fluids from leaking or wrecked vehicles as soon as possible, to avoid leaks and spills.				
CLEANING ENGINES AND PARTS/FLUSHING RADIATORS				
Are discharges from engine cleaning and flushing of radiators prevented from being discharged to the sanitary sewer and storm drains? (Note: A licensed service should be used to haul and recycle or dispose of wastes)				
Is steam cleaning of engines done using a closed-loop water recycling system? (Note: No steam cleaning water may be discharged to the sanitary sewer or the storm drain)				
Are specific areas or service bays designated for engine, parts, or radiator cleaning? (Note: Parts should not be washed or rinsed outdoors)				
Are self-contained sinks and tanks used when working with solvents, and are sinks and tanks kept covered when not in use?				
Are degreasing solvent sinks inspected regularly for leaks, and are necessary repairs made immediately?				
Is soldering avoided over drip tanks, and are drippings swept up and recycled or disposed of as hazardous waste?				
Are parts rinsed and drained over the solvent sink or tank, so that solvents will not drip or spill onto the floor, and are drip boards or pans used to catch excess solvent solutions and divert them back to a sink or tank?				
Are parts allowed to dry over the hot tank, and if rinsing is required, is it performed over the tank as well?				
Are parts cleaning solvent solutions and water used in flushing and testing radiators collected and reused, and when reuse is no longer possible, are these solutions disposed of properly?				
Are cleaning solutions used for engines or parts prevented from being discharged into the sanitary sewer system without adequate treatment? (Note: Most facilities have these solutions hauled off-side as hazardous waste because of the permits necessary for on-site treatment.				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Rinse water may only be discharged to the sanitary sewer after adequate treatment and approval by the local wastewater authority. Wastewater from steam cleaning or engine/parts cleaning should never be discharged to a street, gutter, storm drain, or sanitary sewer)				
WASHING CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES				
Regular Activity				
If car washing is a central activity of the business, is the wash water treated and recycled?				
Is a vehicle washing area designated, and are cars and trucks washed only in that area?				
Is the "wash pad" bermed to prevent discharges to storm drains and does it discharge to the sanitary sewer after adequate treatment and approval of the local wastewater authority? (Note: An outside wash pad should be covered, or its area minimized to reduce the amount of rainwater reaching the sanitary sewer. Consult the local wastewater authority for guidance)				
Are acid-based wheel cleaners and other specialized cleaners prohibited, or if not, are they provided proper treatment before discharge to the sewer? (Note: Consult the local wastewater authority for guidance)				
Occasional Activity				
If soap is used in washing, is the wash water collected and discharged, preferably with treatment, to the sanitary sewer, and not discharged to a storm drain?				
Is rinse water from spray-on acid-based wheel cleaners prevented from flowing to a street, gutter, or storm drain?				
Washing New Vehicles				
Are storm drains protected from solvents used to remove protective coatings from new cars? (Note: Discharges of these solvents to the sanitary sewer must receive adequate treatment and approval of the local wastewater authority)				
BODY REPAIR AND PAINTING				
Whenever possible is body repair and painting work conducted indoors or under cover?				
Are damaged vehicles inspected for leaks when they are received, and are drip pans used if necessary?				
Are hose-off degreasers prohibited from use when cleaning auto body parts before painting? (Note: These should not be used, instead brush off loose debris and use rags to wipe down parts)				
Are dry cleanup methods such as vacuuming or sweeping used to clean up dust from sanding metal or body filler? (Notes: Debris from wet sanding can be allowed to dry overnight on the shop floor, then				

FACILITY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
swept and vacuumed. Liquid from wet sanding should not be discharged to the storm drain)				
Is the use of water to control overspray or dust in the paint booth prohibited unless it is collected and treated before discharge into the sanitary sewer system?				
Are spray guns cleaned in a self-contained cleaner and is the cleaning solution recycled when it becomes too dirty to use? (Note: Never discharge cleaning waste to the sanitary sewer or storm drain?				
FUEL DISPENSING				
Are fuel dispensing areas maintained using dry cleanup methods such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris, or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills? (Note: Fueling areas should never be washed down unless dry cleanup has been done and the wash water is collected and disposed of in the sanitary sewer system)				
Are underground storage tanks fitted with spill containment and overfill prevention systems meeting the requirements of Section 2635(b) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations?				
Except where prohibited by local fire departments are fuel dispensing nozzles fitted with "hold-open latches" (automatic shutoffs)?				
Are signs posted at the fuel dispenser or fuel island warning vehicle owners/ operators against "topping off" of vehicle fuel tanks?				
ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS				
Responsible party requested to correct any deficiencies noted above? (Include the date notice was sent.)				
Site re-inspected following corrective action by responsible party? (Include date of re-inspection.)				
Deficiencies found to be corrected during re-inspection?				
Further action taken or necessary following re-inspection? (Describe.)				
Outreach Materials Distributed: ☐ DVD or VHS ☐ BMP Brochure ☐ Poster ☐ Other				

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	**DUE DATE:**
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Inspector Signature:	**Date:**
Facility Representative Signature:	**Date:**

INVENTORY OF CAMPGROUNDS, RV PARKS, AND BOAT MARINAS

CAMPGROUNDS AND RV PARKS		
Name	**Address**	**Entity**
Marina Dunes RV Park	3330 Dunes Drive	Marina
Monterey Fairgrounds	2004 Fairground Road	California State Fair Board
Saddle Mountain Recreation Park	27625 Schulte Road	Carmel Valley
Veteran's Memorial Park	Skyline Drive & Veteran's Drive	Monterey
BOAT MARINAS		
Breakwater Cove Marina	32 Cannery Row	Monterey
City of Monterey Marina	Del Monte & Figueroa	Monterey

COMPLIANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST FOR CAMPGROUNDS, RV PARKS, AND BOAT MARINAS

The Compliance Inspection Checklists on the following pages are suggested means of documenting storm water compliance inspections for campgrounds, RV parks and, boat marinas, but other functionally equivalent forms of documentation may also be used.

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

State Water Resources Control Board
Water Quality Order No. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004
Central Coast RWQCB Resolution No. R3-2006-0076

Compliance Inspection Checklist for Campgrounds and RV Parks

Facility Name		Inspection Date:
Facility Address		
Facility Telephone	Tel:	Fax:
Facility Contact Person		Title:
Inspector's Name		

NOTE: This checklist may include BMPs that are not installed at the inspection site. In this case, put a check in the "N/A" column for any such BMPs.

SITE BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Disposal of Petroleum and Other Products				
Is vehicle servicing or maintenance involving changing of fluids prohibited within the RV park, or if it is allowed, are there one or more separate containers (NOT a dumpster) for the disposal of used petroleum products (waste oil, fluids, contaminated fuel, etc.), antifreeze, paint cans, mineral spirits, and other solvents readily accessible to RV owners?				
Is there a container designated for the disposal of used oil filters?				
Are there berms around these containers to contain spills and leakage?				
Sewage Pump-out and Dumping Facilities				
Is a sewage pump out or dumping facility conveniently located within the RV park?				
Are there signs clearly directing RV owners to the location of the facility?				
Is it available for use at all hours, and is the cost to use it low enough to encourage its use?				
Is the facility regularly inspected and maintained for proper operation?				

SITE BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Public Education and Signage				
Are educational signs/posters prominently displayed, dealing with the following topics:				
Proper disposal of used petroleum products?				
Using biodegradable, phosphate-free detergents and cleaning compounds for washing RVs?				
The prohibition of discharge of sewage from RVs into storm drains or manholes, and the fines associated with violation of this prohibition?				
General Source Control				
Is the washing of RVs within the RV park prohibited, or if allowed, is there a designated RV washing area that discharges to the sanitary sewer system, and are there signs showing RV owners where the area is located?				
Are solid waste storage containers covered to keep materials from blowing out and into the storm drain system?				
Are there an adequate number of trash receptacles so it is convenient for RV owners to use them, and are they emptied regularly so they don't overflow?				
ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS				
Responsible party requested to correct any deficiencies noted above? (Include the date notice was sent.)				
Site re-inspected following corrective action by responsible party? (Include date of re-inspection.)				
Deficiencies found to be corrected during re-inspection?				
Further action taken or necessary following re-inspection? (Describe.)				

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	**DUE DATE:**
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Inspector Signature:	**Date:**
Facility Representative Signature:	**Date:**

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

State Water Resources Control Board
Water Quality Order No. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004
Central Coast RWQCB Resolution No. R3-2006-0076

Compliance Inspection Checklist for Boat Marinas

Facility Name		Inspection Date:
Facility Address		
Facility Telephone	Tel:	Fax:
Facility Contact Person		Title:
Inspector's Name		

NOTE: This checklist may include BMPs that are not installed at the inspection site. In this case, put a check in the "N/A" column for any such BMPs.

SITE BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Spill Protection				
Does the facility have adequate spill response equipment that is easily accessible and clearly marked?				
Does the facility have a spill recovery plan for oil and hazardous material?				
Is the fire department and/or other likely spill response agencies familiar with the spill recovery plan and associated equipment?				
Disposal of Petroleum and Other Products				
Are there one or more separate containers (NOT a dumpster) for the disposal of used petroleum products (waste oil, fluids, contaminated fuel, etc.), batteries, antifreeze, paint cans, mineral spirits, and other solvents readily accessible to boaters?				
Is there a container designated for the disposal of used oil filters?				
Are there berms around these containers to contain spills and leakage?				

SITE BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Fueling Areas and Activities				
Are automatic shut-off nozzles used on fueling hoses?				
Sewage and Bilge Water Pump Out Facilities				
Is there a pump out facility to accept bilge water and sewage from marine sanitation devices conveniently located within the marina?				
Are there signs clearly directing boaters to the location of the pump out facility?				
Is it available for use at all hours, and is the cost to use it low enough to encourage its use?				
Is the facility regularly inspected and maintained for proper operation?				
Public Education and Signage				
Are educational signs/posters prominently displayed, addressing the following topics:				
Recycling of oil, oil-absorbing pads, and oil filters?				
Using fuel/air separators on fuel tank filling lines, as well as oil-absorption materials in bilges and when fueling?				
Proper disposal of used petroleum products?				
Proper fish cleaning procedures?				
Advising against the use of TBT-based paint?				
Using biodegradable, phosphate-free detergents and cleaning compounds for washing boats?				
The prohibition of discharge from marine sanitation devices, and the fines associated with violation of this prohibition?				
General Source Control				
Are engine repair areas kept clean of spills and leaks?				
Is abrasive blasting performed inside spray booths or with tarp enclosures to prevent residue from being carried into surface waters or the storm drain system?				
Is debris and residue from outdoor maintenance work cleaned up and properly disposed of, so it doesn't enter surface waters or the storm drain system?				
Are vacuum sanders used when sanding boat hulls?				

SITE BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are solid waste storage containers covered to keep materials from blowing out and into surface waters or the storm drain system?				
Are there an adequate number of trash receptacles so it is convenient for boats to use them, and are they emptied regularly so they don't overflow?				
Are there designated fish cleaning areas, and do they drain to the sanitary sewer?				
Do outside contractors who perform work within the marina have to sign off on a form or contract indicating they understand and agree to comply with appropriate storm water pollution prevention practices?				
ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS				
Responsible party requested to correct any deficiencies noted above? (Include the date notice was sent.)				
Site re-inspected following corrective action by responsible party? (Include date of re-inspection.)				
Deficiencies found to be corrected during re-inspection?				
Further action taken or necessary following re-inspection? (Describe.)				

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	DUE DATE:
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	

Inspector Signature:	**Date:**
Facility Representative Signature:	**Date:**

PROTOCOL FOR TAKING ACTION AGAINST VIOLATORS OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S URBAN STORM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE CONTROL ORDINANCE

The municipality will follow the enforcement provisions of the Ordinance it adopts, similar to those set forth in Division V "Enforcement" of the Model Ordinance contained in this Appendix E. The municipality will determine what enforcement action is necessary and appropriate for each violation on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration such things as prior history of violations and severity of pollution impact. The municipality will follow a phased approach to enforcement similar to that described below, including issuance of a warning or administrative action or legal action. The municipality will have the authority to initiate any enforcement action deemed appropriate for the violation. The municipality may modify the approach described below to avoid conflicts with other existing policies and requirements.

Depending on the circumstances of the event, fines or other penalties may be levied for first time violators, at the discretion of the municipality, and the cost of clean up may be levied against the violator.

- **Warning.** For first time, minor violations a warning will be given in either written or verbal form, with the intent of achieving voluntary compliance. A time frame to correct the identified problem will be specified based on the severity or complexity of the problem. First time warnings will generally be issued by field staff.
- **Administrative Action.** Similar to a warning except a more formal notice and a structured process. The notice will be in the form of a written Notice of Violation Ordering Compliance, Cease and Desist Order, Order to Abate, Notice to Clean, or any other similar notification outlined in the municipality's storm water ordinance that identifies a problem, requires correction or abatement but does not assess fines. A time frame to correct the identified problem will be specified based on the severity or complexity of the problem. The notice will clearly describe the required remedial measures to be taken, establish a time schedule for accomplishing these, a description of the penalties that will be assessed if the notice is not complied with, and the timeframe for appeal of the notice.
- **Administrative Action with Fine, Cost Recovery, and/or Compensatory Action.** Same as above with the addition that fine(s) may be assessed administratively and/or the municipality's abatement costs may be recovered. At the municipality's discretion in lieu of enforcement proceedings or penalties, alternative compensatory action, e.g., storm drain stenciling, etc. may be imposed.
- **Legal Action.** Includes any actions taken by the municipality that brings the facility into the court system (e.g., citation, court action, etc.) This enforcement protocol is based on the assumption that the municipality escalates the level of enforcement until compliance is achieved. An objective of the legal action will often include asking the court to impose daily financial penalties for each day the violation remains uncorrected. For intentional and flagrant violations the municipality may pursue criminal prosecution, under which each day of violation may constitute a separate offense, and can result in fines and imprisonment. As part of the legal action the municipality may also seek to recover its costs of abatement of the violation when the municipality remedies the violation or conducts cleanup, as well as its associated administrative costs. If awarded, the judgment may constitute a property lien if not paid within a prescribed timeframe. The municipality's department responsible for management of its storm water program will consult with the municipality's legal counsel in connection with pursuing legal action.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
FOR POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
PERTAINING TO
ILLICIT CONNECTIONS AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES
TO STORM WATER SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND

An ***illicit connection*** is a connection to the storm water system which discharges flows that are not composed entirely of storm water, or which are not authorized by the Storm Water NPDES permit issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The NPDES permit allows a limited number of non-stormwater discharges to be made. These consist of essentially unpolluted waters of the following types:

1. Water line flushing
2. Landscape irrigation
3. Diverted stream flows
4. Rising ground waters
5. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
6. Uncontaminated pumped ground water
7. Discharges from potable water sources
8. Foundation drains
9. Air conditioning condensation
10. Irrigation water
11. Springs
12. Water from crawl space pumps
13. Footing drains
14. Lawn watering
15. Individual residential car washing
16. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
17. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
18. Flows from fire fighting activities

Any discharge of water of non-storm water origin, except as listed above, is an ***illegal discharge.*** Illegal discharges can occur in several ways, including:

- Discharges from an illicit connection
- Direct dumping of polluted water into the storm water system, such as dumping into a catch basin or storm water inlet
- Discharges of polluted water into a creek or into a street gutter which flows into the storm water system or into a receiving water

Typical types of illegal discharges from industrial and/or commercial activities include the following:

a. Water from the cleaning of gas stations, vehicle service garages, or other types of vehicle service facilities.
b. Water, cleansers, or solvents from the cleaning of vehicles, machinery or equipment, and other such commercial and industrial operations.
c. Water from the washing or rinsing of vehicles containing soap, detergents, solvents, or other cleaners.
d. Water from the washing or rinsing of vehicles, with or without soap, from auto body repair shops.
e. Water from the cleaning or rinsing of vehicle engine, undercarriage, or auto parts cleaning.
f. Vehicle fluids.

g. Mat wash and hood cleaning water from food service facilities.
h. Food and kitchen cleaning water from food service facilities.
i. Leakage from dumpsters or trash containers.
j. Water from the cleaning or rinsing of garbage dumpster areas and areas where garbage is stored or contained.
k. Water from pressure washing, steam cleaning, and hand scrubbing of sidewalks, gutters, plazas, alleyways, outdoor eating areas, steps, building exteriors, walls, driveways, and other outdoor surfaces.
l. Wastewater or cleaning fluids from carpet cleaning.
m. Swimming pool and spa water, except as allowed for under BMP 6-5.a;
n. Washout from concrete trucks;
o. Runoff from areas where hazardous substances, including diesel fuel, gasoline and motor oil are stored
p. Super-chlorinated water normally associated with the disinfection of potable water systems.
q. The discharge of sewage or other forms of polluted water from recreational activities including boating and camping, and from recreational vehicles and boats.

Inspections of urban storm water systems in many areas have shown that it is common to find industrial and commercial establishments (such as auto shops, gas stations, and restaurants) with illegal discharges. Illegal discharges can pose a danger to public health. While some pollutants are knowingly dumped into storm drain inlets and streams, a multitude of contaminants are inadvertently carried by runoff into storm drain systems — during accidental spills on urban streets, sidewalks, and other exposed areas; for example, pollutants are carried to the storm drains by water used to clean up the spill. Materials disposed of improperly include used oil, household toxic wastes, radiator fluid, washdown water from restaurants and gas stations, and litter such as fast food packaging, cans, and disposable cups.

POLICY

It is the policy of the municipality to control illegal discharges by:

- Investigating all reports and observations of improper disposal of materials to the storm water system, and by taking appropriate follow-up actions to eliminate illegal discharges which are identified through these investigations, and
- By inspecting the following types of businesses that experience in urban storm water systems in many areas have shown to be the most common sources of illegal discharges:
    1. Auto repair shops
    2. Gas stations
    3. Restaurants/food services facilities

Persons that will be investigating reports of illegal discharges and illicit connections, and persons that will be inspecting the categories of businesses listed above, will be trained the in the methods and procedures for performing such work.

PROCEDURES

Reports and observations of illegal discharges, illicit connections, and other types of improper discharges to the storm water system may be in the form of reports received from the general public and by observations made by members of the municipality's staff.

Each such report or observation will be logged and investigated, and appropriate follow-up actions will be taken. Documentation will be kept on the response and the outcome of the reported incident as described under "Protocol for Responding to Reports of Illegal Discharges and Illicit Connections" in this Appendix E.

The following steps will be followed when investigating a reported or observed incident of illegal discharge.

Step 1- Determine Whether or not the Reported Incident is Valid: Using information provided by the reporting party, inspect the location of the reported incident
to check for signs of improper discharges. Signs of illicit connections or illegal discharges can include:

- Abnormal water flows during the dry season
- Unusual flows in subdrains used for dewatering
- Pungent odors
- Discoloration or oily substances in the water, or stains and waste residue in ditches, channels, or drain boxes

If during inspections, any of these signs are observed, the inspector should (1) estimate the volume of the flow data and take photographs and (2) begin storm drain investigations by tracing the flow upstream using storm drain maps and by inspecting up-gradient manholes. Sampling and testing of water at the manhole or outfall where it is first detected is generally not considered necessary, if the water appears to be "clear" but, if deemed appropriate, can be performed using field kits or taking grab samples for analysis in a lab. In addition to visual inspections the following may be implemented:

- Using the inspection check lists in Appendix E of the MRSWMP, inspect premises to see if signs of illicit discharges exist (such as looking for stains, smelling odors, seeing improperly stored hazardous materials products or wastes).
- Dye testing of building sewer drains with downstream inspection of storm drains to determine if illicit connections exist.
- CCTV inspection of storm drains to discover signs of sewage.
- Smoke testing of storm drains to see if signs of cross connections exist (such as smoke coming from sewer vents).
- Visual inspection of buildings to discover apparent sources of sewage.

If the investigation reveals no indication that an illegal discharge occurred, and/or that no illicit connection exists, attach the results of the field investigation to the Illegal Discharge/Illicit Connection Reporting and Response form, and close the action.

Step 2-If it is Determined that an Illegal Discharge has Occurred and/or that an Illicit Connection Exists:
Once the origin of flow is established, require illegal discharger to eliminate the discharge. Once the suspected origin of the flow is determined, the inspector should inspect the source to see if it is a case of improper dumping or if it is an improper physical connection (illicit connection). Once confirmed, the inspector will instruct the owner/operator of the property to rectify the situation. The inspector will provide the operator/owner information on alternative disposal options such as those shown in the attached table titled "Preferred Disposal Options for Non-stormwater Discharges". The operator/owner will also be informed at this time that if the discharge continues enforcement procedures will be implemented.

If the illegal discharge was a one time incident, and if the discharger has taken appropriate action to prevent a recurrence, attach the results of the field investigation to the Illegal Discharge/Illicit Connection Reporting and Response form, and close the action.

If the illegal discharge or illicit connection appears to be an ongoing activity, require the discharger to apply BMPs and/or to make mechanical and/or structural modifications to prevent a recurrence of the incident. Once this has been done, as verified by the inspector, attach the results of the field investigation to the proper reporting documentation and close the action.

Model Ordinance

The model ordinance contained in this appendix is intended to be used as a template for the Participating Entities. It may be modified as necessary by each entity as necessary to avoid conflicts with other existing ordinances and regulations that the Participating Entities may have, as well as to adapt to the specific characteristics of each of the Participating Entities.

The modification and adoption of any ordinance will be subject to the Participating Entities' existing procedures and as defined in government codes

Urban Storm Water Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance

Division I.

Division II.

Division III.

Division IV.

Division V.

Section	Enforcement
22	Intervention.
23	Notice of Violation.
24	Stop Work Order.
25	Citation for Violation.
26	Administrative Compliance Order.
27	Notice of Imposition of Administrative Ordinance.
28	Service.
29	Settlement of Administrative Civil Penalty Assessment.
30	Appeal.
31	Abatement by City.
32	Charging Cost of Abatement/Liens.
33	Urgency Abatement.
34	Violations.
35	Compensatory Action.
36	Violations Deemed a Public Nuisance
37	Acts Potentially Resulting in a Violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and/or California Porter-Cologne Act.

URBAN STORM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE CONTROL.

Division I.

Title, Purpose and General Provisions.

Section 1. Title.

This Article shall be known as the "Urban Storm Water Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance" of the City of _____ and may be so cited.

Section 2. Purpose and Intent.

The purpose and intent of this Article is to ensure the health, safety, and general welfare of citizens, and protect and enhance the water quality of watercourses and water bodies in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.) by reducing pollutants in storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable and by prohibiting non-storm water discharges to the storm drain system.

Section 3. Definitions.

The terms used in this Article shall have the following meanings:

(a) Best Management Practices. Activities, practices, and procedures to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to the municipal storm drain system and waters of the United States. Best Management Practices include but are not limited to: treatment facilities to remove pollutants from storm water; operating and maintenance procedures; facility management practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks of non-storm water, waste disposal, and drainage from materials storage; erosion and sediment control practices; and the prohibition of specific activities, practices, and procedures and such other provisions as the City determines appropriate for the control of pollutants. Please refer to the City's ***BMP Guidance Series***, as discussed further in Section 13(c) herein, for specific requirements.

(b) City. The City of _____.

(c) Clean Water Act. The federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

(d) Construction Activity. Construction projects subject to NPDES Construction Permits. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

(e) Hazardous Materials. Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed (California Health and Safety Code §25117).

(f) Illegal Discharge. Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drain system,

except as exempted in Division II, Section 9 of this chapter.

(g) Illicit Connections. An illicit connection is defined as either of the following:

1. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any non-storm water discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the storm drain system and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by a government agency; or

2. Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by the City.

(h) Industrial Activity. Activities subject to NPDES Industrial Permits as defined in 40 CFR, Section 122.26 (b)(14).

(i) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Discharge Permits. General, group, and individual storm water discharge permits which regulate facilities defined in federal NPDES regulations pursuant to the Clean Water Act. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (hereinafter, Regional Board) and the State Water Resources Control Board have adopted general storm water discharge permits, including but not limited to the General Construction Activity and General Industrial Activity permits.

(j) Non-Storm Water Discharge. Any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of storm water.

(k) Pollutant. Anything which causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure (including but not limited to sediments, slurries, and concrete rinsates); and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

(l) Pollution. The human-made or human-induced alteration of the quality of waters by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects, or has the potential to unreasonably affect, either the waters for beneficial uses or the facilities which serve these beneficial uses (California Water Code §13050).

(m) Porter-Cologne Act. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and as amended (California Water Code §13000 et seq.).

(n) Premises. Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land whether improved or unimproved including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

(o) Storm Drain System. Publicly-owned facilities operated by the City by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures which are within the City and are not part of a publicly owned treatment works as defined at 40 CFR Section 122.2.

(p) Storm Water. Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from rain storm events.

(q) Waters of the United States. Surface watercourses and water bodies as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2. including all natural waterways and definite channels and depressions in the earth that may carry water, even though such waterways may only carry water during rains and storms and may not carry storm water at and during all times and seasons.

Section 4. Applicability.

This Article shall apply to all water entering the storm drain system generated on any developed and undeveloped lands lying within the City including any amendments or revisions thereto.

Section 5. Responsibility for Administration.

The Public Works Director of the City shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Article. Any powers granted or duties imposed upon the Public Works Director may be delegated in writing by the Public Works Director to persons or entities acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the City.

Section 6. Severability.

The provisions of this Article are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this Article or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or application of this Article.

Section 7. Regulatory Consistency.

This Article shall be construed to assure consistency with the requirements of the Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, or any applicable implementing regulations.

Section 8. Ultimate Responsibility of Discharger.

The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to this Article are minimum standards; therefore this Article does not intend nor imply that compliance by any person will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, nor unauthorized discharge of pollutants into waters of the U.S. caused by said person. This Article shall not create liability on the part of the City, or any agent or employee thereof for any damages that result from any discharger's reliance on this Article or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder. All persons conducting construction activities shall employ, to the maximum extent practicable, erosion prevention and construction site management practices that result in the following outcome: no discharges that cause or contribute to an exceedence of the water quality standards contained in a Statewide water Quality Control Plan, the California Toxics Rule or the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan.

Division II.

Discharge Prohibitions.

Section 9. Prohibition of Illegal Discharges.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than storm water.

Illegal discharges from industrial and/or commercial activities include, but are not limited to, the following, and are prohibited, unless the discharge is permitted under a separate NPDES permit or as allowed by BMPs published or approved by the City Public Works Department.

a. Water from the cleaning of gas stations, vehicle service garages, or other types of vehicle service facilities.
b. Water, cleansers, or solvents from the cleaning of vehicles, machinery or equipment, and other such commercial and industrial operations.
c. Water from the washing or rinsing of vehicles containing soap, detergents, solvents, or other cleaners.
d. Water from the washing or rinsing of vehicles, with or without soap, from auto body repair shops.
e. Water from the cleaning or rinsing of vehicle engine, undercarriage, or auto parts cleaning.
f. Vehicle fluids.
g. Mat wash and hood cleaning water from food service facilities.
h. Food and kitchen cleaning water from food service facilities.
i. Leakage from dumpsters or trash containers.
j. Water from the cleaning or rinsing of garbage dumpster areas and areas where garbage is stored or contained.
k. Water from pressure washing, steam cleaning, and hand scrubbing of sidewalks, gutters, plazas, alleyways, outdoor eating areas, steps, building exteriors, walls, driveways, and other outdoor surfaces.
l. Wastewater or cleaning fluids from carpet cleaning.
m. Swimming pool and spa water;
n. Wash out from concrete trucks;
o. Runoff from areas where hazardous substances, including diesel fuel, gasoline and motor oil are stored, except as allowed by Chapter 6.50 of this code.
p. Super-chlorinated water normally associated with the disinfection of potable water systems.

The discharge of sewage or other forms of polluted water from recreational activities including boating and camping, and from recreational vehicles and boats, to the municipal storm drain system or watercourses is prohibited.

The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the storm drain system is prohibited except as described as follows:

(a) Discharges from the following activities will not be considered a source of pollutants to the storm drain system and to waters of the U.S. when properly managed to ensure that no potential pollutants are present, and therefore they shall not be considered illegal discharges unless determined to cause a violation of the provisions of the Porter-Cologne Act, Clean Water Act, or this ordinance:

1. Water line flushing;
2. Landscape irrigation;
3. Diverted stream flows;
4. Rising ground waters;
5. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers;
6. Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
7. Discharges from potable water sources;
8. Foundation drains;
9. Air conditioning condensation;
10. Irrigation water;
11. Springs;
12. Water from crawl space pumps;
13. Footing drains;
14. Lawn watering;
15. Individual residential car washing;
16. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
17. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
18. Flows from fire fighting activities

(b) The prohibition shall not apply to any non-storm water discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered by the State of California under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted by the City for any discharge to the storm drain system.

(c) With written concurrence of the Regional Board, the City may exempt in writing other non-storm water discharges which are not a source of pollutants to the storm drain system nor waters of the U.S.

Section 10. Prohibition of Illicit Connections.

(a) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system is prohibited.

(b) This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

Section 11. Waste Disposal Prohibitions.

No person shall throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep, or permit to be thrown, deposited, left, or maintained, in or upon any public or private property, driveway, parking area, street, alley, sidewalk, component of the storm drain system, or water of the U.S., any refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles, and accumulations, so that the same may cause or contribute to pollution. Wastes deposited in streets in proper waste receptacles for the purposes of collection are exempted

from this prohibition.

Section 12. Discharges in Violation of Industrial or Construction Activity NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit.

Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity NPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the Public Works Director prior to or as a condition of a subdivision map, site plan, building permit, or development or improvement plan; upon inspection of the facility; during any enforcement proceeding or action; or for any other reasonable cause.

Division III.

Regulations and Requirements.

Section 13. Requirement to Prevent, Control, and Reduce Storm Water Pollutants.

(a) Authorization to Adopt and Impose Best Management Practices. The City will adopt requirements identifying Best Management Practices for activities, operations, or facilities which may cause or contribute to pollution or contamination of storm water, the storm drain system, or waters of the U.S. as a separate ***BMP Guidance Series***. Where Best Management Practices requirements are promulgated by the City or any federal, State of California, or regional agency for any activity, operation, or facility which would otherwise cause the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or water of the U.S., every person undertaking such activity or operation, or owning or operating such facility shall comply with such requirements.

The Public Works Director will periodically report to the City Council on the status of implementation of BMPs and any new BMPs to be developed for inclusion in the ***BMP Guidance Series***.

(b) Responsibility to Implement Best Management Practices. Notwithstanding the presence or absence of requirements promulgated pursuant to subsection of this Section, any person engaged in activities or operations, or owning facilities or property which will or may result in pollutants entering storm water, the storm drain system, or waters of the U.S. shall implement Best Management Practices to the extent they are technologically achievable to prevent and reduce such pollutants. The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes shall be provided and maintained at the owner or operator's expense.

(c) Construction Sites. The City's ***BMP Guidance Series*** will include appropriate Best Management Practices to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff from construction activities. The City shall incorporate such requirements in any land use entitlement and construction or building-related permit to be issued relative to such development or redevelopment. The owner and developer shall comply with the terms, provisions, and conditions of such land use entitlements and building permits as required in this Article and the City Storm Water Utility Ordinance.

Construction activities subject to these requirements will also be required to continuously employ measures to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.

(d) New Development and Redevelopment. The City's ***BMP Guidance Series*** will include appropriate

Best Management Practices to control the volume, rate, and potential pollutant load of storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects as may be appropriate to minimize the generation, transport and discharge of pollutants. The City shall incorporate such requirements in any land use entitlement and construction or building-related permit to be issued relative to such development or redevelopment. The owner and developer shall comply with the terms, provisions, and conditions of such land use entitlements and building permits as required in this Article

These requirements may include a combination of structural and non-structural BMPs, and may include requirements to ensure the proper long-term operation and maintenance of these BMPs.

Section 14. Requirement to Eliminate Illegal Discharges.

Notwithstanding the requirements of Division IV, Section 20 herein, the Public Works Director may require by written notice that a person responsible for an illegal discharge immediately, or by a specified date, discontinue the discharge and, if necessary, take measures to eliminate the source of the discharge to prevent the occurrence of future illegal discharges.

Section 15. Requirement to Eliminate or Secure Approval for Illicit Connections.

(a) The Public Works Director may require by written notice that a person responsible for an illicit connection to the storm drain system comply with the requirements of this Article to eliminate or secure approval for the connection by a specified date, regardless of whether or not the connection or discharges to it had been established or approved prior to the effective date of this Article.

(b) If, subsequent to eliminating a connection found to be in violation of this Article, the responsible person can demonstrate that an illegal discharge will no longer occur, said person may request City approval to reconnect. The reconnection or reinstallation of the connection shall be at the responsible person's expense.

Section 16. Watercourse Protection.

Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property reasonably free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse. The owner or lessee shall not remove healthy bank vegetation beyond that actually necessary for maintenance, nor remove said vegetation in such a manner as to increase the vulnerability of the watercourse to erosion. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining and stabilizing that portion of the watercourse that is within their property lines in order to protect against erosion and degradation of the watercourse originating or contributed from their property.

Section 17. Requirement to Remediate.

Whenever the Public Works Director finds that a discharge of pollutants is taking place or has occurred which will result in or has resulted in pollution of storm water, the storm drain system, or water of the U.S., the Public Works Director may require by written notice to the owner of the property and/or the responsible person that the pollution be remediated and the affected property restored within a specified time pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 through 25 below.

Section 18. Requirement to Monitor and Analyze.

The Public Works Director may require by written notice of requirement that any person engaged in any activity and/or owning or operating any facility which may cause or contribute to storm water pollution, illegal discharges, and/or non-storm water discharges to the storm drain system or waters of the U.S., to undertake at said person's expense such monitoring and analyses and furnish such reports to the City as deemed necessary to determine compliance with this Article.

Section 19. Notification of Spills.

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into storm water, the storm drain system, or water of the U.S. from said facility, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of a hazardous material said person shall immediately notify emergency response officials of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services (911). In the event of a release of non-hazardous materials, said person shall notify the City's Public Works Department in person or by phone or facsimile no later than 5:00 p.m. of the next business day. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the City's Public Works Department within three business days of the phone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

Division IV.

Inspection and Monitoring.

Section 20. Authority to Inspect.

Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any provision of this Article, or whenever the Public Works Director has cause to believe that there exists, or potentially exists, in or upon any premises any condition which constitutes a violation of this Article, the Director may enter such premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same and to inspect and copy records related to storm water compliance. In the event the owner or occupant refuses entry after a request to enter and inspect has been made, the City is hereby empowered to seek assistance from any court of competent jurisdiction in obtaining such entry.

Section 21. Authority to Sample, Establish Sampling Devices, and Test.

During any inspection as provided herein, the Public Works Director may take any samples and perform any testing deemed necessary to aid in the pursuit of the inquiry or to record site activities.

Division V.

Enforcement.

Section 22. Intervention.

The primary focus of this ordinance is to reduce and control storm water impacts, and the City will use the amount of enforcement necessary to achieve compliance. Where possible the City will rely on education rather than enforcement. The City Manager may provide education programs or other informational materials that will assist in meeting the desired erosion and sedimentation controls, and other storm water management practices outcomes.

Section 23. Notice of Violation.

Whenever the Public Works Director finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this Article, the Director may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:

(a) The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;

(b) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;

(c) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;

(d) The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property; and

(e) Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs; and

(f) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work may be done by the City or a contractor designated by the Public Works Director and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator pursuant to Section 24 below.

Section 24. Stop Work Order.

Whenever any activity is being done contrary to and in violation of this ordinance, the enforcement officer may order the related activity stopped by noticing in writing, posted on the premises, or served on the responsible party. The responsible party shall forthwith stop such work until authorized by the enforcement officer to proceed.

Section 25. Citation for Violation.

Upon a determination that there is a violation of this ordinance, a citation may be issued to the responsible party to appear in Municipal Court.

Section 26. Administrative Compliance Order.

The City may issue an Administrative Compliance Order for any violation. The order shall be in writing, specify the violation(s) and require compliance measures. The order may also include a Notice of Impositions of Administrative Civil Penalty Assessment for the violation.

Section 27. Notice of Imposition of Administrative Ordinance.

If a person fails to comply with applicable provisions of this code or an administrative compliance order, the enforcement officer may issue to the person a Notice of Imposition of an administrative civil penalty.

Section 28. Service.

All notices/orders shall be served by personal service or sent by certified mail and first class mail. Any notice/order served by mail shall be deemed received for purposes of any time computations hereunder, three days after the date mailed, if to an address within this state and seven days after the date mailed, if to an address outside this state.

Section 29. Settlement of Administrative Civil Penalty Assessment.

Upon receipt of Notice of Administrative Civil Penalty Assessment, the violation may request a conference with the City Manager or designee. The City Manager or designee may compromise or settle any unpaid administrative civil penalty assessment where authorized. A request under this paragraph shall not act as a stay, or otherwise affect the filing or processing of an appeal under Section 23.

Section 30. Appeal.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 26 below, any person receiving a Notice of Violation, Stop Work Order, Notice of Imposition of an Administrative Civil Penalty or Administrative Compliance Order under Section 22 above may appeal the determination of the Public Works Director to the City Manager. The notice of appeal must be received by the City Manager within 15 days from the date of the Notice of Violation. The appeal shall state the name and address of the appellant, the nature of the determination being appealed, the reason the determination is incorrect, and what the correct determination of the appeal should be. Failure to file such a statement within the time or in the manner required, waives the appellant's objections and the appeal shall be dismissed. Hearing on the appeal before the City Manager or his/her designee shall take place within 30 days from the date of City's receipt of the notice of appeal. At least ten days prior to the hearing, the City shall mail notice of the time and place of the hearing to the appellant. The decision of the City Manager or designee shall be final.

Section 31. Abatement by City.

If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation, or, in the event of an appeal under Section 23, within 10 days of the decision of the City Manager upholding the decision of the Public Works Director, then the City or a contractor designated by the Public Works Director shall enter upon the subject private property and is authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the City or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.

Section 32. Charging Cost of Abatement/Liens.

Within 30 days after abatement of the nuisance by the City, the Public Works Director shall notify the property owner of the property of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the assessment with the City Clerk within 15 days. The City Clerk shall set the matter for public hearing by the City Council. The decision of the City Council shall be set forth by resolution and shall be final.

If the amount due is not paid within 10 days of the decision of the City Council or the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal under this Section, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment. A copy of the resolution shall be turned over to the County Auditor so that the auditor may enter the amounts of the assessment against the parcel as it appears on the current assessment roll, and the tax collector shall include the amount of the assessment on the bill for taxes levied against the parcel of land.

Section 33. Urgency Abatement.

The Public Works Director is authorized to require immediate abatement of any violation of this Article that constitutes an immediate threat to the health, safety or well-being of the public. If any such violation is not abated immediately as directed by the Public Works Director, the City is authorized to enter onto private property and to take any and all measures required to remediate the violation. Any expense related to such remediation undertaken by the City shall be fully reimbursed by the property owner and/or responsible party. Any relief obtained under this section shall not prevent the City from seeking other and further relief authorized under this Article.

Section 34. Violations.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Article. A violation of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this Article shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punished as set forth in City Code Section_____.

Section 35. Compensatory Action.

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this Article, the Public Works Director may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory actions, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.

Section 36. Violations Deemed a Public Nuisance

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties hereinbefore provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Article is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored by the City at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken by the City.

Section 37. Acts Potentially Resulting in a Violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and/or California Porter-Cologne Act.

Any person who violates any provision of this Ordinance or any provision of any requirement issued pursuant to it, may also be in violation of the Clean Water Act and/or the Porter-Cologne Act and may be subject to the sanctions of those acts including civil and criminal penalties. Any enforcement action authorized under this Ordinance shall also include written notice to the violator of such potential liability.

BMP GUIDANCE SERIES

As described in Section 13(a) of the City's Ordinance No. _____ in the Article titled "Urban Storm Water Quality Management and Discharge Control" the City has adopted this *BMP Guidance Series* containing Best Management Practices for any activity, operation, or facility which may cause or contribute to pollution or contamination of storm water, the storm drain system, or waters of the U.S.

Where Best Management Practices requirements are promulgated by the City or any federal, State of California, or regional agency for any activity, operation, or facility which would otherwise cause the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or water of the U.S., every person undertaking such activity or operation, or owning or operating such facility shall comply with such requirements.

The Public Works Director will report to the City Council annually on the status of implementation of BMPs and any new BMPs to be developed for inclusion in the *BMP Guidance Series*.

Notwithstanding the presence or absence of requirements promulgated in this *BMP Guidance Series*, any person engaged in activities or operations, or owning facilities or property which will or may result in pollutants entering storm water, the storm drain system, or waters of the U.S. shall implement Best Management Practices to the extent they are technologically achievable to prevent and reduce such pollutants. The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes shall be provided and maintained at the owner or operator's expense.

COMMERCIAL WASHING AND CLEANING

This guidance specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) for commercial washing and cleaning that shall be employed to protect water quality. Additional best management practices, measures and controls shall be employed as applicable and to the maximum extent practicable to prevent pollutants from entering storm water runoff.

BMPS APPLICABLE TO MOBILE CAR WASHERS AND CAR DETAILERS

The Goal and Purpose of these BMPs is to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants into storm drains from vehicle and equipment cleaning operations by either (1) discharging wash waters to the sanitary sewer, (2) containing wash water for offsite disposal, or (3) directing wash water (without cleaners) to landscaped areas.

Use These Best Management Practices:

BMP-1 Planning: Determine what collection method you will be using and where you are going to discharge wash water before starting a new job. Identify where all storm drains are located in the vicinity of the jobsite. Never discharge wastewater into a street, ditch, storm drain, or maintenance hole. Obtain all necessary permits and authorizations. If you are going to discharge into the sanitary sewer system at the job site, or on unpaved areas at the job site, always obtain the property owner's permission.

BMP-2 Pre-Clean the Work Area: Before starting work sweep or vacuum the work area to pick up litter, trash, debris, dirt, and other materials which could become mixed in with the wash water. Use absorbents (such as rags, absorbent mats or pads, rice hull ash, cat litter, vermiculite, or sand) to pick up greasy or oily materials and spills. Waste materials from pre-cleaning may often be disposed of in the trash. Check with the local solid waste authority to be sure. Rags may be sent to an industrial laundry. Know which pre-cleaning wastes may be hazardous wastes. If there is any question as to whether a wash water, or waste material, is considered to be a hazardous material, check with the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health to make this determination and properly dispose of these materials.

BMP-3 Washing and Detailing: Minimize the amount of water used during washing and detailing to reduce the amount of wash water that will need to be disposed. Avoid cleaning products that contain hazardous substances (e.g. hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, bleach, etc.) that can create hazardous waste. When possible, avoid using soap and solvents- even biodegradable soap is harmful to the environment. If soap is used, use phosphate-free, non-toxic, biodegradable soap. Any soap, including those labeled "biodegradable" does not belong in creeks, ocean or ground-water. They are harmful to aquatic life and should never be misconstrued as safe for direct disposal to surface waters (i.e., storm drains).

BMP-4 Wash Water Containment and Collection: Contain and collect the wash water and dispose of it as described below. Decide what is the best method of collection (e.g., berms, storm drain cover mats, containment pools, vacuums/pumps, vacuum boom, inflatable pipe plug, etc). Locate property high and low spots to determine where wash water can be pooled for collection.

Wash water that contains visible debris or residue, soap, detergent or other cleaning agents, hazardous waste, or excessive amounts of any pollutant, may not be left on paved surfaces to evaporate because the residues will eventually be discharged to the storm drain system. However, small amounts of wash water that cannot reasonably be collected may be allowed to evaporate on a paved surface.

Wash water from the rinsing of new or used vehicles for dust removal only, using no soap may be discharged to the storm drain or and unpaved area, if the wash water does not flow through oil deposits or other surface contaminants.

Promptly clean up any spill of liquid or solid wastes. Do not hose down an area to clean up a spill, unless the liquid will be completely contained, cleaned up and disposed of to sanitary sewer or offsite as appropriate for the waste type.

If Possible, Either:

1. Use a designated wash area that is paved and protected by permanent or movable berms, dikes, and mats. Contain the wash-water and vacuum it up or otherwise collect it for disposal. Do not allow wash water to leave the property. If the driveway is an avenue for runoff it must be bermed to contain the wash-water.

   OR

2. Conduct washing and detailing on a pervious unpaved area such as lawn, dirt, or gravel so that the wash water will be retained and percolate within these areas. Keep washing activities away from storm drains or water conveyances, so that the wash water will infiltrate into the ground and not flow to the storm drains or creeks. This option applies to sites where only one or two vehicles are cleaned every couple of weeks. Do not use this option just before or after a rainstorm.

If Neither of These Approaches is Feasible:
Collect and contain the wash water and prevent it from flowing into any storm drains by sealing or plugging them, or by protecting them with a berm or other means. For information about containing wash water, see the Section titled *"Devices That May be Used to Contain and Collect Wash Water."*

BMP-5 Wash Water Disposal:. Do not discharge wash water to storm drain. Once wash water has been collected, either (1) discharge it to the sanitary sewer, or septic system via the sanitary sewer clean-out or sanitary sewer inlet at the point of generation
(job site), (2) discharge it to landscaping or other suitable unpaved areas, or (3) collect it in a container for later disposal at an appropriate off-site location. Such locations could include a liquid waste receiving facility at a municipal wastewater treatment plant, such as MRWPCA's Regional Treatment Plant located north of the City of Marina, or the sanitary sewer at the pressure washer's place of business using the sewer clean out. Use of disposal options (1) and (2) require the property owner's permission.

Discharges must be in compliance with the wastewater authority's Sewer Use Ordinance, or other applicable regulations of the authority. For the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA), the applicable Ordinances are MRWPCA's Sewer Use Ordinance 2008-01, which can be accessed at http://www.mrwpca.org/ordinances. For the Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD), the applicable Ordinance is CAWD's Ordinance 91-03.

When cleaning surfaces such as buildings and decks without loose paint, sidewalks, or plazas without soap, thorough dry cleanup should normally be sufficient to allow the wash water to be discharged to the sanitary sewer without pretreatment. However, if any debris is present in the wash water it should first pass through a "20 mesh" or finer screen to remove the material before discharging it to the sanitary sewer. The material that is removed should be disposed of in the trash.

Discharges of wash water to a septic system must be approved by the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health. Discharges that contain hazardous waste, have the potential to harm septic systems, or are likely to contaminate groundwater, *will not* be approved.

With the property owner's permission wash water can sometimes be disposed of to landscaping or other unpaved areas. If this means of disposal is being considered, first check the slope of the intended disposal area to be sure there will be no runoff into a street, gutter, or waterway. Also, ensure that the wash water will not create a nuisance condition or contain food products or contaminants (i.e. solvents, cleaners, oils, metals, etc.) that may constitute a hazardous waste. If disposal to landscaped areas is being considered, avoid damage to plants and soil by minimizing or eliminating the use of soaps, detergents, and chemicals. In addition, minimize the use of water to avoid wash water overflowing from these areas. Repeated discharges to landscaped areas may result in an accumulation of contaminants, thus damaging vegetation and increasing contaminant levels in the soil. If the soil is very dry, wet it down thoroughly before discharging, so that wash water will soak into the soil instead of running off to the street, gutter, or storm drain. Wash water disposal to land must not create a nuisance condition. Wash water containing garbage, food wastes, or visible trash may not be discharged to land.

Be sure to read cleaning product labels before disposing of wash water. Follow use and disposal instructions carefully. If there is any question as to whether a wash water, or waste material, is considered to be a hazardous material, check with the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health to make this determination and properly dispose of these materials. Depending on the condition of the surface being cleaned, the wastewater generated could be classified as hazardous waste. Some examples include:

- Wastewater generated from parking lots, storage areas, and gas stations may contain oil, gas, solvents, antifreeze, metals, and/or pesticides.
- Washing building exteriors with paint made prior to 1978 may contain lead.

Generating hazardous waste may dramatically increase operating costs and limit disposal options. Contact the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health for more information on hazardous waste determination and disposal.

BMPS APPLICABLE TO THE WASHING AND/OR CLEANING OF EXTERIOR SURFACES (E.G. SIDEWALKS, PARKING LOTS, BUILDING EXTERIORS, ETC.)

The Goal and Purpose of these BMPs is to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants into storm drains from washing and/or cleaning operations by either (1) discharging wash waters to the sanitary sewer, (2) containing wash water for offsite disposal to a suitable discharge facility, or (3) directing wash water to landscaped or other unpaved areas.

These BMPs apply to cleaning and/or power washing of surfaces including, but not limited to, sidewalks and plazas; parking areas; driveways, drive-thrus; restaurant/food handling cleaning and storage areas; building exteriors, roofs and decks; painted surfaces being cleaned to remove paint or graffiti; and graffiti removal.

Use These Best Management Practices:

BMP-1 Planning: Determine what collection method you will be using and where you are going to discharge wastewater before starting a new job. Identify where all storm drains are located in the vicinity of the jobsite. Never discharge wastewater into a street, ditch, storm drain, or maintenance hole. Obtain all necessary permits and authorizations. If you are going to discharge into the sanitary sewer system at the job site, or on unpaved areas at the job site, always obtain the property owner's permission.

BMP-2 Surface Pre-Cleaning: Before washing use dry methods for surface pre-cleaning whenever possible. In many cases the amount of wash water that will need to be collected and disposed of can be reduced, if this process is followed:

1. Use absorbents (such as rags, absorbent mats or pads, rice hull ash, cat litter, vermiculite, or sand) to pick up greasy or oily materials and spills.
2. Sweep or vacuum to pick up litter, trash, debris, dirt, and used absorbents.
3. Waste materials from dry cleanup such as absorbents, paint chips, etc. may often be disposed of in the trash. Check with the local solid waste authority to be sure. Rags may be sent to an industrial laundry. Know which pre-cleaning wastes may be hazardous waste

BMP-3 Washing and Cleaning: Minimize the amount of water used during washing and cleaning to reduce the amount of wash water that will need to be disposed. Avoid cleaning products that contain hazardous substances (e.g. hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, bleach, etc.) that can create hazardous waste. Avoid acidic, caustic, and other products that may damage paved or coated surfaces. When possible, avoid using soap - even biodegradable soap is harmful to the environment. Before using soap, test to see whether hot water under pressure will do the job. Avoid using solvent-based cleaners (especially chlorinated solvent cleaners).

Beware of pressure washing surfaces that contain lead-based paint, or areas with freestanding liquids (e.g. oil, solvents, antifreeze, etc.). Pressure washing these types of surfaces may generate hazardous waste (e.g., lead-based paint chips, oil/grease, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, etc.). Generating hazardous waste may dramatically increase your operating costs and limit your disposal options. For more information onhazardous waste determination call the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health at (831) 647-7654 or 755-4511.

BMP-4 Wash Water Containment and Collection: Contain and collect the wash water and dispose of it as described below. Decide what is the best method of collection (e.g. berms, storm drain cover mats, containment pools, vacuums/pumps, vacuum boom, inflatable pipe plug, etc). Locate property high and low spots to determine where wash water can be pooled for collection.

A simple and acceptable method for collecting wash water on private property requires only a drain plug, small sump pump, and a length of hose. If a small parking-lot-type catch basin is available, remove the grate, plug the drain pipe (usually 2, 3, or 4 inches in diameter), and place the pump in the catch basin, attached to a garden hose which will discharge to disposal (see section below regarding disposal). Vacuum booms are another option for capturing and collecting wash water. Sand bags can be used to create a barrier around storm drains, and plugs or rubber mats can be used to seal storm drain openings. Other common equipment used for containing and collecting wash water generated during pressure washing activities include: vacuum pumps, booms/berms, portable containment areas, weighted storm drain covers, oil/water separators, holding tanks, portable sump pumps, absorbents, and more. These are described in more detail below.

Avoid mixing non-hazardous wash water with wash water known to contain hazardous levels of pollutants. This will increase the volume of waste that requires treatment and/or disposal as a hazardous waste, thus increasing disposal costs. Do not leave areas of wash water on paved surfaces for evaporation. Sweep up any visible solids and sediments remaining after all the wash water has been collected.

Surface cleaning wastewater that contains visible debris or residue, soap, detergent or other cleaning agents, hazardous waste, or excessive amounts of any pollutant, may not be left on paved surfaces to evaporate because the residues will eventually be discharged to the storm drain system.

For additional information about containing wash water, see the Section titled *"Devices That May be Used to Contain and Collect Wash Water."*

BMP-5 <u>Wash Water Disposal:</u>. Do not discharge wash water to storm drain. Once wash water has been collected, either (1) discharge it to the sanitary sewer, or septic system via the sanitary sewer clean-out or sanitary sewer inlet at the point of generation (job site), (2) discharge it to landscaping or other suitable unpaved areas, or (3) collect it in a container for later disposal at an appropriate off-site location. Such locations could include a liquid waste receiving facility at a municipal wastewater treatment plant, such as MRWPCA's Regional Treatment Plant located north of the City of Marina, or the sanitary sewer at the pressure washer's place of business using the sewer clean out. Use of disposal options (1) and (2) require the property owner's permission.

Discharges to the sanitary sewer must comply with the discharge requirements of the appropriate wastewater authority. The requirements of the two principal wastewater authorities within the area covered by the Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program (MRSWMP) are described in the Section titled *"Requirements for Discharge to the Sanitary Sewer."*

When cleaning surfaces such as buildings and decks without loose paint, sidewalks, or plazas without soap, thorough dry cleanup should normally be sufficient to allow the wash water to be discharged to the sanitary sewer without pretreatment. However, if any debris is present in the wash water it should first pass through a "20 mesh" or finer screen to remove the material before discharging it to the sanitary sewer. The material that is removed should be disposed of in the trash.
Discharges of surface cleaning wastewater to a septic system must be approved by the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health. Discharges that contain hazardous waste, have the potential to harm septic systems, or are likely to contaminate groundwater, ***will not*** be approved.

With the property owner's permission wash water can sometimes be disposed of to landscaping or other unpaved areas. If this means of disposal is being considered, first check the slope of the intended disposal area to be sure there will be no runoff into a street, gutter, or waterway. Also, ensure that the wash water will not create a nuisance condition or contain food products or contaminants (i.e. solvents, cleaners, oils, metals, etc.) that may constitute a

hazardous waste. If disposal to landscaped areas is being considered, avoid damage to plants and soil by minimizing or eliminating the use of soaps, detergents, and chemicals. In addition, minimize the use of water to avoid wash water overflowing from these areas. Repeated discharges to landscaped areas may result in an accumulation of contaminants, thus damaging vegetation and increasing contaminant levels in the soil. If the soil is very dry, wet it down thoroughly before discharging, so that wash water will soak into the soil instead of running off to the street, gutter, or storm drain. Wash water disposal to land must not create a nuisance condition. Wash water containing garbage, food wastes, or visible trash may not be discharged to land.

Be sure to read cleaning product labels before disposing of wash water. Follow use and disposal instructions carefully. If there is any question as to whether a wash water, or waste material, is considered to be a hazardous material, check with the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health to make this determination and properly dispose of these materials. Depending on the condition of the surface being cleaned, the wastewater generated could be classified as hazardous waste. Some examples include:

- Wastewater generated from parking lots, storage areas, and gas stations may contain oil, gas, solvents, antifreeze, metals, and/or pesticides.
- Washing building exteriors with paint made prior to 1978 may contain lead.

Generating hazardous waste may dramatically increase operating costs and limit disposal options. Contact the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health for more information on hazardous waste determination and disposal.

DEVICES THAT MAY BE USED TO CONTAIN AND COLLECT WASH WATER

The following are examples of devices that may be used to contain and collect wash water. The collection devices described are not endorsed and are only provided as a reference tool. In addition, there may be other containment devices available, which are not listed. Note: When working with electrical equipment in wet environments, it is important to understand and comply with applicable health/safety and electrical codes, and well as utilize appropriate safety equipment (e.g. Ground Fault Interrupters, etc.)

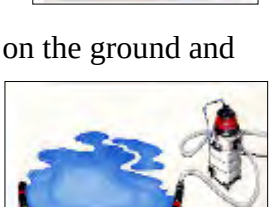
For information about where equipment and materials of these types can be obtained, see the Section titled *"Sources of Equipment and Supplies."*

Berms
Berms may be used to prevent wastewater from entering a storm drain by placing a protective barrier around the storm drain inlet, thus allowing wastewater to pool around the inlet prior to proper collection and disposal. This type of containment may be less effective or ineffective when the storm drain is located at the bottom of a slope and/or a large amount of wastewater is generated.

Storm Drain Covers/Mats
These devices are placed on top of the storm drain cover grate, creating a quick seal, thus preventing wastewater from entering the storm drain system. Storm drain covers/mats (magnetic vinyl mats, PVC drain covers, polyurethane mats, and others) allow wastewater to accumulate on top of it until the pressure washing activity is complete and the wash water can be collected for proper disposal. Storm drain covers/mats are frequently used along with a vacuum device that diverts wastewater into the sanitary sewer.

Containment Pools
A portable or temporary containment pool is another option which may be used to collect wash water. Containment pools are easy to assemble, provide an immediate work area, and allow wash water to be collected in a manner that will prevent pollutants from entering the storm drain system. Containment pools vary in size and material and can also be used for washing equipment and vehicles.

Vacuums/Pumps
Devices such as wet/dry vacuums, sump pumps, and vacuum pumps may be used to collect and dispose of wash water after pressure washing. Vacuum devices typically have an extension (vacuum boom) which allows the water to be collected efficiently. In addition, many vacuum devices are equipped with a hose that can run from the pump to the sanitary sewer, a treatment device, or a holding tank depending on the disposal method.



Vacuum Boom
Vacuum booms are an attachment for the vacuum device. The boom typically rests flush on the ground and draws wastewater through small holes on the bottom of the boom. In addition, different varieties of vacuum booms are available for areas with steep slopes or rough terrain.

Inflatable Pipe Plug

Inflatable pipe plugs prevent wash water from entering a storm drain system by blocking the pipe leading from the drain inlet. Unlike the storm drain mats/covers that block the storm drain grates, the inflatable pipe plug is inserted into the storm drain pipe and uses the inlet structure beneath the grate to collect the wash water. Once inserted, the plug is inflated to make a snug fit. Once the wash water has been contained, it can be collected and disposed by using a portable pump device. Note: inflatable pipe plugs should only be used in storm drains on private property. They are not authorized to be used in public storm drain inlets or pipes.

CONSTRUCTION SITE BMPs
(Pertains to MCM 4)

This guidance specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) for construction sites that shall be employed to protect water quality during construction. At a minimum, every construction site shall employ applicable BMPs outlined below. The additional best management practices, measures and controls described below shall be employed as applicable and to the maximum extent practicable to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater runoff. For additional details on items shown with an asterisk (*), see Section 4 "Sources of Additional Information in this Guidance Series.

Section 1.0

Construction Site Planning BMPs

Project proponent must develop and implement a plan to manage storm water and non-storm water discharges from the site at all times. Grading during the wet season must be minimized and should coincide with seasonal dry weather periods to the maximum extent practicable. If grading does occur during the wet season, project proponent is required to implement additional BMPs for any rain events which may occur.

1.1 *Site Plan*

1.1.1 Plan the development to fit the topography, soils, drainage pattern and natural vegetation of the site.
1.1.2 Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary.
1.1.3 Delineate clearing limits, easements, setbacks, sensitive or critical areas, trees, drainage courses, and buffer zones to prevent excessive or unnecessary disturbances and exposure.
1.1.4 Avoid construction on steep slopes*
1.1.5 Minimize cuts and fills*
1.1.6 Align temporary and permanent roads and driveways along slope contours*

1.2 *Other Measures*

1.2.1 Phase grading operations to reduce disturbed areas and time of exposure
1.2.2 Avoid excavation and grading during wet weather
1.2.3 Winterize construction site*

Section 2.0

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs

Project proponent must stabilize all slopes and emphasize erosion prevention as the most important measure for keeping sediment on site during construction, and must utilize sediment controls as a supplement to erosion prevention for keeping sediment on-site during construction, and never as the single or primary method.

2.1 *Soil Cover*

2.1.1 Install cover materials such as vegetative debris, mulch, crushed stone, geotextile fabric, erosion control blankets*
2.1.2 Use soil stabilizers as appropriate*
2.1.3 Use temporary seeding and planting to reduce erosion potential*
2.1.4 Temporarily stabilize and reseed disturbed soil areas as rapidly as possible
2.1.5 Permanently re-vegetate or landscape as early as maximally practicable

2.2 ***Tracking Control (for sites where on-site room allows for these measures)***

2.2.1 Construct stabilized access roads and entrances*

2.2.2 Construct entrance/exit tire wash*

2.2.3 When cleaning sediments from streets, driveways and paved areas on construction sites, use dry sweeping methods where possible. If water must be used to flush pavement, collect runoff in temporary storage tanks to settle out sediments prior to discharge to the storm drains, and protect storm drain inlets.

2.3 ***Structures to Control and Convey Runoff***

2.3.1 Earth dikes, drainage swales and ditches*

2.3.2 Slope drains and subsurface drains*

2.2.3 Velocity dissipation devices*

2.3.4 Flared culvert end sections*

2.3.5 Check dams*

2.4 ***Other Measures***

2.4.1 Slope roughening/terracing/rounding*

2.4.2 Level spreader*

2.5 ***BMPs to Capture Sediment***

2.5.1 Use terracing, riprap, sand bags, rocks, straw bales, and/or temporary vegetation on slopes to reduce runoff velocity and trap sediments. Do not use asphalt rubble or other demolition debris for this purpose.

2.5.2 Protect storm drain inlets from sediment-laden runoff. Storm drain inlet protection devices include sand bag barriers, filter fabric fences, block and gravel filters, and excavated drop inlet sediment traps.*

2.5.3 When dewatering the site, remove sediment from the discharge using filtration methods. Mobile units specifically designed for construction site dewatering can be rented for this purpose.

2.6 ***Other Controls*** **(as required)**

2.6.1 Silt fence*

2.6.2 Straw bale barrier (other than at storm drain inlets)*

2.6.3 Sand bag barrier*

2.6.4 Brush or rock filter*

2.6.5 Sediment trap*

2.6.6 Temporary sediment basin*

*For additional details, see Section 4.0 “Sources of Additional Information” below.

Section 3.0

General Site and Materials Management

3.1 ***All Construction Sites***

3.1.1 Identify all storm drains, drainage swales, channels, sloped areas, and creeks located on or near the construction site and make sure all subcontractors are aware of their locations and use appropriate methods to prevent pollutants from entering them.
3.1.2 Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills immediately.
3.1.3 Refuel vehicles and heavy equipment in one designated location.
3.1.4 Wash vehicles at an appropriate off-site facility. If equipment must be washed on-site, do not use soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment, and prevent wash water from entering the storm drain.
3.1.5 Never wash down pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible.
3.1.6 Avoid contaminating clean runoff from areas adjacent to your site by using berms and/or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site.
3.1.7 Keep materials out of the rain. Schedule clearing or heavy earth moving activities for periods of dry weather. Cover exposed piles of soil, construction materials and wastes with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels.
3.1.8 Place trash cans around the site to reduce litter. Dispose of non-hazardous construction wastes in covered dumpsters or recycling receptacles. Recycle leftover materials whenever possible.
3.1.9 Dispose of all wastes properly. Materials that can not be reused or recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste.
3.1.10 Cover open dumpsters with plastic sheeting or a tarp during rainy weather. Secure the sheeting or tarp around the outside of the dumpster. If your dumpster has a cover, close it.
3.1.11 Train your employees and inform subcontractors about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities.

3.2 ***Construction Projects Involving Paint Work***

3.2.1 Non-hazardous paint chips and dust from dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash. Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead or tributyl tin must be disposed of as a hazardous waste.
3.2.2 When stripping or cleaning building exteriors with high-pressure water, cover or berm storm drain inlets. If possible (and allowed by your local wastewater authority), collect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and discharge to the sanitary sewer.
3.2.3 Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or creek.
3.2.4 For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and rinse to a drain leading to the sanitary sewer (i.e., indoor plumbing).
3.2.5 For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of unusable thinners and residue as hazardous waste.
3.2.6 Recycle, return to supplier or donate unwanted water-based (latex) paint.
3.2.7 Dried latex paint may be disposed of in the garbage.
3.2.8 Unwanted oil-based paint (that is not recycled), thinners, and sludges must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

3.3 ***Construction Projects Involving Cement and Concrete Work***

3.3.1 Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement mortar on-site.
3.3.2 Store dry and wet materials under cover, protected form rainfall and runoff.

3.3.3 Wash out concrete transit mixers only in designated wash-out areas where the water will flow into settling ponds or onto dirt or stockpiles of aggregate base or sand. Pump water from settling ponds to the sanitary sewer, where allowed. Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse. Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or creeks.
3.3.4 Whenever possible, return contents of mixer barrel to the yard for recycling. Dispose of small amounts of excess concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.

3.4 ***Construction Projects Involving Roadwork/Pavement Construction***

3.4.1 Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contaminants from contacting stormwater runoff.
3.4.2 Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when paving or applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.
3.4.3 Always park paving machines over drip pans or absorbent materials, since they tend to drip continuously.
3.4.4 When making saw-cuts in pavement, use as little water as possible. Cover each storm drain inlet completely with filter fabric during the sawing operation and contain the slurry by placing straw bales, sandbags, or gravel dams around the catch basins. Use a wet-dry vacuum to pick up slurry prior to drying or after the liquid drains or evaporates, shovel or vacuum the slurry residue from the pavement or gutter and remove from site.
3.4.5 Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can: (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) be vacuumed from the area along the curb where sediment has accumulated by blocking a storm drain inlet.
3.4.6 Allow aggregate rinse to settle, and pump the water to the sanitary sewer if allowed by your local wastewater authority.
3.4.7 Never wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into a street or storm drain. Collect and return to aggregate base stockpile, or dispose with trash.
3.4.8 Recycle broken concrete and asphalt.

Section 4.0

Sources of Additional Information

Additional information on Construction Site Controls is available in the publications listed below.

4.1 California Stormwater Quality Association (2003) Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook – Construction.
4.2 Association of Bay Area Governments. 1995. Manual of Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control Measures. A comprehensive filed guide for controlling soil erosion in California.
4.3 BASMAA. 1996. Start at the Source — Residential Site Planning and Design Guidance Manual.
4.4 Caltrans. (2003) Storm Water Quality Handbooks – Construction Contractors Guide and Specifications. May.
4.5 California RWQCB, San Francisco Region, Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual (most recent edition).
4.6 Caltrans (2003), Storm Water Quality Handbooks – Project Planning and Design Guide.

POST-CONSTRUCTION BMPS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT (Pertains to MCM 5)

The focus of this guidance is post-construction BMPs for new development or redevelopment projects. Post-construction BMPs are grouped into three types:

- **Site Planning Measures** that avoid or reduce disturbance of the site and limit the addition of impervious surfaces;
- **Pollution Prevention and Source Control Measures** that reduce or eliminate potential future sources of pollutants; and
- **Treatment Control Measures** that treat polluted runoff from new development/redevelopment sites.

This guidance is focused strictly on specific controls that can be incorporated into individual development projects to avoid or reduce the pollutants from the particular project. Where appropriate, pros and cons are described along with typical conditions under which these controls have been found to be effective.

The best opportunities for post-construction controls are available in larger projects or when implemented on a regional basis, and most of this guidance emphasizes controls that can be introduced in larger new development/redevelopment projects through the discretionary approval process. The second section of this guidance presents a list of controls that can be employed for small infill-type projects which are subject only to the ministerial approval process where the opportunities are limited.

Projects requiring discretionary approval from the local jurisdiction include almost all projects except minor infill development. This discretionary approval process is commonly the design review process, although other discretionary approvals such as a use permit or a subdivision map approval may also be triggered depending on the characteristics of the project.

Projects requiring ministerial approval are small improvement projects that conform to the site zoning requirements and include either a new single-family unit or minor modifications to an existing single family unit or a single structure. Such projects typically do not need discretionary approval, but will in all cases need a ministerial permit, such as a building or a grading permit.

Post-Construction BMPs for Projects Requiring Discretionary Approvals

Site Planning BMPs

This group of post-construction controls includes site planning to protect sensitive resources at or near the site and the use of alternate paving and cover materials to reduce the amount of impervious surfaces added by a new development. Studies have shown that in single-family residential areas, streets are the primary producers of runoff, and sidewalks and lawns, if properly vegetated, are a minor source. In multi-family developments, streets, parking lots and roofs generate similar quantities of runoff. In commercial/industrial areas, parking lots and roofs are the main generators of runoff. It follows then that to reduce impervious surfaces, in single-family residential areas reduction of street width and driveway lengths should be the primary strategy, while in multi-family developments and industrial/commercial areas, strategies should focus on reducing parking lots and the footprint of buildings. *For more information on site planning, refer to "Start at the Source Residential Site Planning and Design Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Protection", available from BASMAA.*

Site planning BMPs that minimize impervious surface and maximize infiltration are described below:

- **Cluster development** - Concentrate the development on a limited portion of the site and leave the remaining portion undisturbed. This should be used where appropriate without creating other hazards such as those of access during emergencies.
- **Preserve natural drainages** - This measure includes not filling in the natural drainage features at the site, maintaining invert/streambeds to maximize capacity, and providing vegetated setbacks or buffer strips outside of the maximum water surface level. Main concerns are related to safety especially of children and future need for mosquito/pest control.
- **Reduce sidewalk widths, especially in low-traffic areas** - This control provides limited runoff reduction benefits, and reduction of width may not possible due to Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.
- **Avoid curb and gutter along driveways and streets where appropriate** -This is recommended in areas where flooding and ponding of water creating mosquito habitat is not a problem. Replace with swales.
- **Use alternate paving materials/porous/permeable materials, where appropriate** - This measure includes use of alternate paving materials (e.g., porous asphalt, pervious concrete, pavers), landscaping, mulch, gravel and cobbles where appropriate to provide ground cover, and reduce the use of asphalt or other impervious pavement. Pavers are recommended for driveways, walkways, and patios in single-family residences where the site does not generate highly polluted runoff (that could contaminate groundwater if it were to infiltrate) and where ADA requirements do not have to be met. In non-residential areas, pavers are recommended for emergency access roads, overflow parking areas, and non-handicapped parking stalls. (Note: Some types of alternate paving materials may not be suitable where heavy loads (e.g. truck movement) are anticipated.) *For more information on alternate paving materials, see Post-Construction Controls for New Development Fact Sheets available from BASMAA.*
- **Reduce the length of driveways or infiltrate driveway runoff** - This control applies mainly to single-family residential units. If reduction of the driveway length is not possible, grade and construct driveway so that runoff from driveway is directed to the adjacent landscaped areas.
- **Reduce street width by eliminating on-street parking (where such actions do not pose a safety hazard)** - This measure can be generally used in new residential areas. In addition to reducing the impervious area, this control has the added benefit of removing cars from streets and making street sweeping easier and more effective. If on-street parking in residential areas is eliminated, the developer must provide adequate off-street visitor parking.
- **Reduce alley width or use alternate materials for paving alleys** -If alleys are included in a proposed development, width should be minimized or alternate paving materials should be used.
- **Set aside open space** - This control is recommended for all developments (residential and non-residential). The main concern with open space relates to maintenance, weed control, and fire prevention. This group includes controls that can be incorporated into new development/redevelopment projects to avoid pollution in the long run by eliminating sources.

Pollution Prevention and Source Control BMPs

This group of BMPs includes controls that can be incorporated into new development/redevelopment projects to avoid pollution by eliminating sources.

- **Provide green areas where pets can be exercised** - Pet excrement is a major source of bacteria in urban runoff. Provide green areas in new residential developments where people can walk their pets and keep pet excrement away from sidewalks and streets.
- **Install landscaping or other cover** - Clearing and grading of surfaces in new development can increase potential for erosion. Install landscaping or other cover materials to minimize erosion from graded

surfaces. Use of native plant materials is recommended because native plants require less maintenance and irrigation, and are typically more resistant to fires than non-native grasses. Native plants do take longer to cover slopes, therefore during the first few years, supplemental protection (erosion blanket, mulch, etc.) will be necessary.

- **Incorporate low-maintenance landscaping** - At sites where erosion may not be a concern but landscaping is proposed as part of the development, use low-maintenance landscaping that does not require frequent fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application. Assistance in identifying the types of trees, shrubs, and ground cover that would work in the community, based on local climatic and soil conditions, can be obtained from garden centers, landscapers, and other sources.
- **Label storm drains to discourage dumping** - Label all storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping. Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.· Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- **Where possible, eliminate gutters/roof drains or direct runoff to landscaped areas** - Roof drains can be eliminated only in one to two-story buildings. Where these cannot be eliminated, direct the downspout of the gutter to a landscaped area or into an infiltration trench. Install several gutters to distribute the flow.
- **Construct designated vehicle wash area** - In new residential developments involving more than 50 units, construct a designated vehicle wash area so that the runoff from vehicle washing can be property treated and/or disposed. Contact the local wastewater authority to determine if the discharge can be plumbed to the sanitary sewer. If not, provide appropriate treatment and disposal of this runoff.
- **Where possible use underground parking and the construction of multi-storied parking structures** - For commercial projects build underground or multi-story parking structures so that not only is impervious surface minimized but the parking surfaces are under a roof and not exposed to storm water.
- **Where possible use cooperative or shared parking** - For commercial areas this may be a cooperative effort between commercial entities or between commercial entities and the City.
- **Use alternate paving materials for parking lots** - This control is recommended for overflow parking areas and for less frequently used parking spaces (typically these are spaces along the periphery of the parking lot that will not have to meet ADA requirements and due to low usage there will be less concern regarding pollution of groundwater through infiltration of stall runoff).
- **Use measures to reduce building footprint and increase use of taller structures (where appropriate)** - This control is recommended for commercial and municipal structures, where it would also be consistent with other City planning and building requirements.
- **Berm waste storage areas** - Grade and pave outdoor waste receptacle areas to prevent run-on of storm water, and install a low containment berm around it. Alternately, construct a covered enclosure with wash-down capabilities plumbed into the sanitary sewer, after first contacting the local wastewater authority to verify that this practice will be acceptable.
- **Install valves on storm drain inlets in loading dock areas** - At commercial/industrial facilities where loading docks are proposed, install a valve(s) to control runoff in the event of spills.

Treatment BMPs

This group of BMPs includes controls that can be built at new development and redevelopment sites to capture and treat the polluted runoff before it enters the City's storm drain system or other receiving waters. Those BMPs which are feasible for the proposed development should be incorporated into its design.

Treatment control design standards, depending on the type of units, are based on either treating a given volume of runoff (e.g., first 0.5 inch of runoff) or a peak flow rate associated with a design storm. The volume approach is often utilized for small catchments where there tends to be a "first flush" condition (e.g., a parking

lot). Design storms for storm water controls may be small (e.g. recurrence intervals of 3 months to 2 years) compared to flood control designs standards because of the need to minimize the size and cost of the unit, and because most runoff is associated with the more frequent smaller events. Treatment controls must be designed such that volumes and flows in excess of the design standard bypass the unit, otherwise there is the possibility of aggravating flooding and also causing re-suspension of previously captured sediments or other constituents. Also, all of the treatment BMPs described below require some inspection, maintenance, and disposal of solids to ensure optimum performance and often to avoid flooding.

- **Rooftop Catchment Systems** - These are rooftops which can sometimes be designed into large commercial and industrial sites to pool stormwater which, following the storm, evaporates. This effectively eliminates rooftop runoff from the storm drain system, and thereby reduces the hydraulically-connected impervious area. Another function of these systems is to slow down the runoff to reduce peaks. Problems with rooftop catchment systems are mainly related to leakage.
- **Vegetated Filter Strips** - Vegetated filter strips, buffer strips, or riparian buffer zones are strips of vegetation placed between receiving waters (e.g., along streams) and pollutant sources. The effectiveness of the strips depend primarily on the width of the strip, and the vegetation type and condition. Strips of 100-300 feet in width are often considered. Such strips have been successfully applied to urban, agricultural, and forestry situations. Vegetation type selection must take into account the climate and usually should be drought-resistant. Maintenance is primarily annual cutting. Such strips are recommended for developments located along receiving waters such as streams, rivers and lakes, but outside the flood control boundary.
- **Vegetated Swales** - Swales are shallow low gradient channels that are vegetated. They are commonly applied in rural residential areas in lieu of traditional curb/gutters and underground stormwater drainage pipes. Water quality improvement is achieved primarily through filtration, and performance is dependent on the swale hydraulic capacity and vegetation type and condition. Influent water should be relatively free of coarse sediment to avoid burying the vegetation. Where sediment loads are of concern, sediment settling basins can be provided upstream of the swales. Maintenance consists primarily of vegetation management and settling basin cleanouts. Swales are generally recommended for low-density residential developments located in relatively flat terrain.
- **Infiltration Basins** - Infiltration basins store and infiltrate stormwater into the surficial groundwater aquifer. Performance is critically dependent on soil porosity and adequate depth to groundwater. Such conditions are typical of inland valleys, in contrast to low lying coastal areas. In order to maintain recharge rates, influent water may require pretreatment to remove sediments. Infiltration basins are effective at reducing runoff rates and volumes and can provide water supply benefits through aquifer recharge. Maintenance primarily consists of periodic removal of accumulated trash, debris and sediments to maintain recharge rates. Infiltration basins are generally recommended in areas where the depth to groundwater is relatively high and the soils are highly pervious. Where such conditions exist, this technology is generally applicable to the entire range of urban development, although the potential for groundwater contamination is often of concern in industrial areas.
- **Infiltration Trenches** - Infiltration trenches are shallow drains filled with high porosity materials (e.g. gravel). Stormwater discharged to these trenches is stored during the runoff event and infiltrates into the groundwater during dry weather periods. As with infiltration basins, performance requires porous sub-soils and adequate depth to the groundwater table. The acceptability and designs of infiltration trenches must take into consideration the potential for infiltrating water to adversely affect soil strength around foundations. Infiltration trenches are generally not recommended for roof runoff near buildings because of building code requirements; but can be effective as part of the overall open channel drainage system.
- **Dry Detention Ponds/Basins** - These are basins designed to temporarily store and treat storm water prior to gradually releasing it downstream. Such basins can provide flood control and storm water treatment benefits. Treatment performance depends on storage volume (12-24 hours of residence time is

considered a good rule of thumb), and good circulation (avoidance of short circuiting). A major factor limiting good performance is that, during larger storm runoff events, water entering a dry basin may re-suspend previously settled material in which case the ponds may act as a source of sediment and associated chemicals. In general dry basins are not as effective as wet basins (discussed below), however, in certain arid areas, wet basins are not feasible. Performance of dry basins can be improved by incorporating slow release outlet structures. Such basins are generally applicable to residential, commercial, and industrial development in areas where there is insufficient runoff to maintain wet basins.

- **Retention Ponds/Wet Basins** - These are basins that contain a permanent pool of water. Such ponds can provide flood control, ecological, and water quality benefits. The performance of wet basins depends on the size of the basin, watershed characteristics, and influent conditions. The primary treatment process in retention ponds is settling. Maintenance is required for removing debris, vegetation management, and maintaining the inlet and outlet structures. Accumulation rates in such basins typically require that accumulated sediment be removed about once every 10-20 years. Retention ponds are generally applicable to most urban situations, as long as there is adequate space for the facility and acceptable geological conditions.
- **Constructed/Restored Wetlands** - In addition to providing flood control and water supply benefits through artificial recharge of groundwater, constructed wetlands designed for stormwater management provide water quality benefits through a number of processes including sedimentation, filtration, absorption, biological processes, and nutrient uptake. Pollutant removal performance depends on the size of the wetland relative to the watershed, the design of the wetland, and the type and composition of wetland vegetation. Wetlands also provide additional ecological and recreational benefits. If a significant amount of sedimentation is anticipated, a deep settling basin could be constructed (which the water would enter prior to reaching the wetland). The basin would require periodic maintenance to remove accumulated sediment. Constructed wetlands require maintenance, especially in the first 5-10 years during which vegetation is growing and natural seeding is occurring. Providing suitable hydrologic conditions for vegetation growth and water treatment is key to successful performance of constructed wetlands. Constructed wetlands are generally applicable to most urban situations, as long as there is adequate space for the facility, an adequate source of water, and appropriate soils. In California, such wetlands would likely be seasonal in nature. The cost of urban lands often preclude this type of treatment in the more densely developed portions of urban areas.

A variation of this control is the use of existing wetlands for urban runoff treatment. Existing wetlands at or downstream of a new development/redevelopment project can be enhanced to improve hydrology, and runoff from the development project can be directed to the wetlands. Note that the dry detention ponds/basins, retention ponds/wet basins, and the constructed wetlands need to be periodically monitored for accumulation of toxic materials, and provisions made for cleanout and disposal pretreatment may be added (to remove heavy sediment trash and debris) to reduce maintenance. If a significant amount of sediment is anticipated, a deep settling basin could be constructed. This would also need to be periodically cleaned out to maintain capacity.

- **Filtration Systems** - Filtration systems convey stormwater through filter media (e.g., sand, compost, charcoal) to treat the storm water. The chemicals treated vary depending on the type of media and may include fine sediment, colloidal material, hydrocarbons, organics, nutrients and dissolved metals. Such systems come in many sizes and designs including: (1) inserts placed in individual storm drain inlets, (2) linear units that treat stormwater from small impervious areas such as parking lots, and (3) large 1-2 acre sand filters that treat runoff from urban catchments. Filters are effective as long as the capacity of the filter is not exceeded, and the filter is not allowed to clog. Filter inserts are particularly problematic in this regard, and recent testing and evaluation questions their applicability where material in runoff will clog or block the filter. In stormwater applications filter systems are required to remove blocking materials (leaves, trash, debris, sediments, oil and grease) and storage to better manage flow rates. Experience to

date with filter type inserts for drain inlets suggest that the units are easily clogged with sediment and debris, with resultant bypassing of most of the flows. Therefore, inserts are not recommended unless frequent inspection and cleaning is performed. Filtration systems will have limited application in small well-maintained parking lots.

- **Oil/Grit Separators** - Oil/grit (gravity) separators are usually multi-chambered treatment units that are placed underground and treat stormwater from a drainage catchment. The individual chambers often are designed to trap grit and floatables, and adsorb hydrocarbons. Flows in excess of the design capacity should be diverted around the unit, otherwise there is the possibility that sediment previously trapped in the chambers will be re-suspended and flushed downstream. Inspection and maintenance is required to ensure that the units are not filling up with sediment, as accumulation can affect performance. Traditional gravity oil/water separators that utilize skimming devices and coalescing plates (to increase droplet size and capture) are generally not applicable to stormwater conditions where total hydrocarbon concentrations are generally less than 10 mg/l. The performance of oil/grit separators varies depending on the chosen design. Research should be done before selecting any separators to verify that they will perform as desired. In general, oil/grit separators are useful only at sites where there are chances that oil spills could occur and to a limited degree at development sites that have high oil and grease loadings such as petroleum storage yards and vehicle storage facilities.

Post-Construction BMPs for Projects Requiring Ministerial Approvals

- **Incorporate low-maintenance landscaping** - Use low-maintenance drought-tolerant landscaping that does not require frequent fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application.
- **Label storm drains to discourage dumping** - Label all storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area with prohibitive language (such as: “NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN”) and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping. Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.· Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- **Where possible, direct gutters to landscaped areas** - Roof drains may be eliminated only in one to two-story buildings. Where these cannot be eliminated, direct the downspout of the gutter to landscaped area or into an infiltration trench. Install several gutters to distribute the flow. Note that roof drains may be eliminated in residential and some commercial areas only, and should not be eliminated in industrial areas.
- **Use alternate paving materials/porous/permeable materials, where appropriate** - Use alternate paving materials (pavers), landscaping, mulch, gravel and cobbles where appropriate to provide ground cover, and reduce the use of asphalt or other impervious pavement. Pavers are recommended for driveways, walkways, and patios in single-family residences where the site does not generate highly polluted runoff (that could contaminate groundwater if it were to infiltrate) and where ADA requirements do not have to be met. In non-residential areas, pavers are recommended for emergency access roads, overflow parking areas, and non-handicapped parking stalls. These are not recommended where heavy loads (e.g. truck movement) are anticipated. For more information on alternate paving materials, see Post-Construction Controls for New Development Fact Sheets available from BASMAA.

Providing Proof of Ongoing Post-Construction BMP Maintenance

As part of project review, if a project applicant is required to include Structural or Treatment Control BMPs in project plans, the City will require that the applicant provide verification of maintenance provisions through such means as may be appropriate, including, but not limited to legal agreements, covenants, CEQA mitigation requirements and/or Conditional Use Permits.

For all properties, the verification will include the developer's signed statement, as part of the project application, accepting responsibility for all structural and treatment control BMP maintenance until the time the property is transferred and, where applicable, a signed agreement from the public or private entity assuming responsibility for Structural or Treatment Control BMP maintenance. A sample agreement is included in Attachment A at the end of this section.

The transfer of property to a private or public owner shall have conditions requiring the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance of any Structural or Treatment Control BMP included in the sales or lease agreement for that property. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the property owners conduct maintenance inspection of all Structural or Treatment Control BMPs at least once a year and retain proof of inspection. For residential properties where the Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a common area which will be maintained by a homeowner's association, language regarding the responsibility for maintenance shall be included in the projects conditions, covenants and restrictions (CC&Rs).

Printed educational materials will be required to accompany the first deed transfer to highlight the existence of the requirement and to provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, signs that maintenance is needed, and how the necessary maintenance can be performed. The transfer of this information shall also be required with any subsequent sale of the property.

Sources of Additional Information

For additional information on post-construction controls for new development and redevelopment projects, see the following:

Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association. 1996. Start at the Source. Residential Site Planning and Design Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Protection.

City of Olympia. 1994. Impervious Surface Reduction Study. Conducted by the Public Works Department. Water Resources Program. November. (for information on reducing impervious surfaces such as street widths, sidewalks, and parking facilities).

Wilson, A. 1994. "Stormwater Management, Environmentally Sound Approaches", published in the Environmental Building News, Vol. 3, No. 5, September/October. (for a general discussion of new development controls).

City of San Rafael. 1991. Hillside Residential Design Guidelines Manual. Prepared by Gast Hilmer Associates. (for more information on designing and building residential developments in hilly areas).

Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). 1997. Compilation of New Development Stormwater Treatment Controls in the San Francisco Bay Area. June. (For treatment controls)

California State Stormwater Quality Task Force. 1993. California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook - Municipal. March. (For treatment controls)

US Environmental Protection Agency. 1993. Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, Issued Under Authority of Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990. EPA 840-B-92-002. January.

Center for Watershed Protection, Watershed Protection Techniques, A Quarterly Bulletin on Urban Watershed Restoration and Protection Tools.

Center for Watershed Protection. 1996. Design of Stormwater Filtering Systems, prepared for Chesapeake Research Consortium, December.

Center for Watershed Protection. 1995. Site Planning for Urban Stream Protection, prepared by T. Schueler for Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. (For information on cluster development, stream protection buffers, street reduction controls)

MANDATORY DESIGN STANDARDS
(Pertains to MCM 5)

All discretionary development and redevelopment projects that fall into one of the following categories are subject to the Design Standards set forth below. These categories are:

1. Single-Family Hillside Residences
2. 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments
3. Automotive Repair Shops
4. Retail Gasoline Outlets
5. Restaurants
6. Home Subdivisions with 10 or more housing units
7. Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff

1. Design Standards Applicable to All Categories:

a. Peak Storm Water Runoff Discharge Rates. Post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increased peak storm water discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.

b. Conserve Natural Areas. If determined appropriate by the City, the following items must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

1) Concentrate or cluster Development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.

2) Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.

3) Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.

4) Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.

5) Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

c. Minimize Storm Water Pollutants of Concern. The development must be designed so as to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts, generated from site runoff of directly connected impervious areas (DCIA), to the storm water conveyance system as approved by the building official. Pollutants of concern consist of any pollutants that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: current loadings or historic deposits of the pollutant are impacting the beneficial uses of a receiving water, elevated levels of the pollutant are found in sediments of a receiving water and/or have the potential to bioaccumulate in organisms therein, or the detectable inputs of the pollutant are at concentrations or loads considered potentially toxic to humans and/or flora and fauna. In meeting this specific requirement, "minimization of the pollutants of concern" will require the incorporation of a BMP or combination of BMPs best suited to maximize the reduction of pollutant loadings in that runoff to the Maximum Extent Practicable.

d. Protect Slopes and Channels. Project plans must include BMPs consistent with local codes, ordinances, or other regulatory mechanism and these Design Standards to decrease the potential of slopes and/or channels from eroding and impacting storm water runoff:

1) Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes and stabilize disturbed slopes.
2) Utilize natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
3) Stabilize permanent channel crossings.
4) Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation, as appropriate.
5) Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion, with the approval of all agencies with jurisdiction, e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game.

e. Provide Storm Drain System Stenciling and Signage. All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping. Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.· Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.

f. Properly Design Outdoor Material Storage Areas. Outdoor material storage areas refer to storage areas or storage facilities solely for the storage of materials. Where proposed project plans include outdoor areas for storage of materials that may contribute pollutants to the storm water conveyance system, the following Structural or Treatment BMPs are required:

1) Materials with the potential to contaminate storm water must be: (a) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or (b) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
2) The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
3) The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of storm water within the secondary containment area.

g. Properly Design Trash Storage Areas. A trash storage area refers to an area where a trash receptacle or receptacles (dumpsters) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. All trash storage areas must meet the following Structural or Treatment Control BMP requirements (individual single family residences are exempt from these requirements):

1) Trash container areas must have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s).
2) Trash container areas must be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

h. Provide Proof of Ongoing BMP Maintenance. If a project applicant has included or is required to include, Structural or Treatment Control BMPs in project plans, the applicant shall provide verification of maintenance provisions through such means as may be considered appropriate by the City, including but not limited to legal agreements, covenants, CEQA mitigation requirements and/or Conditional Use Permits. For all properties, the verification will include the developer's signed statement, as part of the project application, accepting responsibility for all structural and treatment control BMP maintenance until the time the property is transferred and, where applicable, a signed agreement from the public entity assuming responsibility for Structural or Treatment Control BMP maintenance. The transfer of property to a private or public owner must have conditions requiring the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance of any Structural or Treatment Control BMP to be included in the sales or lease agreement for that property, and will be the owner's responsibility. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the property owners conduct maintenance inspection

of all Structural or Treatment Control BMPs at least once a year and retain proof of inspection. For residential properties where the Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a common area which will be maintained by a homeowner's association, language regarding the responsibility for maintenance must be included in the project's conditions, covenants and restrictions (CC&Rs). Printed educational materials will be required to accompany the first deed transfer to highlight the existence of the requirement and to provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, signs that maintenance is needed, how the necessary maintenance can be performed, and assistance that the City may be able to provide. The transfer of this information shall also be required with any subsequent sale of the property. If Structural or Treatment Control facilities are located within a public area proposed for transfer, they will be the responsibility of the developer until they are accepted for transfer by the public agency. Structural or Treatment Control facilities proposed for transfer must meet design standards adopted by the public entity for the facilities installed and shall be approved by the public agency prior to its installation.

i. Properly Design Structural and Treatment Control Facilities. Structural and treatment control facilities shall be designed based on either a volumetric or flow based treatment control design standard, or both, as described below to mitigate (infiltrate, filter or treat) storm water runoff:

1) Volumetric Treatment Control Design Standard:

a) The 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event determined as the maximized capture storm water volume for the area, from the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998); or

b) The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80 percent or more volume treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook – Industrial/ Commercial, (2003); or

c) The volume of runoff produced from a historical-record based reference 24-hour rainfall criterion for "treatment" that achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads achieved by the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event.

2) Flow Based Treatment Control Design Standard:

a) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event equal to at least two times the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity for the area; or

b) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event that will result in treatment of the same portion of runoff as treated using volumetric standards above.

Limited Exclusion: Restaurants and Retail Gasoline Outlets, where the land area for development or redevelopment is less than 5,000 square feet, are excluded from the numerical Structural or Treatment Control BMP design standard requirement only.

2. Provisions Applicable to Individual Priority Project Categories:

a. 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments:

1) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas:

a) Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water.

b) Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays:

a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.

b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of

the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local wastewater authority, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas:

a) Self-contained and/ or covered areas must be equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and

b) Properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

b. Restaurants:

1) Properly Design Equipment/Accessory Wash/Steam Clean Areas:

a) These areas must be self-contained, equipped with a grease trap, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer.

b) If the wash area is to be located outdoors, it must be covered, paved, have secondary containment, and be connected to the sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

c. Retail Gasoline Outlets:

1) Properly Design Fueling Area:

a) The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.

b) The fuel dispensing area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.

c) The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.

d) At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

d. Automotive Repair Shops:

1) Properly Design Fueling Area:

a) The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.

b) The fuel dispensing area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.

c) The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.

d) At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays:

a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.

b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash-water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of

the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local wastewater authority, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas:

a) These areas must be self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

4) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas:

a) Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water.

b) Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

e. Parking Lots:

1) Properly Design Parking Areas:

a) Reduce impervious land coverage of parking areas.

b) Infiltrate or treat runoff.

2) Properly Design To Limit Oil Contamination and Perform Maintenance:

a) Treat to remove oil and petroleum hydrocarbons at parking lots that are heavily used (e.g. fast food outlets, lots with 25 or more parking spaces, sports event parking lots, shopping malls, grocery stores, discount warehouse stores).

b) Ensure adequate operation and maintenance of treatment systems particularly sludge and oil removal, and system fouling and plugging prevention control.

3. Waiver.

At its discretion and for good cause, the City may waive one or more of the requirements set forth in this Section if impracticability for a specific property can be established. A waiver of impracticability shall be granted only when all other Structural or Treatment Control BMPs have been considered and rejected as infeasible. Recognized situations of impracticability include, (i) extreme limitations of space for treatment on a redevelopment project, (ii) unfavorable or unstable soil conditions at a site to attempt infiltration, and (iii) risk of ground water contamination because a known unconfined aquifer lies beneath the land surface or an existing or potential underground source of drinking water is less than 10 feet from the soil surface. A waiver may be revoked for cause and with proper notice.

4. Limitation on Use of Infiltration BMPs.

Three factors significantly influence the potential for storm water to contaminate ground water. They are (i) pollutant mobility, (ii) pollutant abundance in storm water, (iii) and soluble fraction of pollutant. The risk of contamination of groundwater may be reduced by pretreatment of storm water. In addition, the distance of the groundwater table from the infiltration BMP may also be a factor determining the risk of contamination. A water table distance separation of ten feet depth in California presumptively poses negligible risk for storm water not associated with industrial activity or high vehicular traffic.

Site specific conditions must be evaluated when determining the most appropriate BMP. Additionally, monitoring and maintenance must be provided to ensure groundwater is protected and the infiltration BMP is not rendered ineffective by overload. This is especially important for infiltration BMPs for areas of industrial activity or areas subject to high vehicular traffic [25,000 or greater average daily traffic (ADT) on main roadway or 15,000 or more ADT on any intersecting roadway]. In some cases pretreatment may be necessary.

5. Alternative Certification for Storm Water Treatment Mitigation.

In lieu of conducting a detailed BMP plan review to verify Structural or Treatment Control BMP

adequacy, the City may, at its discretion, elect to accept a signed certification from a Civil Engineer or a Licensed Architect registered in the State of California, that the plan meets the criteria established herein. Certifying person(s) will have to demonstrate to the City's satisfaction that they have been trained on BMP design for water quality not more than two years prior to the signature date. Training conducted by an organization with storm water BMP design expertise (e.g., a University, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Public Works Association, or the California Water Environment Association) may be considered qualifying."

Attachment A

(Sample Agreement)

Agreement Regarding Maintenance of Structural or Treatment Control BMPs (Best Management Practices)

for APN No._____

_____, being the owner of the real property located at _____, California, consents and agrees to inspect and maintain annually, prior to October 15 of each year, the Structural or Treatment Control BMPs (such as silt and/or grease traps or detention systems) on the subject property as shown on the improvement plans dated _____, on file with the City of _____. I agree to forward a letter providing proof of inspection and maintenance to the City of _____ Public Works Department prior to October 15 of each year.

In order to transfer the property to a private or public owner, I shall require the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance of any Structural or Treatment Control BMPs in the sales or lease agreement for that property. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the new property owner agrees to forward a letter providing proof of BMP inspection and maintenance to the City of _____ Public Works Department prior to October 15 of each year.

Printed educational materials will be required to accompany the first deed transfer to highlight the existence of the requirement and to provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, signs that maintenance is needed, and how the necessary maintenance can be performed. The transfer of this information shall also be required with any subsequent sale of the property.

I have read the above agreement and understand it.

_____
Owner

_____
Date

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
FOR POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
PERTAINING TO CONSTRUCTION SITES
(Pertains to MCM 4)

BACKGROUND

In the absence of proper management, construction sites can release significant amounts of sediment into storm water and eventually into the municipality's storm drain system. Activities conducted at construction sites such as storage and handling of construction materials, hazardous materials storage and handling, and fueling, use, and cleanup of vehicles and equipment can also release other pollutants to the storm drain system. An increase in compaction and impervious surfaces at construction sites can cause an increase in volume of surface runoff and increase peak flows that can cause erosion and other changes in stream hydrology and morphology.

All construction sites (regardless of location) that disturb are 1 or more acres in size or are part of a larger common plan of development or sale are required to be covered by the SWRCB's NPDES General Construction Permit. The policies and procedures that follow describe the actions the municipality will take to control discharge of pollutants from sites that disturb greater than 1 acre or are part of a common plan of development or sale, and under certain conditions from sites that disturb less than 1 acre, so that construction activities within the municipality do not result in urban runoff impacts.

POLICY

It is the policy of the municipality to reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants into urban runoff from construction sites by enforcing the provisions of its Urban Storm Water Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (Ordinance) which are applicable to construction sites. Persons that will be inspecting construction sites for compliance with the Ordinance, or investigating reports of noncompliance, will be trained in the methods and procedures for performing such work. The initial training will be completed after the ordinance is adopted for current employees and within 6 months of hiring new employees. All employees inspecting construction sites will be subject to periodic refresher training (see BMP 4-3a.) This training shall include, at a minimum, the following topics:

a. Construction site sediment production; problems caused by sediment delivery to receiving waters, drainage systems, and other properties; pollutants associated with construction materials, processes, and wastes and their effects on water resources
b. Legal and regulatory background and requirements
c. The erosion process and factors affecting it
d. SWPPPs
c. Erosion and Sediment control BMPs
d. Control of pollutants from construction materials, processes and wastes

PROCEDURES

The Construction Site Plan Review and Inspection Procedures described in Appendix E will be utilized to ensure that appropriate measures are taken by the contractor during construction to eliminate or minimize storm water pollution that may result from construction activities. The review procedure is intended to ensure that appropriate BMPs for construction sites, as described in the BMP Guidance Series contained in Appendix E of this MRSWMP, are incorporated into the construction activities.

Reports and observations of noncompliance with the Ordinance may be in the form of construction site inspections performed by the municipality's staff, by reports received from the general public, and by observations made by non-inspection members of the municipality's staff.

Site inspections will be documented and include equivalent information as indicated in the "Construction Site Inspection Checklist" contained in this Appendix. If incidents of noncompliance are observed during inspections, follow-up actions will be taken, as described in the "Protocol for Taking Action Against Violators of the Ordinance", also contained in this Appendix. If during any inspection the inspector determines that construction BMPs and measures are required and have not been installed, and that water quality is threatened as a result thereof, it is the municipality's intention and expectation that fines or other penalties will be levied against first time violators, and the inspector will require installation of necessary and specified BMPs within 24 hours during the rainy season and 3 days during the dry season; an inspector will return to the site within 48 hours after the period requiring the installation of a BMP to confirm installation. If the required BMPs have not been correctly installed, a Stop Work Order will be issued. Construction may only resume if all required BMPs and measures have been correctly put into place and confirmed by an inspector. Documentation will be kept on the response and the outcome of the observed incident(s) of noncompliance. .

Reports received from the public and from non-inspection members of the municipality's staff will be logged and investigated, and appropriate follow-up actions will be taken. Documentation will be kept on the response and the outcome of the reported incident using the "Protocol for Reporting and Responding to Reports of Illegal Discharges and Illicit Connections" contained in this Appendix.

CONSTRUCTION SITE
PLAN REVIEW AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES
(Pertains to MCM 4)

The attached figure shows the steps in the Construction Site Plan Review and Inspection Procedures. The text below describes what will be done in each of these steps. Each municipality will develop and implement an effective system to track active construction sites. The system will include basic site information such as owner, location, contractor, status, size, and project start and completion date.

The municipality will determine how best to integrate these procedures into its existing project review process, and which departments will be responsible for each of the Steps described below.

There will be an annual meeting of construction inspectors from all of the Participating Entities prior to the start of the rainy season to discuss and share ideas regarding construction site BMPs. The measurable goal for this activity will be 80% of construction inspectors from each municipality in attendance. Attendees may develop proposed revisions to the MRSWMP and Construction BMPs.

Step 1: Determine the size of the project. If construction of the project will disturb less than 1 acre of land, the project will be subject to the normal municipal permit processes, and General Permit stormwater requirements will not apply. However, in its discretion, the municipality may impose some or all of the construction stormwater requirements contained in its stormwater ordinance on projects disturbing less than 1 acre of land.

Those projects disturbing 1 or more acres of land or are part of a larger common plan of development or sale will need to be covered under the Construction General Permit issued by the SWRCB in addition to existing municipal permit processes.

Sites Disturbing 1 or More Acres

Step 2: Applicants will be provided information about the State's Construction General Permit, including the NOI filing process and the need to develop a construction site Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Applicants will be referred to the RWQCB office or to the SWRCB website to obtain guidance; municipalities will provide a copy of the MRSWMP Construction BMP Guidance Series to applicant.

In addition to the local jurisdiction's submittal requirements for a construction activity permit, the applicant shall provide the municipality with the following information prior to the municipality issuing a grading or building permit:

a. The project's Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) as proof that a Project NOI has been submitted to the SWRCB (Municipalities will confirm filing of permit registration documents with the SWRCB prior to permit issuance); and,
b. A copy of the project SWPPP for municipality review for BMP adequacy and for use during construction.

Municipalities shall review project SWPPP for BMP adequacy and consideration of potential water quality impacts and protection of adjoining properties and right-of-ways. Elements to be considered during SWPPP review shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Construction site slope protection;
2. Erosion prevention as primary measure for onsite sediment retention;
3. Temporary slope stabilization and reseeding as rapidly as possible;
4. Down-slope sediment controls (such as storm drain inlet protection) - Sediment controls used as a supplement to erosion prevention, not as single or primary method;
5. Minimization of site disturbance to that portion necessary for construction only;
6. Good housekeeping and materials management practices; and,
7. Construction activity scheduling: grading minimized during the wet season; grading to coincide with seasonal dry weather periods to the maximum extent practicable. If grading does occur during the wet season, additional BMPs implemented for any rain events which may occur, as necessary for compliance with MRSWMP.

Municipality may require revisions of the applicant's SWPPP if necessary.

Step 3: Priority status for Construction site inspection is broken down and characterized by three levels of complexity based on the likelihood or probability of harm to nearby waterways.

High Priority:

- Greaten that 50 acres disturbed; or
- 5 acres disturbed and directly discharges into a 303(d) listed water body; or
- Directly discharges into an ASBS

Medium Priority:

- Site's stormwater path does not flow directly into a 303(d) listed water body or ASBS
- Disturbs between 5 and 50 acres

Low Priority:

- Disturbs between 1 and 5 acres

The inspection frequency:

- High Priority – Weekly during the wet season (normally October 15- April 15)
- Medium Priority – at least twice during the wet season
- Low Priority – at least once during the wet season

Step 4: The construction contractor's Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP) will be notified of any deficiencies noted during the municipality's inspections. If enforcement action is necessary, it will be carried out in accordance with the entity's storm water Ordinance and the RWQCB will be notified.

Sites Disturbing Less than 1 Acre

Step 2: For sites less than one acre that require a grading or building permit the following standard BMPs described below will be required, if applicable, and information regarding applicable BMPs will be disseminated to the applicant as part of the permit process for all projects that include any of the following activities:

- Painting
- Plastering/Stucco/Grouting/Site-mixed Concrete
- Ready-mixed Concrete
- Earth Moving/Grading

For the work activities that are applicable, the following standard BMPs will be required:

Painting:

- Minimize use of oil-based paints
- Store solvents and paints in original containers or other Fire Marshal approved container.
- Spent solvents are hazardous wastes. Store spent solvents in approved containers. Reuse solvents as much as possible and use paints as much as possible rather than disposing of them. Dispose of spent solvents and unusable paint as a hazardous waste.
- Never clean paint equipment where solvents, paint or contaminated rinse water can enter the storm drain system.

Plastering/Stucco/Tiling/Site-mixed Concrete:

- Store plaster and cement in covered areas and keep them out of the wind.
- Conserve materials. Don't mix more product than can be used before it hardens.
- If there is left over product, place the excess in an earthen depression. Let the product cure and dispose of as regular refuse.
- All rinse water is to be placed in an appropriate washout BMP structure or an earthen depression capable of holding the rinse water as well as any rain water that would fall/run into the depression.

Ready-mixed Concrete:

- Have a concrete washout structure available or an earthen depression dug prior to the arrival of the ready-mix truck. No on-site concrete truck washout unless a properly designed washout area is established.
- If a pump is used, place the entire pump priming fluid and reject concrete in the depression.
- Place all spilled concrete and chute wash water in the depression.
- All truck and pump rinse water is to be taken back to the ready-mix batch plant for treatment/recycling.
- Before creating an exposed aggregate finish, carefully plan and prepare to prevent the slurry that is washed off from entering the storm drain system and gutters.

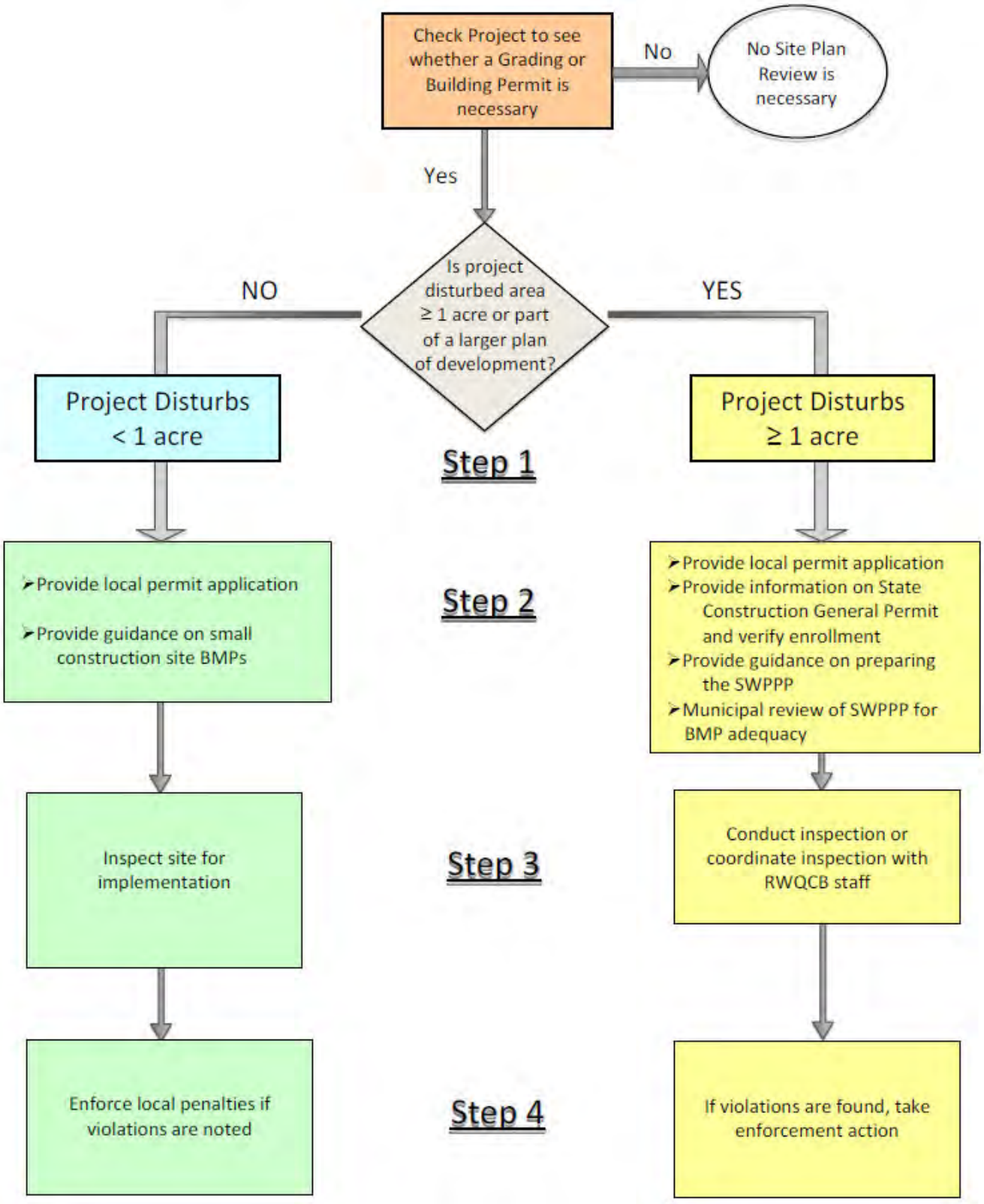
Earth Moving/Grading:

- Schedule grading activities during dry periods; minimize grading during the wet season. If grading during the wet season, additional BMPs may be required to be implemented for the protection of water quality, refer to MRSWMP BMP Guidance Series for "Construction Site BMPs" for applicable Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs based on construction activities proposed.
- Remove existing vegetation only when necessary.
- Plant temporary vegetation when slopes have been disturbed and construction is still ongoing during periods of rain
- Protect down slope drainage courses by recognized methods such as those in the CASQA handbook.

- Use check dams or ditches to divert water around excavations.
- Cover stockpiles of excavated soil with tarps for protection from water and wind.
- Implement storm drain inlet pollution protection methods

At the local jurisdiction's discretion, upon review of the proposed construction, implementation of additional BMPs may be required of an applicant to protect water quality for a project disturbing less than one acre. The local sewer authority should be contacted to determine if a permit is required for disposal of washout water into the sanitary sewer.

CONSTRUCTION SITE PLAN REVIEW and INSPECTION PROCEDURES



This table adapted from the Model Urban Runoff Program, July 1998 and revised Feb. 2002

CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORTING GUIDELINES (MCM 4)

The Compliance Inspection Checklists for Construction Sites on the following pages are suggested means of documenting storm water compliance inspections of construction sites, but other functionally equivalent forms of documentation may also be used.

MRSWMP CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORT (Disturbed Area ≥ 1 acre)

Inspection Date:_____

Name of Project: _____ Project No./Permit No._____

Project Location: _____

Inspection Type: ☐ Routine ☐ Pre-Rain ☐ During Rain ☐ After Rain ☐ Other/Re-inspection

Permit Type: ☐ Building Permit ☐ Grading Permit ☐ Site Development ☐ CIP Project

Project size (ac.):_____ Disturbed area (ac.):_____ NOI Filed?:____(Y/N) WDID#:_____ SWPPP dated ___/___/___

SWPPP reviewed for BMP adequacy?_____(Y/N) BMPs applicable/satisfactory?_____(Y/N) SWPPP corrections made?_____(Y/N)

SWPPP Reviewer Initials: _____ SWPPP on site?_____(Y/N)

Project Type: ☐ Commercial/Industrial ☐ Residential ☐ Street Improvement ☐ Landscaping
☐ Utility (water, sewer, PG&E) ☐ Grading ☐ Demolition ☐ Other

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures:	Adequate	Requires maintenance	Non-Compliant	N/A	NOTE:	Re-inspection date
☐ Check dams	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Dewatering operations include sediment removal	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Dry sweeping used for cleanup	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Dust control	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Earth dikes / drainage swales	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Hydroseed / soil binders/ stabilizers	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Inlet protection/filters (sand bags, gravel bag, fabric)	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Jute netting / fiber blankets	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Mulch	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Protection/diversion of clean run-on/runoff water	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Sedimentation basin or trap	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Silt fences	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Slope drains/flared culvert ends	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Stabilized construction entrance	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Street sweeping	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Temporary runoff collection tanks	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Velocity dissipation devices	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Wattles / fiber rolls	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Other BMP:	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Site Materials Handling/Storage and Good Housekeeping						
☐ Construction matls storage/handling(wood,cement,etc)	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Concrete/plaster washout area and containment	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Contractor aware of bmp protections & drain locations	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Dry sweeping or material removal prior to rain	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Hazardous materials storage/handling (paint,solvents)	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Leaks, drips, spills cleaned up immediately	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Petroleum products storage/handling (oil, fuel)	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Proper disposal of paint waste and product	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Recycling collection areas	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Sandblasting operations contained	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Soil and material stockpiles covered or out-of-rain	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Spill containment materials readily available	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Storm drain inlets covered/bermed	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Vehicle servicing/refueling in one location	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Vehicle washing off-site	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Waste collection containers on site and covered	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Other BMP:	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Cement, Concrete, and Pavement Activities						
☐ Concrete washdown in designated area only	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Concrete/asphalt/seal coat applied only in dry weather	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Paving machines parked over drip pans	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Saw-cutting slurry contained; when dry, dry removed	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Settling pond water pumped to sewer	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Storm drain inlets and manholes covered completely	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Other BMP:	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Preservation of Existing Vegetation						
☐ Delineate/mark areas and habitat to be preserved	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Riparian area barrier	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Tree and sensitive vegetation fencing and protection	☐	☐	☐	☐		
☐ Other BMP:	☐	☐	☐	☐		

Date of Correction Notice:_____ Date of Enforcement Action:_____

Comments:_____

_____

Inspector's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Print Name (Project Manager/SWPPP Practitioner)_____

Signature (Project Manager/SWPPP Practitioner)_____ Date:_____

Phone Number (Project Manager/SWPPP Practitioner)_____

MRSWMP
SITE PLAN REVIEW & BMP IMPLEMENTATION SITE INSPECTION REPORT
(Sites Less Than 1 Acre)

Name of Project: _____ Project No./Permit No. _____

Project Location: _____

Planner/Reviewing Party: _____ Date: _____

Site Plan Review:

Permit Type: ☐ Building Permit ☐ Site Devel. Permit ☐ Use Permit ☐ Grading/Encroachment Permit

Does the project have any of the following work components? (check box and circle appropriate component)

☐ Painting ☐ Plastering/Stucco/Grouting/Site-mixed Concrete ☐ Ready-mixed Concrete
☐ Earth moving/Grading ☐ Not Applicable

Project Type: ☐ Utility (water,sewer,PG&E) ☐ Residential ☐ Street Improvement/Other
☐ Landscaping ☐ Demolition ☐ Commercial

BMP Brochures To Give To Applicant (check all that apply)

☐ Fresh Concrete & Mortar Application ☐ Home Repair & Remodeling ☐ Roadwork & Paving
☐ General Construction & Site Supervision ☐ Heavy Equipment Operation ☐ Earth-moving Activities
☐ Painting, Application of Solvents & Adhesives ☐ Landscaping & Gardening
☐ Home Maintenance Tips

* All by-products of construction, such as debris, dust liquids from painting, plastering, stucco, and concrete are to be retained on site or properly disposed of. Only clean, clear, non-contaminated water is allowed in the storm drain system.

* Furthermore, I acknowledge receipt of BMP brochures and will follow all of the Best Management Practices for storm water pollution prevention that are applicable to my project.

_____ _____
Acknowledged Date

BMP Follow-up Inspection: (Please circle)

1 Foundation & Underfloor Inspections

	BMP "in place" and Adequate?	NOTE	Re-Inspect? (date)
Ready-mixed Concrete:			
Earthen depression dug prior to arrival of ready mix truck or concrete washout structure provided.	Yes No N/A		
If pump is used, pump priming fluid and reject concrete in earthen depression or washout structure.	Yes No N/A		
All spilled concrete and chute wash water also placed into depression or washout structure.	Yes No N/A		
All truck and pump rinse water taken back for treatment/recycling or percolated into ground onsite.	Yes No N/A		
Prior to creating an exposed aggregate finish, proper planning in place to prevent slurry wash water from entering the storm drain system.	Yes No N/A		
Other Approved BMP _____			
Earth moving/Grading:			
Existing vegetation only removed when necessary.	Yes No N/A		
Temporary vegetation planted in areas where slope has been disturbed and construction is ongoing during periods of rain.	Yes No N/A		
Down slope drainage protected by recognized methods such as CASQA guidelines.	Yes No N/A		
Check dams and ditches are used to divert water around excavations.	Yes No N/A		
Cover stockpiles of excavated soil with tarps (or similar method) for wind/rain protection.	Yes No N/A		
Grading activities scheduled during dry periods; if necessary, grading minimized in rainy season.	Yes No N/A		
Storm drain inlet protection implemented	Yes No N/A		
Other Approved BMP _____			

Insp. Signature _____ Date _____

2 Framing Inspections

Plastering/Stucco/Grouting/Site-mixed Concrete:			
Plaster and cement are stored in covered areas, out of the wind and rain.	Yes No N/A		
Materials are being conserved; excess product is not being mixed.	Yes No N/A		
Excess/left-over product is cured and disposed of properly.	Yes No N/A		
All rinse water placed in washout structure or earthen depression capable of holding additional rain water that may fall or run off into washout structure or depression.	Yes No N/A		
Other Approved BMP _____			
Ready-mixed Concrete:			
Earthen depression dug prior to arrival of ready mix truck or concrete washout structure provided.	Yes No N/A		
If pump is used, pump priming fluid and reject concrete are placed into earthen depression or washout.	Yes No N/A		
All spilled concrete and chute wash water also placed into depression or washout structure.	Yes No N/A		
All truck and pump rinse water taken back for treatment/recycling or percolated into ground onsite.	Yes No N/A		
Prior to creating an exposed aggregate finish, proper planning in place to prevent slurry wash water from entering the storm drain system.	Yes No N/A		
Other Approved BMP _____			

Insp. Signature _____ Date _____

3 Interior and Exterior Finish Inspections

Painting:			
Use of oil-based paints kept to a minimum	Yes No N/A		
Solvents/paints stored in original containers or Fire Marshal approved container.	Yes No N/A		
Spent solvents are properly managed as hazardous waste.	Yes No N/A		
	Yes No N/A		
Paint equipment cleaned in an area where contaminated runoff cannot enter the storm drain system.			
Other Approved BMP _____			
Plastering/Stucco/Grouting/Site-mixed Concrete:			
Plaster and cement are stored in covered areas, out of the wind and rain.	Yes No N/A		
Materials are being conserved; excess product is not being mixed.	Yes No N/A		
Excess/left-over product is cured and disposed of properly.	Yes No N/A		
All rinse water placed into a washout structure or an earthen depression capable of holding additional rain water that may fall or run off into washout or depression.	Yes No N/A		
Other Approved BMP _____			
Ready-mixed Concrete:			
Earthen depression dug prior to arrival of ready mix truck or concrete washout structure provided.	Yes No N/A		
If pump is used, pump priming fluid and reject concrete are placed in washout or earthen depression.	Yes No N/A		
All spilled concrete and chute wash water placed into washout or earthen depression.	Yes No N/A		
All truck and pump rinse water taken back for treatment/recycling or percolated into ground onsite.	Yes No N/A		
Prior to creating an exposed aggregate finish, proper planning in place to prevent slurry wash water from entering the storm drain system.	Yes No N/A		
Other Approved BMP _____			

Insp. Signature _____ Date _____

4 Final Inspections

Earth moving/Grading:			
Existing vegetation only removed when necessary.	Yes No N/A		
Vegetation planted in areas where slope has been disturbed .	Yes No N/A		
Down slope drainage protected by recognized methods such as CASQA guidelines.	Yes No N/A		
Final grading activities scheduled during dry periods; if necessary, grading minimized in rainy season.	Yes No N/A		
Storm drain inlet protection implemented.	Yes No N/A		
Other Approved BMP _____			

Insp. Signature _____ Date _____

Date of Correction Notice: _____ Date of Enforcement Action: _____

Comments: _____

Inspector's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name of Project Manager (Print) _____

Signature (Project Manager) _____ Date: _____

Phone Number (Project Manager) _____

Compliance Inspection Checklist for Construction Sites

Date of Inspection	
Name of Construction Site	
Site Address	
Site Contact Person	
Site Telephone	
Inspector's Name	

BMPS TO MINIMIZE SOIL MOVEMENT	**YES**	**NO**	**OTHER**
Soil Cover			
Are cover materials such as vegetative debris, mulch, crushed stone, geotextile fabric, erosion control blankets installed?			
Are soil stabilizers being used, as appropriate?			
Is temporary seeding and/or planting being used to reduce erosion potential?			
Tracking Control			
Are access roads and entrances stabilized?			
Is an entrance/exit tire wash provided?			
Are dry sweeping methods used where possible when cleaning sediments from streets, driveways and paved areas on the construction site? If water must be used to flush pavement, is runoff collected in temporary storage tanks to settle out sediments prior to discharge to the storm drains, and are storm drain inlets protected?			
Structures to Control and Convey Runoff			
Are the following types of structures being used to control and/or convey runoff to minimize erosion and stormwater pollution? Earth dikes Drainage swales and ditches Slope drains and subsurface drains Velocity dissipation devices Flared culvert end sections Check dams			
BMPS TO CAPTURE SEDIMENT	**YES**	**NO**	**OTHER**
Is terracing, riprap, sand bags, rocks, straw bales, and/or temporary vegetation being used on slopes to reduce runoff velocity and trap sediments? (**Note:** Asphalt rubble or other demolition debris should not be used for this purpose)			

BMPS TO CAPTURE SEDIMENT (CONT'D)	YES	NO	OTHER
Are storm drain inlets protected from sediment-laden runoff? (**Note:** Acceptable storm drain inlet protection devices include sand bag barriers, filter fabric fences, block and gravel filters, and excavated drop inlet sediment traps.*)			
When dewatering the site, is sediment from the discharge being removed using filtration methods? (**Note:** Mobile units specifically designed for construction site dewatering can be rented for this purpose)			
Are the following types of other controls being used to capture sediment to minimize stormwater pollution? Silt fence Straw bale barrier Sand bag barrier Brush or rock filter Sediment trap Temporary sediment basin			
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS	**YES**	**NO**	**OTHER**
All Construction Sites			
Have all subcontractors been made aware of the locations of storm drains, drainage swales and creeks located near the construction site and directed to prevent pollutants from entering them?			
Are leaks, drips, and other spills being cleaned up immediately?			
Is refueling of vehicles and heavy equipment being performed in one designated location?			
Are vehicles being washed at an appropriate off-site facility? If equipment must be washed on-site, are soaps, solvents, degreasers, and steam cleaning equipment prohibited from being used, and is wash water prevented from entering the storm drain?			
Where materials have spilled is wash down of pavement or surfaces prohibited, with dry cleanup methods used whenever possible?			
Is contamination of clean runoff from adjacent sites avoided by using berms and/or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site?			

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS (CONT'D)	YES	NO	OTHER
Are exposed piles of soil, construction materials and wastes either kept out of the rain or covered with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs?			
Before it rains are materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels swept and removed?			
Are trash cans placed around the site to reduce litter?			
Are non-hazardous construction wastes disposed of in covered dumpsters or recycling receptacles?			
Are leftover materials recycled whenever possible?			
Are open dumpsters covered with plastic sheeting or a tarp during rainy weather?			
Are employees and subcontractors informed about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities?			
Construction Projects Involving Paint Work			
Are non-hazardous paint chips and dust from dry stripping and sand blasting swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash? (**Note:** Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead or tributyl tin must be disposed of as a hazardous waste)			
When stripping or cleaning building exteriors with high-pressure water, are storm drain inlets covered or bermed? (**Note:** Consult with the local wastewater authority to determine if it is permissible to collect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and to discharge it to the sanitary sewer)			
Is the cleaning of brushes and the rinsing of paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or creek prohibited?			
For water-based paints are brushes painted out to the extent possible and rinsed to a drain leading to the sanitary sewer (i.e., indoor plumbing)? **(Note:** Dried latex paint may be disposed of in the garbage)			
For oil-based paints are brushes painted out to the extent possible, and are thinners and solvents filtered and reused? (**Note:** Unusable thinners and residue and unwanted oil-based paint (that is not recycled) must be disposed of as hazardous wastes.)			
Construction Projects Involving Cement and Concrete Work			
Is the mixing of excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement mortar on-site being avoided?			

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS (CONT'D)	YES	NO	OTHER
Are dry and wet materials stored under cover, or otherwise protected from rainfall and runoff?			
Are concrete transit mixers washed out only in designated lined wash-out areas where the water will flow into settling ponds or onto dirt or stockpiles of aggregate base or sand?			
Is water from settling ponds pumped to the sanitary sewer, where allowed by the local wastewater authority? (**Note**: Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse. Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or creeks)			
Whenever possible are the contents of mixer barrels returned to the yard for recycling, and are small amounts of excess concrete, grout, and mortar disposed of in the trash?			
Construction Projects Involving Roadwork/Pavement Construction			
Are concrete, asphalt, and seal coat applied only during dry weather to prevent contaminants from contacting stormwater runoff?			
Are storm drain inlets and manholes covered when paving or applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.?			
Are paving machines always parked over drip pans or absorbent materials (since they tend to drip continuously)?			
Is as little water as possible used when making saw-cuts in pavement, and is each affected storm drain inlet covered completely with filter fabric during sawing operations?			
Is saw-cutting slurry contained by placing straw bales, sandbags, or gravel dams around the catch basins, and after the liquid drains or evaporates is the slurry residue from the pavement or gutter shoveled or vacuumed and removed from the site?			
Is exposed aggregate concrete washed down only when the wash water can: (1) flow onto a dirt area lined with plastic; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) be vacuumed and removed from the area?			
Are sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete prevented from being discharged into a street or storm drain?			

ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INSPECTION	COMMENTS
Name of responsible party requested to correct any deficiencies noted above (Include date notice was sent)	
Date notice was sent	
Site re-inspected following corrective action by responsible party? (Include date of re-inspection)	
BMPs found to be in satisfactory condition during re-inspection?	
Further action taken or necessary following re-inspection? (Describe)	

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	DUE DATE:
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Inspector Signature: **Date:**

Site Representative Signature: ___ **Date:**

GUIDANCE
FOR MUNICIPALITIES
PERTAINING TO
NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT
(Pertains to MCM 5)

BACKGROUND

Primarily two concerns are associated with new development and significant redevelopment. As communities are progressively built out, impervious surfaces replace natural topography, and storm water peak flows and volume increase, resulting in changes to stream morphology. Secondly, new urban areas add to the urban runoff pollutant loads by creating new sources. Numerous studies show that controlling pollutants after they have entered the storm drain system is far more difficult and expensive than preventing or reducing the discharge at the source.

If areas of the municipality proposed for new development or redevelopment are planned, designed, and constructed in a manner that is sensitive to issues of quantity and quality of urban runoff, then future pollutant loads from these areas will be reduced.

POLICY

It is the policy of the municipality to reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants into urban runoff from new development and redevelopment areas using a strategy that combines:

- Reducing/eliminating sources of pollutants
- Managing site runoff volumes and flow rates such that they are similar to preconstruction levels, and
- Treating runoff when/if appropriate

This policy will be carried out by enforcing the provisions of the Urban Storm Water Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (Ordinance) which are applicable to new development and redevelopment sites.

PROCEDURES

The Development Projects Plan Review and Inspection Procedures described in Appendix E will be utilized to ensure that appropriate measures are included in the design of projects to mitigate storm water pollution that may result from them. The review procedure is intended to ensure that appropriate BMPs for development projects, as described in the New Development and Redevelopment section of the BMP Guidance Series contained in Appendix E of this MRSWMP, are incorporated into the design of these projects.

As described in the *BMP Guidance Series* for New Development and Redevelopment in this Appendix E, if a project applicant is required to include Structural or Treatment Control BMPs in project plans, the City will require that the applicant provide verification of maintenance provisions through such means as may be appropriate, including, but not limited to legal agreements, covenants, CEQA mitigation requirements and/or Conditional Use Permits. For those sites, the City will not normally perform post-construction inspections, but may perform such inspections on a spot-check basis to verify that these provisions are being carried out. For some sites it may be impractical to require such provisions, and those sites will have to be inspected more frequently.

Post-construction site inspections will be performed and documented using the Post-Construction Site Inspection Checklist contained in Appendix E to this MRSWMP, or some other documentation method as effective. If incidents of noncompliance are observed during inspections, appropriate follow-up actions will be taken, using the Protocol for Taking Action Against Violators of the Ordinance contained in Appendix E to this MRSWMP. Documentation will be kept on the response and the outcome of the observed incident(s) of noncompliance.

In order to obtain approval each construction project that is subject to the "Mandatory Design Standards" in the BMP Guidance Series must include, at a minimum:

- Implement all applicable Post-Construction BMPs for New Development and Redevelopment as identified in the MRSWMP.
- Implement source control BMPs for all applicable development projects.
- Implement site design/landscape characteristics where feasible which maximize infiltration, provide retention, slow runoff, and minimize impervious land coverage for all development projects.
- Implement buffer zones for natural water bodies, where feasible. Where buffer zone implementation is infeasible, require project proponent to implement other buffers such as trees, lighting restrictions, access restrictions, etc.
- For industrial applicants subject to California's statewide General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Except Construction), (hereinafter General Industrial Permit), the applicant must provide evidence of coverage under the General Industrial Permit.
- Ensure grading or other construction activities meet the provisions specified in the construction program of the BMP Guidance Series.
- Provide proof of a mechanism which will ensure ongoing long-term maintenance of all structural post-construction BMPs.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
PLAN REVIEW AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES
(Pertains to MCM 5)

The attached figure shows the steps in the Development Projects Plan Review and Inspection Procedures. The text below describes what will be done in each of these steps.

The municipality will determine how best to integrate these procedures into its existing project review process, and which departments will be responsible for each of the Steps described below.

Step 1: Determine whether the project involves Discretionary or only Ministerial approval.

Discretionary Approval. Almost all projects except minor infill development require Discretionary approval from the municipality, and normally involve compliance with CEQA processes. Discretionary approvals typically include some or all of the following:

- Subdivision or tentative map approval
- Issuance of a use permit or a conditional use permit
- Design review

Ministerial Approval. Small improvement projects that conform with the site zoning requirements and include either a new single-family unit or minor modifications to an existing single family unit or a single structure typically do not need Discretionary approval, but will need Ministerial approval from the municipality, but normally are categorically exempt under CEQA. Ministerial approvals typically include some or all of the following:

- Issuance of a building permit
- Issuance of a grading permit
- Issuance of a septic tank permit
- Issuance of a well permit

Projects Involving Discretionary Approval

Step 2: If there is a pre-application meeting, the municipal permitting staff will inform the applicant of the municipality's General Plan/LCP policies/ordinance requirements regarding runoff quantity and quality. The staff will also provide guidance on potential design measures and post-construction controls available for the type of project proposed by the applicant, including a copy of the current BMP Guidance Series.

Once an application is received, the municipality's staff will review the application for urban runoff issues, and will compare the proposed storm water pollution control measures included in the project with the New Development and Redevelopment Project BMPs contained in the current version of the BMP Guidance Series.

The staff will use the CEQA Initial Study checklist to examine the project's potential to affect urban runoff quantity and quality. If impacts are considered likely and the applicant has included post-construction controls in the development plan, the staff will review them for appropriateness and adequacy.

Modified CEQA Checklist: Member entities will revise site plan review guidance to include a revised CEQA checklist. The section of the CEQA Initial Study checklist that evaluates Hydrology and Water Quality should be reviewed and, if necessary, modified to include the following questions.

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?
b) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?
c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site?
d) Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?
e) Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Step 3: If appropriate post-construction controls are considered by the municipality's staff to be necessary for the project, but the staff determines that the controls which are proposed by the applicant are inadequate for the project, the staff will recommend that additional or different types of controls be required. The applicant will be asked to resubmit the project with the inclusion of additional or different control measures.

If appropriate post-construction controls are considered by the municipality's staff to be necessary for the project, but controls are not proposed by the applicant, the staff will inform the applicant of the municipality's requirements. The applicant will be referred to the BMP Guidance Series for New Development and Redevelopment Projects, and will be asked to resubmit the project with the inclusion of appropriate control measures.

In some instances, on-site controls may not be possible. For such developments, the municipality may consider contribution by the developer towards the development of regional controls (such as detention basins or constructed wetlands).

The municipality's Public Works/Engineering Department will be consulted during the review, because many post-construction runoff controls are engineered structures that are best reviewed by engineers to evaluate their impact on the downstream drainage system.

Step 4: If the municipal staff has requested the applicant to resubmit the project under Step 3, the staff will review the resubmitted final development plan for adequacy of post-construction runoff controls.

Step 5: Once the project has been submitted with acceptable control measures included in its design, the municipality staff will issue the appropriate permits and approvals using the municipality's normal processes.

Step 6: As construction of the project proceeds it will be subject to the municipality's normal building inspection process. Post-construction runoff controls that the municipality required during the review process described under Steps 2, 3, and 4 will be inspected during this process, so that building inspectors can make sure the urban runoff controls were implemented. Inspectors will also check the

completed project to make sure no improper connections are made to the storm drain system that could discharge non-storm water into the storm drain.

Step 7: One of the main problems with many new development runoff controls is the long term operation and maintenance of post-construction controls. The problem has many aspects:

- Most of the post-construction runoff controls require maintenance and fail when maintenance is inadequate.
- Often the project is built by one entity and then occupied/owned by another entity. Ownership may change several times, and the maintenance procedures and responsibilities may not be passed down to subsequent owners.
- Occupants/owners may not wish to take on maintenance responsibilities or costs.
- Occupants/owners may be ignorant of the maintenance needs.

To address this, at the time Discretionary approvals are issued the municipality will require the applicant to provide a clear explanation of who is to maintain the controls, the frequency at which the maintenance is to be conducted, and who is liable if maintenance is not done. To address the issue of the responsible party in the long run, the municipality will use one or more of the following approaches, depending on the nature of the project:

- For projects involving multi-family residential units, a Planned Unit Development, or a master plan development, the maintenance of the controls may be ensured through covenants, conditions, and restrictions adopted for the development. In this case the developer will be informed that this requirement must be conveyed to the Home Owners Association/property owner when the project is handed over.
- For commercial/industrial developments, the maintenance aspects may be ensured through conditions in lease agreements. In this case the developer will be informed that the lease agreements must note the maintenance requirements for post-construction runoff controls at the site.
- In instances involving single-family residential developments where homes or lots are sold by the developer to individuals and maintenance functions cannot be assigned to any one entity, the municipality may consider taking upon itself the maintenance of post-construction runoff controls, and charging the property owners for the service provided through a user fee or an assessment (based on an assessment district).

The municipality may also perform periodic post-construction inspections to verify that the post-construction runoff controls are being maintained, and will take appropriate action if the inspection finds that they are not being operated or maintained properly.

Projects Requiring Only Ministerial Approval

Steps 2, 3, and 4 (above): These Steps are not applicable for projects that only require Ministerial approval.

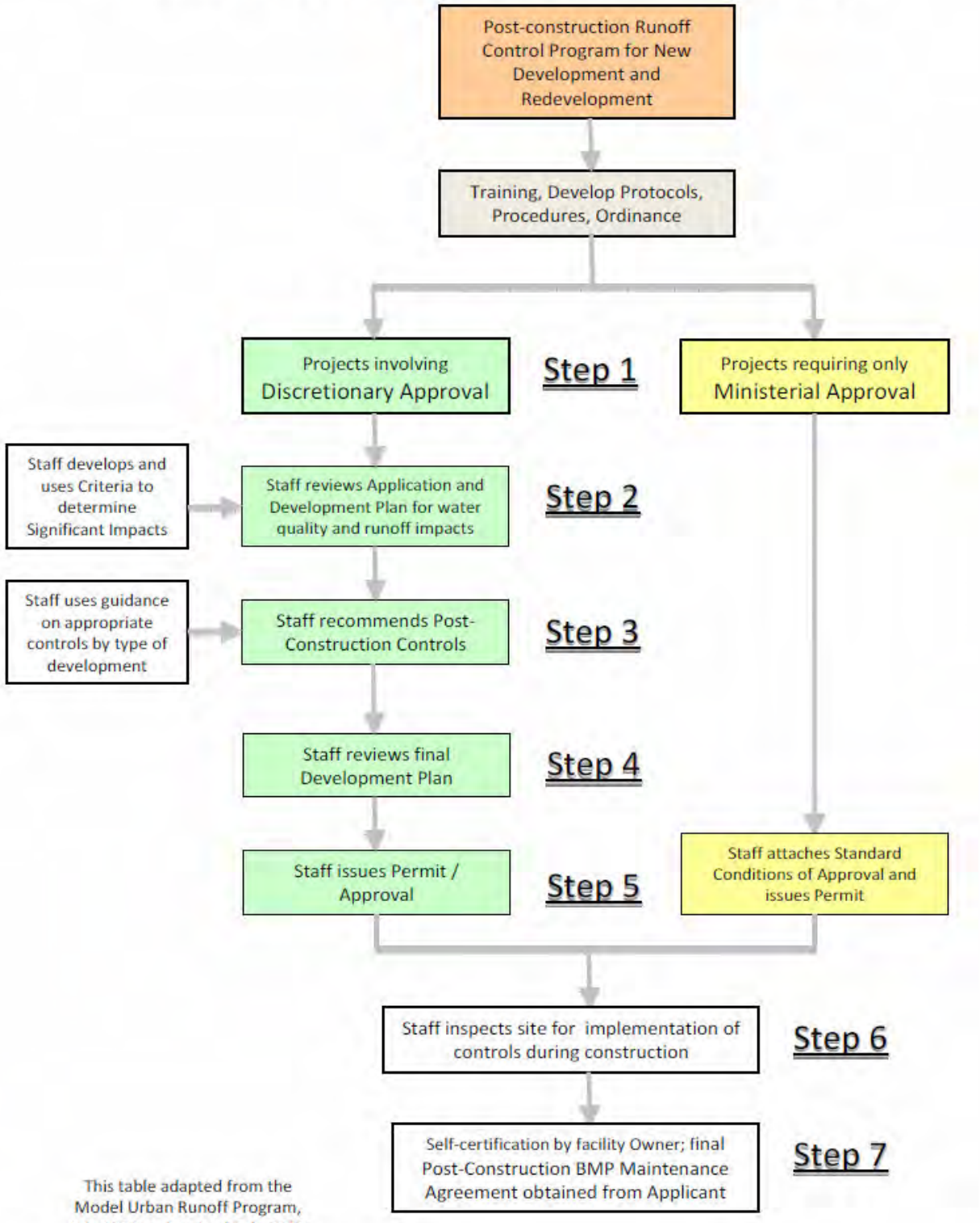
Step 5 (above): It is generally difficult to include post-construction runoff controls in improvement projects not subject to the Discretionary approval process. Therefore, the standardized list of BMPs for such sites contained in the BMP Guidance Series under the heading "Post-Construction BMPs for Projects Requiring Ministerial Approvals" will be attached as conditions of approval to the building permit.

Step 6 (above): As construction of the project proceeds it will be subject to the municipality's normal

building inspection process. The BMPs that the municipality included as conditions of the building permit under Step 5 will be inspected during this process, so that building inspectors can make sure that these were fulfilled. Inspectors will also check the completed project to make sure no improper connections are made to the storm drain system that could discharge non-storm water into the storm drain.

Step 7 (above): This Step is not applicable for projects which only require Ministerial approval.

NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT REVIEW and INSPECTION PROCEDURES



This table adapted from the Model Urban Runoff Program, July 1998 and revised Feb. 2002

POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST
(Pertains to MCM 5)

The Post-Construction Site Inspection Checklist on the following pages is suggested as a means of documenting post-construction storm water compliance inspections for new development and redevelopment projects, but other equivalent forms of documentation may also be used.

MRSWMP Post-Construction Site Inspection Checklist

Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program

State Water Resources Control Board
Water Quality Order No. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ
NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004
Central Coast RWQCB Resolution No. R3-2006-0076

Date of Inspection	
Name of Construction Site	
Site Address	
Site Contact Person	
Site Telephone	
Inspector's Name	

NOTE: This checklist may include BMPs that are not installed at the inspection site. In this case, put a check in the "N/A" column for any such BMPs.

BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Storm Drain Inlets				
Are labels on storm drains to discourage dumping into them in place and clearly readable?				
Rooftop Catchment Systems				
Are they cleaned of sediment and debris?				
Do they properly store rainwater without causing leakage damage to the building?				
Vegetated Strips				
Is the vegetation healthy?				
Is it periodically cut back to keep it from becoming overgrown?				
Are the strips cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Vegetated Swales				
Is the vegetation healthy?				
Is it periodically cut back to keep it from becoming overgrown?				
Are upstream sediment basins cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Are the swales cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Infiltration Basins				
Are upstream sediment basins cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Are the infiltration basins cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Are the infiltration basins free of standing water within 72 hours after rainfall has ended?				
Are the infiltration basins free of mosquitoes?				

MRSWMP Post-Construction Site Inspection Checklist

BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Infiltration Trenches				
Are they cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Are they free of standing water within 72 hours after rainfall has ended?				
Dry Detention Ponds/Basins				
Are they cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				

BMPS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Dry Detention Ponds/Basins (Cont'd)				
Are they free of standing water within 72 hours after rainfall has ended?				
Are they free of mosquitoes?				
Are the slow release outlet structures cleaned of debris and operating properly?				
Retention Ponds/Wet Basins				
Are they cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Are they free of mosquitoes?				
Are the inlet and outlet structures operating properly?				
Is vegetation periodically cut back and removed?				
Constructed/Restored Wetlands				
Are upstream sediment basins cleaned of accumulated sediment and debris?				
Is the vegetation healthy?				
Are the wetlands free of mosquitoes?				
Filtration Systems (including storm drain inlet inserts, linear units along paved areas, sand filters, and vortex-type separators)				
Are the filters cleaned of sediment and debris that will clog or block them?				
Do they appear to be operating properly?				
Oil/Grit Separators				
Are they cleaned of sediment and debris?				
Do they appear to be effectively removing oil and grit?				

ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INSPECTION	YES	NO	COMMENTS
Responsible party requested to correct any deficiencies noted above? (Include date notice was sent)			
Site re-inspected following corrective action by responsible party? (Include date of re-inspection)			
BMPs found to be in satisfactory condition during re-inspection?			
Further action taken or necessary following re-inspection? (Describe)			

MRSWMP Post-Construction Site Inspection Checklist

Is the responsible party being requsted to correct the deficiencies listed below? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:	**DUE DATE:**
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Inspector Signature:	**Date:**
Site Representative Signature: ___	**Date:**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF USED MOTOR OIL AND USED OIL FILTERS

All of the member entities have existing programs provided by other agencies and private companies that educate and provide services for used motor oil and used oil filters. Each community is provided with curbside oil recycling services for residences. All auto part stores provide containers for used motor oil and filter bags. The local waste companies, Waste Management, Inc. and Monterey Disposal provide education information in their newsletters yearly regarding the topic. In addition the Monterey Regional Waste Management District provides information by mail and at most events in the community including the local fairs (2) and major festivals. Effectiveness for this effort can be tabulated by the collection numbers from year to year.

Procedures for Storage and Disposal of Used Motor Oil and Used Oil Filters
(Based on State of California Department of Toxic Substance Control Fact Sheets)

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Generators and transporters of used oil and used oil filters must comply with the requirements of:

- Chapter 6.5, Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code, including Article 13 (commencing with section 25250), and
- Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 4.5, including Chapter 29 (used oil) (commencing with section 66279.1) and section 66266.130 (used oil filters).

Generators of used oil, oil filters or other hazardous waste, should consult with the County of Monterey's Environmental Health Division Hazardous Materials Management Service. This Service acts as the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) throughout Monterey County, and can provide detailed information about requirements pertaining to used oil and used oil filters.

LEGAL DEFINITION OF USED OIL

"Used oil means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use or as a consequence of extended storage, or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities" (Ref: Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1). Used oil includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Used motor oils:
  - Vehicle crankcase oils
  - Engine lubricating oils
  - Transmission fluids
  - Gearbox and differential oils
- Used industrial oils:
  - Hydraulic oils
  - Compressor oils
  - Turbine oils
  - Bearing oils
  - Gear oils
  - Transformer (electrical) oils
  - Refrigeration oils
  - Metalworking oils
  - Railroad oils

Used oil does NOT include:

- Antifreeze
- Brake fluid
- Other automotive wastes
- Fuels (gasoline, diesel, kerosene, etc.)
- Grease
- Solvents
- Substances which are not oils
- Oils with a flashpoint below 100°F
- Oils containing more than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) total halogens (in most cases)
- Oils mixed with hazardous waste
- Wastewater containing small amounts of used oil
- Oils containing 5 ppm polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or greater
- Oily wastes that are not used oil
- Oily wastewaters that are not used oil
- Tank bottoms
- Used oil processing bottoms
- Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms
- Cooking oils (edible)
- Edible oils that are used for industrial purposes and that do not exhibit a hazardous characteristic

USED OIL MANAGEMENT

Used oil must be managed as a hazardous waste in California unless it is shown to meet one of the specifications for recycled oil in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1(b) or qualifies for a recycling exclusion under Health and Safety Code Section 25143.2. In most instances, this means that the generator will contract with a registered hazardous waste transporter to have the used oil picked up within the appropriate accumulation period. The accumulation period is 90 days for large quantity generators or 180 days for generators of less than 2200 lbs. of hazardous waste per month (270 days if the generator sends the oil to a used oil facility that is more than 200 miles away) (Ref. Health and Safety Code Section 66262.34.) The transporter must take the oil to an authorized used oil storage or treatment facility. Among the facilities are used oil recycling operations where the used oil is processed into recycled oil or re-refined into high-class lubricant. Mixing of hazardous waste, including household hazardous waste, with used oil is prohibited.

USED OIL GENERATOR REQUIREMENTS

Persons or businesses generating used oil are required to meet all used oil generator requirements. Used oil collection centers must meet the same requirements (Ref. Health and Safety Code Section 66279.20 66269.21). Householders who change their own oil (do-it-yourselfers) are exempted from regulation as used oil generators. They must, however, manage their used oil appropriately (e.g., by taking it to a used oil collection center, etc., and never disposing of it to land, water, storm drains, etc.). Householders are allowed to transport their own used oil to a used oil collection center or to a used oil recycling facility if specified conditions are met.

These conditions are described below under the section “Transportation of Used Oil” and in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.11. Some communities have a curbside used oil pickup program; check with your local solid waste or environmental health agency to see if it offered in your area. An EPA Identification Number issued by the California State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is

required for each site where used oil is stored. A generator who stores used oil at two places in the same site needs only one EPA Identification Number. There is one exception to this requirement. Generators of 100 kilograms or less of hazardous waste per month (including used oil) who ship used oil under a modified manifest (Ref. Health and Safety Code Section 25250.8) are not required to obtain an EPA Identification Number.

Used oil must be stored in tanks or containers in good condition. Tanks and containers must be made of non-earthen, non-absorbing, rust-resistant material such as steel or oil-resistant plastic, and have adequate structural support to contain the used oil. Good condition means no severe rusting, no apparent structural defects or deterioration, and no leaking. All containers must have tight-fitting lids that are kept closed except when used oil is being added or removed. Regular inspections and routine maintenance of all storage tanks and containers are required. Faulty tanks and containers must be repaired or replaced.

Secondary containment is required for storage tanks. This is a backup containment system designed to prevent the release and migration of wastes or accumulated liquids out of a storage tank or a storage tank system. Examples of secondary containment systems include an impervious bermed area or liner, a vault, or a double-walled tank.

Above-ground storage tanks and containers accumulating used oil, and fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks must be labeled with the words "USED OIL-HAZARDOUS WASTE," and the initial date of accumulation. In addition, containers must be labeled with the name and address of the generator. For shipping, containers must also be labeled as follows**: "**HAZARDOUS WASTE - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the California Department of Health Services." Labeling must also include the following information:

- Generator's name and address
- Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name
- Generator's EPA Identification Number
- Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest number and the shipping identification number

TRANSPORTING USED OIL

In general, California law requires that a registered hazardous waste transporter transport used oil. However, there are a few instances in which the use of a registered hazardous waste transporter is not required. These are as follows: Householders and conditionally exempt small quantity generators are allowed to transport up to 20 gallons of used oil per trip to an authorized used oil collection center if the oil is carried in containers that hold 5 gallons or less and specified conditions are met.

Authorized used oil collection centers include certified used oil collection centers (Ref. Public Resources Code Section 48622), recycle-only household hazardous waste collection facilities, or collection facilities operating pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25250.11. If specified conditions are met, mobile maintenance operations (see below) may transport up to 55 gallons of used oil in any one vehicle at any one time from an off-site location to a consolidation point.

When used oil is transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter, either a full hazardous waste manifest or a modified hazardous waste manifest must be used. When a modified hazardous waste manifest is used, the driver is required to provide the generator (at the time of used oil pickup) with a legible copy of a receipt for each quantity of used oil received. The generator must maintain these receipts for 3 years.

Each receipt must contain the following information:

- Generator's name, address, EPA Identification Number (if applicable) and telephone number.
- Generator's signature or signature of generator's representative.
- Date of shipment.
- State manifest number (pre-printed on the manifest).
- Volume and shipping description of each type of used oil received.
- Name and address of the authorized facility to which the used oil is being transported.
- The transporter's name, address and identification number.
- The driver's signature.

MOBILE MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS (Ref. Health and Safety Code Section HSC 25250.12)

Maintenance businesses that generate used oil in the performance of routine maintenance operations at off-site locations are subject to special requirements. Such businesses include off-site heavy equipment operations (e.g., construction vehicle fleets) and mobile oil-changing businesses providing oil changes for personal and business vehicles at the customer's location. The following requirements apply:

- The owner/operator of the mobile maintenance business must have a point of consolidation for the used oil. The point of consolidation can be either at the maintenance business location or at a separate location owned by another person, such as a service station.
- The maintenance business must have an EPA ID number. When a separate location is used for consolidation, both the maintenance business and the separate location must have EPA ID numbers.
- The point of consolidation must be at a non-residential location.
- The transport vehicle must be owned by the business or by an employee of the business.
- The business is not required to register as a hazardous waste transporter as long as they transport no more than 55 gallons of used oil from off-site location(s) to the point of consolidation at any one time.
- The used oil is deemed to be generated at the point of consolidation upon consolidation.
- The used oil must be handled and stored at the point of consolidation in accordance with all applicable hazardous waste laws.
- The consolidated used oil must be transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter from the point of consolidation to a permitted used oil recycling facility.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is unlawful to dispose of used oil on land, to sewers and other water systems, or to burn used oil as a fuel or by incineration, including in space heaters and similar devices. The use of used oil as a dust suppressant (road oiling) or for insect or weed control is prohibited (Ref. Health and Safety Code Section 25250.5).

Generators of used oil who also operate used oil collection centers, such as service stations, are advised to not mix the used oil generated in their business with the used oil from the collection center.

MANAGING USED OIL FILTERS

Used oil filters may exhibit hazardous characteristics for lead, other heavy metals and oil-based compounds. Used oil filters must either be managed as hazardous waste, or in accordance with the requirements found in the DTSC regulations. These requirements are directed primarily at non-household generators of used oil filters, such as businesses and used oil collection centers. Used oil filters not managed as described herein must be managed as fully regulated hazardous waste. Disposal of used oil filters in trash cans and at sanitary landfills is prohibited.

Fuel filters, including fuel dispenser and diesel fuel filters, are not used oil filters and may not be managed in the same manner as used oil filters. The following is a summary of the management requirements for used oil filters:

- Used oil filters must be:
  - Drained of all free-flowing oil.
  - Properly contained, labeled and stored.
  - Stored without exceeding allowed time limits.
  - Transported to an allowed destination for purposes of metal reclamation.
  - Transported under a bill of lading with a copy kept by the generator for three years.
- All used oil removed from the filters must be managed in accordance with all applicable requirements of Health and Safety Code Article 13, Chapter 6.5, Division 20 and 22 CCR Section 66279.

Draining - Used oil filters must be drained of all free flowing used oil. "Free-flowing used oil" means a continuous stream of used oil from the filter when it is inverted. Used oil flowing drop-by-drop is not considered to be free-flowing. If the filter is equipped with a flapper valve or other device that impedes the drainage of used oil from the filter, that device must be manipulated to allow the used oil to leave freely. Properly drained oil filters may be punctured, crushed, opened, further drained or otherwise handled if the purpose of the treatment is to prepare the filters for recycling. The treatment does not require a DTSC permit. The generator must properly manage all used oil and other residues generated from the treatment of the filters.

Containers - Businesses or public agencies that accept used oil filters from householders must place the filters in containers upon acceptance to capture all used oil that separates from the filters. Upon reaching a location where proper drainage is practical, the filters must be contained as described below, and any used oil drained from the filters managed in accordance with all applicable requirements.

- The drained filters must be contained in rainproof, non-leaking containers with tightly-sealed lids.
- The container must be labeled "Drained Used Oil Filters" and the initial date of accumulation or receipt marked on each container.
- The initial date of accumulation is the date when the first filter is placed in the container, or the date when a full or partially full container of filters is received at a second location.

Storage - Up to one ton of used oil filters may be stored for a period of up to one year, unless the storage facility has a hazardous waste permit authorizing longer storage of used oil filters. Storage of one ton or more of used oil filters is limited to 180 days, unless the storage facility has a hazardous waste permit authorizing longer storage of used oil filters.

Allowed Destinations - The only allowed destinations for used oil filters are:

- To a smelter or scrap metal processor where used oil filters are recycled.
- To a municipal solid waste incinerator for energy recovery if the residual casings are subsequently transferred to a smelter or scrap metal processor for recycling.
- To a storage or consolidation facility that subsequently transfers the filters to a smelter, scrap metal processor or municipal solid waste incinerator as described above.
- To an authorized hazardous waste facility.

Transportation - Only properly-drained filters may be transported. The containers must be tightly-sealed during transportation to prevent any spillage of used oil. The containers must be well-secured in the transport vehicle to prevent movement or tipping during transportation. A bill of lading must accompany each shipment of used oil filters, and must contain the following information:

- Generator's name, address, and telephone number of the generator
- Transporter's name, address, and telephone number of the transporter

- Name, address and telephone number of the receiving smelter, scrap metal processor, municipal solid waste incinerator, or storage or consolidation facility
- Quantity and size of the containers in the shipment
- Date of transportation

A copy of each bill of lading must be maintained by the transporter, generator and receiving facility for 3 years. Questions about the information provided above may be directed to the DTSC Public and Business Liaisons (Duty Officers) at 800-728-6942. Further information may be obtained via the DTSC's website — http://www.dtsc.ca.gov — click on "Frequently Asked Questions", and follow the Duty Officer link to the page listing Duty Officers' email addresses (http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/oea/duty_officers/about.html.)

AUTHORIZED USED OIL COLLECTION CENTERS

For specific locations of authorized used oil collection centers contact Cal/EPA Recycling Hotline at 1-(800) CLEAN-UP or 1-(800) 253-2687 or http://www.1800cleanup.org/

MANAGING LANDSCAPE AND LAWN CARE ACTIVITIES

Appropriate staff will be trained on IPM and procedures to minimize runoff. . Pre and post tests will be administered. Where appropriate the following BMPs will be incorporated:

Erosion Control

Maintain vegetative cover on medians and embankments to prevent soil erosion.
Apply mulch or leave clippings in place to serve as additional cover.
Avoid disking as a means of vegetative management.
Provide energy dissipaters (e.g. riprap) below culvert outfalls to minimize possible erosion

Vegetation Management

Remove clipped or pruned vegetation from gutter, paved shoulder, and storm drain inlet areas.
Avoid loosening soil when weeding manually or mechanically.
When bailing muddy water, do not pour in storm drain, place over landscaped areas.

Pesticides (Diazinon, Chlorpyrifos, and similar products)

Follow federal, state, and local laws governing the use, storage, and disposal of pesticides/herbicides.
Use pesticides only when there is a pest problem.
Avoid use of copper-based pesticides. Use the least toxic pesticide for the job.
Do not mix or prepare pesticides near storm drains.
Use the minimum amount needed.
Use up pesticides. Rinse containers, use rinse water as product, dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.
Do not use if 20% or greater chance of rain is predicted within the next 24-hr period per NOAA website

Herbicides

Replace existing vegetation with fire resistant and native vegetation to reduce need to use herbicides.
Do not use if 20% or greater chance of rain is predicted within the next 24-hour period per the NOAA website.

Fertilizers

Minimize use of chemical fertilizers.
Calibrate the distributor to avoid excessive application.

Irrigation Runoff Control Procedures

Background

Irrigation systems require periodic inspection and testing to insure optimum performance. The ever-increasing importance of water conservation makes such inspections even more critical. Irrigation systems shall be evaluated on the number and percent of sprinklers operating according to planned patterns and time schedules.

Performance will be measured by annual inspections which compare the number of operational sprinklers with that of the entire parks' system inventory. The goal is to maintain at least 90% of the

sprinkler inventory in an operational condition, as determined using the performance measures listed below.

Performance Measures for Automatic Irrigation Systems:

- The system irrigates when activated
- The system provides water to the entire area it is intended to service and does not over water nor create runoff of fertilizer.
- The system is adjusted to avoid watering hardscapes, tree trunks, or other unintended targets
- The system shuts down when de-activated
- The system is checked monthly for proper coverage, and any deficiencies are promptly repaired
- The sprinklers are free of interference from grass and debris
- The system's operational frequency is seasonally adjusted, and when rain is forecasted for more than one day, the system shall be turned off until irrigation is again needed
- The system was operated in conformance with local water conservation regulations

Performance Measures for Manual Irrigation Systems:

- The system will not be left operating while unattended for more than 30 minutes
- The system will not cause erosion from excessive flow
- The system will have shut off devices on all hoses
- The system was operated in conformance with local water conservation regulations

PROCEDURES FOR THE PROPER DISCHARGE OF WATER FROM SWIMMING POOLS

BACKGROUND ON SWIMMING POOL OPERATIONS

Many swimming pool facilities operate with chemical addition and filtration to maintain a closed-recirculating system. Chemicals are added for disinfection and control of pH, alkalinity, and hardness. Sanitizers are added to kill and control disease-carrying bacteria, algae and dirt. The most common sanitizers are chlorine and chlorine compounds (trichloroisocyanuric acid, calcium hypochlorite, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate, lithium hypochlorite, and sodium hypochlorite). Other sanitizing agents may include 1,3-dichlorohydantoin, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, 3-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-2-oxazolidinone and 1-chloro-3-bromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin. Upon addition these algaecides float. To get the most effective use of the chemicals added, standard operating procedures would call for complete mixing (i.e., approximately 24 hours) prior to backwash of the filter.

The control of pH in the range of 7.2 - 7.6 is necessary for swimmer comfort and optimal effectiveness of chlorine. Hydrochloric acid or sodium bisulfate is added to lower pH and sodium carbonate is added to raise it. A balance between pH, alkalinity and hardness must be maintained to control corrosion and scaling. Sodium bicarbonate is generally added to increase alkalinity and muriatic (hydrochloric) acid or sodium bisulfate to reduce it. Hardness is raised with calcium chloride and lowered by draining out pool water and replacing with lower hardness makeup water. A facility may pass pool water through a softener or demineralize to reduce hardness.

Pool water needs to be continuously filtered for removal of organic and inorganic suspended solids which would otherwise cloud water and interfere with disinfection. Since pool water is commonly used for backwash, the filter backwash also usually provides for blowdown of hardness, perspiration, body oils, lotions, nitrogen compounds (chloramines) and other dissolved solids as the pool water is replaced with fresh water. The wastewater discharges from swimming pool type facilities include pool cleaning, filter backwash, and pool drainage.

A. Pool Cleaning

Extensive pool cleaning may take place at the beginning of the season. Highly concentrated muriatic (hydrochloric) acid may be used for cleaning. The chemicals disperse in the volume of water remaining in the pool prior to drainage. It is anticipated that discharge will have a pH between 6 and 9.

Minor pool cleaning with muriatic acid also takes place throughout the year. This is the same acid used for pH adjustment and the acid for pool cleaning is just calculated into the total amount necessary for proper pool pH adjustment.

B. Filter Backwash

Filter systems include granular media filters (sand or anthracite filters) and fabric filters (paper or cloth cartridge filters and precoat diatomaceous earth filters). Backwash of sand filters will result in the discharge of an initial high concentration of solids. Backwash of diatomaceous earth filters will result in the discharge of the same types of solids as from sand filters plus the precoat diatomaceous earth added

to the filter fabric. Cloth cartridge filters are manually cleaned by rinsing in water and paper cartridges can be cleaned or simply disposed of. Since pool water is commonly used for backwash, the filter backwash water will usually contain chlorine at a concentration equivalent to the level maintained in the pool (a minimum of 1 to 1.5 mg/l free available chlorine).

C. Pool Drainage

Pool drainage typically occurs when maintenance must be done on the pool.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SANITARY SEWER DISCHARGES

All discharges to the sanitary sewer of swimming pool filter backwash, pool cleaning water, or pool draining water shall first be approved by the local wastewater agency having jurisdiction in the area.

The following policy applies within the areas served by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA), the regional wastewater agency in much of the area covered by this MRSWMP:

> *Swimming pool discharges to the sanitary sewer are acceptable without any pretreatment. The discharge piping needs to either be hard plumbed to a drain on site, or a hose discharging to a drain on site can be used. No hoses discharging to a manhole in the street are allowed. Backwash water from pool filter systems may also be discharged to the sanitary sewer, but the discharge cannot contain any carbon, clay or diatomaceous earth. Before discharging pool or backwash water, the pool operator should contact MRWPCA's Customer Service Department to check on any billing requirements, and with the City's Public Works Department to determine the maximum allowable flow rate of the sanitary sewer line they will be discharging into, so the discharge does not cause surcharging or potential overflow of the sewer line.*

Before discharging to a sanitary sewer outside of the MRWPCA service area, the local wastewater agency should be consulted.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SURFACE WATER DISCHARGES

Surface water discharges include ditches, storm sewers and pipes that convey wastewater to creeks, streams, rivers, lakes and the ocean. To protect the aquatic environment of the receiving water, these disinfectant concentrations must be minimized prior to discharge to meet effluent limitations. The following are acceptable minimization methods:

Natural Dissipation - For pool drainage, discontinuing chlorination and allowing the active chlorine to dissipate through aeration by having the pool water sit for three days prior to drainage should be sufficient in most cases. The water should be tested to verify that the chlorine level has been sufficiently reduced before beginning the discharge. Testing for residual chlorine should be performed every half-hour during the discharge event to confirm that chlorine reduction has been achieved. If chlorine levels above those listed below are detected, the discharge should be halted and the water allowed to sit for an additional time period until sufficient reduction has been achieved, and the discharge can be resumed.

Chemical Reduction - A treatment system consisting of a holding tank and chemical addition may be necessary for the elimination of chlorine in the filter backwash water and other highly chlorinated discharges.

Where the discharge of pool water to the sanitary sewer is not feasible, federal law allows the release of dechlorinated swimming pool water. Compliance with these requirements can be determined by using a pool testing kit. In general, the guidelines for such releases require pool owners to ensure that all the following criteria are met:

- The residual chlorine does not exceed 0.1 mg/l (parts per million);
- The pH is between 6.5 and 8.5;
- The water is free of any unusual coloration;
- There is no discharge of filter media;
- There is no discharge of acid cleaning wastes.

The table below provides a guide to the amount of chemical that will need to be added to achieve the required level of chlorine residual reduction.

The discharge of filter backwash water to a storm drain system or any type of surface discharge is <u>not</u> allowable.

	Chlorine Concentration Before Neutralization			
Neutralization Chemical	**1.0 mg/l**	**2.0 mg/l**	**10.0 mg/l**	**50.0 mg/l**
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.8 lbs	1.7 lbs	8.3 lbs	41.7 lbs
Sodium Bisulfite ($NaHSO_3$)	1.2 lbs	2.5 lbs	12.5 lbs	62.6 lbs
Sodium Sulfite (Na_2SO_3)	1.4 lbs	2.9 lbs	14.6 lbs	73.0 lbs
Sodium Thiosulfate ($Na_2S_2O_3$-$5H_2O$)	1.2 lbs	2.4 lbs	12.0 lbs	60.0 lbs

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District. Water Utility O&M Pollution Prevention Plan

SWEEPING AND CLEANING

Street Sweeping

Street sweeping schedules are established for each Participating Entity. Sweeping frequencies are set as appropriate to traffic and field observations. Educational efforts will be made each permit year to encourage community cooperation with schedules and to convey the importance of street sweeping. Print ads and website information will also be used to notify residents of the street sweeping schedules.

Street sweepings will be analyzed twice in the first permit cycle. This occurs in Year 2 and Year 4.

Equipment will be maintained and cleaned with drainage to a sanitary sewer.

Street sweepings will be disposed of at the landfills and not left in piles along roads.

Major collectors are swept before major storms.

Entities Street Sweeping Schedule (details for each entity follow this page):

Pacific Grove	Downtown area	Twice per week
	Main arterials	Weekly
	Residential	Once per month
Monterey	Business District and Cannery Row area	Daily
	Residential	Twice per month
Sand City	Every Tuesday	
	The recreation (Class I) trail is contracted to be swept twice monthly	
	The two commercial centers contract for routine sweeping of the parking areas. It should be noted there is no off-site runoff from either of the centers. The storm water drains to interceptor tanks that collect the sediments and oils. The storm water is then percolated.	
Del Rey Oaks	All residential streets	Twice a month
Seaside	All streets	Twice a month
Marina	All streets	Once a week
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea	Monday and Thursday the Downtown Area is swept starting at 5:30 a.m.	
	Tuesday, Wednesday, and every other Friday Residential Areas are swept.	
	Tuesdays and every other Friday Scenic Road and Del Mar Avenue are swept starting at 7:30 a.m.	

The Downtown Area is also hand swept from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. on the days when Residential Areas are swept.

Monterey County

High priority areas (heavy use) – all streets weekly
Medium priority areas (medium use) – twice per month

Streets are swept before the first rains and after the last rains, and as required. All roads included in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Drain Permit receive special emphasis prior to the first rains.

There is also a separate contract with Griffin Maintenance Service to sweep the recreation (Class I) trail twice monthly (26 times).

There are also provisions in both contracts for extra sweeping services if the conditions warrant additional street sweeping.

The two commercial centers contract for routine sweeping of the parking areas. It should be noted there is no off-site runoff from either of the centers. The storm water drains to interceptor tanks that collect the sediments and oils. The storm water is then percolated.

Parking Lot Cleaning

All municipal parking structures and municipal surface parking lots are to be inspected for trash and debris at least weekly. All trash is to be picked up and removed. For lots or structures where there are more than 150 spaces, the lot or structure is to be cleaned at least once a week regardless of inspections. Cleaning is to be done by a combination of blowers and sweepers; brooms or some other method that does not wash or convey the debris into the storm drain system. Exceptions may be made when there is an effective treatment system installed in the storm drain system serving the lot or structure.

Trash Enclosure Cleaning

All new trash enclosures that serve municipal buildings in which food service is provided are to include a drain to the sanitary sewer and a hose bib readily available. All food wastes and food debris is to be picked up as much as possible. All remaining food wastes are to be hosed and scrubbed within the trash enclosure with the wastes directed to the sanitary sewer drain. All trash enclosures at municipal facilities where trash does not include food wastes are to be inspected each time the trash and/or recyclables are removed. All stray trash that is left after the disposal service has emptied the containers is to be picked up immediately before the wind can spread the debris.

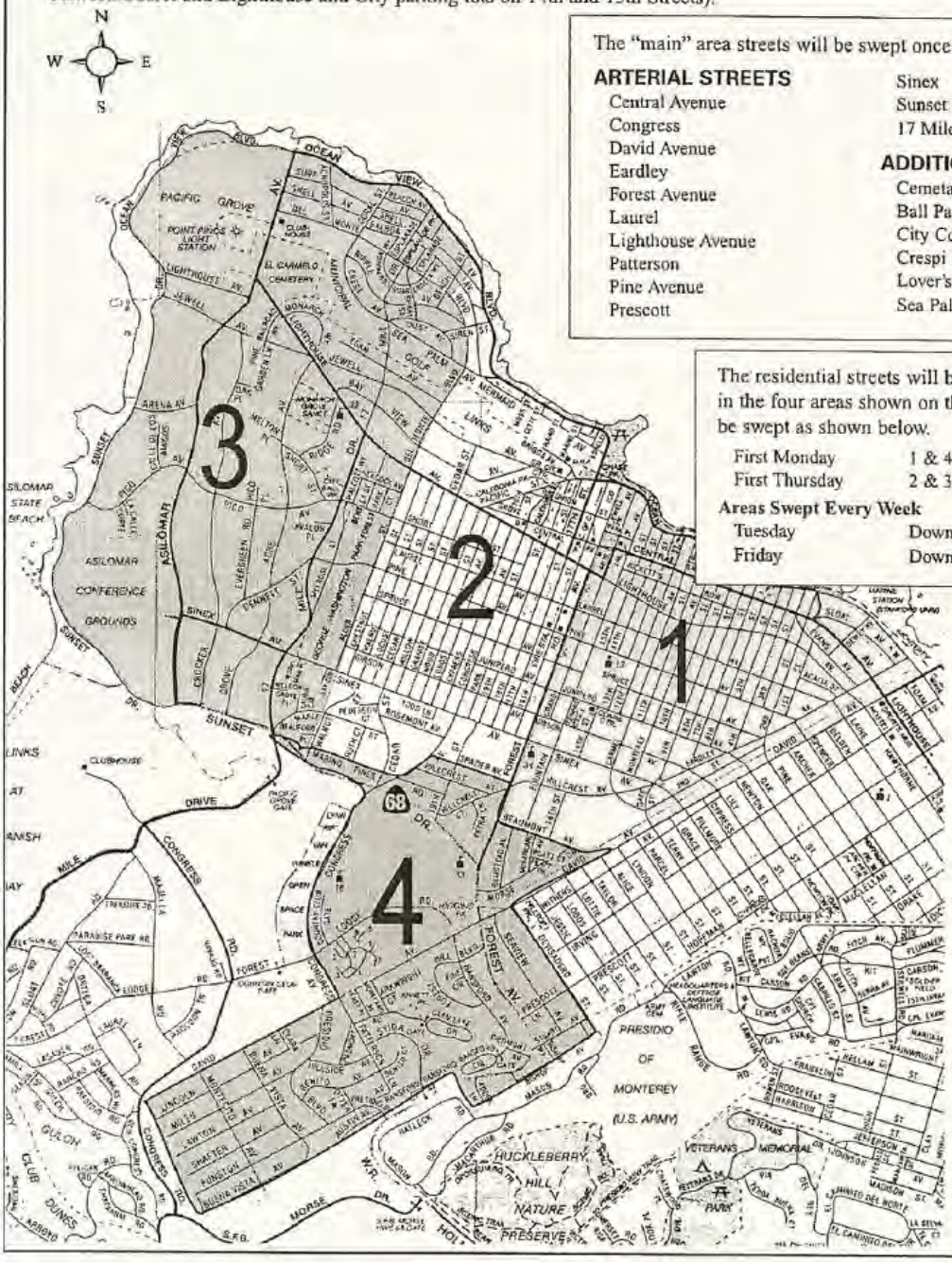
Park Cleaning

All municipal parks are to be inspected five days a week. All trash containers are to be emptied on a frequent enough basis to ensure that they do not become overfilled. All trash that is left within the park grounds is to be picked up within the day unless on a weekend, in which case it is to be removed on the following Monday. For parks that exhibit high levels of littering (more than ten pounds per day per acre), trash intercepting devices are to be installed in the storm drain catch basins.

Street Sweeping Schedule For the City of Pacific Grove

Explanation of Street Sweeping Schedule

Sweeping will be done over the course of each month. Per contract requirements, the "downtown" area will be swept two times per week. (The area bounded by and including Congress, Central, Pine and 13th street, as well as the City parking lots on 16th Street between Laurel and Lighthouse and City parking lots on 14th and 15th Streets).



The "main" area streets will be swept once weekly.

ARTERIAL STREETS

- Central Avenue
- Congress
- David Avenue
- Eardley
- Forest Avenue
- Laurel
- Lighthouse Avenue
- Patterson
- Pine Avenue
- Prescott
- Sinex
- Sunset
- 17 Mile Drive

ADDITIONAL STREETS

- Cemetary & Recreational Trail City
- Ball Park (at 17 Mile & Pico)
- City Corporation Yard
- Crespi Pond Parking lot,
- Lover's Point Parking Lot
- Sea Palm Turnout

The residential streets will be swept **once per month** in the four areas shown on the map. Each area will be swept as shown below.

First Monday	1 & 4
First Thursday	2 & 3

Areas Swept Every Week

Tuesday	Downtown
Friday	Downtown & Arterial Streets

WM

For More information, please call Monterey Waste Management at **(831) 384-5000**

March, 1999

City of Monterey Clean Sweep Program

Clean streets and neighborhoods – that's the goal. Keeping our City and community clean takes teamwork. You can help us keep up with the debris that can clutter roadways by knowing when your street will be cleaned and moving your vehicle(s) out of the way.

Street-sweeping services in the City of Monterey will now include **regularly scheduled sweeping of all City streets**. In recent community surveys, respondents said clean neighborhoods and streets were important issues. By upgrading our street-sweeping program and working with you, our community members, we can help keep our City clean.

Daily sweeping of the business districts begins at 2 a.m. The business districts include the Downtown area, Lighthouse Avenue, North Fremont Street, Del Monte Avenue and most of the Cannery Row area. Residential streets are swept on scheduled days beginning at 6 a.m.

Please check the enclosed listing of streets to determine the day your street is scheduled to be swept. Locate your street from the alphabetic listing and note the "schedule code" to the right (O M, E F, M-S, etc.). Then look for that code in the Legend to find which days your street will be swept. For example, if you live on Beach Way, the code is "E F," indicating that your street will be swept on "Even Fridays." During the month of April 1999, even Fridays fall on the 2nd, 16th, and 30th. If you live on Portola Avenue, the code is "O M," indicating that your street will be swept on "Odd Mondays." During the month of April 1999, your street will be swept on the 5th and 19th.

You can help make this sweeping program a success by remembering to move your vehicle(s) on these scheduled days. Please do not park any vehicle on the street between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. in commercial areas or between 6 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. in residential areas on the scheduled sweeping days for your street. Please note that sweeping cannot be performed on rainy days.

With your cooperation, we will be able to do an even better job of keeping our City clean. **If you have questions about the street-sweeping program, please call our Street Division at 646-3927**, Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Street	Schedule Codes
ABINANTE WY	E W
ABREGO ST	M-S
ADAMS STREET	E Tu
AGUAJITO RD	E W
AIRPORT RD	E M
ALAMEDA AV	E Th
ALAMEDA ST	E Th
ALLEN DR	E W
ALCALDE AV	O M
ALICE ST	O W
ALMA ST	E Tu
ALTA MESA CR	E Tu
ALTA MESA RD	E Tu
ALVARADO ST	M-S
ANITA ST	O Th
ANTELOPE LN	O Tu
ANTHONY ST	E Tu
ANTLER PL	O Tu
ARCHER ST	O W
AUGUSTA PL	O Tu
AVE MARIA RD	E Th
BARNET SEGAL DR	E Th
BARTOLOMEA WY	O F
BEACH WY	E F
BELDEN ST	O W
BLACK TAIL LN	O Tu
BONIFACIO PL	M-S
BORONDA LN	E Tu
BOWEN ST	E W
BRANNER AV	O M
BRUCE LN	E M
BUSH ST	E M
CALLE PRINCIPAL	M-S
CAMINO AGUAJITO	E F
CAMINO EL ESTERO	E Tu
CANNERY ROW	M-S
CARIBOU CT	O Tu
CARMELITO AV	E Th
CARMELO ST	E Th
CASA VERDE WY	
Fairgrounds Rd. to	
No. Fremont St.	M-S
Fremont to Del Monte	O M
Del Monte to Roberts	E F
CASANOVA AV	O M
CASS ST	E Th
CASTANADA PL	O F
CASTRO RD	E W
CEDAR ST	
Franklin to Larkin	O Th
Franklin to Roosevelt	E W
CHATSWOOD PL	E Th
CHUALAR PL	O F
CHURCH ST	E Tu
CIELO VISTA DR	O F
CIELO VISTA PL	O F
CIELO VISTA TR	O F
CLAY ST	
Franklin to Larkin Pk	O Th
Franklin to Jefferson	E W
COLTON ST	O F
San Bernabe to Via Paraiso	O F
San Bernabe to Pacific	E Th
COOPER ST	O Th
COPA DEL ORO	E Tu
CORTES ST	E Tu
CRAMDEN DR	E Th
CRANDALL RD	O F
CRESCENT CT	O F
CUESTA VISTA DR	O F
CYPRESS ST	O W
DAVID AV	E Tu
DAVIS LN	E Th
DEER FOREST DR	O Tu
DEER STALKER PATH	O Tu
DEL MONTE AV	M-S
DEL ROBLES AV	O M
DEL ROSA AV	O M
DELA VINA AV	O M
DEVISADERO ST	O W
DICKMAN AV	
Above Lighthouse	E Tu
Below Lighthouse	M-S
DON DAHVEE LN	E Tu
DOREY WY	O F
DORMODY CT	E Th
DOUD AV	E Th
DRAKE AV	
Above Lighthouse	E Tu
Below Lighthouse	M-S
DUNECREST AVENUE	E F
DUNDEE AV	E M
DUNECREST LN	E F
DUTRA ST	M-S
EDDIE BURNS LANE	O Th
EDINBURGH AVENUE	E M
EDINBURGH CIRCLE	E M
EIGHTH STREET	E F
EL CALLE JONE	O F
EL CAMINITO	O F
EL CAMINITO DEL NORTE	O F
EL CAMINITO DEL SUR	O F
EL CAMINO	E Th
ELDORADO ST	E Th

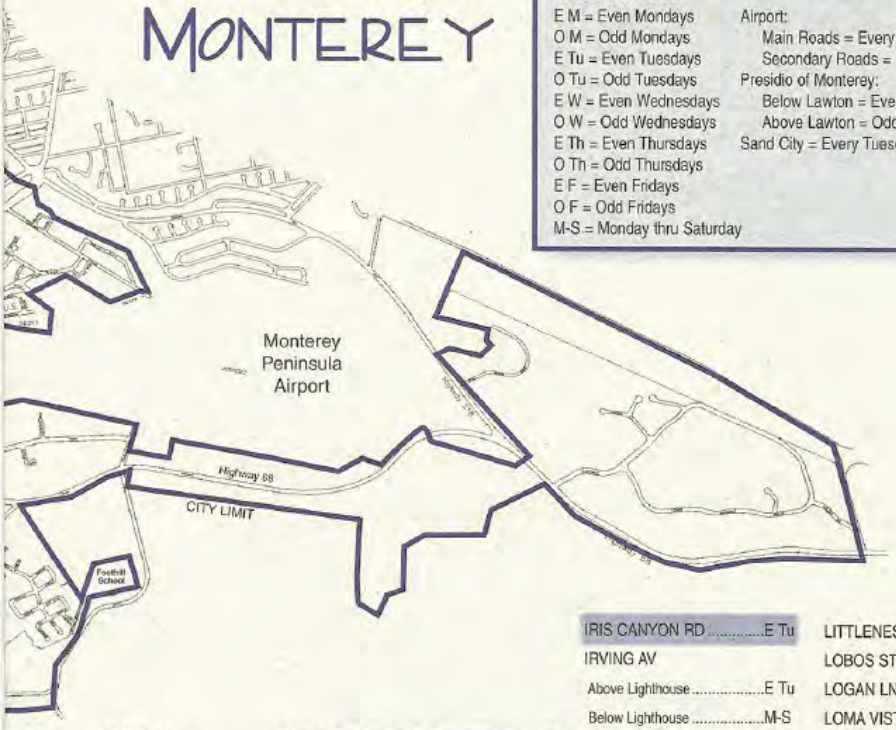
CITY OF MONTEREY

LEGEND

Schedule Codes

E M = Even Mondays
O M = Odd Mondays
E Tu = Even Tuesdays
O Tu = Odd Tuesdays
E W = Even Wednesdays
O W = Odd Wednesdays
E Th = Even Thursdays
O Th = Odd Thursdays
E F = Even Fridays
O F = Odd Fridays
M-S = Monday thru Saturday

Airport:
Main Roads = Every Wednesday
Secondary Roads = Once a Month
Presidio of Monterey:
Below Lawton = Even Thursday
Above Lawton = Odd Fridays
Sand City = Every Tuesday



ELK RUN ..... O Tu
ENCINA AVENUE ..... O M
ENGLISH AVENUE ..... O M
ESTRELLA AVENUE ..... O M
ETNA PLACE ..... O Tu
EUCLID AVENUE ..... E M
FAIRGROUNDS ROAD ..... M-S
FAWN LN ..... O Tu
FERN ST ..... E M
FERNWOOD AV ..... O F
FIFTH ST ..... E F
FIGUEROA ST ..... E Tu
FILMORE ST ..... O W
FIRST ST ..... E F
FOAM ST ..... E Tu
FOOTHILL BLVD ..... O Tu
FOREST KNOLL RD ..... E Th
FOREST RIDGE RD ..... E Th
FOREST RISE ..... E Th
FOREST VALE ..... E Th
FOUNTAIN AV ..... E Th
FOURTH ST ..... E F
FRANKLIN ST
Bowen to Van Buren ..... E W
Van Buren to Washington ..... M-S
Washington to Camino
El Estero ..... E Tu
FREMONT ST ..... M-S

GARDEN AV ..... O M
GARDEN CT ..... E M
GARDEN RD ..... E M
GLENWOOD CR ..... E Tu
GRACE ST ..... O W
GRANT AV ..... O M
GREENWOOD RISE ..... E Th
GREENWOOD VALE ..... E Th
GREENWOOD WY ..... E Th
GROVE ST ..... E Th
HANNON ST ..... O M
HARRIS CT ..... O Tu
HARRISON ST ..... E W
HARTNELL STREET ..... M-S
HAWTHORNE ST ..... O W
HELLAM ST ..... O Th
HELVIC AV ..... O M
HENDERSON WY ..... E M
HERRMANN DR ..... O F
HIGH ST
Franklin to Presidio ..... O Th
Franklin to Jefferson ..... E W
HOFFMAN AV
Above Lighthouse ..... E Tu
Below Lighthouse ..... M-S
HOUSTON ST ..... E Tu
HUCKLEBERRY CT ..... E Th
HUCKLEBERRY DR ..... E Th

IRIS CANYON RD ..... E Tu
IRVING AV
Above Lighthouse ..... E Tu
Below Lighthouse ..... M-S
IVY ST ..... E M
JACKSON ST ..... O Th
JEFFERSON ST
Van Buren to Veterans Dr. ..... E W
Van Buren to Alvarado ..... M-S
JESSIE ST ..... O W
JOHN ST ..... O M
JOHNSON AV ..... E W
JOSSELYN
CANYON RD ..... O Tu
JUSTIN CT ..... O Tu
KING ST ..... M-S
KOLB AV ..... O M
LA PLAYA ..... M-S
LAGUNA GRANDE CT ..... O M
LAINE ST ..... O W
LAKE ST ..... E F
LARKIN ST
Franklin to Madison ..... E W
Franklin to Scott ..... O Th
LERWICK DR ..... E M
LIGHTHOUSE AV ..... M-S
LILAC ST ..... E M
LILY ST ..... O W
LINDA VISTA DR ..... O F
LINDA VISTA PL ..... O F
LINE ST ..... E Tu
LITTLEFIELD RD ..... E W

LITTLENESS AV ..... E M
LOBOS ST ..... O W
LOGAN LN ..... E Th
LOMA VISTA PL ..... E W
LOMITA ST ..... E Th
LOTTIE ST ..... O W
LOWER RAGSDALE DR ..... O Tu
LYNDON ST ..... O W
MADISON ST ..... E W
MAJOR SHERMAN LN ..... E Tu
MANDEVILLE CT ..... O Tu
MANZANITA ST ..... E W
MAR VISTA DR ..... O F
MARGARET ST ..... O Th
MARK THOMAS DR ..... E W
MARSALA CR ..... O Tu
MARTIN ST ..... E Th
McCLELLAN AV
Above Lighthouse ..... E TU
Below Lighthouse ..... M-S
MCNEAR ST ..... O M
MELWAY CIRCLE ..... E M
MESA RD ..... E Tu
MESSINA PL ..... O Tu
MONHOLLAN RD
Within city limits ..... O Tu
MONROE ST
Franklin to Margaret ..... O Th
Franklin to Madison ..... E W
MONTE VISTA DR
Soledad to Mar Vista ..... E W
Mar Vista to Linda Vista ..... O F

MONTECITO AV ..... O M
MONTEREY CR ..... E Th
MONTSALAS DR ..... O Th
MULE DEER WY ..... O Tu
MUNRAS AV.
Soledad to Eldorado ..... E Th
Eldorado to Pearl ..... M-S
MYERS ST ..... O M
NEWTON ST ..... O W
NINTH ST ..... E F
NORTH FREMONT ST ..... M-S
OAK ST ..... O W
OCEAN AV ..... E F
OLIVIER ST ..... M-S
OLMSTED RD ..... E M
OVERLOOK PL ..... E Th
OXNER ST ..... O M
PACIFIC ST
Soledad to Eldorado ..... O F
Eldorado to LIGHTHOUSE ..... M-S
PACIFIC VISTA PLACE ..... E W
PALO VERDE AV ..... O M
PARCEL ST ..... O W
PARK AVE ..... E F
PEARL ST ..... M-S
PEBBLE ST ..... E W
PERRY LN ..... E Tu
PIERCE ST ..... M-S
PINE ST ..... O W
PINEHILL WAY ..... E Th
POLK ST ..... M-S
PORTA VISTA DR ..... E W
PORTOLA AV ..... O M
PRESCOTT AV
Above Lighthouse ..... E Tu
Below Lighthouse ..... M-S
PUNTA PERDIDO ..... E Th
RAGSDALE DR ..... O Tu
RALSTON DR ..... E M
RAMONA AV ..... O M
Fremont past Montecito ..... O M
Fremont to Euclid ..... E M
RAMONA CT ..... O M
REESIDE AV ..... M-S
Above Lighthouse ..... E T
Below Lighthouse ..... M-S
ROBERTS AV ..... E F
ROBERTS AV
(at Roberts Lake) ..... O M
ROBINSON ST ..... E Tu
ROOSEVELT ST ..... E W
RYAN RANCH RD ..... O Tu
SAN BERNABE DR ..... E Th
SAN VITO CR ..... O Tu

Please refer to legend inside for schedule codes.

SARGENT CT ..... E Th
SCOTT ST ..... O Th
SEAFOAM AV ..... E F
SECOND ST ..... E F
SEENO ST ..... O Th
SEQUOIA AV ..... O M
SEVENTH ST ..... E F
SHADY LN ..... O F
SHEPHERDS KNOLL ..... E Th
SHEPHERDS PL ..... E Th
SIERRA VISTA DR ..... O F
SIXTH ST ..... E F
SKYLINE DR ..... E Th
SKYLINE FOREST DR ..... E Th
SLOAT AV ..... E F
SOLEDAD DR
Murias to Via Descano ..... E W
Via Descano to Via Cimarron .. O F
SOLEDAD PL ..... O F
SOMMERSET RISE ..... E Th
SOMMERSET VALE ..... E Th
S. PALO VERDE AVE ..... O M
SPENCER ST ..... O W
SPRAY AV ..... E F
STAG LN ..... O Tu
STEPHEN PL ..... O F
STRATFORD PL ..... E Th
STUART AVE ..... E M
SURF WAY ..... E F
TAUFNER LN ..... E Tu
TAYLOR ST ..... O W
TENTH ST ..... E F
TERRY ST ..... O W
THIRD ST ..... E F
THOMAS OWENS WY ..... E W
TIDE AVE ..... E F
TODA VISTA ..... O F
TOYON AV ..... O M
TOYON DR ..... O F
TRAPANI CIRCLE ..... O Tu
TYLER ST ..... M-S
UPPER RAGESDALE DR .. O Tu
VAN BUREN CIR ..... E W
VAN BUREN ST
Franklin to Van Buren Cir ..... E W
Franklin to Seeno ..... O Th
VIA ARBOLES ..... O F
VIA ARCEROLO ..... O F
VIA BUENA VISTA ..... O F
VIA CAMPANA ..... O F
VIA CASOLI ..... O Tu
VIA CASTANADA ..... O F
VIA CHIQUITA ..... O F
VIA CHUALAR ..... O F
VIA CIMARRON ..... O F
VIA DEL PINAR ..... O F
VIA DEL REY ..... O F
VIA DESCANSO ..... O F
VIA ENCANTO ..... O F
VIA ENCINA ..... O F
VIA ESPERANZA ..... O F
VIA GAYUBA ..... O F
VIA ISOLA ..... O Tu
VIA JOAQUIN ..... E Th
VIA LADERA ..... O F
VIA MARETTIMO ..... O Tu
VIA MIRADA ..... E Tu
VIA PARAISO ..... O F
VIA ROBLES ..... E Th
VIA TAORMINA ..... O Tu
VIA VENTURA ..... O F
VIA ZARAGOZA ..... E W
VICTORIA RISE ..... E Th
VICTORIA VALE ..... E Th
VIEJO RD ..... E Th
VIRGIN AVE ..... O M
VISCAINO RD ..... E Th
WAINWRIGHT ST ..... O Th
WALTER COLTON DR ..... O F
WASHINGTON ST ..... M-S
WATSON ST
Madison to Franklin ..... E W
Franklin to Seeno ..... O Th
WAVE ST ..... M-S
WEBSTER ST
Hartnell to Abrego ..... M-S
Abrego to Camino El Estero ..... E Tu
WELLINGS PL ..... O F
WHARF #1 ..... E Tu
WHARF #2 ..... E Tu
WHITE TAIL LN ..... O Tu
WILSON RD ..... O Tu
WINDSOR RISE ..... E Th
WITHERS AV ..... E Tu
WOODCREST LN ..... E Th
WRIGHT PL ..... E Th
WYNDEMERE RISE ..... E Th
WYNDEMERE VALE ..... E Th
WYNDEMERE WAY ..... E Th
YERBA BUENA CT ..... O F

Help Keep Our City Clean – Move Your Vehicle On Scheduled Sweeping Days

CITY OF MONTEREY

Department of Public Works
Street Division
646-3927

FILL OUT AND POST IN A HANDY PLACE

CUT

REMINDER

My street will be cleaned

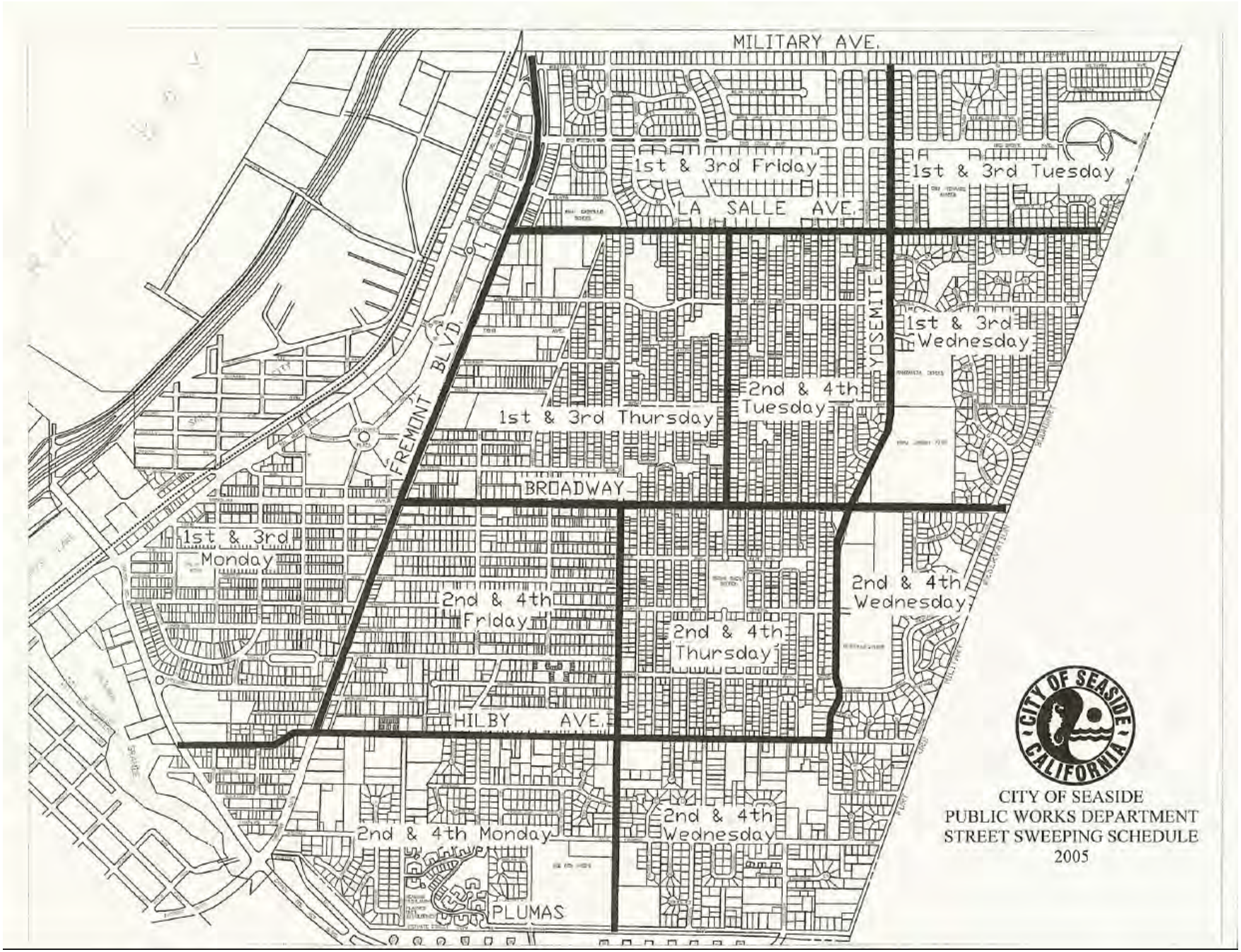
EVERY EVEN: ❑ MON ❑ TUES ❑ WED ❑ THURS ❑ FRI

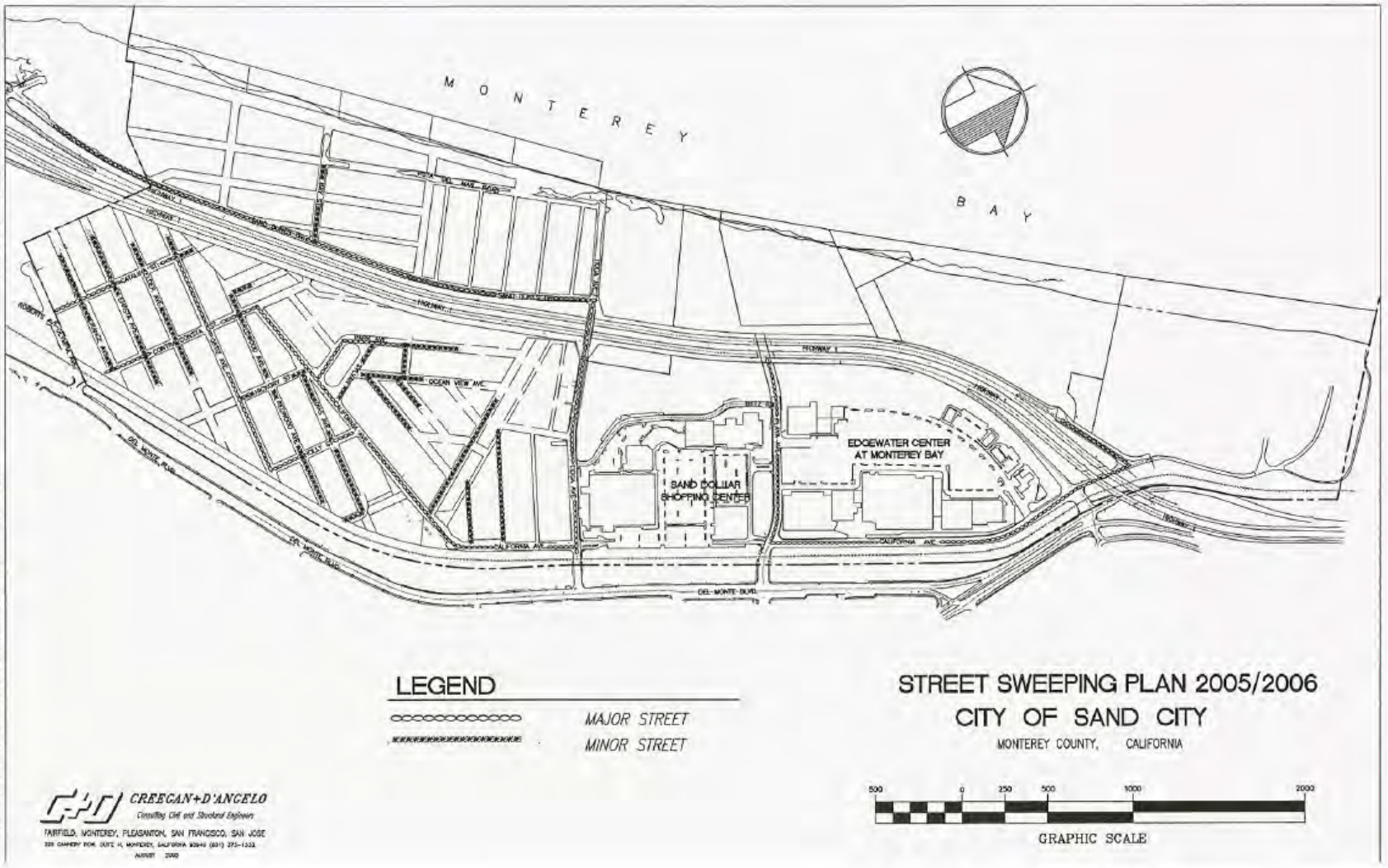
EVERY ODD: ❑ MON ❑ TUES ❑ WED ❑ THURS ❑ FRI

OTHER: _____

Street Cleaning Schedule
City of Monterey, California

CUT CUT CUT


MILITARY AVE.
1st & 3rd Friday
1st & 3rd Tuesday
LA SALLE AVE.
YOSEMITE
1st & 3rd Wednesday
FREMONT BLVD.
2nd & 4th Tuesday
1st & 3rd Thursday
BROADWAY
1st & 3rd Monday
2nd & 4th Wednesday
2nd & 4th Friday
2nd & 4th Thursday
HILBY AVE.
2nd & 4th Monday
2nd & 4th Wednesday
PLUMAS
CITY OF SEASIDE
CALIFORNIA
CITY OF SEASIDE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
STREET SWEEPING SCHEDULE
2005


MONTEREY
BAY
HIGHWAY 1
DEL MONTE BLVD
OCEAN VIEW AVE
CALIFORNIA AVE
EDGEWATER CENTER
AT MONTEREY BAY
SAND DOLLIAR
SHOPPING CENTER
LEGEND
MAJOR STREET
MINOR STREET
STREET SWEEPING PLAN 2005/2006
CITY OF SAND CITY
MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
500 0 250 500 1000 2000
GRAPHIC SCALE
CREEGAN+D'ANGELO
Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers
FAIRFIELD, MONTEREY, PLEASANTON, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOSE

2006 City of Marina Street Sweeping Schedule

Begin first Monday of the Month, Weather permitting, mechanically permitting, Holiday permitting, each subsequent month essentially similar schedule.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
J	2 Holiday, begin Sweeping Tomorrow	3 Reindollar Ave area, and side streets	4 Reindollar Ave area, Hillcrest Ave. area	5 Carmel Ave. area, and side streets	6 Carmel Ave. area, Seacrest Ave., Crescent Ave.
A	9 North of Reservation Rd. area off Crescent Ave to Beach Rd.	10 Cosky Dr. area, Paul Davis Dr., Marina Dr., Cypress Cove	11 Cardoza Ave. area, Dunes Drive, Reservation Rd. west of Del Monte Blvd.	12 Lake Dr. area, Messinger Dr. area	13 Center Islands along Del Monte
N	16 Reservation Rd. to Blanco Rd.	17 Marina Municipal Airport	18 Neeson Rd, Imjin Pkwy., to Preston Dr., California Extension	19 2nd Ave., Start Imjin Pkwy.	20 Imjin Parkway, End Sweeping
	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	1	2	3
F	6 Begin Sweeping	7	8	9	10
E	13	14	15	16	17
B	20 Holiday	21	22	23	24 End Sweeping
	27	28	1	2	3
M	6 Begin Sweeping	7	8	9	10
A	13	14	15	16	17
R	20	21	22	23	24 End Sweeping
	27	28	29	30	31
A	3 Begin Sweeping	4	5	6	7
P	10	11	12	13	14
R	17	18	19	20	21 End Sweeping
	24	25	26	27	28
M	1 Begin Sweeping	2	3	4	5
A	8	9	10	11	12
Y	15	16	17	18	19 End Sweeping
	22	23	24	25	26
	29 Holiday	30	31	1	2
J	5 Begin Sweeping	6	7	8	9
U	12	13	14	15	16
N	19	20	21	22	23 End Sweeping
	26	27	28	29	30
J	3 Begin Sweeping	4 Holiday	5	6	7
U	10	11	12	13	14
L	17	18	19	20	21 End Sweeping
	24	25	26	27	28
	31	1	2	3	4
A	7 Begin Sweeping	8	9	10	11
U	14	15	16	17	18
G	21	22	23	24	25 End Sweeping
	28	29	30	31	1
S	4 Holiday	5 Begin Sweeping	6	7	8
E	11	12	13	14	15
P	18	19	20	21	22 End Sweeping
	25	26	27	28	29
O	2 Begin Sweeping	3	4	5	6
C	9	10	11	12	13
T	16	17	18	19	20 End Sweeping
	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	1	2	3
N	6 Begin Sweeping	7	8	9	10
O	13	14	15	16	17
V	20	21	22	23 Holiday	24 Holiday
	27	28 End Sweeping	29	30	1
D	4 Begin Sweeping	5	6	7	8
E	11	12	13	14	15
C	18	19	20	21	22 End Sweeping
	25 Holiday	26 Holiday	27 Holiday	28 Holiday	29 Holiday

Monterey County Department of Public Works
Street Sweeping Standard Operating Procedures

1. **Environmental Services (ES) is assuming street sweeping operations, with ES crew members operating and maintaining the equipment. Operators will be under the operational control of the District's Superintendent while in the field.**

2. **The current schedule of bi-annual sweeping will be maintained. Streets will be swept before the first rains and after the last rains of the season, and as required.**

3. **All streets and roads listed in the "Curb & Gutter And Non-Curb & Gutter Street Sweeping Road List" will be swept. All roads included in the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Storm Drain Permit will receive special emphasis prior to the first rains of the season.**

4. **Hazardous or questionable materials will not be swept. Refer to Monterey County Department of Public Works "Hazardous Materials Procedure" when suspected hazardous material substances are encountered.**

5. **The sweeper is not intended to be used as a garbage receptacle or excavator. The equipment is to be used to sweep normal deposits of material only.**

6. **Sweeping operations may necessitate varied scheduling to accommodate traffic, personnel, emergencies, special events and other factors. Districts may be requested to provide assistance in specific areas.**

7. **Emergency use of the sweeper, during normal work hours, will be coordinated through the Sanitation Supervisor. Emergencies after normal hours will be coordinated through the ES stand-by person. Only if an ES operator is not available will the District use their own operator.**

MONTEREY COUNTY ROAD LIST

ROAD NAME	LIMITS
SAN MIGUEL DISTRICT	
CASTROVILLE STREETS	
Castro St	Wood St to Blackie Rd
Cooper St	Merritt St to End
Crane St	Merritt St to Davis Rd
Cypress Cir	Oak St toe End
Cypress St	Palm St to Oak St
Geil St	Main St to Wood St
Geil St	Salinas St to Washington St
Haight St	Speegle St to Salinas St
Jackson St	Moro Cojo Rd to Blackie Rd
McDougall St	Washington St to Union St
Monterey St	S. R. 183 to Castro
Oak St	S.R. 183 to End
Pajaro St	Merritt St to Axtell St
Palm St	S.R. 183 to End
Poole St	Merritt St to Davis Rd
Preston St	Merritt St to Davis Rd
Salinas St	Merritt St to Haight St
Union St	Merritt St to End
Walsh St	S.R. 183 to Castro St
Washington St	Merritt St to Seymour St
Wood St	S.R. 183 to Del Monate AveEnd

OAK HILLS STREETS	
Acorn Cir	Willow Oak Rd to End
Arrowleaf Trl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Black Oak Pl	Canyon Oak Rd to End
Blue Oak Rd	Canyon Oak Rd to End
Blue Stem Path	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Brome Trl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Brookgrass Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Bur Oak Wy	Holly Oak Wy to End
Canyon Oak Rd	Cathedral Oak Rd to Charter Oak Blvd
Cathedral Oak Rd	S.R. 156 to Canyon Oak Rd
Century Oak Rd	Oak Hills Dr to Charter Oak Rd
Charter Oak Blvd	Cocklebur Ct to End
Clover Trl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Cocklebur Ct	End to End
Colonial Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Foxtail Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Green Oak Pl	South Century Oak to End
Holly Oak Wy	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Madras Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Maul Oak Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Meadow Oak Pl	South Century Oak to End
Mesa Oak Wy	Oak Hills Dr to End
Mimosa Path	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Mossy Oak Pl	Canyon Oak Rd to End
Oak Hills Dr	S.R. 156 to Charter Oak Rd
Oracle Oak Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Pampas Path	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Pin Oak Rd	Canyon Oak Rd to End
Poa Wy	Trefoil Pl to Sanbur Pl
Red Oak Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Rye Ct	Colonial Pl to End
Sandbur Pl	Bluestem Path to End
Scarlet Oak Pl	Oracle Oak Pl Blvd to End
Silk Oak Rd	Canyon Oak Rd to End
South Century Oak Rd	Charter Oak Rd to Charter Oak Rd
Tan Oak Wy	South Century Oak to End
Timothy Path	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Trefoil Pl	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Valley Oak Wy	Charter Oak Blvd to End
Willow Oak Rd	Canyon Oak Rd to End

PRUNDALE STREETS OFF PARADISE ROAD	
Lake View Dr	Paradise Dr to End
Sage Ct	Lake View Dr to End
Verde Dr	Lake View Dr to End

COUNTRY MEADOWS STREETS	
Assisi Wy	Ralph Ln to Damian Wy
Country Meadows Rd	Damian Wy to End/New
Damian Wy	Assissi Wy to Harrison Rd
Meadow Ridge Rd	Country Meadows Rd to End

INSET 5 PRUNEDALE STREETS OFF BLACKIE ROAD	
Arriba Wy	Borromeo Dr to End
Borromeo Dr	Blackie To End
Fiesta Wy	Borromeo Dr to End

PRUNEDALE STREETS OFF TUSTIN ROAD	
Karen Dr	Tustin Rd to Leon St
Leon St	Karen Dr to End
Linda Vista Place	Moro Rd to End
Wilma Dr	Leon St to End

BOLSA KNOLLS STREETS	
Agate Circ	Jasper Wy to End
Augusta Cir	Augusta Dr to End
Augusta Ct	Augusta Dr to End
Augusta Dr	San Juan Grade Rd to Tam O'Shantner
Bollenbacher Dr	Penzance St to Rogge Rd
Cornwall St	San Juan Grade Rd to Kelton Dr
Dexter Dr	End to End
Jade Cr	Penzance St to End
Jade Dr	Penzance St to Rogge Rd
Jasper Wy	Noman Wy to Rogge Rd
Kelton Dr	Penzance St to Rogge Rd
Medbury Dr	Penzance St to End
Norman Wy	Kelton Dr to Pingree Wy
Onyx Ct	Penzance St to End
Opal Ct	Jasper Wy to End
Penzance St	San Juan Grade Rd to Jade Dr
Pinehurst Ln	Augusta Dr to End
Pingree Wy	Noman Wy to Bollenbacher Dr
Tam O'Shantner Dr	Pinehurst to End
Topaz Wy	Jade Dr to End

MONTEREY DISTRICT	
TORO HILLS ESTATES	
Anza Cir	Anza Dr to End
Anza Dr	Portola Dr to Portola Dr
Balfour Ln	Portola Dr to End
Berra Wy	Portola Dr to End
Bravo Ct	Torero Dr to End
Bravo Pl	Torero Dr to End
Capote Dr	Portola Dr to End
Coleta Dr	Portola Dr to Manolete Dr
Cordoba Ct	Cordoba Dr to End
Cordoba Dr	Guidotti Dr to Portola Dr
Cordoba Pl	Cordoba Dr to End
Darcie Ln	Portola Dr to End
Davenrich St	Portola Dr to Capote Dr
Espada Dr	Portola Dr to End
Estoque Pl	Portola Dr to End
Ferdinand Ct	Ferdinand Dr to End
Ferdinand Dr.	Veronica Dr to Veronica Dr
Franciscan Wy	Anza Dr to Espana Ct
Franciscan Ct	Franciscan Wy to End
Franciscan Cir	Franciscan Wy to End
Guidotti Ct	Guidotti Dr to End
Guidotti Dr	Cordoba Dr to Muleta Dr
Guidotti Pl	Muleta Dr to End
Manolete Dr	Picardo Dr to End
Montera Ct	Montera Dr to End
Montera Dr	Davenrich St to Davenrich St
Montera PL	Montera Dr to End
Muleta Dr	Guidotti Dr to Espada Dr
Muleta Pl	Muleta Dr to End
Ordonez Dr	Torero Dr to Portola Dr
Ortega Dr.	Portola Dr to Estoque Dr
Palou Dr	Portola Dr to End
Picador Dr	Portola Dr to End
Portola Dr	Creekside Terr to S.R. 68
Sharon Ln	Portola Dr to End
Toreador Dr	Portola Dr to End
Torero Ct	Torero Dr to End
Toro Hills Ave	Portola Dr to Toro Hills Dr
Toro Hills Ct	Toro Hills Dr to End
Toro Hills Dr	Toro Hills Ave to End
Torero Dr	Ordonez Dr to S.R. 68
Veronica Dr	Potola Dr to Portola Dr

CARMEL KNOLLS STREETS OFF CARMEL VALLEY	
Carmel Knolls Dr	CVR to End
Dougherty Ct	Dougherty PL to End
Dougherty Pl	End to End
Partridge Pl	Carmel Knolls Dr to End
Ryan Pl	Carmel Knolls Dr to End

CARMEL VIEWS STREETS OFF CARMEL VALLEY	
Arriba del Mundo	Rio Vista Dr to End
Arroyo Trl	Ariba Mundo to End
Canada Ct	Canada Dr to End
Canada Dr	Rio Vista Dr to Canada Ct
Canada Ln	Canada Ct to End
Canada Valley Dr	Canada Dr to End
Chiquito Pl	Rio Vista Dr to End
Hacienda Pl	Rio Vista Dr to End
Knoll Ln	Outlook Dr to End
Marguerita Wy	Rio Vista Dr to End
Outlook Ct	Outlook Dr to End
Outlook Dr	Canada Dr to End
Outlook Ln	Outlook Dr to End
Outlook Pl	Outlook Ct to End
Outlook Ter	Outlook Dr to End
Pine Hills Dr	Outlook Dr to End
Punta Vista	Rio Vista Dr to End
Rio Vista Dr	CVR to Canada Dr
Rotunda Dr	Rio Vista Dr to End
Segunda Dr	Rio Vista Dr to End
Tolando Trl	End to End
Vista del Pinos	Arriba del Mundo to End

BROOKDALE DRIVE STREETS OFF CARMEL VALLEY	
Bonita Wy	Brookdale Dr to End
Brookdale Dr	CVR to Rancho San Carlos
Canada Wy	CVR to Brookdale Dr
Glen Pl	Brookdale Dr to End
Pancho Wy	Brookdale Dr to End
Paseo Robles	Brookdale Dr to End

VALLEY GREENS STREETS OFF CARMEL VALLEY	
Fairway Pl	End to End
Lake Pl	Valley Greens Dr to End (east/west legs)
Poplar Ln	Valley Greens Dr to End
River Pl	Valley Greens Dr to End (east/west legs)
Valley Greens Cir	Valley Greens Dr to Valley Greens Dr
Valley Knoll Rd	Valley Greens Dr to End

HIGH MEADOWS STREETS OFF SH 1	
Carpenter St	SR 1 to High Meadow
Edgefield Pl	End to End
Genista Wy	Via Mar Monte to End
Greenfield Pl	End to End
High Meadows Dr	Carpenter St to Outlook Dr
Outlook Dr	Edgefield Pl to End
Raymond Wy	Via Mar Monte to End
Summit Field Rd	High Meadows Dr to End
Via Mar Monte	End to End

TIERRA GRANDE STREETS OFF CARMEL VALLEY	
Berwick Dr	CVR to Dorris Dr
Carol Pl	Tierra Grande to End
Dorris Dr	CVR to Berwick Dr
Center St	End to End
Elinore Pl	Rancho Alta Dr to End
Loma Robles Dr	Via Paloma to End
Rancho Alto Dr	Tierra Grande to End
Telarana Wy	Tierra Grande to End
Tierra Grande	Mercurio Rd to End
Via Cazador	Tierra Grande to End
Via Cicindela	Tierra Grande to End
Via Crotalo	Tierra Grande to End
Via Marquita	Tierra Grande to End
Via Paloma	Tierra Grande to End

Procedures for Drainage System Maintenance

The intent of BMP 6-10 is to minimize pollution from contaminants accumulated in storm drain systems. This BMP outlines a method for developing and implementing a program of regularly cleaning storm drain catch basins and inlets to inhibit accumulated pollutants from being discharged into receiving waters with urban and storm water runoff. The following will be performed on an annual basis:

1. Identify hot spot areas that have a reasonable potential of collecting pollution and discharging contaminants to sensitive water bodies.
2. Stencil catch basins and inlets as needed.
3. Inspect catch basins and inlets in ”hot spot” areas annually prior to the rainy season.
4. Clean and repair “hot spot” area catch basins, inlets and piping as identified through inspections prior to November 1st annually.
5. Re-inspect identified “hot spot” problem areas of debris accumulation during wet season.
6. Keep documentation of inspections and cleaning.

Protocols for Catch Basin and Inlet Structure Maintenance

1. Municipal staff should regularly inspect facilities to ensure the following:
   - Prompt repair of any deterioration threatening structural integrity.
   - Cleaning when the catch basin becomes 40% full or accumulated trash and debris is more than four inches deep. Catch basins throughout the “hot-spot” areas are inspected prior to the beginning of the rainy season; if trash accumulations of more than two inches exist, the catch basin will be cleaned.
   - Catch basin and inlets are stenciled, especially in “hot spot” areas.
2. Clean catch basins, storm drain inlets, and conveyance structures in ”hot spot” areas just before the wet season to remove sediments and debris accumulated during the summer.
3. Conduct inspections more frequently during the wet season in “hot spot” areas where sediment or trash tends to accumulate more often. Clean and repair as needed.
4. Maintain documentation of catch basin inspections and cleaning work.
5. Record the amount of waste collected.
6. Store wastes collected from cleaning activities of the drainage system in appropriate containers or temporary storage sites in a manner that prevents discharge to the storm drain.
7. Dewater the wastes with outflow into the sanitary sewer. A permit from the sanitary sewer establishment should be obtained prior to discharge. Properly dispose of collected debris at landfill.

Except for small communities with relatively few catch basins that may be cleaned manually, most municipalities will require mechanical cleaners such as eductors, vacuums, or bucket loaders.

Protocols for Storm Drain Conveyance System Maintenance

1. Locate reaches of storm drain with drainage problems and develop a flushing schedule that keeps the pipe clear of excessive buildup.

2. Collect flushed effluent and discharge contaminated water to the sanitary sewer for treatment. A permit from the sanitary sewer establishment should be obtained prior to discharge. Properly dispose of collected debris at landfill.

Protocols to Minimize Illegal Dumping

1. Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
2. Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify the following:
    - Illegal dumping hot spots
    - Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes
    - Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year)
    - Responsible parties and mode of dumping (abandoned containers, "midnight dumping" from moving vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills)
3. Stencil "No Dumping, Flows to _____" signs in problem areas with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal.
    - The State Department of Fish and Game has a hotline for reporting violations called Cal TIP (1-800-952-5400). The phone number may be used to report any violation of a Fish and Game code (illegal dumping, poaching, etc.).
    - The California Department of Toxic Substances Control's Waste Alert Hotline, 1-800-69TOXIC, can be used to report hazardous waste violations.

The MRSWMP group will maintain a phone hotline for reporting illegal dumping Training Protocols

1. Train crews in proper maintenance activities, including record keeping and disposal.
2. Only properly trained individuals are allowed to handle hazardous materials/wastes.

References

1. *California Stormwater BMP Handbook, Municipal* by CASQA dated January 2003 available at www.cabmphandbooks.com. See Protocol SC-74, Drainage System Maintenance.

ENTITY	DESIGNATED "HOT SPOT*" AREAS WITHIN WHICH CATCH BASINS AND INLETS WILL BE INSPECTED ANNUALLY PRIOR TO THE RAINY SEASON, AND CLEANED AS NECESSARY
Pacific Grove	The Downtown district of Pacific Grove, bounded by Congress Avenue, Central Avenue, Pine Avenue, and 13th Street.
Monterey	New Monterey/Lighthouse business district bounded by Lighthouse Ave, Cannery Row, David Avenue and Reeside Avenue. For the Downtown district of Monterey, the boundaries are Calle Principal, Washington, Del Monte Avenue and Pearl Street.
Seaside	The major downtown streets of Seaside consisting of: • Broadway Avenue between Noche Buena Street and Del Monte Boulevard • Del Monte Boulevard between Canyon Del Rey and Fremont Boulevard, and • Fremont Boulevard between Canyon Del Rey and Del Monte Boulevard
Sand City	The City of Sand City does not have a hot spot list, because storm water runoff from the two commercial zones (shopping centers) where high levels of trash are generated flows into interceptors and is then percolated, not discharged to a receiving water body. The storm drainage systems within these shopping centers are privately owned, and sweeping of the parking areas and maintenance of their stormwater interceptors is done by contract with private firms.
Del Rey Oaks	The City of Del Rey Oaks does not have a hot spot list, because storm water runoff from the commercial zones (shopping centers) where high levels of trash are generated are privately owned, and sweeping of the parking areas is done by contract with private firms. Catch basins are cleaned as needed if sediments or debris restrict hydraulic capacity.
Marina	The City of Marina does not have a hot spot list. Catch basins are cleaned as needed if sediments or debris restrict hydraulic capacity.
Monterey County	The County of Monterey does not have a hot spot list. Catch basins are checked and cleaned in Spring and Fall and as needed in between.
Carmel-by-the-Sea	The Downtown district of Carmel-by-the-Sea, bounded by Junipero Avenue, Monte Verde Avenue, 5th Avenue, and 8th Avenue.

* "Hot-Spot" areas are commercial zones where there is high pedestrian traffic which typically generates high levels of trash or other areas that have a reasonable potential of collecting pollution and discharging contaminants to sensitive water bodies. Throughout the "hot-spot" areas, all catch basins will be inspected prior to the beginning of the rain year, and if trash accumulations of more than two inches exist, the catch basin will be cleaned.