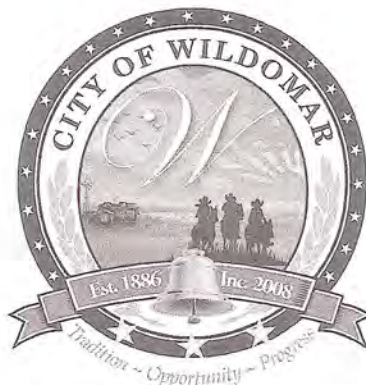


Ben J. Benoit, Mayor
Timothy Walker, Mayor Pro Tem
Bob Cashman, Council Member
Bridgette Moore, Council Member
Marsha Swanson, Council Member



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June 30, 2012

Mr. David Gibson, Executive Officer
CRWQCB - San Diego Region
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123

Mr. Eugene Bromley
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX
Permits Issuance Section (W-5-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Re: Transmittal of Documents in Compliance with Order No. R9-2010-0016

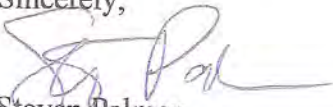
Dear Mssrs. Gibson & Bromley:

The City of Wildomar (City) is a Copermittee for the Riverside County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4 Permit) for the Santa Margarita Region of Riverside County (Order R9-2010-0016). Enclosed is the Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan (JRMP) as required by the MS4 Permit. Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) is the Principal Permittee for the MS4 permit and they will be submitting the following documents under separate cover: Updated Standard Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SSMP) / Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), and Watershed Workplan.

As required by Requirement K.5. of Order R9-2010-0016, included in the City's JRMP is a signed certification statement covering the development and submittal of these documents that will be submitted separately by the District.

If you have any questions, please contact Steven Palmer at 951.677.7751.

Sincerely,


Steven Palmer
City Engineer

Enclosed: One Printed Copy (CRWQCB - San Diego Region only) and 1 CD containing:
-City JRMP

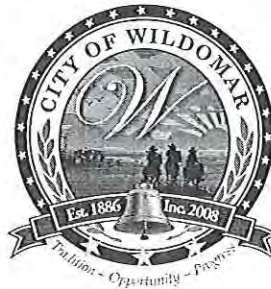
cc: Santa Margarita Region MS4 Copermittees

CITY OF WILDOMAR
JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
SANTA MARGARITA REGION
ORDER No. R9-2010-0016

JUNE 30, 2012

INSTRUCTIONS TO COPERMITTEES: PLEASE ENABLE THE
HIDDEN TEXT SO YOU CAN VIEW THE COPERMITTEE
INSTRUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THIS DOCUMENT.

CERTIFICATION



I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments, including the referenced Watershed Workplan, Water Quality Management Plan, and Retrofit Program Study, were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed: _____

Frank Oviedo
City Manager

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABOP	Anti-freeze, Batteries, Oil, and Latex Paint
ASB	Area of Special Biological Significance
AST	Active/Passive Sediment Treatment
BMP	Best Management Practice
Cal-EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
Cal-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAP	Compliance Assistance Program
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
CIA	Common Interest Area
CIEP	Compliance Inspection and Enforcement Program
CMP	Consolidated Monitoring Program
Copermittees	District, County, and Cities of Murrieta, Temecula and Wildomar
Construction General Permit	NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEH	County Department of Environmental Health
District	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FPPP	Facility Pollution Prevention Plan
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HMP	Hydromodification Management Plan
HOA	Homeowners Association
IC/ID	Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
Industrial General Permit	NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JRMP	Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan
LID	Low Impact Development
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MHP	Mobile Home Park
MSHCP	Multi Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAL	Non-Stormwater Dry Weather Action Levels
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
SAL	Stormwater Action Level
San Diego Regional Board	San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMARTS	Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System
SMR	Santa Margarita Region
State Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

SWQPA	State Water Quality Protected Area
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan for the Santa Margarita Region of Riverside County
WQMP Projects	Priority Development Projects with a final approved Project-Specific WQMP
WLA	Waste Load Allocation
2010 SMR MS4 Permit	Order No. R9-2010-0016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP) describes the specific Runoff management programs and activities implemented to comply with the requirements of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, Order No. R9-2010-0016, issued to the Riverside County Copermittees in the Santa Margarita Region (SMR) by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Diego Regional Board) on November 10, 2010 (2010 SMR MS4 Permit). This JRMP is the principal document that comprehensively translates the MS4 Permit requirements into actions that the City of Wildomar (City) is implementing to comply with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. This JRMP will be reviewed at least annually to incorporate new and revised compliance programs specified in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

This JRMP is based on a SMR-wide template developed jointly by the Copermittees to promote consistency in the compliance programs implemented in the SMR. The JRMP has been customized to describe the City of Wildomar 's compliance procedures and requirements. The terms and acronyms used in this JRMP are defined in the glossary (Appendix A) and defined terms are capitalized.

2.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE CITY OF WILDOMAR JRMP

2.1 Program Overview

The Clean Water Act of 1987 (CWA) established requirements for discharges of Urban Runoff from MS4s under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The 2010 SMR MS4 Permit regulates discharges of Runoff from MS4 facilities in the SMR. The Copermittees covered under the MS4 Permit are the County of Riverside, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) and the cities within the SMR, including the City. Each Copermittee is responsible for compliance with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

This JRMP is a programmatic document developed by the City to describe its specific internal management of the Runoff management program as well as ordinances, plans, policies and procedures necessary to manage Runoff and comply with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. This JRMP comprehensively translates the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit requirements into programs and Implementation Plans for the City.

2.2 Description of City of Wildomar MS4 Facilities

The major MS4 facilities owned and operated by the City and regulated under the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit consist of underground storm drains and open channels. Each year, the City updates a map of the City MS4 facilities with modifications and additions to its major MS4 facilities in the JRMP Annual Report.

Within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City, additional MS4 facilities and discharges may be present that are not owned by the City. These may include MS4 facilities owned/operated by the District, and other non MS4 Copermittee entities, including federal, state, tribal and private entities and discharges otherwise permitted by the San Diego Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board).

Table 2-1 lists the Receiving Waters that may receive discharges from the City's MS4 facilities, and the associated 303(d) listings. It should be noted that the City is not alone responsible for potential or actual water quality problems or 303(d) listings within any of the identified Receiving Waters; however the programs identified within this JRMP are designed to reduce the discharge of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, effectively prohibit Non-Stormwater discharges, and prevent Runoff discharges from the City's MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards.

**Table 2-1: 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters within and downstream of the City of Wildomar 's
Jurisdiction**

Receiving Water	303(d) Listings
Murrieta Creek	Pesticides, Metals, Nutrients, Toxicity
Lake Elsinore	Nutrients, Other Organics, Toxicity

3.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

3.1 Departmental Responsibilities

There are multiple City departments with responsibility to implement elements of this JRMP and to meet the requirements of the 2010 MS4 Permit. An organizational chart depicting the departments involved in implementing the NPDES program is provided in Appendix B. Additionally, key personnel (position title) with implementation responsibilities, and a matrix showing each JRMP element, the departments with implementation responsibilities, the specific responsibilities of each department/organizational unit, and the key personnel by position title are also provided in Appendix B.

3.2 Cooperative Activities

3.2.1 Implementation Agreement

The City participates in a cooperative Implementation Agreement with the following Copermittees within the SMR.

- County of Riverside
- Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- City of Murrieta
- City of Temecula

Through this agreement, the City and the other listed Copermittees contribute funds to implement various aspects of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit requirements on a region-wide basis. This approach allows for more consistent compliance with many elements of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, implementation of programs, increases cost effectiveness, and provides consistent messages for the public. The regional programs that the City jointly funds and implements regionally through this Implementation Agreement include:

- Joint development of compliance documents required by the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit among the Copermittees
- Funding of the additional responsibilities of the District as Principal Copermittee (Described in Section M of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit)
- Regional public education activities
- Regional training programs for Copermittee staff
- Water quality monitoring as described in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit Attachment E, Sections II.A through II.F, exclusive of source identification efforts that may be required of the City based on an exceedances of an Action Level at a City owned Major MS4 Outfall.

- Joint support for other Regional Programs, including
 - The Compliance Assistance Program (CAP) including Food Service and Hazardous Materials facility inspections
 - Household Hazardous Waste and Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil and Latex Paint (ABOP) collection programs
 - Participation in the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA)

Major modifications to the interagency agreements and changes in the cooperative activities are described in Annual Reporting to the Regional Board

3.3 Fiscal Analysis {H.}

City makes capital expenditures and incurs operation and maintenance (O&M) costs to implement this JRMP and to meet the requirements of the 2010 MS4 Permit. Each year the capital expenditures and O&M costs incurred during the reporting period and the budgeted capital expenditures and O&M costs planned for the next fiscal year are provided in the Annual Report. Table 3-1 below describes the sources of funding that the City has available to fund these programs.

Table 3-1. Fiscal Resources

Program Element	Funding Source(s)
Program Management and Reporting	General Fund / Gas Tax
Annual Fee for MS4 NPDES Permit	General Fund / Gas Tax
Implementation Agreement Shared Cost	General Fund / Gas Tax
Elimination of Illicit Connections & Illegal Discharges	General Fund
Municipal Facilities and Activities	Gas Tax/CSA-152/LLMD 89-1C
Development Planning	Private Development Deposits
Private Development Construction (Inspections)	Private Development Deposits
Industrial and Commercial Sources (Inspections)	Business Registration Fees General Fund
Retrofit Program	General Fund
Public Education & Outreach	General Fund
Other	

Table 3-2 below describes limitations on how the City can use the various sources of funding.

Table 3-2. Restrictions on Use of Funding Sources

Source of Funds	Restrictions on Use (if applicable)
General Fund	This fund is primarily used for police services, fire services, and City administration

Source of Funds	Restrictions on Use (if applicable)
Gas Tax	Can only be used for work within public streets. Primary funding for street maintenance.
Private Development Deposits	Funds collected for specific development projects and can only be expended on that specific project
County Service Area 152	Maximum parcel assessment established at annexation into district. Must be used for fossil filter replacement and street sweeping within specified neighborhoods.
LLMD 89-1C	Maximum parcel assessment established at annexation into district. Must be used for fossil filter replacement and street sweeping within specified neighborhoods.
Business Registration Fees	Fee collected for industrial/commercial inspection when a business registers with the City. Can only be expended on an inspection for the business that paid the fee.

3.4 Legal Authority {E.}

A certification of the City's adequate legal Authority to comply with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(I)(A-F) and the 2010 MS4 Permit is provided in Appendix B. Table 3-3 lists the ordinances that grant the Authority to implement the requirements of the 2010 MS4 Permit and this JRMP. The Runoff Management and Discharge Controls addressed by these ordinances provide the Authority to:

- ◆ Control the contribution of Pollutants in discharges of Runoff associated with industrial and construction activity to its MS4 facilities and control the quality of Runoff from Industrial and Construction Sites. This requirement applies both to Industrial and Construction Sites which have coverage under the statewide Industrial or Construction General Stormwater Permits, as well as to those sites which do not. Grading ordinances must be updated and enforced as necessary to comply with this Order;
- ◆ Prohibit all identified Illicit Discharges not otherwise allowed pursuant to Section B.2 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit;
- ◆ Prohibit and eliminate Illicit Connections to the MS4;
- ◆ Control the discharge of spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than Stormwater into the MS4;
- ◆ Require compliance with conditions in City's ordinances, permits, contracts or orders (i.e., hold dischargers to its MS4 facilities accountable for their contributions of Pollutants and flows);
- ◆ Utilize enforcement mechanisms to require compliance with City Stormwater Ordinances, permits, contracts, or orders;
- ◆ Control the contribution of Pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another through interagency agreements with other Copermittees;
- ◆ Carry out all inspections, surveillance, and monitoring necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and permits and with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, including the prohibition on Illicit Discharges to the MS4. The City has authority to enter, monitor, inspect, take measurements, review and copy records, and require regular reports from Industrial Facilities discharging into its MS4 facilities, including Construction Sites;

- ◆ Require the use of BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants into the MS4 from Stormwater to the MEP;
- ◆ Require documentation on the effectiveness of BMPs implemented to reduce the discharge of Stormwater Pollutants to the MS4 to the MEP; and
- ◆ Implement and enforce its ordinances within CIA/HOA areas and mobile home parks.

Table 3-3 lists the City's Municipal Code sections that provide this legal authority. The City adopted all County of Riverside Municipal Codes and ordinances that were in effect at the date of incorporation, July 1, 2008. The City's Municipal Code is not available on the internet. The appropriate code sections are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3-3. Ordinances Providing Legal Authority

Ordinance No.	Ordinance Short Title	Provision(s) of Ordinance and Description of Authorities Granted	Availability of Ordinance (Online URL or front counter)	Date of last update/status (Pending, draft, or adopted)
Code Chapter 1.16	Procedures and Penalties	Authority to inspect, cite, penalize, and abate.	City Hall	7/1/2008 (Adopted)
Code Chapter 13.12	Stormwater Drainage System Protection	Regulates discharges, controls, and enforcement.	City Hall	7/1/2008 (Adopted)
Code Chapter 15.12	Building Code	Additional provisions for temporary and permanent erosion control.	City Hall	7/1/2008 (Adopted)

3.5 Enforcement/Compliance Strategy

As described within this JRMP, the City implements a variety of programs and has established ordinances that are designed to meet the goals of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, however the City must necessarily rely on the actions or inactions of independent third parties such as residents and businesses for the protection of water quality. Accordingly, consistent with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit and pursuant to the legal authorities described in Section 3.4, compliance with the City's ordinances is mandated through implementation of various enforcement mechanisms.

This section describes a program wide Enforcement / Compliance Strategy that serves as guidance to the various City departments in prioritizing and conducting enforcement activities that are consistent with the 2010 MS4 Permit and appropriate to the severity of the violation. Due to the unique nature of mobile businesses, specific enforcement procedures for Mobile Businesses are described in Section 3.5.3.

3.5.1 Prioritize Violations

The City's ordinances cover a wide range of prohibited activities with varying magnitudes of potential impact on the Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters. For example, discharges of either Hazardous Materials (e.g., solvents and pesticides) or Non-Hazardous Materials (e.g., food Wastes, trash, and debris) into the MS4 are violations of Stormwater Ordinance subject to enforcement. Similarly, an accidental spill into a catch basin inlet and an intentional discharge from an Illicit Connection are both violations. Prioritizing violations is important in focusing the City's finite resources on those violations that may have the greatest potential impact on the quality of Receiving Waters.

Prioritizing violations is based on many factors, including the experience and professional judgment of the City's staff. The factors that are commonly considered in prioritizing violations of the City's Stormwater Ordinance and erosion control ordinance are presented in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Prioritization Factors for Violations

Prioritization Factor	Description
Characteristics of the Potential Pollutant	Based on chemical characteristics and potential to impact Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters. The more Toxic, hazardous, or detrimental to the Beneficial Uses of the Receiving Waters a Pollutant, is the higher priority the discharge.
Sensitivity of the Affected Receiving Waters	The sensitivity of the affected Receiving Waters should be considered directly proportional to the priority of the violation because, for example, a more sensitive Receiving Water may suffer severe adverse effects from the discharge of a particular Pollutant whereas a less sensitive Receiving Water may suffer no adverse effects from the same Pollutant discharge. It is also important to consider that a Receiving Water may be highly sensitive to one potential Pollutant discharge while, at the same time, completely insensitive to another potential Pollutant. Examples of Receiving Waters that may be particularly sensitive include those with municipal supply or wildlife habitat designated Beneficial Uses.
Proximity of Receiving Waters	The closer a Receiving Water is to the discharge, the less chance there is for dispersion, dilution, or degradation of the potential Pollutant. Therefore, the closer the discharge is to Receiving Waters, the higher priority of the violation.
Magnitude of Discharge (volume and mass)	A larger Illegal Discharge should be of a higher priority than a smaller Illegal Discharge because as the magnitude of the Pollutant discharge increases, the extent of impact of the discharge on the environment increases as well.
Responsiveness of the Discharger in taking corrective actions	A discharger who is responsive and implements a good faith effort to correct a violation is more likely to minimize adverse impacts to surface water quality than a discharger who takes no action to correct a violation. Therefore, the priority of a violation should decrease as the responsiveness of the discharger increases.
Intent of the Discharger	Is the violation accidental or the result of an accident or a deliberate attempt to circumvent regulations?
Frequency of the Violation	Violations of local Stormwater Ordinances and erosion control ordinances that are continuous or reoccurring should be of a higher priority than isolated occurrences of violations. The more frequent a violation, the more likely it is that the discharge will impact surface water quality.
Previous History of Non-Compliance of the Responsible Party	A poor history of non-compliance of a discharger should result in a higher prioritization of subsequent violations as compared to a discharger with a good history of compliance because a history of non-compliance is evidence of a discharger's lack of concern for complying with local Stormwater and erosion control ordinances.

Table 3-5 provides general guidance for categorizing the relative severity of violations based upon the factors and/or circumstances associated with a violation.

Table 3-5. Relative Severity of Violations

Factors Affecting the Severity of Violations	Severity Priority Level		
	High	Medium	Low
Pollutant characteristics	Hazardous Materials (e.g., pesticides and solvents)	Metals, nutrients, sediment, other non-Hazardous Materials	Trash and debris
Sensitivity of Receiving Waters	Drinking water source, wildlife refuge, Illegal Discharges containing Pollutants identified as Impairing the Receiving Water.	Recreational reservoir, riparian habitat	Dry, ephemeral stream
Proximity of Receiving Waters	Adjacent	Several hundred feet away	Several hundred yards away
Discharge magnitude	1000's gallons	100's gallons	10's gallons
Responsiveness of discharger	No action to contain or mitigate discharge	Reactive to control discharge when requested (i.e., cooperative)	Implements spill control plan at own initiative or shows good faith effort to respond
Intent of violation	Intentional	Discharge due to lack of controls or negligence	Implemented and maintained controls that failed (i.e., accident)
Frequency of violation	Continuous	Intermittent	Isolated incident
Previous history of discharger	Enforcement and cleanup historically resisted and more than one previous violation	Enforcement and cleanup performed when threatened and one or less previous violations	Enforcement and cleanup performed when requested and no previous violations

Because violations may not clearly fall into any single priority level described in Table 3-5, the priority assigned by City staff to particular violations may involve a subjective weighting of various factors.

3.5.2 Select Appropriate Enforcement Actions

The City will emphasize and encourage voluntary compliance with its ordinances to the MEP. The enforcement/compliance response should be based on the severity of the violation in consideration of the factors in Table 3-5. The types of enforcement/compliance responses available, depending on the circumstances, and in typical order of increasing severity, are:

- ◆ Education and information,
- ◆ Verbal warning,
- ◆ Written warning,
- ◆ Notice of violation or noncompliance,
- ◆ Stop work order or cease and desist order,
- ◆ Civil citation or injunction,
- ◆ Bonding
- ◆ Administrative fine, and

- ◆ Referral to the Environmental Crimes Strike Force for criminal prosecution (infraction or misdemeanor).

3.5.2.1 Administrative Remedies

Education and Information, and Verbal and Written Warnings. Education and information should be provided to dischargers as an element of each enforcement action. Verbal and written warnings may also be provided depending on the circumstances of the condition that is causing or threatening to cause a violation of the City's ordinances. However, unless the condition is an initial violation of the Stormwater Ordinance and consists of a low priority and severity violation, additional enforcement action may be appropriate.

Notice of Noncompliance. The Notice of Noncompliance constitutes a basic request that the property owner or facility operator rectify the condition causing or threatening to cause noncompliance with the City's ordinances. The Notice of Noncompliance is generally issued when one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- ◆ The violation or threat is not significant and has been short in duration,
- ◆ The responsible party is cooperative and has indicated a willingness to remedy the conditions,
- ◆ The violation or threat is an isolated incident, and
- ◆ The violation or threat does not affect and will not harm human health or the environment.
- ◆ An actual condition of noncompliance exists, but the condition cannot be remedied within a relatively short period of time.
- ◆ The owner of the property or facility operator has indicated willingness to come into compliance by meeting milestones established in a reasonable schedule.
- ◆ The violation does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

Stop Work Order or Cease and Desist Order. The Stop Work Order or Cease and Desist Order are appropriate when the immediate action of the owner of property or operator of a facility is necessary to stop an existing discharge, which is occurring in violation of an ordinance. The Cease and Desist Order may also be appropriately issued as a first step in ordering the removal of nuisance conditions, which threaten to cause an unauthorized discharge of Pollutants if exposed to rain or surface water Runoff. The Cease and Desist Order is generally issued when one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- ◆ The violation or threat is immediate in nature and may require an emergency spill response or immediate nuisance abatement if left unattended.
- ◆ The violation or threat exhibits a potential situation that may harm human health or the environment.
- ◆ Contacts with the property owner or facility operator indicate that further Authority of the Copermittee may need to be demonstrated before remedial action is forthcoming.
- ◆ Prior Notices of Noncompliance have not obtained a favorable response.

Prior to issuance of any Cease and Desist Order or commencement of other civil or criminal enforcement action against any person, the City should deliver to the person a written Notice of Noncompliance, which

states the act or acts constituting the violation and directs that the violation be corrected. The Notice of Noncompliance should provide the person with a reasonable time period to correct the violation before further proceedings are brought against the person. However, a Notice of Noncompliance should not be the first enforcement method used if egregious or unusual circumstances indicate that a stronger enforcement method is appropriate.

3.5.2.2 Criminal Enforcement

Misdemeanors. Criminal enforcement is appropriate when evidence of noncompliance indicates that the violator of the Ordinance has acted willfully with intent to cause, allow continuing or concealing a discharge in violation of the Ordinance.

Infractions. At the discretion of the City's attorneys, misdemeanor acts may be treated as infractions. Factors that the attorney may use in determining whether the misdemeanor is more appropriately treated as an infraction may include the:

- ◆ Duration of the violation or threatened violation.
- ◆ Compliance history of the person, business or entity.
- ◆ Effort made to comply with an established compliance schedule.
- ◆ Existence of prior enforcement actions.
- ◆ Actual harm to human health or the environment from the violation.

Issuance of Citation. Where criminal enforcement is indicated, the inspector will issue a citation including the:

- ◆ Name and address of the violator,
- ◆ Provisions of the ordinance violated,
- ◆ Time and place of required appearance before a magistrate.

The offending party must sign the citation thereby promising to appear. If the cited party refuses to sign the citation, the inspector may cause the arrest of the discharger, or may refer the matter to the municipal attorney for issuance of a warrant for arrest. Inspectors should be aware that cited parties have the right to demand the immediate review by a magistrate, and such a request must be granted. Inspectors should respond to such a request by referring the request to the City of Wildomar 's Police Department.

Referral to Environmental Crimes Strike Force

The Riverside County Environmental Crimes Strike Force is a committee designed to pursue enforcement of serious environmental crimes. Referral of a case to the Environmental Crimes Strike Force would occur after repeated attempts at obtaining compliance have failed. The contact for the Environmental Crimes Task Force is Daniel Workman, Senior Investigator, Riverside County District Attorney Office (951.955.0755 dworkman@rivcodd.org). If Mr. Workman is not available, an Environmental Crimes Investigator can be contacted at 951.955.5430.

3.5.2.3 Appropriate Enforcement/Compliance Responses

Table 3-6 provides an example of appropriate enforcement responses that correspond to the severity of a violation as determined from Table 3-5. Recognizing the unique characteristics of mobile businesses, enforcement actions against such businesses will typically follow the procedure described in Section 3.5.3 below.

Table 3-6. Enforcement Responses for Violations Where Overlapping Authority Exists

Incident Severity Priority Level	Appropriate Enforcement Responses ¹	Lead Enforcement Agency	
		Copermittee	Regional Board Support
High	Referral to Environmental Crimes Strike Force	X	X
	Citation	X	X
	Infraction	X	X
	Misdemeanor	X	X
Medium	Infraction	X	X
	Misdemeanor	X	X
	Stop work order or cease and desist order	X	
	Notice of non-compliance	X	
Low	Notice of non-compliance	X	
	Written warning	X	
	Verbal warning	X	
	Education and information	X	

¹ Education and information should be incorporated into all enforcement responses.

The City takes the lead in initiating enforcement actions related to violations of its Stormwater Ordinance within its jurisdiction, however the Regional Board may be asked to provide support in enforcement actions related to incidents that are or escalate to a high-priority status. State law limits the Authority of the City to assess significant fines and penalties. However, the Regional Board has substantial abilities to assess fines and penalties under state and federal law that can be used to augment local enforcement where superior regulatory Authority and the ability to assess fines and penalties would be beneficial. Additionally, the Regional Board will be responsible for performing all enforcement actions related to compliance with the Statewide General Permits.

3.5.3 Enforcement Strategy for Violations Originating from Mobile Businesses {F.3.b.(3)(ii)}

Predominantly, violations by Mobile Businesses are reported by the public or by City field personnel. Appropriate field personnel are also trained to identify potential Non-Stormwater Discharges and other discharge of Pollutants from Mobile Businesses during the course of their normal duties. Violations originating from Mobile Businesses may be received by the City in the form of complaint calls from the public. For example, the District currently operates, on behalf of the City, a centralized 24-hour hotline (800-506-2556) that may be used by the public to, among other things, report violations into public streets, the MS4 and other waterbodies. These calls can be received in English or Spanish and are routed to the appropriate Copermittee departments or contacts. The City also implements Wet and Dry Weather

monitoring programs that may indicate the presence of Non-Stormwater Discharges and other discharges of Pollutants to the MS4.

When put on notice by staff or a third party of a potential violation of City ordinances originating from a Mobile Business that is not already being responded to by another responsible agency (e.g., other Copermittee), the City investigates and take the following actions, as applicable:

- If the reported incident is outside of the City's jurisdiction, referral to the appropriate agency and/or the Regional Board will be made;
- Identify the name and contact information for the Mobile Business;
- The City responds to reported violations originating from a Mobile Business within its jurisdiction within two (2) business days of determining the name and contact information for the Mobile Business;
- Inspections performed in response to a report are documented using the standard complaint reporting forms; and
- When appropriate, samples of Non-Stormwater Discharges originating from Mobile Businesses that enter the MS4 may be collected.

As described in Section 8.5, investigations of Mobile Businesses are performed by the City in response to reports of potential violations originating from Mobile Businesses received from the public, staff and/or other agencies. The City has adopted ordinances prohibiting such discharges and established programs to enforce them.

Where violations that originate from Mobile Businesses are discovered, the City will take appropriate enforcement action. Recognizing the unique characteristics of Mobile Businesses, the typical escalating enforcement protocol includes the following; however steps may be adjusted as appropriate to the nature of the violation:

Initial Violation

- 1) City staff provides educational materials to the Mobile Business operator informing them of the minimum Source Control and Pollution Prevention BMPs they must implement (refer to Section 8.5.1). This includes a review of applicable BMP fact sheets, and letting the operator know the proper procedures for disposal of Pollutants and Non-Stormwater discharges originating from Mobile Businesses.
- 2) If applicable, the City will require the Mobile Business owner to obtain a local business license.
- 3) The City may give notice that the Mobile Business operator shall cease any activity which causes Non-Stormwater Discharge to the MS4 until they implement the minimum BMPs (see below for list of recommended BMPs).

- 4) If discharge is observed at time of inspection, City staff shall require the Mobile Business operator to immediately contain the discharge and perform any necessary remediation or cleanup from the MS4.

Repeat Violations

For repeat violations by the same operator, the City follows the remainder of the Enforcement Compliance strategy in Section 3.5 which may include, as appropriate, issuing written warnings, Notices of Violation, citations, or referrals to the Regional Board.

3.5.4 Coordination of Enforcement/Compliance Activities

Coordination with other Copermittees and government agencies including the Regional Board is essential for successful implementation of an enforcement/compliance program. The entire MS4 is not controlled by a single federal, tribal, state, local or private entity, nor does any single entity have Authority to take enforcement action for violations occurring outside of its jurisdiction. Further, other governmental agencies may have additional enforcement authorities that are appropriate to the situation. The City coordinates its enforcement activities, as practicable, with the appropriate Copermittees and government and agencies and tribes in accordance with the following guidelines:

3.5.4.1 Identify Lead Agency

- ◆ Enforcement will be coordinated when multiple agencies have jurisdiction and an agency has not been able to obtain compliance by the discharger.
- ◆ Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the lead enforcement agency role will be assigned on the basis of the origin of the discharge.
- ◆ The Regional Board may be asked to be the lead enforcement agency for higher priority Illegal Discharges in areas of overlapping Authority, such as for discharges to Receiving Waters, and will be the lead enforcement agency for all enforcement actions related to compliance with the State Industrial or Construction General Stormwater Permits.
- ◆ Investigation and other relevant information will be shared between the participating agencies in a timely fashion.

3.5.4.2 Lead Enforcement Agency Responsibilities.

The lead enforcement agency will assume the following responsibilities:

- ◆ Coordinating activities and assigning responsibilities (e.g., investigations, site visits, etc.) among participating agencies;
- ◆ Maintaining communication and information exchange among participating agencies;
- ◆ Ensuring that follow-up actions are implemented; and
- ◆ Documentation and reporting as required.

3.5.4.3 Coordination with the Regional Board

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, the State has provided the Regional Boards with overriding Authority to manage water quality and administer compliance with state and federal water quality law.

This Authority includes the ability to impose more significant fines and other sanctions than the Copermittees. With this Authority, the Regional Board may be more effective in obtaining the cooperation and compliance from those who violate Stormwater regulations. The Regional Board is notified by the City when findings of potential non-compliance with the State's Industrial and Construction General Stormwater Permits have been identified or when the City has been unable to obtain the compliance of a party responsible for violating its Stormwater Ordinance or erosion control ordinance. The list of contact names maintained by the District identifies the appropriate Regional Board staff to contact to initiate coordination of enforcement activities or to notify the Regional Board of potential findings of non-compliance. Where appropriate, notifications of potential non-compliance should be forwarded to the designated Regional Board contact person by the stormwater compliance coordinator.

3.5.4.4 Coordination with Other Agencies

In addition to the Regional Board, the City may also find it useful or necessary to coordinate or report findings of potential non-compliance to other government agencies with jurisdiction over water quality issues including the California Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The list of contact names maintained by the District identifies the appropriate staff at these agencies to contact to initiate coordination of enforcement activities or to notify of potential findings of non-compliance. In addition, the City may cooperate with other Copermittees in the Santa Margarita Region in developing and implementing programs for mobile businesses, including sharing of mobile business inventories, BMP requirements, enforcement action information, and education.

3.5.5 Recordkeeping

Enforcement actions taken, and tools such as citations or tickets utilized, and the discharger's return to compliance are tracked in the databases described in the JRMP. Information to be retained by the City regarding their enforcement program includes:

- ◆ Documentation of staff training;
- ◆ Inspection notes or reports;
- ◆ Warning letters, violation notices, etc.;
- ◆ Documentation of follow-up actions;
- ◆ Contact reports from meetings or conversations with violators, other Copermittees, or other agencies; and
- ◆ Copies of notifications of potential non-compliance.

3.6 Receiving Water Limitations {A.3.}

The 2010 SMR MS4 Permit states that discharges from City MS4 that have been found to cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards (designated beneficial uses, water quality objectives developed to protect beneficial uses, and the State policy with respect to maintaining high quality waters) are prohibited. The City complies with this prohibition through timely implementation of control measures and other actions as described in this JRMP to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges in accordance with the 2010 MS4 Permit.

If it is determined that discharges from City MS4 are causing or contributing to exceedances of Water Quality Standards that persist, notwithstanding implementation of the control measures specified in the JRMP, the City will implement the following procedure:

Notification

If the City determines that discharges from its MS4 are causing or contributing to an exceedance within a receiving water of an applicable Receiving Water Quality Standard, within thirty (30) working days, the City of Wildomar 's Public Works Director/City Engineer will provide oral or e-mail notification to the Executive Officer, identifying the pertinent information and data supporting the determination, and commit to submitting a full report in accordance with the reporting procedures below.

If the City of Wildomar 's Public Works Director/City Engineer is notified by the Executive Officer of a determination by the Regional Board that discharges from the City's MS4 are causing or contributing to an exceedance within a receiving water of an applicable Receiving Water Quality Standard, within ten (10) working days the City of Wildomar 's Public Works Director/City Engineer will via e-mail acknowledge such notification, and formally request any pertinent supporting information and data not included in the original notification. Following receipt and validation of all information supporting such a determination, the City will commit to providing a full report in accordance with the reporting procedures below.

Reporting

If the exceedance documented pursuant to the notification above is solely due to discharges to the MS4 from activities or areas outside the City's jurisdiction or control, within ten (10) working days of becoming aware of the situation, the City will provide documentation of these discharges to the Executive Officer. Subsequently, the City will document the situation within the Annual Report.

Otherwise, following the notifications above the City will, within the annual report covering the date of the notification (unless the Executive Officer directs an earlier submittal), provide a report with:

- 1) A description of the BMPs that are currently being implemented through the JRMP and any additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce those Pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of the applicable Receiving Water Quality Standards. The report may be incorporated in the Annual Report unless the San Diego Regional Board directs an earlier submittal; and
- 2) An implementation schedule for any new/revised BMPs. If the Executive Officer directs any modifications to the report, within thirty (30) days, the City will submit a revised report.

Update Compliance Programs

Within thirty (30) days following approval by the Executive Officer of the report described above, the City will revise the applicable sections of this JRMP and the monitoring program, to incorporate the approved modified BMPs that have been and will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required. The City will implement the revised JRMP and monitoring program in accordance with the approved schedule for implementation of any new/revised BMPs

3.7 Program Reporting, Evaluation, and Revision {K.3}

The City implements the following Annual Reporting, program evaluation, and program revision requirements described in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

3.7.1 Annual Reporting {K.3.a.}

Each year the City prepares a JRMP Annual Report summarizing the implementation of the jurisdictional activities described in the JRMP during the reporting period for submittal to the Regional Board. Each Annual Report must verify and document compliance with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. The City retains records in accordance with the Standard Provisions in Attachment B of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, available for review, that document compliance with each requirement of the Permit. The City submits the Annual Report including documentation of implementation of the compliance programs utilizing standardized reporting forms. The reporting forms will be amended as needed to facilitate changes in compliance programs or more accurate reporting of compliance programs.

3.7.2 Program Effectiveness Assessment and Reporting {J.}

The City regularly assesses its compliance programs described in the JRMP to identify improvements that will promote the reduction of Pollutants in Runoff to the MEP while also supporting the responsible management and allocation of the public resources available for implementation.

The strategy for assessing the effectiveness of the JRMP is described in Appendix B.

3.7.3 JRMP Revisions {F.}

As part of the Annual Reporting process, the City will review the JRMP to identify the need, if any, for revisions. The City may propose revisions to the JRMP under the following conditions:

- ◆ Where needed improvements are identified based on staff experience in implementing the JRMP;
- ◆ Upon completion of newly developed program elements;
- ◆ In response to Effectiveness Assessments as described in section 3.7.2;
- ◆ In response to persistent Action Level exceedances.
- ◆ In response to the BMP strategy identified in the Watershed Workplan (see section 3.8)
- ◆ As directed by the Executive Officer to reflect regional and watershed-specific requirements and/or Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) developed and approved pursuant to the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process for Impaired Waterbodies.

- ◆ As directed by the Executive Officer where the JRMP must be revised in order to address exceedances of Receiving Water Limitations that have been determined to be contributed to or caused by Runoff.

3.8 Watershed Workplan {G}

The City participates in the development and updating of a Watershed Water Quality Workplan (Watershed Workplan) that is designed to identify, prioritize, address and mitigate the highest priority water quality issues/pollutants in the Upper Santa Margarita Watershed.

This plan is available at: <http://rcflood.org/NPDES/SantaMargaritaWS.aspx>

4.0 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE){F.4.}

The City implements the following program to actively detect and eliminate Illicit Discharges and disposal into the MS4, in accordance with Provision F.4. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Prohibited Discharges

The City, through its legal Authority (Section 3.4), enforcement mechanisms (Section 3.5), and various other programs summarized in Section 4.2 below, effectively prohibits all types of Non-Stormwater discharges into its MS4 facilities unless such discharge is authorized by a separate NPDES permit or specifically allowed under the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit (summarized in Section 4.1.2 below).

4.1.2 Conditionally Allowed Non-Stormwater Discharges {B.2.}

The City is not required to prohibit the discharges categories identified below.

- ◆ Diverted stream flows;
- ◆ Rising ground waters;
- ◆ Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005 (20)) to MS4s
- ◆ Uncontaminated pumped groundwater¹;
- ◆ Foundation drains²;
- ◆ Springs;
- ◆ Water from crawl space pumps³;
- ◆ Footing drains⁴;
- ◆ Air conditioning condensation;
- ◆ Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- ◆ Water line flushing^{5& 6}

¹ Requires enrollment under Order R9-2008-002. Discharges into the MS4 require authorization from the owner and operator of the MS4.

² Requires enrollment under Order R9-2008-002. Discharges into the MS4 require authorization from the owner and operator of the MS4.

³ Requires enrollment under Order R9-2008-002. Discharges into the MS4 require authorization from the owner and operator of the MS4.

⁴ Requires enrollment under Order R9-2008-002. Discharges into the MS4 require authorization from the owner and operator of the MS4.

⁵ This exemption does not include fire suppression sprinkler system maintenance and testing discharges. Those discharges may be regulated under Section B.3 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit

⁶ Requires enrollment under Order R9-2002-0020.

- ◆ Discharges from potable water sources not subject to NPDES No. CAG679001, other than water main breaks;
- ◆ Individual residential car washing;
- ◆ Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;⁷ and
- ◆ Emergency fire fighting flows (i.e. flows necessary for the protection of life or property).⁸

4.2 IC/ID Prevention {F.4.}

The programs described in Sections 5 through 9 of this JRMP are designed to prevent IC/IDs from occurring. Additionally, Section 11 of this JRMP describes the public education efforts implemented to ensure that the public is informed of these requirements. Below are some highlights of specific elements of the City's programs that help prevent IC/IDs.

4.2.1 Legal Authority {F.4.a.(1)}

As described in Section 3.4, the City maintains a Stormwater Ordinance prohibiting IC/IDs.

4.2.2 Connections to City of Wildomar MS4 Facilities

The City's Public Works Department requires all proposed or detected third party connections to its MS4 facilities to obtain an Encroachment Permit. Through this permit process, the City ensures that the connection is not designed to drain Illegal Discharges into the MS4.

4.2.3 Inspections {F.4.a.(2)}

The inspection programs implemented by the City described in Sections 5 through 9 of this JRMP provide an opportunity to identify Illicit Connections and for inspectors to work with the property owner to remedy problems that may potentially result in an Illegal Discharge. If routine inspections or Dry Weather monitoring indicate Illicit Connections or Illegal Discharges, they will be investigated and eliminated or permitted⁹ as described in Sections 4.3 and 4.4.

4.2.4 Maintain MS4 Map {F.4.b.}

An updated map of MS4 facilities owned by the City is maintained and provided to the Regional Board in the Annual JRMP report. The map includes all segments of the MS4 owned, operated, and maintained by the Copermittee, as well as all known locations of inlets that discharge and/or collect Runoff into the MS4 facilities, all known locations of connections with other MS4s (e.g., Caltrans), and all known locations of all the outfalls that discharge Runoff to Receiving Waters from the City's MS4 facilities. The accuracy of the MS4 map has been confirmed during dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring and will be updated at least annually. The MS4 map including any GIS layers will be submitted annually with the

⁷ Excluding saline swimming pool discharges.

⁸ Specifically excluding non-emergency fire fighting flows, i.e. flows from controlled or practice blazes and maintenance activities, and building fire suppression system maintenance discharges, i.e. sprinkler line flushing.

updated JRMP. This map is useful in identifying and narrowing down potential source areas in response to an observed IC/ID or Action Level exceedance

City

4.2.5 Outfall Monitoring {F.4.d.}

The City conducts dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring of MS4 outfalls and other portions of its MS4 facilities within its jurisdiction to detect IC/IDs as described in Section 13.

4.2.6 Waste Collection Programs

4.2.6.1 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection and Anti-freeze, Batteries, Oil, and Latex Paint (ABOP) Collection Programs

Through the Implementation Agreement (see Section 3.2) the City participates in the HHW and ABOP collection programs in conjunction with the Riverside County Waste Management Department. Mobile HHW collection events are held at sites in the SMR and are scheduled periodically on weekends from 9:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m.. Through the Implementation Agreement, the District, on behalf of the City, also supports one permanent ABOP collection site in the SMR, which is located at:

Murrieta Maintenance Yard / Riverside County Transportation Department
25315 Jefferson Avenue, Murrieta, 92562

The site is open Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. with the exception of holiday weekends. Mobile and permanent site locations may vary over time. Details, site locations, maps and schedules of operation for both the HHW and ABOP collection events are available on the DEH web site at <http://www.rivcowm.org/opencms/hhw/pdf/HHWEventFlyerPDFs/91709-MASTERHHWSchedule.pdf> or by calling 1-888-722-4234 or 951-358-5055.

Along with materials collected at HHW and ABOP sites, cathode ray tubes can be taken to County landfills for recycling. Used motor oil for recycling may be taken to drop off at certified collection centers throughout Riverside County in addition to the ABOP sites.

4.2.6.2 Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)

The CESQG Program is a Hazardous Waste pick-up disposal service for eligible businesses/non-profit organizations in Riverside County. This program provides an affordable way to legally dispose of limited quantities of Hazardous Waste.

Businesses that generate 27 gallons or 220 pounds of Hazardous Waste or 2.2 pounds of extremely Hazardous Waste per month can participate in the CESQG program. Businesses are required to use a licensed hauler to manifest and transport their Hazardous Waste. The most common participants in the CESQG program are painters, print shops, auto shops, builders, churches, schools, non-profit groups and property managers. An appointment for pickup of Hazardous Waste or further information on the CESQG program can be obtained by calling 1-800-952-5566.

4.3 IC/ID Detection {F.4}

In the mid-1990s, the Riverside County Copermittees conducted reconnaissance surveys to identify IC/IDs to the MS4s. The reconnaissance surveys were limited to underground storm drains of 36-inch diameter or larger and open channels and utilized videotaping. Each undocumented connection to the MS4 was traced to its origin. Although 200 undocumented connections to the underground MS4 facilities were found County-wide, none of the connections were determined to be Illicit Connections with regard to the MS4 NPDES program. As underground facilities are difficult to access and the Copermittees inspect the construction of new underground MS4 facilities to verify that no Illicit Connections are being made, it has been determined that additional inspections of the underground MS4 facilities are not warranted. However, the City conducts inspections of open channel MS4 facilities to identify Illicit Connections as an element of routine facility maintenance. Illicit Connections identified during these surveys are documented and removed where necessary in order to comply with the 2010 MS4 Permit.

Although the overall programs described in this JRMP are designed to help prevent IC/IDs into the MS4, the following summarizes the specific methods implemented by the City to detect and eliminate potential IC/IDs

4.3.1 MS4 Facility Inspections {F.4.e}

During the regular maintenance as described in Section 5.3 herein, MS4 facilities are inspected to identify potential Illicit Connections, and evidence of any Illegal Discharges. This is the most direct method to detect IC/IDs. Appropriate field personnel are trained to identify potential IC/IDs during the course of their normal duties. The City staff is familiar with the existing MS4 and the drainage patterns within its jurisdiction and can take steps to identify the source of what appears to be an IC/ID.

4.3.2 Public IC/ID Reports / Hotline {F.4.c}

Predominantly, Illegal Discharges are reported by the public or by City field personnel. Third-party notifications are a direct source of IC/ID information. The public is encouraged to call the Police Department/Code Enforcement to report observed spills or Illegal Discharges.

Additionally, as described in Section 11, the Riverside County Copermittees maintain a Public Education and Outreach program that includes education regarding IC/IDs. Procedures to educate the public about Illegal Discharges and Pollution Prevention where problems are found are included in this program. The District operates, on behalf of the Copermittees, a centralized 24-hour hotline (1-800-506-2556) that may be used by the public to, among other things, report Illegal Discharges from urban areas into public streets, the MS4 and other waterbodies. These calls can be received in English or Spanish and are routed to the appropriate City departments or contacts.

Upon receiving notification from staff or a third-party, the City staff follows the procedures identified in Section 4.4 below.

4.3.3 IC/ID: Construction Site Inspections {F.1.e.(6)(d)}

As described in Section 7 herein, the City implements programs to track and verify that Construction Sites are complying with their ordinances. As part of that program, the City supplements the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program by assuring that appropriate BMPs are being

implemented to prevent Illegal Discharges, and that no Illicit Connections occur during the installation phase of new MS4 facilities. Illegal Connections are prohibited by the City and are initially verified during the plan check process. The City verifies conformance with the approved plans and conducts inspections at Construction Sites. A Stop Work Order is issued if an IC/ID is observed during an inspection, and where applicable City staff will follow the relevant procedures described below. The Stop Work Order will cease after the IC/ID has been removed or eliminated.

4.3.4 IC/ID: Industrial/Commercial Facility Inspections {F.3.b.(4)(vi)}

As described in Section 8, the City implements programs to track and verify that Industrial and Commercial Facilities are complying with the Stormwater Ordinance. The CAP assists the Copermittee's IC/ID elimination efforts through the Stormwater Compliance Surveys completed by Department of Environmental Health and Hazardous Materials Management. These surveys list non-compliance issues that require additional attention, including IC/IDs, and the surveys are forwarded to the District. The District forwards the surveys to the City NPDES Coordinator for follow-up visits, if necessary. If IC/IDs are encountered however, the CAP inspector directly contacts the City, who will investigate as described below.

4.3.5 Monitoring Activities {Attachment E, II.C.}

The City, in cooperation with the District, implements a Non-Stormwater Dry Weather Action Level (NAL) monitoring program at the Major Outfalls from its MS4 facilities. This monitoring program is intended, in part, to help identify MS4 Outfalls and sub-drainage areas within the City's jurisdiction that may have Illegal Discharges. The monitoring program is described in the CMP <http://rcflood.org/NPDES/Monitoring.aspx>. Where an Action Level exceedance is detected at a Major Outfall, the City, Public Works Department conducts source identification efforts as described in Section 4.4.2

4.3.6 Non-Jurisdictional IC/IDs

Where Non-Jurisdictional IC/IDs are identified within the City's jurisdiction, the responsible party is notified of the Regional Board requirements and the Executive Officer is notified of the Non-Jurisdictional IC/ID. The City also implements Wet and Dry Weather monitoring programs that may indicate the presence of IC/IDs as described in Section 13.

4.4 IC/ID Response and Reporting {F.4.}

The 2010 SMR MS4 Permit and the Clean Water Act requires the Copermittees to prohibit, consistent with the MEP standard, Illegal Discharges (including the discharge of spills, leaks, or dumping of any materials other than Stormwater and authorized Non-Stormwater) into the MS4.

The City implements the following procedures to investigate and inspect portions of its MS4 that, based on the results of field screening, analytical monitoring, or other appropriate information, indicate a reasonable potential of containing IC/IDs or other sources of Pollutants in Non-Stormwater:

After receiving a notification of a water Pollution problem on the area-wide hotline, the Maintenance Superintendent or Code Enforcement Officer notifies the Supervising Engineer of the Public Works

Department of the City about the problem. The Maintenance Superintendent of the City investigates the problem as follows:

4.4.1 Initial Response Timeframe and Requirements

Based on the information reported, the Maintenance Superintendent will assess if the IC/ID is an Emergency Situation that poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Any sewage spill over 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any spill that could impact wildlife, any Hazardous Material spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of Hazardous Waste (as defined by 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill reportable to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal-EMA, formerly known as the Office of Emergency Services or OES) is classified as a threat to human health or the environment..

- a. If the discharge is a threat to human health or the environment:
 - i. Such discharges must be reported immediately by phone to the Cal-EMA at 1-800-852-7550 and should also be reported to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board by telephone: 858-467-2952. If these reports to these agencies have already been submitted by other parties, this reporting need not be repeated by the City.
 - ii. Investigation (if the source is not immediately known) and elimination activities (as described below) must occur immediately within 24 hours of being put on notice by staff or a third-party.
- b. If there are obvious Illicit Discharges (i.e. color, odor, or significant exceedances of Action Levels (>10x the Action level) investigation as described below must occur within one business day.
- c. If Field Screening Data collected as part of the NAL Monitoring program (as described in Section 4.0 of Volume III of the CMP and Section 13.2 of the JRMP) exceeds Action Levels, the City will either:
 - i. Initiate an investigation (as described below) to identify the source of the discharge within two (2) business days of receiving the data, or
 - ii. Document the rationale for why the discharge does not pose a threat to water quality and does not need further investigation. This documentation will be included in the JRMP Annual Report.
- d. If Analytical Laboratory Results collected as part of the NAL Monitoring program (as described in Section 4.0 of Volume III of the CMP and Section 13.2 of the JRMP) exceeds Action Levels at a City outfall, the City will either:
 - i. Initiate an investigation (as described below) to identify the source of the discharge within five (5) business days of receiving the data, or
 - ii. Document the rationale for why the discharge does not pose a threat to water quality and does not need further investigation. This documentation will be included in the City's JRMP Annual Report.

- e. Other reported potential Illicit Discharges that do not meet the criteria identified above will be responded to in a timely manner. Responses to such reports may be prioritized.

4.4.2 Investigation {F.4.e.}

The City takes action to eliminate all detected IC/IDs. The Public Works Department conducts investigations based on the data or reports as described above. The following investigative steps will be taken by the City:

1. If there is no active discharge, standing water, or other evidence of recent discharges (stains) at the reported location, Outfall or NAL exceedance location, reconnaissance is complete at that location and observations are documented in the City's complaint database. If necessary the location may be marked for future additional follow-up.
2. If there are multiple active discharges at the reported location or outfall, staff will:
 - a. Observe the flows for any odd odors or discoloration
 - b. Take photographs of the discharge and the point of entry to MS4 (if known)
 - c. Attempt to trace the flow/flows to its origin
3. If there is an active discharge or evidence of recent Dry Weather flow at the reported location or Outfall, staff will:
 - a. Take photographs of the discharge and the point of entry to MS4 (if known)
 - b. Attempt to trace the flow/flows to its origin
 - c. Collect the following field parameters – pH, temperature, and specific conductivity.
 - d. If the field parameters exceed follow-up criteria identified in the CMP, or if there is other visible evidence of an Illegal Discharge (e.g., stains), a continued investigation will be necessary, see Step 4.
4. Where the initial investigation identified in Step 3 indicated a potential Illegal Discharge, the City will perform a source investigation as follows:
 - a. If active discharge with flow
 - Trace the source of the discharge as far upstream as possible.
 - Additional field measurements and/or lab analyses may be performed and documented (as outlined above) where there is no other evidence of the IC/ID source.
 - b. If no active discharge but evidence of a recent IC/ID is present at time of investigation, trace the source of the discharge as far upstream as possible.

4.4.3 Elimination {F.4.f}

1. If the source is not identified
 - a. Attempt to narrow down potential source areas, and make note in the investigation file.
 - b. Where appropriate, public education material in area of IC/ID or complaint may be provided.
 - c. Location is marked for future follow-up where appropriate. Follow-up visit(s) will confirm if the IC/ID has recurred and an attempt will be made to locate source. If the

IC/ID has not recurred or has been eliminated it is noted and complaint/investigation is closed.

- d. If the investigation was initiated in response to an Action Level exceedance:
 - i. Additional NAL sampling will occur at the Outfall in subsequent years.
 - ii. If the results of the additional sampling indicate recurring exceedances of the same NAL(s) with an unidentified source, then the City will provide an evaluation in the JRMP Annual Report of needed changes to the programs described in this JRMP to address the common contributing sources that may be causing such an exceedance. Applicable updates will be made to the Watershed Water Quality Workplan (G. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit), Retrofitting Existing Development (F.3.d. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit) and Program Effectiveness Assessment and Reporting (J. 2010 SMR MS4 Permit) work plans.
- 2. If the source is identified, and if:
 - a. The source is natural (non-anthropogenically influenced) in origin and in conveyance into the MS4 then the City need not prohibit the discharge;
 - i. The City will report its findings and documentation of its source investigation to the Regional Board in the JRMP Annual Report covering the period in which the findings were made.
 - b. If the source of the exceedance is an exempted category of Non-Stormwater discharge as described in Section 4.1.2, then the City, Public Works Department will determine if this is an isolated circumstance or if the problem is recurrent to the point that the category of discharges must be addressed through the prohibition of that category of discharge as an Illicit Discharge.
 - i. The City will submit its findings including a description of the steps taken to address the discharge and the category of discharge, to the Regional Board for review in the applicable JRMP Annual Report covering the period in which the findings were made. Such description will include relevant updates to existing ordinances or new ordinances, orders, or other legal means of addressing the category of discharge, and the anticipated schedule for doing so. The City must also submit a summary of its findings with the Report of Waste Discharge.
 - c. The source is in the jurisdiction of another Copermittee, the appropriate Copermittee is notified, and further action is performed by that Copermittee.
 - d. The source is a discharge separately permitted by the Regional Board and/or the State Board that is in violation or potential violation of that permit, then
 - i. If applicable, a copy of the regulatory permit authorizing the discharge will be obtained.
 - ii. The Copermittee must report, within three business days, the findings to the San Diego Water Board including all pertinent information regarding the discharger and discharge characteristics.
 - iii. The findings of the investigation will be noted in the file and the case will be closed.
 - iv. If a permitted discharge is perceived to be a threat to human health or the environment will be reported to the Regional Board/Cal-EPA.
 - e. The source is an Illegal Discharge within the jurisdiction of the City:

- i. The source is provided with educational material about IC/IDs, and an attempt is made to have the source resolve the situation immediately.
 - ii. Where appropriate, Code Enforcement staff will implement enforcement procedures consistent with Section 3.5 of this JRMP.
 - iii. Follow-up as appropriate to ensure that the IC/ID is eliminated.
 - iv. Report the findings, including any enforcement action(s) taken, and documentation of the source investigation to the San Diego Water Board in the Annual Report.
 - v. If the City is unable to eliminate the source of discharge prior to the Annual Report submittal, then the Copermittee must submit, as part of its JRMP Annual Report, its plan and timeframe to eliminate the source of the exceedance.
 - vi. Those dischargers seeking to continue such a discharge must obtain coverage under a separate NPDES permit prior to continuing any such discharge.
- f. The source is part of a HazMat incident, it is reported to the Incident Commander upon arrival. Coordination with the HazMat team takes place and samples are only collected with approval of the Incident Commander as samples may be done in conjunction with future legal action. Under no circumstances is a site entered or field measurements collected if conditions are unsafe.

4.4.4 Clean-up

The City ensures that any Illegal Discharge is cleaned up where necessary and that no further environmental degradation occurs and the responsible party(ies) restore the area back to its original state to the MEP.

4.4.5 Sanitary Wastes {F.4.h}

The City implements programs to manage discharges of sewage into its MS4 facilities from various sources including Sanitary Sewer Overflows and private laterals, failing septic systems, and portable toilets.

4.4.5.1 Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Private Laterals

The City cooperates and coordinates with the local sanitation districts as described in Appendix C to swiftly respond to and contain sewage spills that may discharge into its MS4 facilities.

As part of those efforts, the City allows local sanitation districts immediate 24-hour access to its MS4 facilities to address and contain sewage spills. The City also works cooperatively with the local sanitation districts to determine and control the impact of infiltration from leaking sanitary sewer systems on Runoff quality.

4.4.5.2 Failing Septic Systems

The City, in conjunction with the County Department of Environmental Health (DEH), implements preventative and management measures for septic systems within their jurisdiction, as applicable, including:

- Inventory: The City, Building Department maintains an inventory of septic systems within its jurisdiction, with updates of new septic systems approved since 2008 available from the DEH;

- Ordinance: The City has adopted a Riverside County ordinance that regulates discharges from failing septic systems (Ordinance Number: 650.5);
- Enforcement: Enforcement against failing septic systems is performed by the Building Department as necessary, in accordance with the enforcement procedures referenced in Section 3.5 of this JRMP; and

4.4.5.3 Portable Sanitary Services (Portable Toilets)

Further, the Copermittees have added the base of operations for portable toilet suppliers to their Industrial/Commercial Facility inspection lists and prioritized them according to their threat to water quality. The City implements management measures for portable toilet use within their jurisdiction, including:

- Ordinance: The City has adopted a Riverside County ordinance that regulates portable toilets (Ordinance Number: 712,712.1);
- Enforcement: Enforcement against ordinance violations by improper use or deployment of Portable Toilets is performed by Code Enforcement as necessary, in accordance with the enforcement procedures referenced in Section 3.5 of this JRMP; and

5.0 MUNICIPAL AREAS AND ACTIVITIES {F.3.A}

The City implements the following Municipal program to meet the requirements of provision F.3.a of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, prevent Illicit Discharges into the MS4, reduce municipal discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevent municipal discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards.

5.1 Planning City Facilities {F.1}

The City implements the applicable processes and procedures described in Section 6 of this JRMP in the planning and design of City projects. This includes, where applicable, the development of a Project-Specific WQMP. Depending on the type of project, the following procedures are implemented by the City to ensure that the planning and design of its public agency Priority Development Projects comply with the requirements of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit:

All City projects will complete a "WQMP Applicability Checklist" (Found in the SMR WQMP) to determine if a WQMP is required.

5.1.1 Public Works Priority Development Projects {F.1.d}

- ◆ If the project meets the definition of Priority Development Project as discussed in Section 6.6.3, the engineering department or the design/architect engineering contractor will prepare a Project-Specific WQMP, consistent with the requirements of the SMR WQMP;
- ◆ The Preliminary Project-Specific WQMP, whether developed in-house or by a contractor, will be forwarded to the Engineering Department for a thorough review of all items required in the SMR WQMP. The reviewer will use the City "WQMP Review checklist" to determine if the Project-Specific WQMP is complete. The Public Works Department will approve the final Project-Specific WQMP.
- ◆ Prior to initiating grading or construction activities, the City, Public Works Department will ensure that the construction plans for its Priority Development Projects incorporate the BMPs described in the approved final Project-Specific WQMP. Appendix B includes the Position/Title of the reviewers under the respective departments responsible for implementing these reviews and approvals.
- ◆ The O&M Plan described in the Project-Specific WQMP will be integrated into the FPPP (see Section 5.3.4.1).

5.1.2 Public Works Transportation Projects {F.1.i}

The Public Works Department will either prepare a Project-Specific WQMP as described in Section 5.1.1 above for City Transportation Projects that qualify as a Priority Development Project, or design the project to comply with the Transportation Project Guidance is included as Exhibit D to the SMR WQMP.

5.1.3 Public Works Unpaved Roads {F.1.i}

Public Works projects that construct Unpaved Roads must follow the BMP guidance described in Section 6.6.7 of this JRMP.

5.1.4 Design of Flood Control Projects {F.3.a.(4)(a)}

During the design of flood control projects, the City Public Works Department assesses the potential impacts of the project on Receiving Water quality. As they are not Development Projects intended for human use or occupation, typically no additional Runoff or Pollutants will be expected to be discharged into Receiving Waters as a result of the construction of flood control projects.

5.1.5 Other Public Works Projects

Other Public Works Projects will comply with Section 6.6.6.

5.2 City Construction Activities {F.2.}

The City implements the applicable requirements of Section 7 of this JRMP in the construction of City projects. This includes, where applicable, compliance with the latest version of the Construction General Permit. As described in Section 5.1 above, the City prepares a WQMP for all applicable Public Works Priority Development Projects, which also meets the post-construction requirements in the Construction General Stormwater Permit.

City construction projects one acre or larger or which are part of a construction project one acre or larger must comply with the Construction General Stormwater Permit. Prior to commencement of construction activities, the City Public Works Director/City Engineer files Permit Registration Documents by using the State Board's Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) and submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) fee. Upon completion of the construction project, the City files a Notice of Termination (NOT) and other project close-out documentation via the State Board SMARTS. The SMARTS can be accessed at:

<https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogin.jsp>

During construction closeout the City will assure satisfactory completion of the requirements in a project-specific WQMP by:

- ◆ Verifying that Structural Stormwater BMPs have been constructed and installed in conformance with approved plans and specifications;
- ◆ Assuming responsibility for the long-term funding and implementation, operation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of BMPs;
- ◆ Confirming that procedures are in place to implement all Non-Structural BMPs;
- ◆ Verifying that public agency Industrial Facilities that are subject to California's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities as defined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code obtain coverage and provide a copy of the NOI submitted to the State Board and/or a copy of the notification of the issuance of a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number.

Where applicable, the operation and maintenance procedures for the Treatment Control BMPs included in the project-specific WQMP will be incorporated into a municipal Facility Pollution Prevention Plan (FPPP), as described in Section 5.3.4.1. For City projects, upon completion of construction when contract close-out occurs the responsibility for implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs will transfer

from the contractor to the appropriate department and become part of the City's program for operation and maintenance of City's facilities, described in Section 5.3 below.

5.3 Operation and Maintenance of City of Wildomar Areas and Activities {F.3.a.}

The City implements the following measures to ensure that their Municipal Areas and Activities meet the requirements of Section F.3a. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, reduce City discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from its MS4 facilities to the MEP, and prevents discharges from its MS4 facilities from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards. This section describes the program implemented by the City for the operation, maintenance and inspection of their Municipal Areas and Activities.

5.3.1 Source Identification / Inventory {F.3.a.(1)}

The City maintains an inventory of its Municipal Areas and Activities that have the potential to generate Pollutants. This inventory is maintained by the Public Works Department and a copy is included with each JRMP Annual Report to the Regional Board. Linear facilities, such as roads, streets and highways, do not need to be individually inventoried. The City's MS4 Facilities are shown on an MS4 map which is updated and provided in each Annual Report.

This inventory includes the name, address (if applicable), and a description of the area/activity; which Pollutants are potentially generated by the area/activity; whether the area/activity is adjacent to an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA); and identification of whether the area/activity is tributary to and within the same hydrologic subarea as a CWA Section 303(d) water body segment and generates Pollutants for which the water body segment is Impaired.

5.3.2 Typical Minimum BMPs {F.3.a.(2)(b)}

Based on the areas and activities inventoried and the Pollutants of Concern identified, a list of potential minimum Source Control / Pollution Prevention BMPs was developed and appropriate minimum BMPs applicable to specific facilities or activities are identified per 5.3.3. and 5.3.4. below. The BMPs listed are both effective and widely accepted. The City staff consults other sources of BMP information and considers implementation of additional methods and measures as appropriate. Appropriate BMPs for each Municipal Area are incorporated into the FPPPs, as applicable. In addition, minimum BMPs for the City's mobile activities are also incorporated into the FPPPs for the Municipal Facilities that serve as the base of operation for these activities.

5.3.3 BMPs for City Activities

The Municipal Activities conducted by the City include:

- ◆ Graffiti removal;
- ◆ Pesticide and/or herbicide application;
- ◆ Power washing;
- ◆ Landscape maintenance;

- ◆ Pavement sawing;
- ◆ Road and sidewalk maintenance;
- ◆ Painting;
- ◆ Outdoor loading/unloading of materials;
- ◆ Waste handling and disposal;
- ◆ Grading;
- ◆ Construction;

Where the above listed activities take place at an inventoried Municipal Facility, the FPPP applicable to that facility will describe the specific BMPs deployed. BMPs that are used when performing the routine activities identified above are provided below. {F.3.a.(2)} Also, mobile activities based out of the Municipal Facility and the BMPs that are used in performing those mobile activities are also described in the FPPP.

5.3.3.1 Special Event BMPs {F.3.a.(2)(c)}

The City also designates BMPs for special events that the City holds that are expected to generate significant trash and litter. Controls considered, as applicable to each event, include:

- ◆ Temporary screens on catch basins and storm drain inlets;
- ◆ Temporary fencing to prevent windblown trash from entering adjacent water bodies and MS4 channels;
- ◆ Proper management of trash and litter;
- ◆ Catch basin cleaning following the special event and prior to an anticipated rain event;
- ◆ Street sweeping of roads, streets, highways and parking facilities following the special event; and
- ◆ Other equivalent controls.

5.3.3.2 Fire BMPs {B.3.a.}

In coordination with the Riverside County Fire Agencies, the Riverside County Permittees developed a list of appropriate BMPs to be implemented to reduce Pollutants from fire training activities, fire hydrant testing or flushing and BMPs feasible for emergency fire fighting flows. These BMPs and the strategy for providing training and updating the list of BMPs are described in Appendix C.

5.3.4 BMPs for City Areas

5.3.4.1 Facility Pollution Prevention Plans (FPPP) {F.3.a.(2)}

An FPPP is maintained for that covers each Municipal Facility. Each FPPP is designed to identify the minimum Pollution Prevention Methods and BMPs applicable to each Facility and the mobile activities based out of each Facility. The FPPP is typically maintained onsite at each individual facility, however, for facilities (e.g., parks, trails) that do not maintain onsite staff, maintenance equipment or materials, a copy of the FPPP for the applicable category of Municipal Activity is maintained at the centralized maintenance facility (e.g., corporate yard) corresponding to the operations category or where the maintenance contracts are administered (i.e., City main office). The inventory of Municipal Facilities

identifies the location of the FPPP for each facility, and staff responsible for implementation and update of the FPPP. Each FPPP also includes a Facility Inspection Form that is used to record inspection findings.

For any City facilities that are tributary to and within the same hydrologic unit as a 303(d) listed waterbody and/or within, adjacent to, or discharging directly to an ESA, the FPPP includes any enhanced measures deemed necessary to mitigate Pollutants shown to be generated by the site, for which the water body segment is Impaired. As TMDLs are developed and/or action level exceedances are detected, the BMPs implemented at these facilities may be revisited to ensure that all appropriate enhanced measures deemed necessary by the Copermittee are implemented.

For other City owned areas that do not have an FPPP (such as vacant land), appropriate BMPs including those identified in the remaining Subsections of 5.3.4. are implemented on an as-needed basis as problems are identified.

5.3.4.2 BMP Implementation for Management of Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers {F.3.a.(3)}

The City implements BMPs to reduce the contribution of Stormwater Pollutants to the MEP associated with the application, storage, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers from its municipal areas and activities to MS4 facilities and Receiving Waters. Such BMPs are described in the FPPP applicable to the facility and generally include:

- (a) Educational activities, permits, certifications and other measures for municipal applicators and distributors;
- (b) Integrated Pest Management (Ip.m.) measures that rely on non-chemical solutions where possible;
- (c) The use of native vegetation where consistent with the facility's intended use and landscaping plan;
- (d) Schedules for irrigation and chemical application such that they are not applied in advance of anticipated rain events or during rain events ; and
- (e) The collection and proper disposal of unused pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

5.3.4.3 BMP Implementation for Flood Control Structures {F.3.a.(4)}

- (a) The City implements procedures to assure that new flood management projects assess the impacts on the water quality of Receiving Waters. See Section 5.1.4.
- (b) The City includes water quality protection measures, where feasible, when retrofitting existing flood control structural devices.
- (c) The City department evaluates its existing flood control structures as part of ongoing routine maintenance. For any structures that are found to be causing or contributing to a condition of Pollution, the City implements measures to reduce or eliminate the structure's effect on Pollution, and evaluates the feasibility of retrofitting the structural flood control device. The

inventory and evaluation is completed by and submitted to the Regional Board in each JRMP Annual Report.

5.3.4.4 BMP Implementation for Sweeping of Municipal Areas {F.3.a.(5)}

Where municipal area sweeping is implemented as a BMP for City owned and maintained roads, streets, highways, and parking facilities, the City designs and implements the program based on the following criteria:

- (a) Roads, streets, highways, and parking facilities identified as consistently generating the highest volumes of trash and/or debris must be swept at least two times per month.
- (b) Roads, streets, highways, and parking facilities identified as consistently generating moderate volumes of trash and/or debris are swept at least monthly.
- (c) Roads, streets, highways, and parking facilities identified as generating low volumes of trash and/or debris must be swept as necessary, but no less than annually.

5.3.4.5 Copermittee Maintained Unpaved Roads Maintenance {F.3.a.(10)}

- (a) The City implements or requires implementation of BMPs for Erosion and sediment control measures, and to minimize potential impacts on streams and wetlands during their maintenance activities on City maintained unpaved roads, particularly in or adjacent to Receiving Waters. Such BMPs may include, as applicable to the maintenance activity:
 - SC-70 Road and Street Maintenance
- (b) The City maintains as necessary its unpaved roads adjacent to streams and riparian habitat to reduce Erosion and sediment transport.
- (c) Re-grading of unpaved roads during maintenance is sloped outward where consistent with road engineering safety standards or alternative equally effective BMPs are implemented to minimize Erosion and Sedimentation from unpaved roads; and
- (d) Through maintenance of unpaved roads, the City examines the feasibility of replacing existing culverts or design of new culverts or bridge crossings to reduce Erosion and maintain natural stream geomorphology.

5.3.5 Operation and Maintenance of MS4 Facilities and Treatment Controls {F.3.a.(6)}

The City's open channels, catch basins, storm drain inlets, and retention/detention basins are inspected, cleaned, and maintained as described below. Wastes and materials removed are disposed of per applicable laws and appropriate BMPs are deployed as necessary to minimize impacts to the Receiving Waters to the MEP. During the annual inspection and maintenance of MS4 facilities, the City inspects for visual evidence of Illegal Discharges, litter and/or debris accumulation, and other maintenance issues.

- (a) Treatment Controls: The City Public Works Department implements a schedule of inspection and maintenance activities to verify proper operation of all its municipal Structural Treatment

Controls BMPs designed to reduce Stormwater Pollutant discharges to or from its MS4 facilities.

For Structural Treatment Control BMPs integrated into a City owned Municipal Facility, the BMPs are integrated and identified within the applicable FPPP (see Section 5.3.4.1), and are inspected as described in Section 5.4 below. The City does not currently own or maintain any structural Treatment Control BMPs. The City does not own a corporation yard or City Hall facility. The City owns three parks, which do not have any structural Treatment Control BMPs.

- (b) MS4 Facilities: The City implements a schedule of maintenance activities for its MS4 facilities (including but not limited to catch basins, storm drain inlets, detention basins, etc). The maintenance activities include:
 - i. Inspection and removal of accumulated Waste at least annually between May 1st and September 30th of each year for all MS4 facilities;
 - ii. Additional facility cleaning as necessary between October 1st and April 30th of each year;
 - iii. Following two years of inspections, any MS4 facility that requires inspection and cleaning less than annually may be inspected as needed, but not less than every other year;
 - iv. Open channels and basins are cleaned of observed anthropogenic litter in a timely manner;
 - v. Maintenance activities within open channels must not adversely impact Beneficial Uses;
 - vi. Record keeping of the maintenance and cleaning activities including the overall quantity of waste removed;
 - vii. Proper disposal of Waste removed pursuant to applicable laws; and
 - viii. Measures to eliminate Waste discharges during MS4 maintenance and cleaning activities.
- (c) Low Priority MS4 Facilities: Following two years of inspections, any MS4 facility that requires inspection and cleaning less than annually may be inspected as needed, but not less than every other year. MS4 facilities that have met these criteria and will be inspected every other year are identified below
 - *None identified at this time*

5.3.5.1 Flood Control Structure Evaluations {F.3.a.(4)(c)}

The City's Public Works Department evaluates its existing flood control structures as part of the ongoing routine maintenance described above, to identify structures that are causing or contributing to a condition of Pollution. For any such structures, where feasible the City implements measures to reduce or eliminate

the structure's effect on Pollution, and evaluates the feasibility of retrofitting the structural flood control device. The inventory and evaluation findings are submitted to the San Diego Regional Board in each JRMP Annual Report.

5.3.5.2 Infiltration From Sanitary Sewer to MS4/Provide Preventive Maintenance {F.3.a.(7)}

The City does not own nor operate a municipal sanitary sewer system, however the City does cooperate with *Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District*, for responding to and addressing any observed infiltration into the City's MS4 facilities. In addition, the City implements the following controls to limit infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers to MS4 facilities where necessary:

- i. Adequate plan checking for Construction and Development Projects;
- ii. Incident response training for its employees that may identify sanitary sewer spills;
- iii. Code enforcement inspections;
- iv. MS4 maintenance and inspections;
- v. Interagency coordination with sewer agencies; and
- vi. Proper education of its staff and contractors conducting field operations on the MS4.

5.4 Inspection of Copermittee Areas and Activities {F.3.A.(8)}

The City inspects the following high priority Copermittee Areas and Activities annually:

- i. Roads, streets, and highways.
- ii. Flood management projects and flood control devices not otherwise inspected per Section F.3.a.(6)(b) of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit
- iii. Areas and activities tributary to and within the same hydrologic subarea as a CWA Section 303(d) Impaired water body segment, where an area or activity generates Pollutants for which the water body segment is Impaired
- iv. Areas and activities within or adjacent to or discharging directly to Receiving Waters within ESAs
- v. Municipal Facilities:
 - (i) The City does not own or operate any of the following facilities:
 - [a] Active or closed municipal landfills;
 - [b] Publicly owned treatment works (including water and wastewater treatment plants) and sanitary sewage collection systems;
 - [c] Solid waste transfer facilities;
 - [d] Land application sites;

- [e] Corporate yards including maintenance and storage yards for materials, waste, equipment and vehicles; and
 - [f] Household hazardous waste collection facilities.
 - vi. Parks and recreation facilities
 - vii. Special event venues following special events (festivals, sporting events, etc.)
 - viii. Power washing activities
 - ix. All City WQMP projects with Structural post-construction BMPs, including verification that the Structural post-construction BMPs on those projects have been appropriately maintained consistent with the WQMP and/or the FPPP. {F.1.f.(2)(b)(iii)}
 - x. Other municipal areas and activities that the City determines may contribute a significant Pollutant load to the MS4
- (a) Inspections of the City's MS4 facilities are performed concurrently with the maintenance schedule described in Section 5.3.5 above.
 - (b) Other Municipal Areas and Activities are inspected as needed and in response to water quality data, valid public complaints, and findings from City or contract staff.
 - (c) Based upon site inspection findings, the City implements all follow-up actions necessary to comply with this Order.

5.5 Enforcement of Municipal Areas and Activities {F.3.a.(9)}

The City enforces its Stormwater Ordinance(s) for all its Municipal Areas and Activities as necessary to maintain compliance with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

6.0 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING {F.1.}

The City implements the following programs related to the planning and permitting of Development Projects¹¹ within the City's jurisdiction. This program is designed to:

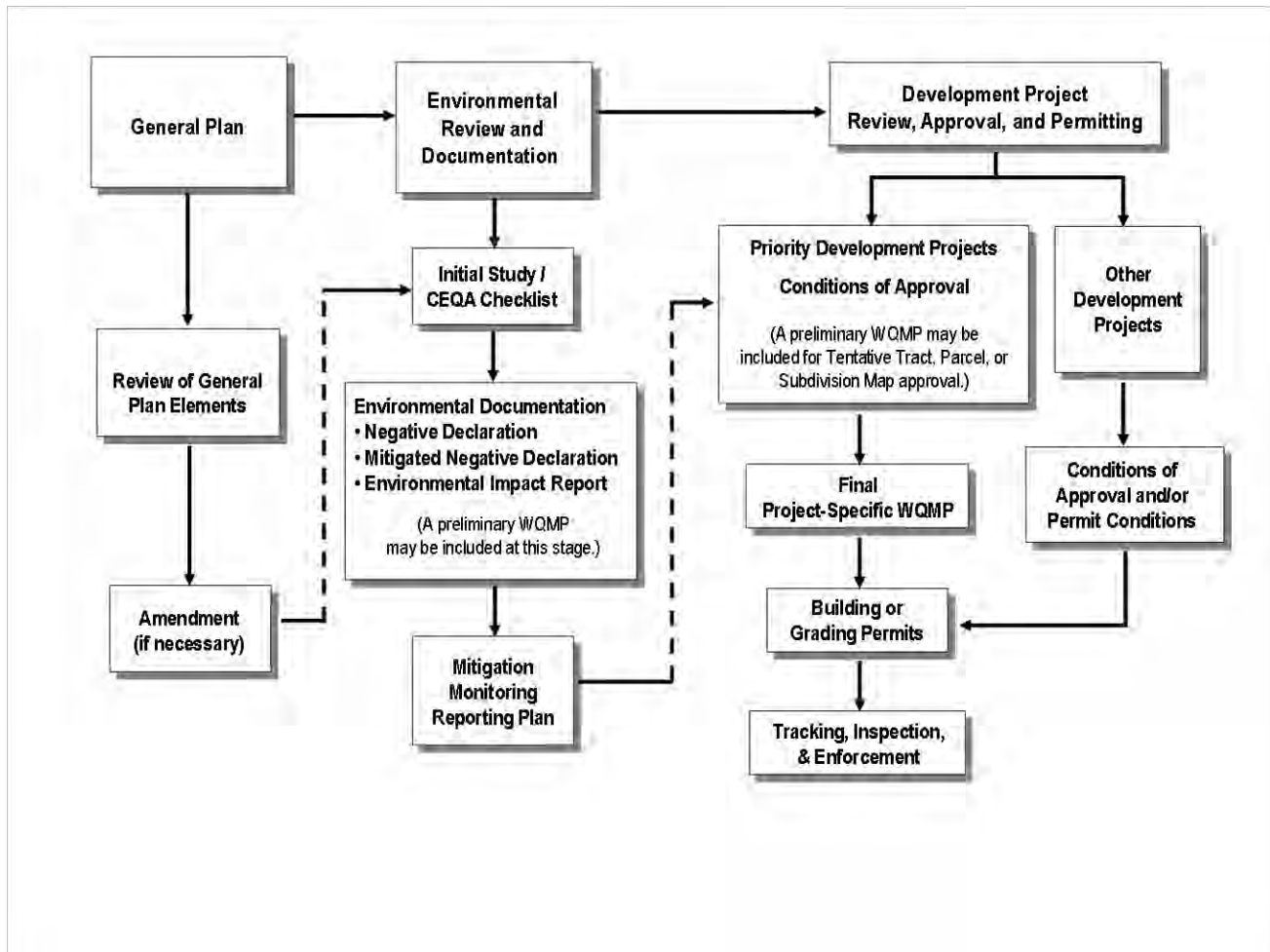
- ◆ Reduce Development Project discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP;
- ◆ Prevent Development Project discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards;
- ◆ Prevent Illicit Discharges into the MS4; and
- ◆ Manage increases in Runoff discharge rates and durations from Development Projects that are likely to cause increased erosion of stream beds and banks, silt Pollutant generation, or other impacts to Beneficial Uses and stream habitat due to increased erosive force.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This program element links the City General Plan, the environmental review process, and the development approval and permitting processes to the later phases of detailed design, construction and operation. A General Plan specifies policies that guide development. The environmental review process examines potential impacts from proposed development with respect to the General Plan policies and many environmental issues, including water quality, and includes consideration of mitigation measures to reduce any identified significant impacts. The development approval and permitting processes carries forth project-specific requirements in the form of conditions of approval, design specifications, tracking, inspection, and enforcement actions. Figure 6-1 is a generalized flow diagram that depicts the relationship of the General Plan, environmental review process and development planning and permit process, as well as the project design, construction, and operation phases.

¹¹ Construction, rehabilitation, redevelopment, or reconstruction of any public or private residential project, industrial, commercial, or any other projects.

Figure 6-1. Relationship between General Plan, Environmental Review Process and Development Approval & Permitting Process



6.2 GENERAL PLAN {F.1.a.}

The City has reviewed its General Plan to ensure that it includes water quality and watershed protection principles and policies as appropriate to allow the City to direct land-use decisions and to require implementation of consistent water quality protection measures for all Development, Redevelopment, and Retrofit projects.

The General Plan allows the City to implement the Water Quality & Watershed Protection Principles & Policies described below. The specific requirements for Development, Redevelopment and Retrofit projects are implemented through the programs described in Sections 6.3 through 6.9.

- Minimize the amount of impervious surfaces and directly connected impervious surfaces in areas of Development and Redevelopment and, where feasible, slow Runoff and maximize on-site infiltration of Runoff.
- Implement Pollution Prevention methods supplemented by Pollutant Source Control and Treatment Control BMPs. Use small collection strategies located at, or as close as

possible to, the source (i.e., the point where water initially meets the ground) to minimize the transport of Runoff and Pollutants offsite and into an MS4.

- Preserve, and where possible, create or restore areas that provide important water quality benefits, such as riparian corridors, wetlands, and buffer zones; and encourage land acquisition of such areas.
- Limit disturbances of natural water bodies and natural drainage systems caused by development including roads, highways, and bridges.
- Prior to making land use decisions, utilize methods available to estimate increases in Pollutant loads and flows resulting from projected future development; require incorporation of BMPs to mitigate the projected increases in Pollutant loads and flows.
- Avoid development of areas that are particularly susceptible to Erosion and sediment loss; or establish development guidance that identifies these areas and protects them from Erosion and sediment loss.
- Reduce Pollutants associated with vehicles and increasing traffic resulting from development.
- Post-development Runoff from a site must not contain Pollutant loads that cause or contribute to an exceedance of Receiving Water Quality Objectives and which have not been reduced to the MEP.

Some of the preceding concepts are addressed as part of the WQMP process or through the conditioning of a project in the development review process, rather than as explicit elements of the General Plan.

Further, the City has incorporated the Multi Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) into their General Plan. As of June 2012, approximately 136 square miles, or 25% of the Santa Margarita Region, has been successfully conserved as part of the Copermittee's implementation of the MSHCP, including significant lands adjacent to or encompassing Receiving Waters, and addresses many of the water quality and watershed protection concepts identified in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. Additionally, through the continued implementation of the MSHCP, much of the remaining non-urbanized area will ultimately be conserved, totaling approximately 43% of the Santa Margarita Region. The MSHCP also finds that the Copermittees' General Plans, zoning ordinances, and policies include measures capable of implementing the following planning concepts, which are consistent with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit considerations such as:

- ◆ Measures to ensure that the quality and quantity of Runoff discharged to MSHCP conservation areas is not altered in any adverse way when compared to existing drainage conditions;
- ◆ Measures to avoid discharge of untreated surface Runoff from developed and paved areas into MSHCP conservation areas; and
- ◆ Measures to require MS4s to be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within MSHCP conservation areas.

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS {F.1.b.}

The City prescribes the necessary requirements so that proposed Development Project discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from its MS4 facilities will be reduced to the MEP, and will comply with the City's ordinances, permits, plans, and requirements, and with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

In addition, the City has reviewed its CEQA processes to ensure that Runoff management is properly considered and addressed. When acting as CEQA Lead Agency for a proposed Development Project at the earliest possible time in the process, the City identifies the resources under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board which may be affected by the project, including the potential need for a CWA §401 water quality certification, NPDES permit, or Waste Discharge Requirements. The City coordinates project review with Regional Board staff pursuant to the requirements of CEQA. Upon request by Regional Board staff, this coordination may include the timely provision of the proposed project applicant's identity and contact information for facilitation of consultation meetings.

6.3.1 Project Application Form

A Project Application Form is used by the City requiring the applicant to describe or include the following information in the project application:

- ◆ Expected percent change in pervious surface area of the site;
- ◆ WQMP Applicability Checklist;
- ◆ Submittal of preliminary Project-Specific WQMP, if applicable; and
- ◆ Where a Project-Specific WQMP is not applicable, descriptions of how the proposed project will incorporate the measures described in Section 6.6.6. {F.1.c.}

The City's Project Application Form is included in Appendix D.

6.3.2 LID Barriers Review {F.1.d.(4)(a)}

The City has reviewed its local codes, policies and ordinances and identified the potential barriers to the implementation of LID BMPs in Table 6-1. This table also identifies the steps required to remove those barriers, where feasible, by the end of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit term (i.e., by November 10, 2015):

Table 6-1 Potential barriers to LID BMPs

Reference	LID BMP	Potential Barriers identified	Steps required to remove barriers
F.1.c.(2)(a)	Conserve natural areas, including existing trees, other native vegetation, and soils	None	N/A

Reference	LID BMP	Potential Barriers identified	Steps required to remove barriers
F.1.c.(2)(b)	Construct streets, sidewalks, or parking lot aisles to the minimum widths necessary, provided that public safety is not compromised	None	N/A
F.1.c.(2)(c)	Minimize the impervious footprint of the project	None	N/A
F.1.c.(2)(d)	Minimize soil compaction to landscaped areas	None	N/A
F.1.c.(2)(e)	Minimize disturbances to natural drainages	None	N/A
F.1.c.(2)(f)	Disconnect impervious surfaces through distributed pervious areas	None	N/A
F.1.d.(4)(b)(i)	Maintain or restore natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors (including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and Ephemeral and Intermittent streams)	None	N/A
F.1.d.(4)(b)(ii)	Construct pervious areas to effectively receive and infiltrate, retain and/or treat Runoff from impervious areas, and to minimize soil compaction in these areas	None	N/A

Reference	LID BMP	Potential Barriers identified	Steps required to remove barriers
F.1.d.(4)(b)(iii)	Construct low-traffic areas with permeable surfaces, where appropriate soil conditions exist	None	N/A
F.1.d.(4)(c)(i)	Structural Infiltration BMPs	Infiltration limited to existing soils with acceptable infiltration rates.	None
F.1.d.(4)(c)(i)	Structural Harvest and Use BMPs	Harvest and use limited to facilities with adequate reuse opportunities	None
F.1.d.(4)(c)(ii)	Structural Bioretention BMPs	None	N/A
F.1.d.(4)(c)(ii)	Other structural LID BMPs (such as vegetated extended detention basins)	None	N/A

The City will update the above table as necessary through the implementation of their development planning activities, whether through identification of additional barriers, or as any identified barriers are removed. Any changes to the above table will be conducted and reported in the City's JRMP Annual Report.

6.4 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN {F.1.d}

The City, in collaboration with the other SMR Copermittees, has developed a WQMP for the Santa Margarita Region of Riverside County, which describes the process for application of required LID Principles (Site Design), Source Control BMPs, LID BMPs, and Treatment Control BMPs, on Priority Development Projects to ensure that the land use approval and permitting process will:

- ◆ Reduce Priority Development Project discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and
- ◆ Prevent Priority Development Project Runoff discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards.

The SMR WQMP and a Project-Specific WQMP Template are provided on the following website at: <http://rcflood.org/NPDES/Developers.aspx>

6.5 HYDROMODIFICATION MANAGEMENT PLAN {F.1.h.}

An updated Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP) is being developed by the Copermittees to manage increases in Runoff discharge rates and duration from Priority Development Projects. The objectives of the HMP are:

- ◆ Estimated proposed project Runoff discharge rates and durations do not exceed the pre-project discharge rates and durations.
- ◆ For proposed projects on an already developed site, the estimated proposed project Runoff discharge rates and durations do not exceed the pre-project discharge rates and durations, where the pre-project discharge rates and durations are that of the pre-development, naturally occurring condition.

Upon completion of the HMP in 2013, the HMP will be incorporated into the SMR WQMP. Until that HMP is developed and approved by the Regional Board, the interim Hydromodification requirements described in the SMR WQMP are in effect.

6.6 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT REVIEW, APPROVAL, AND PERMITTING {F.1.D.}

6.6.1 Process Overview

The City, during the planning process, and prior to project approval and issuance of local permits, prescribes the necessary requirements so that Development Project discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 will be reduced to the MEP, will not cause or contribute to a violation of Water Quality Standards, and will comply with the City's ordinances, permits, plans, and requirements, and with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

All Development Projects that are submitted to the City for discretionary approval or permitting are required to fill out a Project Application Form. Based on the results of that checklist, each project is categorized as either a "Priority Development Project" or as an "Other Development Project." Since July 2005 the City (formerly the County of Riverside before the City was incorporated) has required a project applicant to prepare a project-specific WQMP for all Priority Development Projects. The requirements for Other Development Projects are described in Section 6.6.6.

The City's Planning Department coordinates the land use case processing, which includes compliance with CEQA procedures, general plan conformity, ordinance consistency, and public health and safety requirements. The City's Planning Department works closely with many other departments to ensure proper review of these issues. Together, these departments review proposed Development Projects for applicability and compliance with WQMP requirements.

6.6.2 Identification of Development Projects Requiring a Project-Specific WQMP {F1.d(1) & (2)}

The City Planning Department's Project Application Form includes a WQMP Applicability Checklist as discussed in Section 6.3.1.

In reviewing project applications, the City's Public Works Department reviews the WQMP Applicability Checklist and the other information provided in the project application to verify the applicant's

determination as a *Priority Development Project* or an *Other Development Project*. If the applicant incorrectly certified that the proposed project did not require a Project-Specific WQMP, the City's Public Works Department will notify the project applicant and effectively place a hold on the project application until a preliminary Project-Specific WQMP is submitted.

If a Project-Specific WQMP is required, the City's Planning Department will verify that a preliminary Project-Specific WQMP is included with the project application packet. The City's Planning Department will then forward copies of the project application, including the Project-Specific WQMP, to the Public Works Department for review and as applicable issuance of conditions of approval.

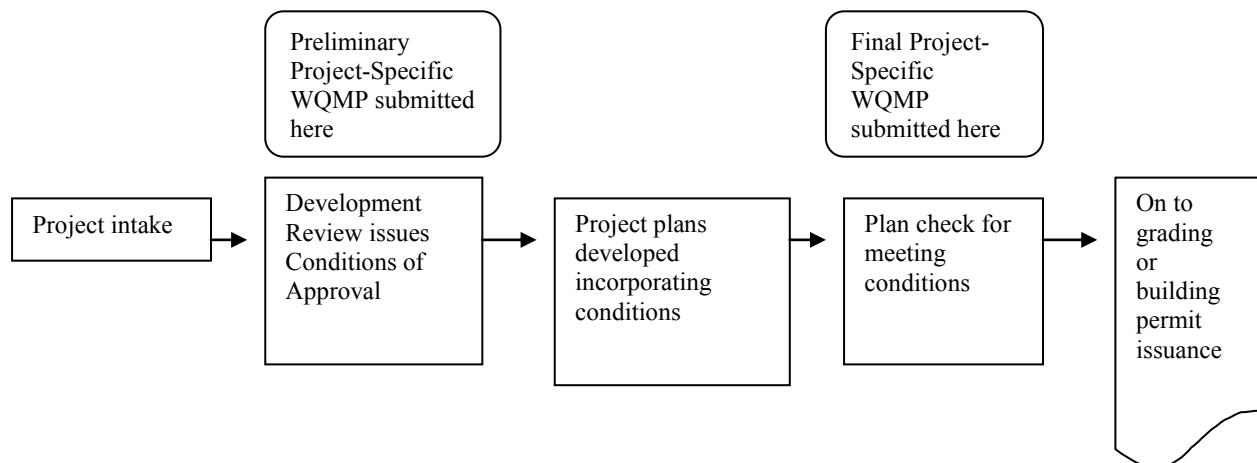
6.6.3 Conditions of Approval {F.1.c}

The Development Review Section applies standard conditions of approval to ensure that the requirements of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit are met. City has developed standardized conditions of approval and/or building/grading permit conditions that may be used. Standard Conditions of Approval used by the City are provided in Appendix D.

6.6.4 Review of Preliminary Project-Specific WQMPs

The City's Planning Department requires preliminary Project-Specific WQMPs to be submitted with the project application for all Priority Development Projects. The level of detail in the preliminary Project-Specific WQMP must be consistent with the level of detail for the overall project design at the time project approval is sought. Prior to issuance of grading or building permits, the project applicant must submit the final Project-Specific WQMP for review and approval. The City's Public Works Department uses a Private Project WQMP Checklist to facilitate thorough and consistent reviews of preliminary and final project-specific WQMPs. The Private Project WQMP Checklist is an exhibit to the SMR WQMP. Figure 6-2 shows a typical review and approval process.

Figure 6-2. Flowchart of Project Review, Approval & Permitting Process



6.6.5 Review and Approval of Final Project-Specific WQMPs {F.1.d.(9)(a)}

Based on the Conditions of Approval and prior to approval of a final Project-Specific WQMP, the City's Public Works Department will ensure that:

- ◆ The final Project-Specific WQMP is prepared and is consistent with the requirements of the SMR WQMP;
- ◆ LID BMPs have been incorporated into the site to the extent feasible; or if the project proponent has acceptably demonstrated that LID BMPs are technically infeasible for the project, the Public Works Department will document within the project file a finding of technical infeasibility;
- ◆ The entity or entities responsible for BMP implementation and maintenance have been identified; and
- ◆ The mechanism for BMP funding is identified.

The City's Public Works Department will ensure all requirements have been addressed prior to approval of a final Project-Specific WQMP.

6.6.6 Approval Process Criteria and Requirements for Other Development Projects [F.1.c]

The City's Public Works Department requires Other Development Projects to incorporate LID Principles (Site Design) and Source Control BMPs, where applicable and feasible, into project plans through conditions of approval or building/grading permit conditions. LID BMPs and Treatment Control BMPs may be required on a case-by-case basis for Other Development Projects that directly discharge Runoff to Receiving Waters listed as Impaired on California's CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments.

Discharges from other approved Development Projects are subject to the following management measures:

- (1) Source control BMPs that reduce Stormwater Pollutants of Concern in Runoff; prevent Illicit Discharges into the MS4; prevent irrigation runoff; storm drain system stenciling or signage; properly design outdoor material storage areas; properly design outdoor work areas; and properly design trash storage areas.
- (2) The following LID BMPs listed below must be implemented at all Development Projects where applicable and feasible.
 - (a) Conserve natural areas, including existing trees, other vegetation, and soils;
 - (b) Construct streets, sidewalks, or parking lot aisles to the minimum widths necessary, provided that public safety is not compromised;
 - (c) Minimize the impervious footprint of the project;
 - (d) Minimize soil compaction of landscaped areas;
 - (e) Minimize disturbances to natural drainages (e.g., natural swales, topographic depressions, etc.); and
 - (f) Disconnect impervious surfaces through distributed pervious areas.
- (3) Buffer zones for natural water bodies, where technically feasible. Where buffer zones are technically infeasible, require project proponent to implement other buffers such as trees, access restrictions, etc.
- (4) Other measures necessary so that grading or other construction activities meet the provisions specified in Section 7.0 of this JRMP.

- (5) Submittal of documentation of a mechanism under which ongoing long-term maintenance of all structural post-construction BMPs will be conducted.

(6) Infiltration and Groundwater Protection

To protect groundwater quality, restrictions are applied to the use of Treatment Control BMPs that are designed to primarily function as large, centralized infiltration devices (such as large infiltration trenches and infiltration basins). Such restrictions are designed so that the use of such infiltration Treatment Control BMPs does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of groundwater quality objectives. At a minimum, each Treatment Control BMP designed to primarily function as a centralized infiltration device is required to meet the restrictions below, unless the Development Project demonstrates that a restriction is not necessary to protect groundwater quality.

- (a) Infiltration BMPs must not be used for areas of industrial or light industrial activity, and other high threat to water quality land uses and activities as designated by each Copermittee unless first treated or filtered to remove Pollutants prior to infiltration.
 - (b) The seasonal high groundwater mark must be at least 10 feet below the invert of the Infiltration BMP.
 - (c) Infiltration BMPs must be located a minimum of 100 feet horizontally from any water supply wells.
 - (d) No part of a Infiltration BMP should be within a 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) influence line extending from any septic leach line.
 - (e) Infiltration BMPs must not be located in soils that, according to a licensed Geotechnical Engineer, do not have adequate physical and chemical characteristics (such as appropriate cation exchange capacity, organic content, clay content, and infiltration rate) for the protection of groundwater.
- (7) Where feasible, landscaping with native or low water species shall be preferred in areas that drain to the MS4 or to Waters of the U.S.
- (8) Rain water harvesting and water reuse, where feasible, must be encouraged as part of the site design and construction to reduce Pollutants in Stormwater discharges to the MEP.

Additionally, where an Other Development Project proposes a new Unpaved Road, the applicant must incorporate the following, or alternative BMPs that are equally effective:

- ◆ Identify practices that will minimize road related Erosion and sediment transport;
- ◆ Grade Unpaved Roads to slope outward where consistent with road engineering safety standards;
- ◆ Incorporate installation of water bars as appropriate; and
- ◆ Provide Unpaved Road and culvert designs that do not impact creek functions.

6.6.7 Unpaved Roads Development {F.1.i}

The City implements or requires the implementation of erosion and sediment control BMPs after construction of new Unpaved Roads. Such BMPs are required for Priority Development Projects in the SMR WQMP, and for Other Development Projects as discussed in Section 6.6.6 above.

6.6.8 Plan Check: Issuance of Grading or Building Permits

6.6.8.1 Plan Check for Priority Development Projects

The City's Planning Department reviews the relevant CEQA documentation (including the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, if applicable), the conditions of approval, and the final approved Project-Specific WQMP as part of the plan check process. Once a Priority Development Project reaches the plan check phase, the project applicant should have an approved final Project-Specific WQMP in conformance with the SMR WQMP.

Construction plans submitted by the project applicant for plan check are reviewed to verify that they properly incorporate all Site Design, Structural LID and/or Treatment Control BMPs identified in the approved final Project-specific WQMP. The designs of Structural Source Control BMPs, LID BMPs, and Treatment Control BMPs are reviewed to verify inclusion of control measures necessary to effectively minimize the creation of Nuisance or Pollution associated with vectors, such as mosquitoes, rodents, flies, etc. The design review during plan check also verifies that Structural BMPs provide adequate access for ongoing maintenance of the BMP after construction. The construction plans are also reviewed for consistency with the BMP design criteria and guidance provided in the SMR WQMP.

6.6.8.2 Plan Check for Other Development Projects

For Other Development Projects, the Public Works Department reviews the construction plans submitted for a grading or building permit to ensure that the plans incorporate all applicable and appropriate Site Design, Source Control and LID BMPs as described in Section 6.6.6.

6.6.8.3 Standard Notes for Plans

Prior to the issuance of a grading or building permit, the City's Building Department requires standard notes to be added to the plan set to address Pollution Prevention during the construction phase of a project. Standardized notes are discussed in Appendix D.

6.7 FIELD VERIFICATION OF BMPs & PERMIT CLOSEOUT{F.1.E.}

6.7.1 Release of Conditions of Approval

The end of the construction phase is typically accompanied by the close out of permits and issuance of certificates of use and/or occupancy. The City Planning Department uses this juncture to assure satisfactory completion of all requirements in a Project-Specific WQMP and/or the conditions of approval by verifying that the following items, as applicable, have been completed - prior to granting occupancy:

- ◆ All Site Design, LID, structural Source Control, and Treatment Control BMPs have been constructed and installed in conformance with approved plans and specifications and functional in accordance with the approved Project-Specific WQMP (if applicable); and that they include control measures to effectively minimize the creation of Nuisance or Pollution associated with vectors, such as mosquitoes, rodents, flies, etc. This is accomplished through a site inspection by City inspectors, and certification of the “record” construction documents by the licensed engineer of record.
- ◆ A mechanism or agreement acceptable to the City has been executed for the long-term funding, implementation, operation, maintenance, repair, and where necessary, the replacement of BMPs. Acceptable options include forming of a homeowner's or commercial property association, including

maintenance responsibilities in the recorded covenants, codes, and restrictions, executing a maintenance agreement with the City, and establishing a financing district.

- ◆ The owner/operator is prepared to implement all Non-Structural BMPs, and to implement, operate, and maintain all Site Design, LID, structural Source Control, and Treatment Control BMPs;
- ◆ An adequate number of copies of the Project-Specific WQMP, if applicable, are available onsite; and
- ◆ An Industrial Facility subject to the Industrial General Permit as defined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code has obtained coverage by providing a copy of the NOI with associated WDID number or other proof of filing submitted via the SMARTS to the State Board. Where such an Industrial Facility is identified but coverage cannot be verified, the City notifies the San Diego Regional Board and the owner/operator that the facility may be required to obtain coverage under the Industrial General Permit.

6.7.2 Maintenance Responsibility

The responsibility for implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs may be with a private entity or a public agency (for example, County of Riverside) under various arrangements and with various funding sources. The responsibility to provide for the long-term implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs associated with Priority Development Projects or Other Development Projects may:

- ◆ Remain with a private entity (property owner, home owners association, etc.); or
- ◆ Be transferred to a public entity (e.g., a city, county, special district, etc.) through dedication of the property; or
- ◆ Be transferred to a public entity, or another private party through a contract.

Following satisfactory inspection, the City may accept Structural BMPs within public right-of-ways, and may accept Structural BMPs on land dedicated to public ownership. Upon acceptance of the BMPs, responsibility for operation and maintenance of Structural BMPs will transfer from the developer or contractor to the appropriate entity, including the funding mechanism identified in the approved final Project-Specific WQMP for Priority Development Projects or the conditions of approval or building/grading permit conditions for Other Development Projects.

If a property owner or a private entity retains or assumes responsibility for implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs, the Permittees require an agreement that can take the form of:

- ◆ A Covenant and Agreement recorded with the County Recorder;
- ◆ A Homeowners Association or Property Owners Association Covenants, Codes, and Restrictions;
- ◆ The formation of, or annexation to, a maintenance district or assessment district; or
- ◆ Other instrument sufficient to guarantee long-term implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs.

6.8 STRUCTURAL POST-CONSTRUCTION BMP DATABASE AND MAINTENANCE VERIFICATION **{F.1.F}**

The City Public Works Department implements a program to verify the maintenance and effectiveness of post construction Structural BMPs constructed pursuant to an approved final Project-Specific WQMP.

6.8.1 Inventory of WQMP Projects {F.1.f.(1)}

The City maintains a watershed-based database to track and inventory all Priority Development Projects constructed within City jurisdiction that have a final approved Project-Specific WQMP (WQMP Projects) and the post-construction Structural BMPs implemented therein since July 2005. This database does not track nor inventory LID BMPs implemented on a lot by lot basis at single family residential houses – such as rain barrels.

This database includes the following information:

- ◆ WQMP Project Name
- ◆ Priority for Maintenance Verifications (see Section 6.8.2)
- ◆ Type of project (residential, commercial, industrial, multi-use)
- ◆ Street address or geographic coordinates of the project
- ◆ Watershed where project is located
- ◆ Types of BMPs and location(s)
- ◆ Date of construction or date of initial verification/certification
- ◆ Party responsible for maintenance
- ◆ Dates of maintenance verifications
- ◆ Findings of maintenance verifications
- ◆ Corrective actions identified during maintenance verification, including whether the site was referred to the local vector control agency or department.

6.8.2 Designation of High Priority Projects for Maintenance Verification {F.1.f.(2)(a)}

The City designates each WQMP project as either High or Standard Priority based on the following considerations:

- ◆ BMP size,
- ◆ Recommended maintenance frequency,
- ◆ Likelihood of operational and maintenance issues,
- ◆ Location,
- ◆ Receiving Water quality,
- ◆ Compliance record,

- ◆ Land use, and
- ◆ Other pertinent factors

At a minimum, High Priority projects include those projects that have been identified by the Copermittee as a facility that:

- Generates Pollutants (prior to treatment) within the tributary area of and within the same hydrologic subarea as a 303(d) listed waterbody Impaired for that Pollutant; or
- Generates Pollutants within the tributary area for and within the same hydrologic subarea as an observed Action Level exceedance of that Pollutant.

6.8.3 Maintenance Verification of Structural Post-Construction BMPs {F.1.f.(2)(b)}

The City verifies that the required post-construction Structural BMPs on the inventoried WQMP Projects have been implemented, are maintained, and are operating effectively through inspections, self-certifications, surveys, or other equally effective approaches with the following conditions:

6.8.3.1 WQMP Structural BMP Inspection Schedule

Table 6-2 WQMP Structural BMP Inspection Schedule

WQMP Project Priority	Verification frequency
Standard	Once every 5 years
High	Annually

In addition to the above table, all City owned projects with post-construction Structural BMPs must be inspected annually as described in Section 5.4.

6.8.3.2 Verification Methods

The City Building Department conducts direct inspections of WQMP Projects to comply with the BMP verification requirements. The Building Department first reviews the approved final Project-Specific WQMP, and verifies that all post-construction Structural BMPs identified in the WQMP are implemented and have been appropriately maintained in accordance with the O&M Plan identified in the Project-Specific WQMP. A standardized inspection / verification form may be utilized and is provided in Appendix E. Additionally, the licensed engineer of record is required to submit “record” drawings certifying that all WQMP devices are constructed appropriately.

6.8.4 Post Construction BMP Recordation {F.1.d.(9)(b)}

The City Public Works Department has established a mechanism to ensure that appropriate easements and ownerships are properly recorded in public records and the information is conveyed to all appropriate

parties when there is a change in project or site ownership. The developer is required to submit all easement documents to the Public Works Department prior to final project release.

6.9 ENFORCEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT {F.1.g}

The legal Authority and enforcement policies and procedures of City are described in Section 3 of this JRMP. The City Building Department conducts appropriate follow-up measures to ensure the Treatment Control BMPs continue to reduce Stormwater Pollutants as originally designed. These measures include re-inspections, and where necessary enforcement (as described in Section 3.5).

7.0 PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY {F.2.}

The City implements the following program that is designed to meet the requirements of provision F.2. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, require implementation and maintenance of Structural and Non-Structural BMPs to reduce Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff from Construction Sites to the MS4, reduce Construction Site discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevent Construction Site discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards.

7.1 Source Identification / Inventory {F.2.b}

The City's Public Works Department maintains an updated watershed-based inventory database of Construction Sites within its jurisdiction. This inventory is provided in each Annual Report. Construction Sites are any project, including projects requiring coverage under the General Construction Permit, that involves soil disturbing activities including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, disturbances to ground such as stockpiling, and excavation. Construction Sites are included in the inventory regardless of whether the Construction Site is subject to the Construction General Stormwater Permit or other individual construction Stormwater NPDES permits. This database is updated with new projects added when the project is issued a building or grading permit. Projects may be removed from the database when construction is completed and the project's building or grading permit is closed. The City Construction Site database includes the following project information:

- Facility/Project name,
- Facility/Project address,
- Tract number(s) or Assessor Parcel Number (APN),
- Watershed / Subwatershed,
- Project type,
- Project priority,
- Date of inspections performed at each site,
- Site size,
- WDID #,
- Grading Permit #,
- Other permits,
- Developer's information,

- Site contact information, and
- Enforcement actions taken.

7.2 Construction Site Planning and Project Approval Process {F.2.c}

The City incorporates consideration of potential water quality impacts prior to approval and issuance of construction and grading permits.

Prior to issuance of Building / Grading Permits, the City:

- Requires implementation of the applicable designated BMPs (Section 7.3) and other measures that are selected so that Illicit Discharges into the MS4 are prevented, Stormwater Pollutants discharged from the Construction Site will be reduced to the MEP, and construction activity discharges from the MS4 are prevented from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards.
- Ensures that the project proponent's Runoff management plan (or equivalent Construction Site BMP plan) is required to comply, and reviewed by the Building Department to verify compliance with the local grading ordinance, other applicable local ordinances, and the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. This construction site BMP plan does not need to be reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Construction General Permit,.
- Verifies that project proponents subject to the Construction General Permit have existing coverage. Where coverage under the Construction General Permit appears to apply, the City verifies coverage on the State Board's web page at:

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/databases.shtml#const_db

For such projects, the Regional and/or the State Board are responsible for conducting inspections and verifying compliance with the Construction General Permit. The City's review of the project's Runoff management plan, as well as the City's inspections conducted as described in Section 7.4 below, are to ensure compliance with the City's ordinances and the 2010 MS4 Permit.

- Categorizes the project as a high, medium, or low threat to water quality for the purposes of inspection, as described in Section 7.4.

7.3 Construction Site BMPs {F.2.d}

The City has designated a minimum set of BMPs and other measures to be implemented at all Construction Sites, as applicable to the site and the activities thereon. The City requires implementation of the designated minimum BMPs and any additional measures necessary to comply with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit at each Construction Site within its jurisdiction year round. BMP implementation requirements, however, can vary based on Rainy and Dry Seasons. Dry Season BMP implementation

must plan for and address unseasonal rain events that may occur during the Dry Season (May 1 through September 30).

7.3.1 Minimum Erosion and Sediment Control Practices {F.2.d(1)(b)}

- Erosion prevention. Erosion prevention is to be used as the most important measure for keeping sediment on site during construction;
- Sediment controls. Sediment controls are to be used as a supplement to erosion prevention for keeping sediment on-site during construction;
- Slope stabilization must be used on all active slopes during rain events regardless of the season and on all inactive slopes during the Rainy Season and during rain events in the Dry Season;
- Permanent revegetation or landscaping as early as feasible; and
- Erosion and sediment controls must be required during the construction of Unpaved Roads.

7.3.2 Minimum Management Measures {F.2.D(1)(a)}

BMP Name	Stormwater BMP Handbook Portal: Construction	Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual	MS4 Permit Requirement Reference F.2.d.(1):
Stabilize Exposed Soils (one or more of the methods below will be used as needed)			
Chemical Stabilization (Soil Binders)	EC-5	SS-5	(a): (iv), (vii) (viii) b): (i)
Polyacrylamide	SE-11		(a): (iv), (vii) (viii) b): (i)
Mulching			
Hydraulic Mulch	EC-3	SS-3	(a): (iv), (vii) (viii) b): (i)
Straw Mulch	EC-6	SS-6	(a): (iv), (vii) b): (i),
Wood Mulching	EC-8	SS-8	(a): (iv), (vii) b): (i)
Permanent Seeding			(a): (iv), (vii) b): (i) (iv)
Sodding			(a): (iv), (vii), (viii) b): (i) (iv)
Soil Roughening			
Temporary Seeding/Hydroseeding	EC-4	SS-4	(a): (iv), (vii) (viii) b): (i)
Protect Steep Slopes			
Earth Dikes/Drainage Swales/Lined Ditches	EC-9	SS-9	b): (i), (iii)
Fiber Roll	SE-5	SC-5	b): (i) (iii)
Geotextiles	EC-7	SS-7	b): (i) (iii)
Gradient Terraces			b): (i) (iii)
Soil Retention			b): (i) (iii)
Straw Bale Barrier	SE-9	SC-9	b): (i) (iii)
Temporary Slope Drain	EC-11	SS-11	b): (i) (iii)
Protect Waterways			
Check Dams	SE-4	SC-4	
Outlet Protection/Velocity Dissipation Devices	EC-10	SS-10	(a): (xii) b): (i)
Streambank Stabilization	EC-12	SS-12	(a): (xii)
Temporary Stream Crossings	NS-4	NS-4	b): (i)
Vegetated Buffer			

Phase Construction			
Construction Sequencing (Scheduling)	EC-1	SS-1	(a): (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), vii b): (i)
Dust Control (Wind Erosion Control)	WE-1	WE-1	(a): (iv), (viii)
Preserve Site Condition			
Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash	TC-3	TC-3	(a): (ix),
Preservation of Existing Vegetation	EC-2	SS-2	(iii) (iv), (xii) b): (i)
Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit	TC-1	TC-1	(a): (ix)
Stabilized Construction Roadway	TC-2	TC-2	(a): (ix) b): (i) (iv)
Scheduling			(a): (ii) (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), vii b): (i)
Waste Management			
Waste Handling and Disposal	SC-34		(a): (i), (xi.), (x), (xi)
Pollution Prevention			
Spill prevention, Control and Cleanup	SC-11		(a): (i.), (x)

The City requires project proponents to submit for review a Runoff Management Plan (SWPPP or Erosion Control Plan) that identifies each of the BMPs used during the construction phase and their deployment at the Construction Site. The Runoff Management Plan:

- Establishes limitations of grading to a maximum disturbed area as determined by City before either temporary or permanent erosion controls are implemented to prevent Stormwater Pollution.

This maximum area is established by the City on a case-by-case basis depending on the specifics of each project, and documented in the grading permit documents.

The City has the option of allowing a temporary increase in the size of disturbed soil areas, by a set amount beyond the maximum, if the individual site is in compliance with the City's ordinances and the site has adequate control practices implemented to prevent Stormwater Pollution;

- Requires preservation of natural hydrologic features where feasible;

- Preservation of riparian buffers and corridors where feasible;
- Evaluation and maintenance of all BMPs, until removed; and
- Retention, reduction, and proper management of all Stormwater Pollutant discharges on site to the MEP standard.

Since BMP technology is constantly changing, the City may consider other BMPs of equivalent or better performance on a case-by-case basis.

7.3.3 Enhanced BMPs {F.2.d.(2)}

The City requires implementation of enhanced measures to address the threat to water quality posed by all Construction Sites tributary to CWA Section 303(d) water body segments Impaired for sediment or turbidity. Currently there are no CWA Section 303(d) water body segments Impaired for sediment or turbidity that the City's MS4 facilities discharge into. Where necessary, the City also requires implementation of enhanced measures for Construction Sites within, or adjacent to, or discharging directly to Receiving Waters within an ESA (as defined in Attachment C of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit).

7.3.4 Active/Passive Sediment Treatment (AST) {F.2.d.(3)}:

The City requires implementation of AST for sediment at Construction Sites (or portions thereof) that the City determines to be an exceptional threat to water quality. In evaluating the threat to water quality, the following factors are to be considered by the City:

- (a) Soil erosion potential or soil type;
- (b) The site's slopes;
- (c) Project size and type;
- (d) Sensitivity of Receiving Water bodies;
- (e) Proximity to Receiving Water bodies;
- (f) Non-Stormwater discharges;
- (g) Ineffectiveness of other BMPs;

- (h) Proximity and sensitivity of aquatic threatened and endangered species of concern;
- (i) Known effects of AST chemicals; and
- (j) Any other relevant factors.

As defined in the MS4 Permit, AST is a treatment mechanism that uses mechanical, electrical or chemical means to flocculate or coagulate suspended sediment for removal from runoff from construction sites prior to discharge. Such measures are highly expensive and are expected only to be required in cases where there is an exceptional threat and/or demonstrable impacts to receiving water quality and all other available BMPs have been ineffective for the site.

7.4 Construction Site Inspection {F.2.E}

The City conducts Construction Site inspections for compliance with its ordinances (grading, stormwater, etc.), permits (construction, grading, etc.), and the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. When conducting inspections of Construction Sites the City utilizes the inspection form provided in Appendix E. Priorities for inspecting Construction Sites must consider the nature and size of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and Receiving Water quality. City construction inspectors inspect the inventoried Construction Sites according to the schedule below.

7.4.1 Rainy Season¹² Inspection Frequency

Table 7-1: Construction Site Inspection Frequency

Priority	Supporting Criteria ^(a)	Rainy Season Inspection Frequency
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites that disturb an area greater than 30 acres with rough grading or with active, unstabilized slopes occurring during the Rainy Season Sites disturbing an area greater than one (1) acre within the same hydrologic subarea and tributary to Receiving Waters with CWA Section 303(d) listed waters for sediment or turbidity Impairments or within, directly adjacent to, or discharging directly to a Receiving Water within an ESA. Other sites determined by the City as a significant threat to water quality, considering the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion potential (e.g. Hillside sites) Project size and type Sensitivity of and proximity to Receiving Waters (particularly ESAs since no Receiving Waters are 303(d) listed for sediment or turbidity) History or presence of Illegal Non-Stormwater Discharges Known past record of non-compliance by the operators of the Construction Site Any other relevant factors. 	Every Two Weeks
Medium	<u>Project Size</u> Sites disturbing an area of one acre or more.	Monthly
Low	<u>Project Size</u> Sites disturbing less than 1 acre.	As needed

¹² The Rainy Season – (aka Wet Season) is the period of time from October 1 forward to April 30 when the Santa Margarita Region experiences the most rainfall.

7.4.2 Dry Season Inspection Frequency

The City inspects all Construction Sites as needed during the Dry Season. Sites meeting the criteria in Section F.2.e.(1) of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit are inspected at least once in August or September each year.

7.4.3 Re-inspections

Based upon site inspection findings, the City implements all follow-up actions (i.e., re-inspection, enforcement) necessary to comply with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. Re-inspection frequencies are determined by the City based upon the severity of deficiencies, the nature of the construction activity, and the characteristics of soils and Receiving Water quality.

7.4.4 Conducting Inspections

At a minimum, the following items are addressed by City staff during Construction Site inspections:

- Check for coverage under the Construction General Permit NOI and/or WDID No. during initial inspections;
- Assessment of compliance with City ordinances and permits related to Runoff, including the implementation and maintenance of designated minimum BMPs;
- Assessment of BMP effectiveness;
- Visual observations for Non-Stormwater discharges, potential Illicit Connections, and potential discharge of Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff;
- Review of site monitoring data results, if the site monitors its Runoff;
- Education and outreach on Stormwater Pollution prevention, as needed; and
- Creation of a written or electronic inspection report.

The City Public Works Department tracks the number of inspections for each inventoried Construction Site within its jurisdiction throughout the reporting period to verify that each site is inspected at the minimum frequencies required. The Construction Site inspection form is included in Appendix E.

7.5 Enforcement {F.2.f}

The City has developed and implements an escalating enforcement process (Section 3.5) that is designed to achieve prompt corrective actions at Construction Sites for non-compliance with the City's permits, requirements and Ordinances.

The City responds to construction complaints received from third-parties and to ensure the San Diego Regional Board that corrective actions have been implemented, if warranted.

7.6 Reporting of Non-Compliant Construction Sites {F.2.g}

The City Public Works Department will notify the San Diego Regional Board when the City issues high level enforcement (as defined in Section 3.5) to a Construction Site that poses a significant threat to water quality in its jurisdiction as a result of violations of its Stormwater Ordinances.

In addition, the City Public Works Department annually notifies the San Diego Regional Board, prior to the commencement of the Rainy Season (October 1st), of all Construction Sites with alleged violations that pose a significant threat to water quality. Information may be provided as part of the JRMP Annual Report if submitted prior to the Rainy Season. Information provided must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) WDID number if enrolled under the Construction General Permit
- (b) Site location, including address
- (c) Current violations or suspected violations

8.0 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES {F.1.B.}

The City implements the following Industrial and Commercial Program which has been designed to help prevent Illicit Discharges into the MS4, reduce industrial and commercial discharges of Stormwater Pollutants into and from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevent Industrial and Commercial Facility discharges to the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards in Receiving Waters. The City will continue to review the effectiveness of the Industrial and Commercial Facility inspection program annually and make additional program modifications as necessary.

8.1 Industrial/Commercial Source Identification & Inventory {F.1.b.(1)(a)}

The City developed and maintains an updated inventory/database of Industrial and Commercial Facilities within its jurisdiction that could contribute a significant Pollutant load to the MS4, as identified by the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. Facilities are included in this inventory regardless of whether the facility is subject to the Industrial General Permit, or other individual NPDES permits issued by the State Board or the San Diego Regional Board. This inventory/database is maintained by the Public Works Department and an electronic copy is included as an attachment to each Annual Report.

The Public Works Department Supervising Engineer regularly updates the inventory/database using information obtained during facility inspections or from any of the following sources: conditional use permits, plot plans, building permits, business licenses, occupancy permits, Hazardous Materials permits, and Hazardous Waste generator permits are approved for the development of a new Industrial Facility. Additional facilities are identified through the CAP and as compliance surveys and inspections are completed and Industrial Facilities are identified.

8.1.1 Facility Categories

The Industrial and Commercial Facilities inventory/database includes the following categories of potential sources:

Industrial Sites/Sources

- ◆ Industrial Facilities, as defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14), including those subject to the General Industrial Permit or other individual NPDES permit;
- ◆ Operating and closed landfills;
- ◆ Facilities subject to SARA Title III; and
- ◆ Hazardous Waste treatment, disposal, storage and recovery facilities.

Commercial Sites/Sources

- ◆ Automobile repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
- ◆ Airplane repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
- ◆ Boat repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
- ◆ Equipment repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;

- ◆ Automobile and other vehicle body repair or painting;
- ◆ Mobile automobile or other vehicle washing;
- ◆ Automobile (or other vehicle) parking lots and storage facilities;
- ◆ Retail or wholesale fueling;
- ◆ Pest control services;
- ◆ Eating or drinking establishments, including such retail establishments with food markets;
- ◆ Mobile carpet, drape or furniture cleaning;
- ◆ Cement mixing or cutting;
- ◆ Masonry;
- ◆ Painting and coating;
- ◆ Botanical or zoological gardens and exhibits;
- ◆ Landscaping;
- ◆ Nurseries and greenhouses;
- ◆ Golf courses, parks and other recreational areas/facilities;
- ◆ Cemeteries;
- ◆ Pool and fountain cleaning;
- ◆ Marinas;
- ◆ Portable sanitary services;
- ◆ Building material retailers and storage;
- ◆ Animal boarding facilities and kennels;
- ◆ Mobile pet services;
- ◆ Power washing services;
- ◆ Plumbing services; and
- ◆ Other sites and sources as identified by the Copermittee as having a history of un-authorized discharges to the MS4.

ESAs and 303(d) Listed Waterbodies

All other Industrial or Commercial Sites / sources tributary to and within the same hydrologic subarea as a CWA Section 303(d) Impaired water body segment, where the City has determined that the site/source generates Pollutants for which the water body segment is Impaired. All other Commercial or Industrial Sites/sources within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to Receiving Waters within ESAs (as defined in Attachment C of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit) or that the City has determined generate

Pollutants tributary to and within the same hydrologic subarea as an observed exceedance of an Action Level of those Pollutants.

All other Industrial or Commercial Sites/sources that the City determines may contribute a significant Pollutant load to the MS4.

8.1.2 Inventory Information

The information for each facility in the Industrial and Commercial Facility Database includes the following information:

- ◆ Name of facility;
- ◆ Address;
 - ◆ Mailing address (if different)
 - ◆ Assessor's parcel number
- ◆ Pollutants potentially generated by the facility;
- ◆ Identification of whether the facility is tributary to a CWA §303(d) water body segment and generates Pollutants for which the water body segment is Impaired;
- ◆ A narrative description including SIC codes which best reflects the principal products or services provided by the facility.
 - ◆ Location reference (such as, geographic coordinates, cross streets, etc.)
 - ◆ Facility Category (per Section 8.1.1)
 - ◆ Hydrologic Unit Code
 - ◆ Facility contact
 - ◆ Facility contact phone number
 - ◆ WDID number associated with the Industrial General Permit (if any)
 - ◆ Other NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirements
 - ◆ Site size

8.1.3 Facilities that pose a high threat to water quality

The City Supervising Engineer identifies those facilities that pose a high threat to Receiving Water quality.

All inventoried sites are inspected at least once during a five year period. In evaluating threat to water quality, the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit identifies the following factors that are to be considered:

- (i) Type of activity (SIC code);
- (ii) Materials used at the facility;

- (iii) Wastes generated;
- (iv) Pollutant discharge potential, including whether the facility generates a Pollutant that exceeds an Action Level;
- (v) Non-Stormwater discharges;
- (vi) Size of facility;
- (vii) Proximity to Receiving Water bodies;
- (viii) Sensitivity of Receiving Water bodies;
- (ix) Whether the facility is subject to the General Industrial Permit or an individual NPDES permit;
- (x) Whether the facility has filed a No Exposure Certification/Notice of Non-Applicability;
- (xi) Facility design; total area of the site, portion of the site where industrial or commercial activities occur, and area of the site exposed to rainfall and Runoff;
- (xiii) The facility's compliance history; and
- (xiv) Any other relevant factors.

Primarily, the designation of Industrial and Commercial Facilities that are a high threat to Receiving Water quality will be assessed using the monitoring described in the CMP, through the Watershed Water Quality Workplan assessments. As described in the Santa Margarita Watershed Water Quality Workplan, where an MS4 Outfall Action Level exceedance is detected in a Receiving Water with chronic exceedances of Basin Plan Objectives for the same Pollutant, the City will evaluate appropriate response actions to address that Action Level exceedance. Where the appropriate response action is identified as enhanced or focused industrial or commercial inspections, all facilities in the inventory that are tributary to that outfall and are known to generate Pollutants associated with the Action Level exceedance (per the inventoried information about the facility) will be designated as high priority facilities. Further prioritization among inventoried industrial and commercial facilities may be performed by the City using the remaining factors identified above.

8.2 General BMP Implementation

8.2.1 Pollution Prevention BMPs {F.1.b.(2)(a)}

The City has designated the following set of minimum Pollution Prevention BMPs for the Industrial and Commercial Facilities within its jurisdiction to reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MEP:

- ◆ Good Housekeeping
- ◆ Proper Materials Handling and Storage
- ◆ Proper Waste Handling

- ◆ Preventive Maintenance
- ◆ Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (where applicable)
- ◆ Facility Personnel Training

Through the process of conducting inspections of Industrial and Commercial Facilities, the inspectors make the facilities aware of these minimum BMPs and additional BMPs (when appropriate) and of the City's applicable ordinance(s).

8.2.2 Minimum BMPs {F.1.b.(2)(b)}

The City has also designated the following minimum set of BMPs for all applicable inventoried Industrial and Commercial Sites/sources within its jurisdiction that are specific to facility types and Pollutant-generating activities. During the inspection of inventoried Industrial and Commercial facilities, the following minimum BMPs are verified as applicable to the facility. Where applicable, CASQA BMP Fact sheets are noted:

Item #	Minimum BMP	CASQA BMP Fact Sheet
1	Hazardous Waste/Materials storage areas are clean, no signs of leakage, and protected from rainfall and Runoff;	SC-34
2	Trash bin areas are clean, the bin lids are closed, the bins are not filled with liquid, and no signs of leakage from the trash bins	SC-34
3	Aboveground tanks have been properly maintained including no signs of leakage, and secondary containment in good condition	SC-11, SC-31, SC-33
4	Onsite storm drain inlets are protected from inappropriate Non-Stormwater discharges	SC-44
5	Oil/water separators are connected to sanitary sewer	NA
6	Wash water from wash pads (steam cleaning or high pressure cleaning) is directed to the sanitary sewer and does not discharge to the MS4	SC-10
7	Mop bucket wash water is discharged to sanitary sewer via clarifier	SC-10
8	Parking lot areas are free of trash, debris, and fluids other than water	SC-43
9	Facility has coverage under the Industrial General Permit, if appropriate	NA
Item #	Minimum BMP	CASQA BMP Fact Sheet
10	Oil and grease Wastes are not discharged onto a parking lot, street or adjacent catch basin	SC-10
11	Trash bin areas are clean, the bin lids are closed, the bins are not filled with liquid, and the bins have not been washed out into the MS4	SC-43
12	Floor mats, filters and garbage containers are not washed in adjacent parking lots, alleys, sidewalks, or streets and no wash water is discharged to MS4s	SC-10

Item #	Minimum BMP	CASQA BMP Fact Sheet
13	Parking lot areas are cleaned by sweeping, not by hosing down, and the facility operator uses dry methods for spill cleanup	SC-43

The City will continue to regularly review and update these designated BMPs for adequacy and subsequently submit any updates in the JRMP Annual Report.

8.2.3 Enhanced BMPs for ESAs and 303(d) Impairments {F.1.b.(2)(c)}

The City designates enhanced measures as necessary for inventoried Industrial and Commercial Sites/sources that:

- Are tributary to and within the same hydrologic subarea as CWA Section 303(d) Impaired water body segments (where the City has determined that the site/source generates Pollutants for which the water body segment is Impaired).
- Are within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to Receiving Waters within ESAs.

8.2.4 BMP Implementation {F.1.b.(2)(d)}

The City requires the implementation of the designated minimum and enhanced BMPs and any additional measures necessary based on inspections, incident responses, and water quality data to comply with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit at each Industrial and Commercial Site/source within its jurisdiction. To ensure that the designated BMPs are implemented by the facility owner/operator, the City implements the following programmatic BMPs:

- Maintain and update Inventory of facilities (Section 8.1)
- Designates appropriate BMPs to be implemented by each facility (Section 8.2)
- Conducts inspections (Section 8.4)
- Enforces City ordinances (Section 3.5)

8.3 Mobile Businesses Program {F.1.b.(3)}

The City has developed and is implementing a program to reduce the discharge of Stormwater Pollutants from Mobile Businesses to the MEP and to prohibit Non-Stormwater discharges pursuant to Section B of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. The City maintains as part of its commercial source inventory a listing of Mobile Businesses known to operate within its jurisdiction that conduct services listed above in Section 8.1.

8.3.1 Minimum BMPs for Mobile Businesses {F.1.b.(3)(i)}

Based on the activities associated with the Mobile Businesses identified in the City's jurisdiction, the following list of potential Source Control BMPs was developed for each of the categories of Mobile Businesses:

Power Washing Activities

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
- SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

Mobile carpet, drape or furniture cleaning

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Mobile equipment repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- SC-31 Outdoor Liquid Container Storage
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Pest control services

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Cement mixing or cutting

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Masonry

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Mobile painting and coating

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
- SC-31 Outdoor Liquid Container Storage
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Landscaping

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products
- SC-40 Contaminated or Erodible Areas
- SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance
- SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

Pool and Fountain Cleaning

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Portable Sanitary Services

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal

- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Mobile Pet Services

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products

Power Washing Services

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products
- SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

Plumbing Services

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products
- SC-40 Contaminated or Erodible Areas
- SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance
- SC-42 Building Repair and Construction

8.3.2 Notification and Response {F.1.b.(3)(iii)}

Each Copermitttee notifies all Mobile Businesses based within, or discovered operating within their jurisdiction concerning the minimum Source Control and Pollution Prevention BMPs that they must implement when conducting their activities. The City identifies Mobile Businesses based within, or operating within their jurisdictions by the following methods: review annual business registrations and resident notification.

When put on notice by staff or a third-party of a potential violation originating from a Mobile Business that is not already being responded to by another responsible agency (e.g., other Copermittee), the City investigates and take the actions as described in Section 3.5.3.

8.3.3 Database {F.1.b.(3)(a)}

The Copermittees maintain a list of known Mobile Businesses and their bases of operation in the Industrial/Commercial Facility Database described in Section 8.1. The database will assist in identifying the information necessary for the Copermittees to take enforcement action.

8.4 Industrial and Commercial Facility Inspections {F.3.b.}

The City conducts Industrial and Commercial site inspections for compliance with its ordinances, permits, and the 2010 MS4 Permit.

8.4.1 Inspection Frequencies {F.1.B.(4)(B)}

At a minimum all sites determined by the City to pose a high threat to water quality (Section 8.1.3) are inspected annually. All other inventoried sites are inspected at least once during a five year period.

8.4.2 Inspection Procedures {F.3.b.(4)}

When conducting facility/business inspections, at a minimum, the following are addressed:

- ◆ Review of BMP implementation plans not including Project-Specific WQMPs required pursuant to Section F.1.d of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, if the site uses or is required to use such a plan;
- ◆ Review of facility monitoring data, if the site monitors its Runoff;
- ◆ Check for coverage under the General Industrial Permit NOI and/or WDID, if applicable;
- ◆ Assessment of compliance with City ordinances and City issued permits related to Runoff;
- ◆ Assessment of the implementation, maintenance and effectiveness of the designated minimum and/or enhanced BMPs;
- ◆ Visual observations for Non-Stormwater discharges, potential Illicit Connections, and potential discharge of Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff; and
- ◆ Education and training on Stormwater Pollution prevention, as conditions warrant.

8.4.3 Inspection Program Approach

The City ensures that all inventoried facilities are inspected pursuant to the frequencies and procedures identified in Sections 8.4.1 and 8.4.2, respectively. These requirements are met through a combination of approaches as described below.

8.4.3.1 Compliance Assistance Program

The County's Department of Environmental Health implements the CAP for oversight and inspection of Industrial and Commercial Facilities. This is the baseline inspection program for the SMR.

The CAP involves a detailed Stormwater compliance survey for facilities that must secure a Hazardous Materials permit for storing, handling or generating such materials and for retail food facilities. Many types of Industrial and Commercial Facilities are inspected by the County's Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Management staff including those that conduct automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning operations, automobile or other vehicle body repair or painting operations, and painting or coating operations.

Blank copies of the forms used by the County's Department of Environmental Health when conducting these stormwater compliance surveys are included in Appendix F. Completed survey forms are forwarded to the District and the appropriate Copermittee. The respective jurisdiction's representative identifies those surveys that indicate non-compliance to initiate a follow-up inspection.

The CAP includes educational outreach to the inspected facilities and completion of a detailed Stormwater compliance survey. In conducting a facility inspection, if it appears that the facility may be required to have coverage under the Industrial General Permit and the facility operator indicated that a NOI or SWPPP is not onsite, the inspector provides the facility operator with an informational sheet on the requirements of the Industrial General Permit and makes a note on the compliance survey that the NOI or SWPPP was not available onsite. The City also verifies the SIC codes of each Industrial facility to ensure that the Industrial General Permit is obtained where necessary.

8.4.3.2 County Business License Inspection Program

The Riverside County Department of Building and Safety has established a stand-alone Stormwater Compliance Inspection and Enforcement Program (CIEP) for Industrial and Commercial Facilities in the unincorporated areas of the County. Ordinance 857 (Business Registration and Licensing) was adopted on September 12, 2006 by the County Board of Supervisors and provides the basis for registering all businesses that are within the unincorporated areas of the County. Since its inception, nearly 16,000 business licenses have been issued with nearly 5,000 issued during the 2009-2010 fiscal year. A total of over 2,600 businesses have been inspected since the program's inception. A database has been established to register businesses and inspections take place to determine the compliance status of the registrants with the County's Stormwater Ordinance. Businesses that are determined to have a potential impact on the requirements of the 2010 SAR MS4 Permit will be prioritized and inspected based upon a yet-to-be-defined compliance inspection schedule. As the CIEP is implemented, the CAP will diminish except in the incorporated cities that rely on the CAP to meet their inspection requirements or until another compliance inspection option becomes available.

8.4.3.3 Direct Inspection by the City

The City Code Enforcement Officer, at the direction of the Public Works Department, inspects all high priority industrial and commercial businesses annually and lower priority businesses every five years. Additionally, the Code Enforcement Officer follows up on inspections performed by Riverside County Department of Environmental Health.

8.4.3.4 Third Party Certifications {F.1.d(4)(c)}

The City may in the future propose to develop and implement a third party certification program subject to San Diego Regional Board Executive Officer acceptance. This program would verify Industrial and Commercial Site/source compliance with the City's ordinances, permits, and this Order. To the extent that

third party certifications are conducted to fulfill the requirements of Section F.3.b.(4) of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, the City will retain responsibility for compliance with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit and will be responsible for conducting and documenting quality assurance and quality control of the third-party certifications.

If the City proposes a third party certification program it will include the following:

- (i) A description of the procedures and measures for quality assurance and quality control;
- (ii) A listing of sites/sources that may and may not participate in the program;
- (iii) The representative percentage of certifications that would qualify to satisfy the inspection requirements in Section F.3.b(4)(c) of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit;
- (iv) Photo documentation of potential stormwater violations identified during the third party inspection;
- (v) Reporting to the City of identified significant potential violations, including imminent or observed Illegal Discharges, within 24 hours of the third party inspection;
- (vi) Reporting to the City of all findings within one week of the inspection being conducted; and
- (vii) City follow-up and/or enforcement actions for identified potential Stormwater violations within two business days of the potential violation report receipt.

Based upon site inspection findings, the City will implement all follow-up actions and enforcement necessary to comply with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

8.4.4 Regional Board Inspections {F.1.d.(4)(c)}

To the extent that the San Diego Regional Board has conducted an inspection of an Industrial Site during a particular year, the requirement for the responsible Copermittee to inspect this facility during the same year is deemed satisfied.

8.4.5 Tracking Inspections

The City tracks the number of inspections for the inventoried Industrial and Commercial Sites/sources throughout the reporting period to verify that the sites/sources are inspected at the minimum frequencies listed in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

8.4.6 Enforcement of Industrial and Commercial Sites/Sources

The City enforces its Stormwater Ordinance for all Industrial and Commercial Sites/sources as necessary to maintain compliance with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy is described in Section 3.5 of this JRMP.

8.4.7 Reporting of Non-Compliant Sites {F.1.d(6)}

The City provides annual notification to the San Diego Regional Board, prior to the commencement of the Wet Season, of any unresolved high level enforcement action (as defined in the City's JRMP) that poses a significant threat to water quality in its jurisdiction as a result of violations of the Stormwater Ordinance.

9.0 RESIDENTIAL SOURCES {F.C}

The City implements the following residential program, which has been designed to meet the requirements of Section F.3.c. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, help prevent Illicit Discharges into the MS4, reduce residential discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevent residential discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards.

9.1 Program Approach

The City actively encourages the use of Pollution Prevention methods by residents, particularly for those high priority residential areas and activities described above. The following describes the programs implemented by the City:

- ◆ Training City Personnel who have regular contact with residential areas (e.g., park maintenance personnel, street sweepers, code enforcement officers, etc.) to serve as informal inspectors performing field reviews. The training programs are further described in Section 12.
- ◆ Participation in County-wide Public Education Efforts including (as further described in Section 11.
 - ◆ Maintenance of brochures on various topics pertinent to the high priority residential activities described in Section 11.
 - ◆ Maintenance of a public education website
 - ◆ Issuance of quarterly e-newsletters
 - ◆ Outreach at Community events
 - ◆ Outreach at Home Improvement stores
 - ◆ Elementary School assembly presentations
 - ◆ Maintenance of a "1-800" hotline for reporting of complaints or illegal discharges

9.2 High Priority Residential Areas and Activities {F.3.c.(1)}

The 2010 SMR MS4 Permit identifies the following residential activities as posing a high threat to water quality:

- ◆ Automobile repair, maintenance, washing and parking.
- ◆ Home and garden care activities and product use (pesticides and fertilizers);
- ◆ Disposal of trash, pet waste, green waste, and household hazardous waste (e.g., paints, cleaning products);
- ◆ Any residential areas tributary to and within the same hydrologic subarea as a CWA Section 303(d) Impaired water body, where the residence generates Pollutants for which the water body is Impaired; and

- ◆ Any residential areas within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to Receiving Waters within an ESA.

9.3 Designated BMPs {F.3.c.(2)(b)}

The City has designated a set of minimum BMPs for high-threat-to-water-quality residential areas and activities within their jurisdiction to reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MEP. The minimum BMPs, all of which are Pollution Prevention BMPs, are:

Table 9-1: Designated Residential BMPs

Area or Activity	Designated BMPs	Reference Material
A	Residential: Automobile repair, maintenance, washing and parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and properly dispose of automotive fluids and other waste • Clean up spills using dry cleanup methods where possible • Store Hazardous Materials away from rain and Runoff • Avoid hosing down parking areas • Prevent all leaks and/or spills from entering the street or MS4 <p><u>Brochures (See Section 11):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive Maintenance and Car Care Brochure • Outdoor Cleaning <p><u>CASQA BMP Fact Sheets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC-20 • SC-21 • SC-22 • SC-43
B	Home and garden care activities and product use (pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent irrigation runoff • Store and apply pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals in accordance with their labeling • Avoid applying pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers before forecasted rain <p><u>Brochures (See Section 11):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Garden • 10 Ways to Save Water Outdoors <p><u>CASQA BMP Fact Sheets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC-73 • SD-10 • SD-12

C	Disposal of trash, pet waste, green waste, and Household Hazardous Waste (e.g., paints, cleaning products)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly dispose of pet waste • Collect green waste and never blow such waste into the street, gutter or MS4 • Never dispose of Waste in a street, gutter or MS4 • Take Household Hazardous Waste to a designated collection center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Brochures (See Section 11):</u> • After the Storm • What's the Scoop • Tips for Horse Care • Landscape and Garden • Pools, Spas and Fountains • <u>HHW and ABOP Collection Events</u> • http://www.rivcowm.org/opencms/hhw/index.html • <u>Videos:</u> • Animal Care • Household Hazardous Waste • Managing your Lawn and Garden • Outdoor Activities
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The residential activities described in Table 9-1 above are assumed to occur with equal likelihood in all residential areas within the City's jurisdiction. The implementation of the residential program and the minimum BMPs designated above is therefore designed to address these activities on a City-wide basis. This includes addressing Pollutants from Residential areas that may be tributary to and potentially impacting a CWA Section 303(d) Impaired water body, and for addressing residential discharges into ESAs.

The above list of residential areas and activities and associated BMPs may be updated by the City in response to the Santa Margarita Watershed Water Quality Workplan assessments.

The City requires implementation of the minimum BMPs and any additional measures necessary to comply with the Prohibitions and Receiving Water Limitations and restrictions on Non-Stormwater discharges as specified in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

9.4 Hazardous Waste BMPs {F.3.c.(2)(c)}

The City participates in regional activities to facilitate the proper collection and management of used oil, Toxic and Hazardous materials, and other household Wastes. This includes assisting in the distribution of information regarding the dates and locations of temporary and permanent HHW and ABOP collection events and facilities, financial support of HHW and ABOP collection facilities and events, and curbside or special collection sites managed by the Copermittees or private entities, such as solid waste haulers.

9.5 Common Interest Areas, Home Owner Associations and Mobile Home Parks {F.3.c.(4)}

The City requires implementation of effective management measures in CIAs, HOAs and mobile home parks (MHPs) to ensure that Runoff within and from these areas meets the objectives of the 2010 SMR

MS4 Permit. The designated BMPs for residential CIAs, HOAs, and MHPs are as described in Section 9.3. Additional BMPs may be required based on a review of pertinent factors, including:

- Maintenance duties and procedures typically used by CIA/HOA maintenance associations within its jurisdiction;
- Whether streets and storm drains are publicly or privately owned within the CIA/HOA or MHP;
- Whether the CIA/HOA or MHP has been identified as a high priority residential area based on an evaluation of the site potential to generate Pollutants contributing to a 303(d) listed waterbody or an observed Action Level exceedance; and
- Other activities conducted or authorized by the HOA that may pose a significant risk to inland Receiving Waters.

Additional BMPs that may be applicable to CIAs, HOAs, and/or MHPs (in addition to those referenced in Section 9.3) are:

Table 9-2: Additional BMPs for CIAs, HOAs, and MHPs

Area or Activity		Designated BMPs	Reference Material
A	Outdoor Cleaning Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up spills using dry cleanup methods where possible • Avoid hosing down parking areas • Prevent all wash water, leaks and/or spills from entering the street or MS4 	<u>Brochures (See Section 11):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Cleaning <u>CASQA BMP Fact Sheets:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC-43
B	Community Pools / Fountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly maintain community pools and/or fountains to avoid Illegal Discharges • Properly store all chemicals and equipment used in maintaining the pools/fountains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Brochures (See Section 11):</u> • Pools, Spas and Fountains <u>CASQA BMP Fact Sheets:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC-72
C	Community streets, roads and parking lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweep streets/roads as necessary to prevent accumulated trash or debris from entering the MS4 • Schedule repairs for Dry Weather, and protect nearby storm drain inlets for repairs that must occur during the Wet Season 	<u>CASQA BMP Fact Sheets:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC-43 • SC-70

D	Community-owned MS4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly inspect and remove litter and/or other debris from inlets- before the Wet Season • If there is evidence of Illegal Discharges or dumping, attempt to find and eliminate the source. Refer to the local code enforcement agency if necessary. • Post no-dumping signs in areas where trash or other illegal dumping accumulates 	<p><u>CASQA BMP Fact Sheets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC-10 • SC-74
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9.6 Enforcement {F.3.c.(3)}

If during an inspection in response to a complaint, a Code Enforcement inspector observes that a residence or a CIA/HOA/MHP is non-compliant with the City Stormwater Ordinance, (including the prohibition of non-exempt Non-Stormwater discharges), the City begins enforcement procedures. Procedures for enforcement of the Stormwater Ordinance is described in Section 3.5 and the process for elimination of IC/IDs is described in Section 4.

10.0 RETROFITTING EXISTING DEVELOPMENT{F.3.D.}

The goals of the Existing Development Retrofitting program are to address the impacts of existing development through retrofit projects that reduce impacts from Hydromodification, promote LID, support riparian and aquatic habitat restoration, reduce the discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevent discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards. Where feasible, at the discretion of the City, the Existing Development Retrofitting Program may be coordinated with flood control projects and other infrastructure improvement programs.

To facilitate consistent implementation of the Existing Retrofit Program in the Santa Margarita Region, the Copermittees prepared the Santa Margarita Region Retrofit Program Study, which is available at <http://rcflood.org/NPDES/SantaMargaritaWS.aspx>. The components of this Retrofit Program Study represent an adaptive approach to meeting the Retrofit requirements of the MS4 Permit.

The Retrofit Program itself consists of a multi-step process to identify and ultimately prioritize the actions and efforts that are best suited to addressing specific water quality issues in the Santa Margarita Region. The steps in this Retrofit Program enable the Copermittees first to identify water quality, watershed, infrastructure, or other issues or Conditions of Concern; second to develop context for the issues; and finally to use a series of tools, called the "Retrofit Program Framework," to identify the best strategy or strategies to address them, up to and including Retrofit projects. The tools can be applied and re-combined as the Copermittees' programs evolve and develop, to identify Retrofit project needs, priorities, and opportunities, and to select and design appropriate Structural or Non-Structural BMPs that may provide the most cost-effective reduction measures for Pollutants or Conditions of Concern.

10.1 Identification of Conditions of Concern

The potential issues which may trigger a Retrofit evaluation are listed in Table 10-1 below, and correspond to the "Problem or Condition (NAL/SAL Exceedance)" column headings in the BMP Menu, (Appendix B of the Retrofit Program Study).

Table 10-1: Observations Potentially Triggering a Retrofit Program Framework Analysis

Irrigation Runoff	
Hydrologic modification/channel instability	
Illicit Connection/Discharge	
Action Level Exceedances or TMDLs related to:	
Metals	Pesticides
Organics	Nutrients
Oil & grease	Bacteria
Sediment	

10.2 Source Assessment & Identification

When the City identifies a problem identified in Table 10-1, Step 2 of the Retrofit Program Framework identifies that the City conduct source identification in an attempt to determine the source and/or areas of development that may potentially be retrofit. To aid in the source identification, the Retrofit Program Study provides land use maps as well as information about Pollutants associated with those land uses, and factors that can be used to help guide a Copermittee to narrow down potential sources.

The procedures for source identification are described in Section 4.4.2 of this JRMP.

One possible outcome of the source assessment could be identification of a single point source. Under this scenario, the City would implement JRMP enforcement programs to eliminate the source of the issue. The other possible outcome is that there is not an identifiable point source of the issue. In this instance, Step 3 of the Retrofit Program Framework is to assess the current JRMP program implementation relative to the Pollutant or condition of concern, its likely source, the land use and management setting, and the Copermittee's responsibilities and initiatives that may or should be able to address the issue. The purpose of this step is to assess whether the problem or condition may be mitigated through more effective or aggressive implementation of its existing authorities and programs in the JRMP, or if supplemental actions – such as Retrofit projects (Non-Structural and/or Structural) – may be required. The results of this evaluation may reveal that the existing JRMP program implementation could be enhanced to address the issue; in that case any deficiencies or needed improvements in City programs would be addressed and reported in the JRMP Annual Report.

If the JRMP programs are being adequately implemented the City can use Steps 4 and 5 of the Retrofit Program Framework, to evaluate structural and non-structural Retrofit BMPs. An early step in the evaluation would be to assess if Non-Structural Retrofit BMPs would be an appropriate solution. In instances where a Non Structural Retrofit BMP is not a feasible option to address the identified problem and where the Watershed Workplan has identified the problem as a Priority 1 issue, City can use the BMP menu to evaluate Structural BMPs.

10.3 Identification of Candidate Areas for Retrofitting^{F.3.d.1.}

Existing areas of development (i.e., municipal, industrial, commercial, residential) within the City have been identified and inventoried as candidates for Retrofitting in the Santa Margarita Region Retrofit Program Study. Potential Retrofitting candidates include but are not limited to:

1. Areas of development that generate Pollutants of Concern to a TMDL or an ESA;
2. Receiving Waters that are channelized or otherwise hardened;
3. Areas of development tributary to Receiving Waters that are channelized or otherwise hardened;
4. Areas of development tributary to Receiving Waters that are significantly eroded; and
5. Areas of development tributary to an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) or SWQPA.

The potential retrofitting candidate areas are identified in Figure 20 of the Santa Margarita Region Retrofit Program Study. When a specific problem has been identified per the Retrofit Program Framework, this initial inventory will be tailored to identify and prioritize focused areas of development as necessary during the source identification process described in Section 10.4.

10.4 Prioritization of Candidate Areas for Retrofitting {F.3.d.2.}

The inventoried areas of existing development that are tributary to the identified Condition of Concern will be evaluated and ranked as part of Step 4 and/or Step 5 of the Retrofit Program Framework, as necessary, to prioritize Retrofit projects. Criteria for evaluation include, but are not limited to:

1. Feasibility;
2. Cost effectiveness;
3. Pollutant removal effectiveness, including reducing Pollutants exceeding Action Levels;
4. Tributary area potentially treated;
5. Maintenance requirements;
6. Landowner cooperation;
7. Neighborhood acceptance;
8. Aesthetic qualities;
9. Efficacy at addressing concern; and
10. Potential improvements on public health and safety.

A prioritized inventory of existing areas of development identified as candidates for retrofitting will be developed and provided in the JRMP Annual Report, as applicable in response to steps 4 and 5 of the Retrofit Program Framework.

10.5 Incorporation into Watershed Workplan {F.3.d.3.}

The City will consider the results of the Retrofit Program Framework, when applicable, in prioritizing Watershed Work Plans for the following year in accordance with Section G.1 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit and in assessing the JRMP program effectiveness in accordance with Section J of the Permit.

Evaluation of Retrofit BMP options will consider program jurisdiction (e.g., regulated construction sites vs. agricultural operations with waivers), evaluation of whether Non-Structural Retrofit BMP approaches are sufficient to address the problem, and, if necessary, evaluation of sites and BMPs for structural Retrofit projects. As noted above, the methodology in the Retrofit Program Framework prioritizes the use of Non-Structural BMPs, which can be implemented far more quickly and often at a much lower cost.

Structural BMPs are assessed where the identified issue is identified as a priority 1 issue in the Watershed Workplan, and the Non-Structural BMPs are insufficient to address the problem. Highly feasible projects expected to benefit water quality will be given a high priority to implement Source Control and Treatment Control BMPs. Where Structural BMPs are proposed and where feasible, the Retrofit projects may be designed in accordance with the WQMP requirements within Sections F.1.d.(3) through F.1.d.(8) and the Hydromodification requirements in Section F.1.h. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

10.6 Encouraging Private Retrofitting Projects {F.3.d.4.}

The City will cooperate with private landowners to encourage site specific Retrofitting projects, where identified as necessary to address a pollutant or condition of concern pursuant to steps 4 and 5 of the Retrofit Program Framework, or where deemed appropriate by the City as part of enforcement measures where a source is found. The following practices will be considered in cooperating and encouraging private landowners to Retrofit their existing development, which are included in the BMP Menu, (Appendix B of the Retrofit Program Study):

1. Demonstration Retrofit projects; Retrofits on public land and easements that treat Runoff from private developments;
2. Education and outreach;
3. Subsidies for Retrofit projects;
4. Requiring Retrofit projects as enforcement, mitigation or ordinance compliance;
5. Public and private partnerships; and
6. Fees for existing discharges to the MS4 and reduction of fees for Retrofit implementation.

10.7 Tracking Retrofit BMPs {F.3.d.(5)}

The known completed Retrofit BMPs will be maintained in the watershed-based database established to track and inventory post-construction Structural BMPs in accordance with Section F.1.f. of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. Retrofit BMPs on publicly owned properties will be inspected to verify that they are operating effectively and have been adequately maintained per Section F.1.f of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. Privately owned Retrofit BMPs will be inspected as needed.

10.8 Regional Mitigation Projects {F.3.d.(6)}

Where constraints on Retrofitting preclude effective BMP deployment on existing developments at locations critical to protect Receiving Waters pursuant to Step 5 of the Retrofit Program Framework, a regional mitigation project may be proposed to improve water quality. Such regional projects may include but are not limited to:

1. Regional water quality treatment BMPs;
2. Urban creek or wetlands restoration and preservation;

3. Daylighting and restoring underground creeks;
4. Localized rainfall storage and reuse to the extent such projects are fully protective of downstream water rights;
5. Hydromodification projects; and
6. Removal of invasive plant species.

11.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION COMPONENT{F.6.}

Developing programs to increase public awareness and to involve the public can be an effective method for controlling Pollution associated with Runoff. Emphasizing the relevant impact of Runoff to target audiences increases the likelihood that the messages will be noticed and that the audience will support and participate in program implementation. The Riverside County Permittees have developed a County-wide Public Education and Outreach Program that is implemented by the District.

To leverage Copermittee resources, the Public Education and Outreach Program may partner with other entities including Riverside County's Waste Management Department, Western Riverside Council of Governments, other County-wide Stormwater public education programs in Southern California, the Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District, and others to promote conservation, Pollution Prevention and environmental awareness. The public education program may also expand outreach opportunities by collaborating with entities such as Riverside County's Agricultural Commissioner and University California Cooperative Extension to promote proper use of pesticides and herbicides to specific target groups such as pesticide applicators and home gardeners.

The Public Education and Outreach Program maintains an Internet website that provides information to residents and businesses about Stormwater management and offers Stormwater Pollution Prevention activities. The website also provides a materials order form for educational materials, and has a tracking mechanism for the number of queries. The website address is <http://reflood.org/stormwater/>.

11.1 Target Audiences

The City ensures that appropriate education and outreach is available to the following target audiences:

- Copermittee departments and personnel
- New Development / Redevelopment Project Applicants, Developers, Contractors, property owners, and other responsible parties
- Construction Site owners and operators
- Commercial Facility owners and operators
- Industrial Facility owners and operators
- Residential community and general public

11.2 Education of Public Audiences

11.2.1 General Education

The City, through the Implementation Agreement described in Section 3.2.1, coordinates with the other Copermittees to develop and implement County-wide educational activities through the regional 'Only Rain Down the Storm Drain' program implemented by the District. Where necessary those regional activities are supplemented by the City with additional localized educational / outreach activities.

In general, these education programs educate each target audience on the following topics, as appropriate and applicable to the target audience's potential Stormwater and Non-Stormwater discharges to the MS4:

- (a) Applicable water quality laws, regulations, permits, and requirements;
- (b) BMPs;
- (c) General Runoff concepts;
- (d) Existing water quality, including local water quality conditions, Impaired waterbodies and ESAs; and
- (e) Other topics, as determined by the Copermittee(s), such as public reporting mechanisms, water conservation, LID techniques, and public health and vector issues associated with Runoff.

In addition, the City implements educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials.

11.2.2 Target Audience Topics

The City ensures that their education program provides the following information

New Development / Redevelopment and Construction Sites {F.6.b.(2)}

As early in the planning and development process as possible and all through the permitting and construction process, the City notifies parties responsible for the construction project about the importance of educating all construction workers in the field about Stormwater issues and BMPs, in addition to the general topics under Section F.6.a.(1) of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

Commercial and Industrial Sites / Sources {F.6.b.(3)}

At least once during the five-year period of this Order, the City will notify the owner/operator of each of its inventoried commercial and industrial site/source of the BMP requirements applicable to the site/source. This will be done during the regular industrial and commercial business inspections performed by the City's Code Enforcement Officer.

Residential and General Public {F.6.b.(4)}

The City, through the implementation agreement, collaborates with the other Copermittees to fund the development and implementation of the regional 'Only Rain Down the Storm Drain' public education program. One of the goals of this program is to educate residential and general public target communities on potential Pollutant generating activities (e.g., car washing, mobile operations, yard maintenance) and Pollutant generating products (e.g., pesticides, fertilizers, household chemicals). The target audiences of the residential and general public education programs includes underserved target audiences (e.g., disadvantaged communities), residents and managers of CIA/HOA areas, and owners and residents of MHPs.

11.2.1 Methods

The Table 11-1 describes the public education and outreach methods that target public audiences:

Table 11-1: Public Education Education/Outreach Methods

Target Audience	JRMP Program Areas Addressed	Education / Outreach Methods
New Development / Redevelopment Project Applicants, Developers, Contractors, Property Owners, and other Responsible Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.1 • F.6.a • F.6.b.(2) 	<p><u>Training</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional SMR WQMP Launch Training (upon approval of revised SMR WQMP) • Regional HMP Launch Training (upon approval of HMP) <p><u>Guidance Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMR WQMP and HMP Guidance • Regional LID BMP Design Handbook (http://rcflood.org/npdes/lidbmp.aspx) • CASQA Low Impact Development Manual for Southern California (https://www.casqa.org/LID/tabid/240/Default.aspx) • CASQA Stormwater BMP Handbooks (http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/) <p><u>Applications / Forms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Application form (http://www.cityofwildomar.org/planning-applications.asp) • WQMP Applicability Checklist <p><u>Electronic Outreach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Quarterly E-newsletters • Website <p><u>Other</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Quarterly E-newsletters
Construction Site Owners and Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.2. • F.6.a. • F.6.b.(2) 	<p><u>Applications / Forms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grading Permit Application form (http://www.cityofwildomar.org/uploads/files/public-works/plan-check-application.pdf) • Construction Checklist (a sample is provided in WQMP Chapter 5) <p><u>Print Material</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Storm • General Construction site supervision • Outdoor Cleaning Activities • Construction Poster <p><u>Electronic Outreach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Quarterly E-newsletters • Website

Target Audience	JRMP Program Areas Addressed	Education / Outreach Methods
Commercial / Industrial Owners and Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.3.b. • F.6.a. • F.6.b.(3) 	<p><u>Applications / Forms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Registration form (http://www.cityofwildomar.org/uploads/files/finance/business-registration-form.pdf) <p><u>Direct Outreach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Partnerships with garden centers / nurseries, paint stores, hardware stores, home improvement stores, and pet facilities, including training for store staff on specific stormwater / BMP issues <p><u>Print Material</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Storm • Did you know your facility may need a stormwater permit? • Automotive Maintenance and Car Care • Outdoor Cleaning Activities • Food Service Industry • Industrial / Commercial Facilities • Landscape and Garden • Pools, Spas and Fountains <p><u>Electronic Outreach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Quarterly E-newsletters • E-blasts to mobile service providers • Website

Target Audience	JRMP Program Areas Addressed	Education / Outreach Methods
Residential Community and General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.3.c. • F.6.a. • F.6.b.(4) 	<p><u>Direct Outreach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at region-wide community events • Attendance at local community events • Elementary School Presentations • Outreach at Home Improvement Stores <p><u>Print Material</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Storm • 10 Ways to Save Water Outdoors • Landscape and Garden • Living on the Edge • Stream Stabilization Fact Sheet • Tips for Horse Care • Septic Tank Systems • Automotive Maintenance and Car Care • Outdoor Cleaning Activities • Pools, Spas and Fountains • What's the Scoop? • Tearsheets on various BMP topics placed in stores as part of Commercial / Industrial outreach <p><u>Electronic Outreach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Quarterly E-newsletters • Website

12.0 CITY STAFF TRAINING{F.6.}

The City's education program ensures that City staff and contractors (and Planning Boards and Elected Officials, if applicable) responsible for implementing the requirements of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit have an understanding of the following topics as applicable to their responsibilities.

- (i) Applicable water quality laws and regulations;
- (ii) The potential effects and impacts that Copermittee departments and personnel activities related to their job duties can have on water quality);
- (iii) Plan review policies and procedures to verify consistent application;
- (iv) Methods of minimizing impacts to receiving water quality resulting from development, construction, and other potential Pollutant generating activities;
- (v) Proper implementation of erosion and sediment control, Source Control, Treatment Control, and other BMPs to minimize the impacts to Receiving Water quality resulting from development, construction, and other potential Pollutant generating activities;
- (vi) Applicable recordkeeping and tracking mechanisms; and
- (vii) Inspection and enforcement procedures, BMP implementation, and review of monitoring data

12.1 Methods

The following table describes the educational activities conducted that target City staff:

Table 12-1: City of Wildomar Staff Education/Outreach Methods

Target Audience	JRMP Program Area Addressed	Education / Outreach Methods
Management	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Meetings • Regional City Manager coordination meetings
NPDES Coordinator	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMR Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Meetings • SMR Copermittee staff meetings • Regional NPDES training (all applicable modules)
Development Planning Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.1. • F.6.a. • F.6.b.(1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional WQMP Training • HMP Training (to be developed upon approval of HMP) • Copermittee staff training • Staff Meetings

Target Audience	JRMP Program Area Addressed	Education / Outreach Methods
Construction Site Approval, Inspection and Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.2. • F.4. • F.6.a. • F.6.b.(1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Construction Inspection Training • Copermittee staff training • Staff Meetings
Municipal Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.3.a. • F.4. • F.6.a. • F.6.b.(1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Municipal Maintenance Training • Copermittee staff training • Staff Meetings
Code Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.3.b. • F.4. • F.6.a. • F.6.b.(1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Commercial / Industrial Inspection Training • Copermittee staff training • Staff Meetings

12.2 Frequency {F.6.b.(1)(b)(2)}

The City trains its staff responsible for oversight and conducting storm water compliance inspections and enforcement of construction activities (e.g. construction, building, code enforcement, grading review staffs, inspectors, and other responsible construction staff) annually prior to the rainy season.

The City trains its staff responsible for conducting stormwater compliance inspections and enforcement of Industrial and Commercial Facilities at least once a year.

13.0 MONITORING PROGRAM {N.}

13.1 Overview

The District, through the Implementation Agreement (Section 3.2.1), implements the Santa Margarita Monitoring Plan on behalf of the City. The Monitoring Plan, available at: <http://rcflood.org/NPDES/Monitoring.aspx>, addresses the City's responsibilities in the Receiving Waters, MS4 Discharge and Reporting Program No. R9-2010-0016 (MRP, Attachment E to the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit).

Additionally, the City Public Works Department conducts source identification monitoring as required per Section II.B.2. and II.C.2. of the MRP, in response to an exceedance of an Action Level.

The following stations have been identified as representative Major MS4 Outfalls from the City MS4: Clinton Keith Road at Murrieta Creek (outfall from bridge).

13.2 Non-Stormwater Dry Weather Action Levels {C.}

The District will notify the City of exceedances of Analytical results (either laboratory or field screening) that exceed the NALs presented in Table 3 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. In response to such an exceedance, the City will investigate and seek to identify the source of the exceedance in a timely manner following the procedures described in Section 4.4.2 and 4.4.3. However, if the City identifies a number of NAL exceedances that prevents it from adequately conducting source investigations at all sites in a timely manner, then the City will submit a prioritization plan and timeline that identifies the timeframe and planned actions to investigate and report its findings on all of the exceedances to the Regional Board.

The 2010 MS4 Permit notes that neither the absence of exceedances of NALs nor compliance with required actions following observed exceedances, excuses any non-compliance with the requirement to effectively prohibit all types of unauthorized Non-Stormwater discharges into the MS4 or any non-compliance with the prohibitions in the MS4 Permit.

During any Annual Reporting period in which one or more exceedances of NALs have been documented the City will report a description of whether and how the observed exceedances did or did not result in a discharge from the MS4 that caused, or threatened to cause or contribute to a condition of Pollution, Contamination, or Nuisance in the Receiving Waters.

13.3 Stormwater Action Levels {D.}

The District implements the Wet Weather MS4 Discharge Monitoring program and annually evaluates the data compared to the Stormwater Action Levels (SALs) identified in Table 4 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. At each monitoring station, a running average of 20% or greater of exceedances of any discharge of stormwater from the MS4 to Waters of the U.S. that exceed the SALs for each of the Pollutants listed in Table 4 (below) in Receiving Waters receiving discharges from the City's MS4 facilities requires the City to affirmatively augment and implement all necessary stormwater controls and measures described in this JRMP to reduce the discharge of the associated class of Pollutants(s) to the MEP. The City will utilize the exceedance information when adjusting and executing its annual work plans. The magnitude,

frequency, and number of constituents exceeding the SAL(s), in addition to Receiving Water quality data and other information, will be considered when prioritizing and reacting to SAL exceedances in an iterative manner.

Glossary

Name	Definition
2010 SMR MS4 Permit	Order R9-2010-0016, an NPDES MS4 Permit issued by the San Diego Regional Board.
Action Level	See Non-Stormwater Action Levels and Stormwater Action Levels
Beneficial Use	The uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants and wildlife. These uses of water serve to promote the tangible and intangible economic, social and environmental goals. "Beneficial Uses" of the waters of the State that may be protected include, but are not limited to, domestic; municipal; agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. Existing Beneficial Uses are uses that were attained in the surface or groundwater on or after November 28, 1975; and potential Beneficial Uses are uses that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. "Beneficial Uses" are equivalent to "Designated Uses" under Federal law. [California Water Code Section 13050(f)].
Best Management Practice (BMP)	Any procedure or device designed to minimize the quantity of Pollutants that enter the MS4 or to control stormwater flow. See Chapter Two.
Bioretention BMP	A type of LID Retention BMP that is designed to capture the Design Capture Volume and absorb that volume entirely into a biologically active soil media. Water retained in this soil media is then evapotranspired by plants in the BMP, or slowly allowed to infiltrate into the underlying soils. This BMP inherently maximizes both Infiltration and Evapotranspiration of Runoff based on the actual limitations of the soil and environment.
Biotreatment BMP	A type of LID BMP that can be used in certain circumstances when LID Retention BMPs are not feasible. These BMPs provide similar functions and benefits as LID Bioretention BMPs, such as inclusion of natural biological processes and maximizing opportunities for Infiltration and Evapotranspiration, however, they are not designed to retain the Design Capture Volume in an engineered soil media. Examples of Biotreatment BMPs include extended detention basins, bioswales and constructed wetlands.
California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA)	Publisher of the California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbooks, available at www.cabmphandbooks.com
Cease and Desist Order	See Stop Work Order
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Citation	An official summons to appear (as before a court)
Condition of Concern	Conditions that may affect the designated Beneficial Uses of a Receiving Water

Glossary

Name	Definition
Condition(s) of Approval (COA)	Requirements a Copermittee may adopt for a project in connection with a discretionary action (e.g., approval of a subdivision map or issuance of a use permit). COAs may specify features required to be incorporated into the final plans for the project and may also specify uses, activities, and operational measures that must be observed over the life of the project.
Construction Site	Any project, including projects requiring coverage under the General Construction Permit, that involves soil disturbing activities including, but not limited to clearing, grading, disturbances to ground such as stockpiling, and excavation.
Copermittee	District, County and Cities of Murrieta, Temecula and Wildomar. The terms ' <i>local Copermittee</i> ' and ' <i>your Copermittee</i> ' refers to the Copermittee that has jurisdiction over the proposed Priority Development Project .
CWA	The Federal Clean Water Act
Design Capture Volume (VBMP)	The volume of runoff from the Design Storm . This is design sizing standard for LID BMPs, as well as for conventional Treatment Control BMPs whose design is based on treating a particular volume of runoff.
Design Flow Rate (QBMP)	The flow rate resulting from an hourly rainfall intensity of 0.2 inch per hour. The Design Flow Rate will depend on the types of post-development surfaces on the site. Flow-based BMP designs can only be used when implementing conventional Treatment Control BMPs.
Design Storm	The 85 th percentile 24-hour storm depth, based on local historical rainfall records. See Exhibit A of the SMR WQMP.
Development Project	Any project that proposes construction, rehabilitation, redevelopment, or reconstruction of any public or private residential, industrial or commercial facility, or any other projects designed for post-construction human activity or occupation.
Directly Connected	Any impervious surface which drains into a catch basin, area drain, or other conveyance structure (such as a street) without first directing the flow across pervious areas (e.g., lawns).
Discretionary Approval	A project which requires the exercise of judgment or deliberation by the public agency or body when they decide to approve or disapprove a particular activity. Discretionary approvals are distinguished from situations where the public agency or body merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances or regulations. Check with the Copermittee to determine if a particular action is considered Discretionary.
Drainage Management Area (DMA)	Individual, discrete drainage areas that typically follow grade breaks and roof ridge lines

Glossary

Name	Definition
Drawdown Time	The time required for a detention or retention BMP to drain and return to the dry-weather condition. For detention BMPs, Drawdown Time is a function of basin volume and outlet orifice size. For infiltration BMPs, Drawdown Time is a function of basin volume and infiltration rate. For Harvest and use BMPs, Drawdown Time is a function of the cistern volume and the demand for use of captured stormwater.
Dry Season	May 1 st through September 30 th
Dry Weather	Weather is considered dry if the preceding 72 hours has been without precipitation.
DU	Dwelling Unit
EIATIA	Effective Impervious Area To Irrigated Area that would be required to achieve the minimum 40% long-term retention of runoff when harvesting stormwater runoff for outdoor irrigation. See Section 2 of the SMR WQMP.
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Emergency Situation	IC/IDs that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Any sewage spill over 1,000 gallons or that could impact water recreation, any spill that could impact wildlife, any Hazardous Material spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of Hazardous Waste (as defined by 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill reportable to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal-EMA, formerly known as the Office of Emergency Services or OES) is classified as a threat to human health or the environment.
Ephemeral	Water bodies, or segments thereof, that contain water only for a short period following precipitation events.
Erosion	When land is diminished or worn away due to wind, water or glacial ice. Often the eroded debris (silt or sediment) becomes a Pollutant via Stormwater Runoff. Erosion occurs naturally but can be intensified by land clearing activities such as farming, development, road building and timber harvesting.
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area. At minimum, as defined in the 2010 MS4 Permit, all Receiving Waters are considered ESAs.
Evapotranspiration	The process of transferring moisture from the earth to the atmosphere by evaporation of water and transpiration from plants.
Facility Pollution Prevention Plan (FPPP)	A plan that the Copermittee maintains that describes the BMPs that are implemented at their municipal facilities to reduce stormwater pollution to the MEP and prohibit illegal discharges.
Final Project-Specific WQMP	A fully completed version of the Water Quality Management Plan that must be submitted and approved prior to recordation of the final map, parcel map or issuance of building permit. See also Preliminary Project-Specific WQMP.

Glossary

Name	Definition
General Plan	Document that specifies policies that guide development.
Harvest and Use BMPs	Stormwater BMPs that capture stormwater runoff in a vault or cistern, and stores that water for later use, such as for irrigation.
Hazardous Materials	Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the USEPA in 40 CFR 116 to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the Waters of the U.S. or emitted into the environment.
Hazardous Waste	As defined by 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302
Head	In hydraulics, energy represented as a difference in elevation. In slow-flowing open systems, such as most stormwater BMPs, this is the difference in water surface elevation, e.g., between an inlet and outlet.
Hydrograph	Runoff flow rate graphed as a function of time.
Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)	Classification of soils by the NRCS into A, B, C and D groups according to infiltration characteristics.
Hydromodification	The change in the natural watershed hydrologic processes and runoff characteristics (i.e., interception, infiltration, overland flow, interflow and groundwater flow) caused by urbanization or other land use changes that result in increased stream flows and sediment transport.
Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP)	A Plan that, once developed by the Copermittees, will specify requirements that must be implemented so that projects will not cause Hydromodification.
Illegal Discharge	Defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified in Section 4.1.2 of the JRMP, and other discharges authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board.
Illicit Connection	Any unauthorized connection to the MS4 that conveys an Illicit Discharge
Impairment	Describes a condition where a waterbody is presumed by the Regional Board to not be supporting its Beneficial Uses, based on exceedances of certain water quality objectives..
Impervious Area	
Impervious surface	Any surface in the landscape that cannot effectively absorb or infiltrate urban runoff; for example, conventionally paved: sidewalks, rooftops, roads and parking areas.
Implementation Agreement	An agreement among the Copermittees that establishes the responsibilities of each Copermittee and a procedure for funding the shared costs.

Glossary

Name	Definition
Industrial Facility	Industrial Facilities, as defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14), including: those subject to the General Industrial Permit or other individual NPDES permit; Operating and closed landfills; Facilities subject to SARA Title III; and Hazardous waste treatment, disposal, storage and recovery facilities.
Infiltration BMPs	A type of LID Retention BMP where the primary treatment mechanism is through seepage of runoff into a site's underlying soil.
Infiltration Rate	Rate at which water can be added to a soil without creating runoff (in/hr).
Infraction	Violation
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	A decision-making process for managing pests that combines biological, cultural, mechanical, physical and chemical tools, and other management practices to control pests in a safe, cost effective and environmentally sound manner that contributes to the protection of public health
Intermittent	Waterbodies, or segments thereof, that contain water for extended periods during the year, but not at all times.
JRMP	Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan
JRMP Annual Report	Report summarizing a Copermittee's compliance information to be submitted annually to the Regional Board on or before each October 31 st of each year, beginning on October 31, 2013. The reporting period for these JRMP Annual Reports must be the previous fiscal year.
LID BMPs	LID BMPs include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the Pollution of Waters of the United states through Stormwater management and land development strategies that emphasize conservation and the use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely reflect pre-development hydrologic functions. LID BMPs include retention practices that do not allow Runoff, suchas infiltration, rain water harvesting and reuse, and evapotranspiration. LID BMPs also include flow-through practices such as biofiltration that may have some discharge of Stormwater following Pollutant reduction.
LID Principles	LID Principles are Site Design concepts that help prevent or minimize the causes (or drivers) of project impacts, and help mimic the pre-development hydrology. Implementing LID Principles will help minimize the need for specific Stormwater BMPs on a project.

Glossary

Name	Definition
LID Retention BMP	A type of Stormwater BMP that is designed to store the Design Capture Volume, and avoid any discharge to downstream systems in storms up to the Design Storm. For the purposes of this WQMP, LID Retention BMPs include Infiltration BMPs, Harvest and Use BMPs, Pervious Pavement BMPs and Bioretention BMPs. See also Other LID BMPs
Low Impact Development (LID)	A stormwater management and land development strategy that emphasizes conservation and the use of onsite natural features integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely reflect pre-development hydrologic functions.
Major Outfall	Outfalls owned by a Copermittee with a pipe diameter of 36 inches or greater or drainage areas draining 50 acres or more. See also Outfall .
Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)	Standard, established by the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act, for the reduction of Pollutant discharges from MS4s.
Misdemeanor	A crime less serious than a felony.
Mobile Business	Businesses that conduct services listed in section 8.1.1 but do not operate out of a fixed location.
Municipal Facility	A facility owned by a Copermittee
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels or storm drains) as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8).
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	As part of the 1972 Clean Water Act, Congress established the NPDES permitting system to regulate the discharge of Pollutants from municipal sanitary sewers and industries. The NPDES was expanded in 1987 to incorporate permits for discharges from MS4s as well (aka MS4 Permits).
Non-Hazardous Materials	For example, food wastes, trash and debris
Non-Jurisdictional IC/ID	An IC/ID originating from a property over which the Copermittee has no applicable jurisdictional authority such as a special district (e.g., school, water, wastewater), federal, state, or tribal property.
Non-Stormwater	All discharges to and from an MS4 that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from an MS4 other than Stormwater). Non-Stormwater includes Illicit Discharges, non-prohibited discharges, and NPDES permitted discharges.

Glossary

Name	Definition
Non-Stormwater Action Levels	This Order includes action levels for pollutants in non-stormwater, dry weather discharges from the MS4. The non-stormwater action levels are designed to ensure that the Order's requirement to effectively prohibit all types of unauthorized discharges of non-stormwater into the MS4 is being complied with. Non-stormwater action levels in the Order are based upon numeric or narrative water quality objectives and criteria as defined in the Basin Plan, the State Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan), and the State Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). An exceedance of an action level requires specified responsive action by the Copermittees. This Order describes what actions the Copermittees must take when an exceedance of an action level is observed. Exceedances of non-stormwater action levels do not alone constitute a violation of this Order but could indicate non-compliance with the requirement to effectively prohibit all types of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 or other prohibitions established in this Order. Failure to undertake required source investigation and elimination action following an
Non-Structural BMPs	See LID Principles
Notice of Noncompliance	The Notice of Noncompliance constitutes a basic request that the property owner or facility operator rectify the condition causing or threatening to cause noncompliance
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O&M	Operation and Maintenance. All BMPs implemented as part of a WQMP must continue to be operational and must be maintained throughout the life of the project.
Operational Source Control BMPs	Source Control programs or activities implemented by a site operator to prevent pollution. Examples include regular sweeping of parking lots and other 'housekeeping' efforts.
Other Development Projects	All Discretionary Development Projects that are not categorized as Priority Development Projects.
Other LID BMPs	Stormwater BMPs that incorporate features that provide for natural biological processes while maximizing opportunities for Infiltration and Evapotranspiration. These are distinguished from LID Retention BMPs , with the latter being BMPs that, in addition to the above features, are also designed to retain stormwater runoff.
Outfall	Means a Point Source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2.a, the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to Waters of the U.S. and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other Waters of the U.S. and are used to convey waters of the U.S. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(9)].
Permanent Source Control BMP	A type of source control BMP that is a structural part of the site, such as roofs and berms over and around trash and recycling areas.

Glossary

Name	Definition
Permeable or Pervious or Porous Pavements	Pavements for roadways, sidewalks, or plazas that are designed to infiltrate runoff <i>through</i> the pavement. Types of Permeable Pavements include pervious concrete, pervious asphalt, porous pavers and granular materials.
Pollutant	Any agent that may cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality such that a condition of Pollution or Contamination is created or aggravated.
Pollutant of Concern	Pollutants for which water bodies are listed as impaired under CWA Section 303(d), pollutants associated with the land use type of a development, and/or pollutants commonly associated with runoff.
Pollution Prevention BMP	Practices that reduce or eliminate the generation of Pollutants.
Pre-Development	Conditions that would exist naturally.
Preliminary Project-Specific WQMP	A preliminary project-specific WQMP is commonly required to be submitted with an application for entitlements and development approvals and must be approved by the Copermittee before any approvals or entitlements will be granted.
Priority Development Project	Development Projects that meet the categories and criteria identified in Table 1-1 (see 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, item F.1.d.).
Priority Pollutant of Concern	Pollutants that are associated with a proposed project and are listed as impaired under CWA Section 303(d).
Project-Specific WQMP	A plan specifying and documenting permanent LID Principles and Stormwater BMPs to control post-construction Pollutants and stormwater runoff for the life of the project, and to maintain Stormwater BMPs for the life of the project. Copermittees may require a preliminary Project-Specific WQMP submittal, to be followed by a final Project-Specific WQMP.
Proprietary Stormwater BMPs	Products designed and marketed by private businesses for treatment of stormwater.
Rainy Season	October 1 st through April 30 th
Rational Method	A method of calculating runoff flows based on rainfall intensity, tributary area, and a coefficient representing the proportion of rainfall that runs off. In the Rational Method $Q=C*I*A$ as further described in Section 2 of the WQMP.
Receiving Water	Any water body that is identified in the San Diego Basin Plan. The San Diego Basin Plan is available from the San Diego Regional Board's website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego .

Glossary

Name	Definition
Redevelopment	A Development Project that involves the creation, addition and/or replacement of impervious surface on an already developed site. Examples include the expansion of a building footprint, road widening, the addition to or replacement of a structure, and creation or addition of impervious surfaces. Replacement of impervious surfaces includes any activity that is not part of a routine maintenance activity where impervious material(s) are removed, exposing underlying soil during construction. Redevelopment does not include trenching and resurfacing associated with utility work; resurfacing existing roadways; new sidewalk construction, pedestrian ramps, or bikelane on existing roads; and routine replacement of damaged pavement, such as pothole repair.
Regional Water Quality Control Board (or Regional Board)	Regional Boards are responsible for implementing Pollution control provisions of the CWA and California Water Code within their jurisdiction. There are nine Regional Boards in California. The Regional Boards issued the 2010 MS4 Permit to the Copermittees on November 10, 2010.
Retrofit	Programs and projects to address the impacts of existing development through reducing the impacts from hydromodification, promote LID, support riparian and aquatic habitat restoration, reduce the discharges of Stormwater Pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevent discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards.
Runoff	All flows in a stormwater conveyance system that consists of the following components: (1) stormwater (wet weather flows) and (2) non-stormwater including dry weather flows.
Runoff Management Plan	A site-specific plan identifying BMPs to manage the quality and quantity of runoff from a project site.
Santa Margarita Region (SMR)	The portion of Riverside County covered by Order R9-2010-0016, an NPDES MS4 Permit issued by the Santa Diego Regional Board.
Sedimentation	The action or process of forming or depositing sediment.
Self-treating area	Natural or landscaped area (as described in Section 3.3 of the WQMP) that drains offsite without comingling with developed portions of the site.
Site Design	See LID Principles.
Source Control BMP	A facility or procedure to prevent Pollutants from coming into contact with rainfall and/or runoff.
Stop Work Order or Cease and Desist Order	As used in the JRMP, an order from a Copermittee to stop a particular activity.
Stormwater	Per 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13), means stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. Surface runoff and drainage pertains to runoff and drainage resulting from precipitation events.

Glossary

Name	Definition
Stormwater Action Level	SALs were computed as the 90th percentile of the data set, utilizing the statistical based population approach, one of three approaches recommended by the State Water Board's Storm Water Panel in its report 'The Feasibility of Numerical Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial and Construction Activities (June 2006)". SALs are identified in Section D of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. Copermitees must implement a timely, comprehensive, cost-effective stormwater pollution control program to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from the permitted areas so as not to exceed the SALs. Exceedance of SALs may indicate inadequacy of programmatic measures and BMPs required in this Order.
Stormwater Ordinance	The ordinance or set of ordinances that are consistent with the Legal Authorities described in section 3.4 of this JRMP.
Stormwater Pollutant	A Pollutant associated with Stormwater.
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	A plan providing for temporary measures to control sediment and other Pollutants <i>during</i> construction. In contrast with the WQMP which is a plan to reduce pollutant in runoff during the post-construction use and life of the project.
Structural Stormwater BMPs	Structural Post-Construction BMPs that are designed to address stormwater runoff impacts from the completed site, and throughout the use and life of the project.. Stormwater BMPs consist of LID Principles, LID BMPs, Conventional Treatment BMPs, Hydromodification BMPs, and Permanent Source Control BMPs.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	A TMDL is the maximum amount of a Pollutant that can be discharged into a waterbody from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain Water Quality Standards. Under CWA Section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all waterbodies that do not meet Water Quality Standards after application of technology-based controls.
Toxicity	Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.
Treatment Control BMP	Any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media absorption or any other physical, biological or chemical process.
TUTIA	Toilet Users To Impervious Area ratio, that would be required to achieve the minimum 40% long-term retention of runoff when harvesting stormwater runoff for toilet use. See Chapter 2 of the WQMP.
Unpaved Road	A long, narrow stretch without pavement used for traveling by motor passenger vehicles between two or more points. Unpaved roads are generally constructed of dirt, gravel, aggregate or macadam and may be improved or unimproved.

Glossary

Name	Definition
Waste	As defined in CWC Section 13050(d), "waste includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal."
Waste Discharge Requirements	As defined in Section 13374 of the California Water Code, the term "Waste Discharge Requirements" is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Regional Board usually reserves reference to the term "permit" to Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to surface Waters of the U.S.
Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP, or SMR WQMP)	Referred to as a Standard Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SSMP) in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. This is a plan to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP from the post-construction use and life of a project.
Water Quality Objectives	Numerical or narrative limits on constituents or characteristics of water designated to protect designated beneficial uses of the water. [California Water Code Section 13050 (h)]. California's water quality objectives are established by the State and Regional Water Boards in the Water Quality Control Plans. Numeric or narrative limits for pollutants or characteristics of water designed to protect the beneficial uses of the water. In other words, a water quality objective is the maximum concentration of a pollutant that can exist in a receiving water and still generally ensure that the beneficial uses of the receiving water remain protected (i.e., not impaired). Since water quality objectives are designed specifically to protect the beneficial uses, when the objectives are violated the beneficial uses are, by definition, no longer protected and become impaired. This is a fundamental concept under the Porter Cologne Act. Equally fundamental is Porter Cologne's definition of pollution. A condition of pollution exists when the water quality needed to support designated beneficial uses has become unreasonably affected or impaired; in other words, when the water quality objectives have been violated. These underlying definitions (regarding beneficial use protection) are
Water Quality Standards	The beneficial uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.) of water and the Water Quality Objectives necessary to protect those uses.

Glossary

Name	Definition
Waters of the U.S.	As defined in the 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the U.S. are defined as: "(a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;" (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition: (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this
Wet Season	October 1 st to April 30 th
Wet Weather	Weather is considered wet if precipitation measuring over 0.10 inches has been received during the preceding 72 hours.

Table B-1. JRMP Departmental Responsibilities

Program Element	JRMP Section {Permit reference}	Primary Responsible Department	Responsible Staff (Name or Title as appropriate)
3.0 Program Management	3.1 – Departmental Responsibilities – Maintain matrix	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	3.2 – Cooperative Activities	City Manager	Supervising Engineer
	3.3 – Fiscal Analysis {H}	City Manager	Supervising Engineer
	3.4 – Legal Authority {E.}	City Attorney	Supervising Engineer
	3.5 – Enforcement/Compliance Strategy	(see individual program sections)	(see individual program sections)
	3.6 – Receiving Water Limitations {A.}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	3.7 – Program Reporting, Evaluation and Revision {J., K., L}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
4.0 Elimination of Illicit Connections and Illegal Discharges {F.4}	4. 1.1 Prohibited Discharges {A.1., 2}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	4.2.1 Legal Authority {E.}	City Attorney	City Attorney
	4.2.2 Connections to MS4 Facilities	Maintain Inventory & Map - Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	4.2.3 Inspections	(see individual program sections)	(see individual program sections)
	4.2.4 Maintain MS4 Facility Map {F.4.b.}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	4.2.5 Public Reporting of IC/IDs	RCFC for regional 1-800 hotline Department for locally reported IC/IDs	N/A Code Enforcement Officer

Program Element	JRMP Section {Permit reference}	Primary Responsible Department	Responsible Staff (Name or Title as appropriate)
	4.2.6 Dry Weather Field Screening	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	4.2.7 Waste Collection Programs	RCFC administers contract with Riverside County Waste Management	N/A
	4.3.1 MS4 Facility Inspections {F.4.e}	As described for section 5	As described for section 5
	4.3.2 Public IC/ID Reports {F.4.c}	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
	4.3.3 IC/ID Construction Site Inspections {F.1.e.(6)(d); F.2.e}	Building Department See Section 7.4	Construction Inspector
	4.3.4 IC/ID Industrial / Commercial Facilities Inspections {F.3.b.(4)(vi)}	Public Works Department See Section 8.4 herein	Code Enforcement Officer
	4.3.5 IC/ID Monitoring Activities {Attachment E. II.C}	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
	4.3.6 Non-Jurisdictional IC/IDs	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
	4.4 IC/ID Response and Reporting {F.4}	Initial Investigation – Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
		Source Investigation – Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
		Elimination – Code Enforcement	Code Enforcement Officer
	4.4.5 Sanitary Wastes F.4.h}	Portable Toilets – Code Enforcement	Code Enforcement Officer
		Failing Septic Systems – Building Department	Building Inspector
5.0 Permittee Facilities and Activities {F.3.a}	5.1 Planning Facilities {F.1}	Planning Department	Planning Director
	5.1.1 - Public Works Priority Development Projects {F.1.d}	Review WQMP Applicability Checklist - Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer

Program Element	JRMP Section {Permit reference}	Primary Responsible Department	Responsible Staff (Name or Title as appropriate)
	5.1.2 – Public Works Transportation Projects F.1.d.(2)(g)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.1.3 Public Works Unpaved Roads {F.1.i}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.1.4 Design of Flood Control Projects {F.3.a.(4)(a)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.1.5 Other public works projects {	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.2 – Permittee Construction Activities {F.2.}	Submit PRDs - Public Works Department	Public Works Director/City Engineer
		Prepare Construction SWPPP – Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
		Notify Executive Officer of Non Compliance – Public Works Department	Public Works Director/City Engineer
		Conduct monitoring – Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
		Submit NOT – Public Works Department	Public Works Director/City Engineer
	5.3 – Operation & Maintenance of Permittee Areas & Activities {F.3.a.}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.3.1 Source Identification/ Inventory {F.3.a.(1)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.3.2 Typical Minimum BMPs {F.3.a.(2)(b)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.3.3.1 Special Event BMPs {F.e.a(2)(c)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.3.3.2 Fire BMPs {B.3.a.}	Non-emergency BMPs - Fire Department	
		NOI for De Minimus Permit – Fire Department	
	5.3.3 BMPs for Activities {F.3.a.(a)(2)(b)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.3.5 Maintenance of MS4	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer

Program Element	JRMP Section {Permit reference}	Primary Responsible Department	Responsible Staff (Name or Title as appropriate)
	facilities and treatment control BMPs {F.3.a.(6)}		
	5.4 Annual Inspection {F.3.A.(8)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	5.5 Enforcement of Municipal Areas and Activities {F.3.a.(9)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
6.0 Development Planning {F.1}			
	6.2 General Plan {F.1.a}	Planning Department	Planning Director
	6.3.2 LID Barriers Review {{F.1.d.(4)(a)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	6.6.2 Approval Process Criteria and Requirements for All Development Projects {F.1.c.}	Planning Department	Planning Director
	6.6.3 Identify Priority Development Projects {F.1.d.(1) & (2)}	Planning Department	Planning Director
	6.6.4 Conditions of Approval		
	6.6.5 Review Preliminary Project-Specific WQMPs {F.1.d.(9)(a)}	Planning Department	Planning Director
	6.6.6 Review and Approval of Final Project-Specific WQMPs {F.1.d.(9)(a)}	Planning Department	Planning Director
	6.6.7 Requirements for Other Development Projects	Planning Department	Planning Director
	6.6.8 Unpaved Roads Development	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	6.6.9 Plan Check: Issuance of Grading or Building Permits	Planning Department	Planning Director
	6.7 Field Verify BMPs & Permit Closeout {F.1.e.}	Building Department	Construction Inspector
	6.7.2 BMP Maintenance Tracking {F.1.f.}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer

Program Element	JRMP Section {Permit reference}	Primary Responsible Department	Responsible Staff (Name or Title as appropriate)
	6.8 Structural Post-Construction BMP Database and Maintenance Verification {F.1.f}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	6.8.4 Change of Ownership Recordation {F.1.d.(9)(b)}	Planning Department/County Recorder	Planning Director
	6.9 Enforcement for Development {F.1.g}	Planning Department	Planning Director
7.0 Private Development Construction {F.2.}			
	7.1 Source Identification/Inventory {F.2.b}	Building Department	Building Inspector
	7.2 Construction Site Planning and Project Approval Process {F.2.c.}	Building Department	Building Inspector
	7.3 Construction Site BMP Implementation {F.2.d.}	Building Department	Building Inspector
	7.4 Construction Site Inspection {F.2.e.}	Building Department	Building Inspector
	7.5 Construction Enforcement {F.2.f.}	Building Department	Building Inspector
	7.6 Reporting of Non-Compliant Sites {F.2.g.}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
8.0 Industrial and Commercial Sources {F.3.b.}			
	8.1 Industrial/Commercial Database {F.3.b.(1)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	8.2 General BMP Implementation {F.3.b.(2)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer

Program Element	JRMP Section {Permit reference}	Primary Responsible Department	Responsible Staff (Name or Title as appropriate)
	8.3 Mobile Business Program {F.1.b.(3)}	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
	8.4 Industrial/Commercial Inspections {F.3.b.}	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
	8.4.6 Industrial/Commercial Enforcement {F.1.d.(5)}	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
	8.4.7 Reporting of Non-Compliant Sites {F.1.d.(6)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
9.0 Residential Sources {F.1.c.}			
	9.3 Designated BMPs {F.3.c.(2)(b)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	9.4 Household Waste Management {F.3.c.(2)(c)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	9.5 Common Interest Areas/ Homeowner Association Areas / and Mobile Home Parks {F.3.c.(4)}	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
	9.6 Residential Enforcement {F.3.c.(3)}	Public Works Department	Code Enforcement Officer
10.0 Retrofitting Existing Development {F.3.d.}			
	10.1 Identification of Conditions of Concern {{F.3.d.(1)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	10.2 Source Assessment & Identification {F.3.d.(2)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	10.3 Identification of Candidate Areas for Retrofitting {F.3.d.(2)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer

Program Element	JRMP Section {Permit reference}	Primary Responsible Department	Responsible Staff (Name or Title as appropriate)
	10.4 Prioritization of Candidate Areas for Retrofitting {F.3.d.(2)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	10.5 Prioritizing Retrofitting Work Plans 10.3 {F.3.d.(3)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	10.6 Private Retrofitting Projects {F.3.d.(4)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	10.7 Tracking Retrofit BMPs {F.3.d.(5)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	10.8 Regional Mitigation Projects {F.3.d.(7)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
11.0 Education {F.6.}			
	11.1 Target Audiences	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	11.2 Residential and General Public F.6.b.(4)}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
12.0 Copermittee Staff Training	Copermittee Staff	RCFC&WCD	NPDES Coordinator
13.0 Monitoring Program {N}			
	13.2 NALs {C}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer
	13.3 SALs {D}	Public Works Department	Supervising Engineer

Riverside County, California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS >> **Chapter 1.16 - PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF COUNTY ORDINANCES*** >>

Chapter 1.16 - PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF COUNTY ORDINANCES*

Sections:

- [1.16.010 - Definitions.](#)
- [1.16.020 - Abatement of public nuisances.](#)
- [1.16.030 - Non-exclusive remedies and penalties.](#)
- [1.16.040 - Authority to inspect.](#)
- [1.16.050 - Summary abatement.](#)
- [1.16.060 - Administrative abatement—Procedure.](#)
- [1.16.070 - Abatement cost recovery.](#)
- [1.16.080 - Administrative citations and penalties.](#)
- [1.16.090 - Notices.](#)
- [1.16.100 - Administrative hearings.](#)
- [1.16.110 - Civil actions.](#)
- [1.16.120 - Criminal actions.](#)
- [1.16.130 - Treble damages.](#)
- [1.16.140 - Recordation of notices in abatement proceedings.](#)
- [1.16.150 - Recovery of attorneys' fees in abatement proceedings.](#)
- [1.16.160 - Parking violation and penalties; procedure; conflict.](#)
- [1.16.170 - Severability.](#)

1.16.010 - Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, certain words are defined as follows:

- A. The term "land use ordinance(s)" shall include Riverside County Ordinance Nos. 348, 413, 421, 427, 449, 457, 458, 460, 465, 492, 508, 520, 523, 525, 527, 541, 551, 555, 559, 576, 578, 580, 615, 617, 630, 640, 650, 651, 655, 657, 660, 679, 682, 689, 695, 704, 712, 742, 743, 745, 754, 771, 806, 812, 817, 830, 853, 857, 878 and 881.
- B. The term "enforcement officer" shall include the transportation and land management agency director, community health agency director, building official, code enforcement department director, environmental health department director, department of animal services director, agricultural commissioner, fire chief, clerk of the board of supervisors, sheriff and their designees.
- C. The term "person" means any natural person, firm, association, club, organization, corporation, partnership, business trust, company or other entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights or duties.
- D. The term "responsible party" means: 1) each person committing the violation or causing a condition on a parcel of real property located within the jurisdiction of the County of Riverside which violates a Riverside Land Use Ordinance; 2) each person who has an ownership interest in that property; or 3) each person who, although not an owner, nevertheless has a legal right or a legal obligation to exercise possession

and control over that property. In the event the person who commits the violation or causes the violating condition is a minor, then the minor's parents or legal guardian shall be deemed the responsible party. In the event the violation or violating condition is most reasonably attributable to a business, then that business, to the extent it is a legal entity such that it can sue and be sued in its own name, and each person who is an owner of that business shall be deemed responsible parties.

- E. The term "abatement costs" means any costs or expenses, including county staff time reasonably related to the abatement of conditions which violate land use ordinances, and shall include, but not be limited to, enforcement, investigation, summaries, reports, notices, telephonic contact, correspondence, mailing expense, title search costs, administrative costs including scheduling and participation at hearings, hearing officer costs, expenses incurred by the county, court costs, civil or administrative penalties, collection, attorneys fees, and other costs associated with the removal, abatement or correction of a violation.
- F. The term "permit" means any document issued by the county granting a person a license or right to do something, including but not limited to building permits, conditional use permits, plot plans, public use permits, variances, WECS permit or accessory WECS permit or other development or land use approvals or permits, or any grant of authority to do a thing or maintain or otherwise use real property in a manner not forbidden by law, but not allowable without such authority.
- G. The term "administrative hearing officer" refers to either the county board of supervisors, county hearing officer established pursuant to Ordinance No. 643 or county hearing board, as the entity conducting a hearing authorized by this chapter and issuing a written recommendation or decision.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 1, 3-15-2011)

1.16.020 - Abatement of public nuisances.

Any condition on public or private property located within the unincorporated areas of the County of Riverside which is caused, maintained or permitted to exist in violation of any provision of a land use ordinance shall be and the same is hereby declared unlawful and a public nuisance that may be abated consistent with the procedures provided for in this chapter, or in any other manner provided by law. Enforcement officers are authorized to investigate conditions on or pertaining to real or personal property or other activities to determine the existence of violations and to enforce land use ordinances as provided for herein.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 2, 3-15-2011)

1.16.030 - Non-exclusive remedies and penalties.

All remedies and penalties for the abatement of public nuisances provided for in this chapter shall be cumulative and not exclusive. Enforcement by use of any administrative, criminal or civil action, citation or administrative proceeding or abatement remedy does not preclude the use of additional citations or other remedies as authorized by other ordinance or law. Enforcement remedies may be employed concurrently or consecutively. Conviction and punishment of or enforcement against any person hereunder shall not relieve such person from the responsibility of correcting, removing or abating a violation, nor prevent the enforced correction, removal or abatement thereof. Each and every day, or any portion thereof, during which any violation of a land use ordinance or the rules, regulations, orders, permits or conditions of approval issued thereunder

is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 3, 3-15-2011)

1.16.040 - Authority to inspect.

Enforcement officers are authorized to enter any real or personal property or premises within the unincorporated area of the county to investigate and ascertain whether the property or premises is in compliance with land use ordinances, and to make any inspection as may be necessary in the performance of their enforcement duties. These investigation activities may include visual inspections, taking of photographs, taking samples or other physical evidence, and the making of video and/or audio recordings. All such entries and inspections shall be done in a reasonable manner. If an owner, lawful occupant or the respective agent thereof refuses permission to enter and/or inspect, the enforcement officer may seek an administrative inspection warrant pursuant to the procedures provided by California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1822.50 et seq. and as may be amended. All costs incurred by the county in seeking and obtaining an administrative inspection warrant shall be recoverable as abatement costs.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 4, 3-15-2011)

1.16.050 - Summary abatement.

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 25845(a), and as may be amended, the enforcement officer is authorized to summarily abate public nuisances determined by the officer to constitute an immediate threat to public health, safety or welfare. If an enforcement officer summarily abates a public nuisance, he may keep an account of the abatement costs and pursue cost recovery pursuant to section [1.16.070](#) of this chapter. In cases of summary abatement, however, at the hearing to confirm the abatement costs, the administrative hearing officer shall also determine whether a public nuisance existed.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 5, 3-15-2011)

1.16.060 - Administrative abatement—Procedure.

When a condition on real property is deemed by the enforcement officer to constitute a violation of a land use ordinance constituting a public nuisance and existing on property within the unincorporated area of the County of Riverside, the enforcement officer is authorized to initiate an administrative abatement proceeding as follows:

- A. Notice of violation. A notice of violation shall be issued to the property owner and any other responsible party ordering the abatement of the violative condition(s) within fifteen (15) days of giving notice in a manner set forth in section [1.16.090](#) of this chapter. The notice shall specify the manner in which the conditions on the property violate the provisions of land use ordinances and the corrective actions required to abate the violation. The notice shall also state that failure to bring the property into compliance with land use ordinances could subject the owner and other responsible parties to administrative, civil and criminal penalties and could result in the imposition of a lien and special tax assessment against the property for abatement costs related to the enforcement of the land use ordinances and abatement of the violative

conditions. The failure of the notice to set forth all required contents shall not affect the validity of the proceedings.

- B. Right of mortgagee or beneficiary to comply if owner fails to do so. If the property is encumbered by a mortgage or deed of trust of record, and the owner of the property shall not have complied with the notice of violation on or before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after service of the notice of violation described in subsection A. of this section, the mortgagee or beneficiary under a recorded deed of trust may, within fifteen (15) days thereafter, act pursuant to the requirements of the notice of violation.
- C. Second notice. If the notice of violation is not complied with according to the time periods set forth in this section, the enforcement officer shall give a second notice to all parties concerned in the same manner as set forth in section [1.16.090](#) of this chapter, which notice shall be entitled "Notice of Hearing Re: Land Use Ordinance Violation(s) and Abatement of Public Nuisance." The notice shall direct the property owner and other responsible parties to appear at a hearing at a stated date, time and place to show cause why the conditions on the property should not be abated. The hearing shall be set not less than fifteen (15) days after the posting and mailing of the second notice. The failure of any property owner or any other responsible party to receive such notice shall not affect the validity of the proceedings.
- D. Hearing.
 - (1) The hearing provided for in this section shall be conducted in the manner set forth in section [1.16.100](#) of this chapter and pursuant to the following:
 - a) Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the administrative hearing officer shall render its decision not later than thirty (30) days thereafter and shall make findings and conclusions, and in the event that it so concludes, it may declare the property, or the conditions thereon, to be in violation of land use ordinances and to be a public nuisance. The administrative hearing officer may direct the owner to abate the conditions declared in violation.
 - b) The administrative hearing officer may further order that if the conditions declared to be in violation are not abated within the time frame ordered, that the conditions may be abated by the county and the costs of abatement shall be placed as a lien on the property and may be collected by a special tax assessment against the property pursuant to California Government Code Section 25845, and as may be amended, or by any other means provided by law.
 - c) The enforcement officer shall issue a copy of the administrative hearing officer's decision to the property owner and other responsible parties concerned in the same manner as set forth in section [1.16.090](#) of this chapter, and shall file a proof of service with the clerk of the board.
- e. Time to bring action. Unless the property owner or other responsible party presents an action in a court of competent jurisdiction within ninety (90) days after issuance of the decision of the administrative hearing officer contesting the validity of any administrative abatement proceedings leading up to and including the decision of the administrative hearing officer, all objections to the proceedings and decision shall be deemed to have been waived.
- f. Cost recovery. All abatement costs incurred by the county pursuant to this section shall be reimbursed as set forth below in section [1.16.070](#) of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 6, 3-15-2011)

1.16.070 - Abatement cost recovery.

All abatement costs, administrative costs and related penalties or assessments in any enforcement action to abate public nuisances as stated shall be recovered.

Any person, whether acting as a principal, agent, employee, owner, lessor, lessee, tenant, occupant, operator or contractor, or otherwise, who causes, allows or maintains a violation of any provision of a land use ordinance or the rules, regulations, orders, permits or conditions of approval issued pursuant thereto, shall be liable to the County of Riverside for abatement costs including, but not limited to, administrative and civil penalties and any other damages suffered by the county, its agents and agencies, as a result of such violation.

Successor owners of any real property on which an administrative, civil, criminal or other abatement proceeding has commenced shall be liable to the county for reimbursement of all abatement costs if any notice, as set forth in section [1.16.140](#) of this chapter, has been recorded in the office of the county recorder prior to transfer of ownership of the real property to the successor owner.

Each county department shall maintain records of abatement and administrative costs incurred and associated with the processing of violations and enforcement of land use ordinances and shall recover such costs from the property owner or other responsible party as provided herein or by any other legal remedy.

- A. Statement of abatement costs. At any time during the pendency of administrative, civil or criminal enforcement of a violation of a land use ordinance, cost recovery of all abatement costs, penalties and assessments may be recovered through collection, civil action or as follows:
 - (1) The enforcement officer shall prepare a verified statement of abatement costs showing all abatement costs, administrative costs, administrative citation penalties, civil penalties, assessments and attorneys' fees and shall demand payment of said costs within thirty (30) days.
 - (2) The statement of abatement costs shall be issued to the property owner and any other responsible party in the same manner as set forth in section [1.16.090](#) of this chapter.
 - (3) Any property owner or other responsible party who receives a statement of abatement costs shall have the opportunity to contest the statement of abatement costs by requesting a hearing. Notice of the opportunity for hearing, together with a form to request a hearing shall be provided with the statement of abatement costs.
- B. Request for hearing. A request for hearing shall be filed with the issuing county department within fifteen (15) days of service by mail of the statement of abatement costs, on a form provided by the issuing county department.
- C. Hearing. The hearing required by this section shall be held before the hearing officer as set forth in section [1.16.100](#) of this chapter and shall be conducted in the manner set forth therein.
- D. Decision. In determining the validity of the abatement costs, the hearing officer shall consider whether the abatement costs are reasonable based on the circumstances of the case. A copy of the decision shall be filed with the clerk of the board of supervisors and mailed to the property owner and any other responsible party in the same manner set forth herein at section [1.16.090](#)

- E. Abatement lien and special assessment. If payment is not made within ten (10) days after the hearing officer's decision is issued, the enforcement officer shall transmit the statement of abatement costs and the hearing officer decision to the county auditor, who shall place the amount thereof on the assessment roll as a special assessment to be paid with county taxes, unless sooner paid. At the same time, the enforcement officer shall file with county recorder a notice of abatement lien, describing the real property affected, a summary of the action taken to abate the violative condition(s), if any, and the amount of the lien claimed by the county.
- F. Release of lien or special assessment. Upon payment in full of the abatement costs the enforcement officer shall execute and record with the county recorder a release of any recorded lien. If an assessment has been placed on the assessment roll and is thereafter paid, the enforcement officer shall notify the county auditor, who shall cancel the assessment on the tax roll.
- G. Reimbursement of costs. The enforcement officer is authorized to pay from funds appropriated to him the cost of a title search to determine the responsible parties, if any, mailing expenses, and abatement costs for all work done or caused to be done in the abatement of the violative condition(s). All such costs shall be included in the verified statement of abatement costs.
- H. Collection. Alternatively, if payment of the amount demanded in the statement of abatement costs is not received within thirty (30) days, the enforcement officer may refer the debt to a collection agency licensed by the State of California in accordance with California Government Code Section 26220(a), and as may be amended.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 7, 3-15-2011)

1.16.080 - Administrative citations and penalties.

In addition to other remedies and penalties contained in this chapter, and in accordance with California Government Code Section 53069.4, and as may be amended, an administrative citation may be issued by an enforcement officer for any violation of land use ordinances. The following procedures shall govern the imposition, enforcement, and administrative review of administrative citations and penalties.

- A. Notice of violation. If the violation is not corrected within the period stated in the notice of violation issued pursuant to section 1.16.060, an administrative citation may be issued by the enforcement officer.
- B. Content of citation. The administrative citation shall contain the following information:
 - (1) Date, location and approximate time the violation was observed.
 - (2) The land use ordinance violated and a brief description of the violation.
 - (3) The amount of the administrative penalty imposed for the violation.
 - (4) Instructions for the payment of the administrative penalty, and the time period by which it shall be paid and the consequences of failure to pay the administrative penalty within this time period.
 - (5) Instructions on how to appeal the administrative citation.
 - (6) The signature of the enforcement officer.
 - (7) The failure of the administrative citation to set forth all required contents shall not affect the validity of the administrative citation or any proceedings to enforce said citation.
- C. Service of administrative citation.

- (1) If the property owner or other responsible party who has violated a land use ordinance is present at the scene of the violation, the enforcement officer shall attempt to obtain his signature on the administrative citation and shall personally deliver a copy of the administrative citation to him. If the person receiving the administrative citation is not the property owner, then a copy shall be mailed to the property address or the address listed for the property owner on the last county equalized assessment roll.
- (2) If the property owner or other responsible party who has violated a land use ordinance is a business, and the business owner is on the premises, the enforcement officer shall attempt to deliver the administrative citation to the business owner. If the enforcement officer is unable to serve the business owner on the premises, the administrative citation may be left with the manager or employee of the business and a copy of the administrative citation shall also be mailed to the business owner or its authorized agent.
- (3) If no one can be located at the property, then the administrative citation shall be posted in a conspicuous place on or near the property and a copy mailed to the property owner at the property address or the address listed for the property owner on the last county equalized assessment roll or other responsible party who has violated the land use ordinances at the last known address.
- (4) The failure of a property owner or responsible party to receive an administrative citation shall not affect the validity of the administrative citation or proceedings to enforce said citation.

D. Administrative citation penalties. Penalties shall be assessed and considered as part of abatement costs as follows:

- (1) One hundred dollars (\$100.00) for a first violation;
- (2) Two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for a second violation of the same land use ordinances on the same real property within twelve (12) months after the administrative citation for the first violation is issued; and
- (3) Five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each additional violation of the same land use ordinances on the same real property within twelve (12) months after the administrative citation for the first violation is issued.
- (4) If the violation is not corrected, additional administrative citations may be issued for the same violation as authorized by section 1.16.030 of this chapter. The amount of the penalty shall increase at the rate set forth in subsection D. (3) of this section.
- (5) Payment of the penalty shall neither excuse the failure to correct the violation nor bar further enforcement action.
- (6) Any penalties assessed shall be payable to the county.

E. Appeal of administrative citations and penalties.

- (1) Notice of appeal. The recipient of an administrative citation may appeal the validity of the citation and resulting penalties by filing a written notice of appeal with the county department that issued the administrative citation. The written notice of appeal must be filed within twenty (20) days of service of the administrative citation as set forth in subsection C. of this section. The notice of appeal shall be accompanied by either an advance deposit of the penalty imposed or a request for advance deposit hardship waiver as set forth herein below. Failure to properly file a written notice of appeal within this time period

shall constitute a waiver of the right to appeal the administrative citation. The notice of appeal shall be submitted on a form provided by the county department that issued the administrative citation and shall contain the following information:

- a) A brief statement setting forth the appellant's interest in the proceedings;
 - b) A brief statement of the material facts which the appellant claims support a contention that no violation exists and that no administrative penalty should be imposed or that an administrative penalty of a different amount is warranted;
 - c) An address at which the appellant agrees that notice of any additional proceeding or an order relating to the imposition of the administrative penalty may be received by mail; and
 - d) The notice of appeal must be signed by the appellant under penalty of perjury.
- (2) Advance deposit hardship waiver.
- a) Any person filing a notice of appeal to contest an administrative citation and who is financially unable to make the advance deposit of the penalty as required, may submit a request for advance deposit hardship waiver with the notice of appeal.
 - b) The request for advance deposit hardship waiver shall be filed with the county department that issued the administrative citation on a form provided by the same county department. The request shall be documented by a sworn affidavit, together with any supporting documents or materials, demonstrating to the satisfaction of the enforcement officer the person's actual financial inability to deposit the full amount of the administrative penalty in advance of the hearing.
 - c) The requirement of depositing the full amount of the penalty shall be stayed for ten (10) days pending a determination by the enforcement officer of the approval or denial of the request for advance deposit hardship waiver.
 - d) The enforcement officer shall issue a written determination listing the reasons for the approval or denial of the request for advance deposit hardship waiver. The written determination shall be mailed to the appellant at the address provided in the request.
 - e) If the enforcement officer denies a request for advance deposit hardship waiver, the appellant shall remit the deposit to the county within fifteen (15) days of the date of mailing notice of the denial.
 - f) The written determination of the enforcement officer shall be final.
- (3) Hearing on appeal of administrative citation. Upon receipt of a timely notice of appeal of an administrative citation, an appeal hearing shall be held before an administrative hearing officer to consider the issuance of the administrative citation and imposition of penalties. The appeal hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions set forth in section [1.16.100](#) of this chapter.
- (4) Administrative hearing officer's decision. The administrative hearing officer shall issue a written decision following the appeal hearing which shall be issued to the appellant in the manner set forth in section [1.16.090](#) of this chapter or to the appellant's address set forth in the notice of appeal. If the administrative citation is determined to have been valid at the time of its issuance, the

administrative hearing officer shall set the penalty amount pursuant to subsection D. of section 1.16.080 of this chapter, and order said penalties to be paid within fifteen (15) days of issuance of the administrative hearing officer's decision.

- a) The administrative hearing officer is authorized to order the penalties to be placed as a recorded lien against the real property subject to the administrative citation and authorize the penalties to be placed as a special assessment on the county tax assessment roll to be paid with county taxes, unless sooner paid.
 - b) The administrative hearing officer's decision shall contain instructions for obtaining judicial review of the decision as set forth below.
- (5) Judicial review of administrative hearing officer's decision on administrative citation.
- a) Notice of appeal of the administrative hearing officer's decision. Within twenty (20) days of the date of issuance of the final decision, the appellant may contest an administrative hearing officer's decision by filing an appeal in the Riverside County Superior Court. The fee for filing the appeal is twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and shall be paid to the clerk of the court. The failure to file the written appeal and to pay the filing fee within this period shall constitute a waiver of the right to an appeal and the decision shall be deemed final and confirmed. A copy of the notice of appeal of the administrative hearing officer's decision filed in the Riverside County Superior Court shall be served in person or by first class mail upon the county department that issued the administrative citation by the appellant.
 - b) Conduct of hearing. The conduct of the appeal hearing is a subordinate judicial duty and may be performed by traffic trial commissioners and other subordinate judicial officials at the direction of the Presiding Judge of the Riverside County Superior Court. The appeal shall be heard de novo, and the contents of the file of the county department that issued the administrative citation shall be received into evidence. A copy of the notice of violation, administrative citation and hearing officer's decision shall be admitted into evidence as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. The court shall request that the county department's file be forwarded to the court, to be received within fifteen (15) days of the request.
 - c) Judgment. The court shall retain the twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) fee regardless of the outcome of the appeal. If the court finds in favor of the appellant, the amount of the fee shall be reimbursed to the appellant by the county in accordance with the judgment of the court. If the penalty has not been deposited and the decision of the court is against the appellant, the county department that issued the administrative citation may proceed to collect the penalty pursuant to the abatement cost recovery procedures set forth in this chapter.
- f. Collection of administrative citation penalties when no appeal hearing is requested.
- (1) If the administrative citation penalties are not timely paid and no notice of appeal is filed by the date set forth on the administrative citation then additional costs shall be assessed by the enforcement officer to recover administrative

costs. These administrative costs include, but are not limited to costs of obtaining a title report, recording fees, noticing, scheduling and participating in further hearings, collection activities or other costs incurred to recover the administrative citation penalties.

- (2) A "Notice Of Delinquent Administrative Citation Penalties and Special Tax Assessment" shall be issued to the property owner and other responsible party who received the administrative citation in the same manner as set forth in section 1.16.090 of this chapter. Said notice shall provide an opportunity to request a hearing regarding only the amount of penalties to be assessed as a special tax assessment. The request for hearing shall be submitted to the county department issuing the administrative citation within twenty (20) days of issuance of the notice of delinquent administrative citation penalties and special tax assessment and shall include the proper form to be used to request a hearing. Any hearing set pursuant to this subsection shall be conducted pursuant to section 1.16.100 of this chapter. If a request for hearing is not timely or properly submitted, the right to a hearing concerning the amount of penalties assessed shall be considered waived.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 8, 3-15-2011)

1.16.090 - Notices.

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in any other section of this chapter, notices shall be issued in the following manner:

- a. Service of notice. Notices required pursuant to this chapter may be served in any of the following methods:
 - (1) Personal service; or
 - (2) By posting a copy of the notice in a visible place on the property and mailing a copy to the property owner as such person's name and address appears on the last county equalized assessment roll. If notice is mailed to a responsible party other than the property owner then the notice may be mailed to the last known address. If the address of any such person is unknown, that fact shall be stated in the copy so mailed and it shall be addressed to the person at the county seat. Service by mail and posting shall be deemed complete five days after the date of deposit in the mail and posting, whichever is later.
- b. Failure to receive notice. The failure of any property owner or any other responsible party to receive such notice shall not affect the validity of the abatement proceedings.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 9, 3-15-2011)

1.16.100 - Administrative hearings.

In addition to other specific hearing requirements set forth in this chapter, hearings shall be generally conducted as follows:

- a. Notice. A notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing to be conducted by the administrative hearing officer shall be issued pursuant to the provisions of section 1.16.090 of this chapter and filed with the clerk of the board. The hearing shall be set not less than ten (10) days after issuance of the notice.
- b.

Administrative hearing officer. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 25845 and as may be amended, the hearing may be conducted by either the board of supervisors, the county hearing officer or the county hearing board as follows:

- (1) When the board of supervisors conducts an administrative hearing, the board shall consider the violations of land use ordinances, abatement orders, administrative citations, and recovery of abatement costs, including if applicable, ordering the enforcement officer to record a lien against the real property subject to the abatement proceeding and authorizing the costs to be placed as a special assessment on the county tax assessment rolls. The board of supervisors shall render a written decision within thirty (30) days after a hearing, setting forth findings and conclusions which shall be the record of the proceeding and filed with the clerk of the board. The written decision shall be issued to the property owner or any other responsible party who requested the hearing in the manner set forth in section 1.16.090 of this chapter. Said decision shall also specify the time allowed for judicial appeal of the decision rendered by the board of supervisors. A decision rendered by the board of supervisors is a final administrative determination on the matter.
 - (2) The board of supervisors hereby delegates to the county hearing officer the authority to conduct administrative hearings. Said delegation shall include, but shall not be limited to all matters set forth in subsection B.(1) of this section. A decision rendered by the county hearing officer is a final administrative determination on the matter.
 - (3) The board of supervisors further delegates its authority herein to a county hearing board, as may be designated by the board of supervisors, to conduct administrative hearings. Within fifteen (15) days following the conclusion of the hearing the county hearing board shall submit a written recommendation to the board of supervisors including any findings or conclusions pertaining thereto. A copy of the written recommendation shall be issued to the property owner or other responsible party who requested the hearing and shall become the record of the proceeding. The board of supervisors may adopt the recommended decision of the county hearing board without further notice of hearing, or may set the matter for a de novo hearing before the board of supervisors with notice thereof to the property owner or other responsible party.
 - (4) The administrative hearing officer's decision may be recorded in the office of the county recorder.
- C. Conduct of the hearing. At the time fixed for the administrative hearing, the administrative hearing officer shall consider all relevant documents, statements, and objections, written or oral, which may be submitted by the county, property owner(s) or other responsible parties.
- (1) A property owner or other responsible party may be represented by another person who need not be an attorney, but any such representation shall be indicated on the record. Any non-attorney representing a property owner or other responsible party not present at the administrative hearing, shall submit a verified statement sufficient to evidence the consent of the absent person represented.
 - (2) The enforcement officer who issued the notice or administrative citation shall not be required to personally attend but may participate in the hearing. Documents from the enforcement officer's file in the case shall be admitted as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

- (3) The administrative hearing officer shall not be limited by the technical rules of evidence.
 - (4) If the property owner or other responsible party requesting the appeal fails to appear at the administrative hearing, the hearing officer shall make a determination based on the information submitted.
- d. Continuance of the administrative hearing. The administrative hearing officer may grant an extension of time to continue the hearing based on good cause.
- e. Time to bring action. Unless the property owner or other responsible party presents an action in a court of competent jurisdiction within ninety (90) days after issuance of the final decision of the administrative hearing officer contesting the validity of any administrative abatement proceedings leading up to and including the decision of the administrative hearing officer, all objections to the proceedings and decision shall be deemed to have been waived.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 10, 3-15-2011)

1.16.110 - Civil actions.

- A. Injunctive relief and abatement. Whenever, in the judgment of the enforcement officer, any person is engaged in or about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or will constitute a violation of any provision of a land use ordinance or any rule, regulation, order, permit or conditions of approval, the county counsel or district attorney may commence judicial proceedings for the abatement, removal, correction and enjoinder thereof, and requiring the violator to pay civil penalties as set forth herein below as part of the abatement costs.
- b. Civil remedies and penalties. Any person, whether acting as principal, agent, employee, owner, lessor, lessee, tenant, occupant, operator, contractor or otherwise, who willfully violates the provisions of any land use ordinance or any rule, regulation, order or conditions of approval issued thereunder by committing, causing, allowing, maintaining, continuing or otherwise permitting a violation of any land use ordinance shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each day or portion thereof, that the violation continues to exist.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 11, 3-15-2011)

1.16.120 - Criminal actions.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision of a land use ordinance, or to violate any provision of any permit or condition of approval granted pursuant to the ordinance. Any person violating any provision of a land use ordinance, or any permit or condition of approval granted pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of an infraction or misdemeanor as hereinafter specified. Such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day, or portion thereof, during which any violation of any provision of a land use ordinance, or violation of any provision of any permit granted pursuant to the same ordinance, is committed, continued, maintained or permitted.
- B. Infraction or misdemeanor. Any person so convicted shall be:
 - (1) Guilty of an infraction offense and punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for a first violation;
 - (2) Guilty of an infraction offense and punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for a second violation on the same real property and perpetrated by the same person within twelve (12) months of the first offense. The third and any

additional violations on the same real property and perpetrated by the same person within twelve (12) months of the first offense shall constitute a misdemeanor offense and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or six months in jail, or both.

- (3) Notwithstanding the above, a first offense may be charged and prosecuted as a misdemeanor.
- (4) Payment of any penalty herein shall not relieve a person from the responsibility for correcting the violation.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 12, 3-15-2011)

1.16.130 - Treble damages.

Upon a second or subsequent civil or criminal judgment for a violation of a land use ordinance within a two-year period a violator shall be liable to the county for treble the abatement costs, in accordance with Government Code Section 25845.5, and as amended.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 13, 3-15-2011)

1.16.140 - Recordation of notices in abatement proceedings.

A. Notice of pendency.

- (1) Whenever the county institutes a judicial action or proceeding to enforce a land use ordinance, a notice of pendency of the action or proceeding may be filed with the county recorder's office. the notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding and upon recordation of the notice, shall have the same effect as a notice recorded in compliance with Section 405.20 et seq. of the California Code of Civil Procedure, and as amended.
- (2) Upon motion of a party to the judicial action or proceeding, the notice of pendency may be vacated upon an appropriate showing of need therefore by an order of a judge of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending.

B. Notice of pendency of administrative proceedings.

- (1) Whenever a notice of violation has issued pursuant to this ordinance, the enforcement officer may record a notice of pendency of administrative proceedings with the office of the county recorder and shall notify the owner of the property of such action.
- (2) The notice of pendency of administrative proceedings shall describe the real property, shall set forth the non-complying conditions, and shall state that all current or subsequent owners of the property may be liable for abatement costs pertaining to any violation of land use ordinances and that the abatement costs may be affixed as a lien and special tax assessment on the real property.
- (3) A release of notice of pendency of administrative proceedings may be recorded after the enforcement officer has confirmed that each violation described in the notice of pendency of administrative proceedings has been abated and all related abatement costs have been reimbursed to the county.

- (c) Notice of noncompliance. any notice of non compliance issued or recorded by the enforcement officer in abatement proceedings prior to the effective date of this ordinance amendment shall remain in full force and effect.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 14, 3-15-2011)

1.16.150 - Recovery of attorneys' fees in abatement proceedings.

In any action, administrative proceeding, or other proceeding to abate a nuisance pursuant to this chapter or to collect costs or penalties associated thereto, attorneys' fees may be recovered by the prevailing party. In no action, administrative proceeding, or special proceeding shall an award of attorneys' fees to a prevailing party exceed the amount of reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the county in the abatement action or proceeding.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 15, 3-15-2011)

1.16.160 - Parking violation and penalties; procedure; conflict.

- A. Enforcement. Except as provided in subsection B. of this section, any violation of any regulation governing the standing or parking of a vehicle under a land use ordinance occurring within the jurisdictional limits of the county is subject to a civil or administrative penalty, the enforcement of which, including procedures, remedies, and recovery of costs related to enforcement, shall be governed by this chapter.
- B. Vehicle code governs. If there is any conflict or variance in the requirements of this chapter and the applicable provisions of the California Vehicle Code governing procedures for parking violations, commencing with Section 40200 et seq., the California Vehicle Code shall apply.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 16, 3-15-2011)

1.16.170 - Severability.

If any provision, clause, sentence, paragraph or provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this chapter are hereby declared to be severable.

(Ord. No. 725.14, § 17, 3-15-2011)

Riverside County, California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 13 - PUBLIC SERVICES >> **Chapter 13.12 - STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROTECTION REGULATIONS*** >>

Chapter 13.12 - STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROTECTION REGULATIONS*

Sections:

[Article 1. - Title, Purpose and General Provisions](#)

[Article 2. - Management and Discharge Controls](#)

[Article 3. - Enforcement](#)

Riverside County, California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 13 - PUBLIC SERVICES >> **Chapter 13.12 - STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROTECTION REGULATIONS*** >> Article 1. - Title, Purpose and General Provisions >>

Article 1. - Title, Purpose and General Provisions

[13.12.010 - Title.](#)

[13.12.020 - Purpose and intent.](#)

[13.12.030 - Definitions.](#)

[13.12.040 - Responsibility for administration.](#)

[13.12.050 - Regulatory consistency.](#)

13.12.010 - Title.

The ordinance codified in this chapter shall be known as the Riverside County stormwater/urban runoff management and discharge controls ordinance and may be so cited.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.020 - Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure the future health, safety, and general welfare of county residents by:

- A. Reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable;
- B. Regulating illicit connections and discharges to the storm drain system; and
- C. Regulating nonstormwater discharges to the storm drain system.

The intent of this chapter is to protect and enhance the water quality of county watercourses, water bodies, groundwater, and wetlands in a manner pursuant to and consistent with applicable requirements contained in the Federal Clean Water Act (Title 33 U.S.C. Sections 1251 et seq.), Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Sections 13000 et seq.), any applicable state or federal regulations promulgated thereto, and any related administrative orders or permits issued in connection therewith.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.030 - Definitions.

The terms as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings:

"Best management practice (BMPs)" means any activities, prohibitions, practices, procedures, programs, or other measures designed to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly into waters of the United States. BMPs shall include, but are not limited to, those measures specified in the California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbooks for Municipal, Industrial/Commercial and Construction Activity and those measures identified by the director of TLMA.

"Commercial and industrial facilities" means and refers to a facility or facilities that consist of any of the following:

1. Auto-related activities — mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning of automobiles, airplanes, boats and equipment, body repair or painting of automobiles and other vehicles, retail or wholesale fueling, automobile parking lots and storage facilities;
2. Mobile-related activities — mobile automobile or other motor vehicle washing; pest control services; mobile carpet, drape or furniture cleaning; concrete mixing or cutting; masonry; painting and coating; landscaping; pool and fountain cleaning; and Port-a-Potty or other portable toilet servicing;
3. Others — cemeteries, nurseries, greenhouses, golf courses, parks, other recreational areas/facilities, eating and drinking establishments;
4. Industrial — industrial facilities as defined within the Federal Clean Water Act, operating and closed municipal landfills, facilities subject to SARA Title III, hazardous waste treatment, disposal, storage and recovery facilities.

"County" means the county of Riverside.

"Director of TLMA" means the director of the county transportation and land management agency.

"Illicit connection" means any physical connection to a storm drain system which has not been permitted by Riverside County, the Riverside County flood control and water conservation district, or other appropriate public agency.

"Illicit discharge" means any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater runoff except discharges made pursuant to a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit or as otherwise authorized by the Santa Ana, San Diego, or Colorado River basin regional water quality control board.

"Municipal NPDES permit" means an area-wide NPDES permit issued to a government agency or agencies for the discharge of stormwater from a stormwater system. Such a permit is commonly referred to as a "MS4 Permit" (referring to "municipal separate storm sewer system").

"National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit" means a stormwater discharge permit issued by the Santa Ana, San Diego, or Colorado River Basin regional water quality control board or the State Water Resources Control Board in compliance with the Clean Water Act.

"Nonstormwater discharge" means any discharge to the storm drain system that is not entirely composed of stormwater.

"Person" means any natural person, firm, association, club, organization, corporation, partnership, business trust, company or other entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights or duties.

"Pollutant" means anything which causes the deterioration of water quality such that it impairs subsequent and/or competing uses of the water. Pollutants may include but are not limited to paints, oil and other automotive fluids, soil, sand, dirt, rubbish, trash, garbage, debris, refuse, waste, fecal coliform, fecal streptococcus, enterococcus, other biological materials, radiological materials, suspended solids, heavy metals, hazardous waste, chemicals, fresh concrete, yard waste from commercial landscaping operations, animal waste, materials that result from the process of constructing a building or structure, nauseous or offensive matter of any kind.

"Premises" means any building, lot, parcel of land, land or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved.

"Storm drain system" means any facility within the unincorporated areas of the county by which stormwater may be conveyed to waters of the United States. Storm drain system includes but is not limited to any roads with drainage systems, streets, curbs, gutters, catch basins, natural and artificial channels, ditches, aqueducts, storm drains, inlets, conduit or other drainage structure.

"Stormwater runoff" means surface runoff and drainage associated with rain storm events and snow melt.

"Suspended solids" means solid materials or particles that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, stormwater, wastewater or other liquid.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.040 - Responsibility for administration.

This chapter shall be administered for the county by the director of TLMA.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.050 - Regulatory consistency.

This chapter shall be construed to assure consistency with the requirements of the Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, applicable implementing regulations, and any existing or future municipal NPDES permits and any amendments or revisions thereto or reissuance thereof.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

Article 2. - Management and Discharge Controls

[13.12.060 - Reduction of pollutants in stormwater.](#)

[13.12.070 - Illicit connections/discharges.](#)

[13.12.080 - Nonstormwater discharges.](#)

[13.12.090 - Discharges in violation of permit.](#)

[13.12.100 - Right to inspect.](#)

13.12.060 - Reduction of pollutants in stormwater.

- A. General. It is a violation of this chapter to throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep, or permit to be thrown, deposited, placed, left or maintained, any pollutant in or upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit or other drainage structures, business place, or upon any public or private plot of land in the county. The only exception being where such pollutant is temporarily placed in an appropriate container with a spill containment system for later collection and removal. It is a violation of this chapter to cause or permit any dumpster, solid waste bin, or similar container to leak such that any pollutant is discharged into any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit or other drainage structures, business place, or upon any public or private plot of land in the county.
- B. Construction Sites. Any person performing construction work in the county shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, Sections 4.J.12 and 4.J.13 of Ordinance No. 457 and, Sections 5.1.D. and 5.2.E. of Ordinance No. 460.
- C. New Development and Redevelopment. New development or redevelopment projects shall control stormwater runoff so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality that would impair subsequent or competing uses of the water. The director of TLMA shall identify the BMPs that may be implemented to prevent such deterioration and shall identify the manner of implementation. The BMPs may, among other things, require new developments or redevelopments to do any of the following:
 - 1. Increase permeable areas, by leaving highly porous soil and low-lying areas undisturbed; by incorporating landscaping and open space into the project design; by using porous materials for or near driveways and walkways; and by incorporating detention ponds and infiltration pits into the project design;
 - 2. Direct runoff to permeable areas, by orienting it away from impermeable areas to swales, berms, green strip filters, gravel beds, and french drains; by installing rain-gutters oriented towards permeable areas; by modifying the grade of the property to divert flow to permeable areas and minimize the amount of stormwater runoff leaving the property; and by designing curbs, berms or other structures such that they do not isolate permeable or landscaped areas;
 - 3. Maximize stormwater storage for reuse, by using retention structures, subsurface areas, cisterns, or other structures to store stormwater runoff for reuse or slow release.
- D. Existing Development. Existing development shall control stormwater runoff so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality that would impair subsequent or competing uses of the water. The director of TLMA shall identify the BMPs that may be implemented to prevent such deterioration and shall identify the manner of implementation.
- E. Commercial and Industrial Facilities. Any person or entity that owns or operates a commercial and/or industrial facility(s) shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and

Ordinance Nos. 457 and 857. All such facilities shall be subject to a regular program of inspection as required by this chapter, Riverside County Ordinance Nos. 457 and 857, California Water Code Sections 13000 et seq. (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act), Title 33 U.S.C. Sections 1251 et seq. (Clean Water Act), any applicable state or federal regulations promulgated thereto, and any related administrative orders or permits issued in connection therewith.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.070 - Illicit connections/discharges.

It is a violation of this chapter to establish, use, maintain, or continue illicit connections to the storm drain system, or to commence or continue any illicit discharges to the storm drain system. This prohibition against illicit connections and discharges is expressly retroactive and applies to connections and discharges made in the past, regardless of whether permissible under the law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of the connection or discharge.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.080 - Nonstormwater discharges.

The discharge of nonstormwater into the storm drain system is a violation of this chapter except as specified in this section.

- A. The discharge prohibition shall not apply to any discharge regulated under an NPDES permit or waiver issued to the discharger and administered by the state of California under the authority of the EPA, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit or waiver and other applicable laws or regulations.
- B. Discharges from the following activities will not be considered a violation of this chapter when properly managed: water line flushing and other discharges from potable water sources, landscape irrigation and lawn watering, irrigation water, diverted stream flows, rising groundwaters, infiltration to separate storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation and footing drains, water from crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, swimming pool discharges or flows from firefighting.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.090 - Discharges in violation of permit.

- A. **Municipal NPDES Permit.** Any discharge that would result in or contribute to a violation of an existing or future municipal NPDES permit(s) or any amendment or revision thereto or reissuance thereof, either separately considered or when combined with other discharges, is a violation of this chapter and is prohibited. Liability for any such discharge shall be the responsibility of the person(s) causing or responsible for the discharge, and such persons shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the county in any administrative or judicial enforcement action relating to such discharge.
- B. **NPDES Permit for Industrial/Commercial and Construction Activity.** Any industrial discharger, discharger associated with construction activity, or other discharger subject to any NPDES permit issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Santa Ana regional water quality control board, the San Diego

regional water quality control board or the Colorado River Basin regional water quality control board, shall comply with all requirements of such permit. Such dischargers shall specifically comply with the following permits: the industrial stormwater general permit, the construction activity stormwater general permit, and the dewatering general permit. Proof of compliance with such NPDES general permits may be required in a form acceptable to the director prior to issuance of any county grading, building, or occupancy permits.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

13.12.100 - Right to inspect.

An inspector employed by the county may enter free of charge, at any time, any premises, grounds, facilities or structures for which compliance is required by this chapter and inspect the premises, grounds, facilities and structures located therein for compliance with water quality requirements imposed by this chapter, Riverside County Ordinance Nos. 457 and 857, California Water Code Sections 13000 et seq. (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act), Title 33 U.S.C. Sections 1251 et seq. (Clean Water Act) and any applicable state or federal regulations promulgated thereto, and any related administrative orders or permits issued in connection therewith.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

Riverside County, California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 13 - PUBLIC SERVICES >> **Chapter 13.12 - STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROTECTION REGULATIONS*** >> Article 3. - Enforcement >>

Article 3. - Enforcement

13.12.110 - Enforcement of provisions.

13.12.110 - Enforcement of provisions.

Any person in violation of this chapter is subject to the procedures and penalties set forth in Ordinance No. 725. In addition, to the extent that the county makes any provision of this chapter or identified BMP a condition of approval to the issuance of a permit, any person in violation of such condition is subject to the permit revocation and/or suspension procedures set forth in the ordinance governing permit issuance.

(Ord. 754.2 (part), 2006)

Riverside County, California, Code of Ordinances >> Title 15 - BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION >>
Chapter 15.12 - UNIFORM BUILDING CODE >>

Chapter 15.12 - UNIFORM BUILDING CODE

Sections:

[15.12.010 - Adopted by reference.](#)

[15.12.020 - Amendments.](#)

15.12.010 - Adopted by reference.

The 2001 California Building Code, including the appendix and standards, adopted by the California Building Standards Commission into the California Code of Regulations as Title 24, Part 2, based upon the 1997 edition of the Uniform Building Code adopted by the International Conference of Building Officials, is adopted and made a part of this title by reference (three copies of which are on file for use and examination by the public in the office of the clerk of the board of supervisors) with the following modifications.

(Ord. 457.100 § 1 (part), 2007: Ord. 457.98 § 1 (part), 2006: Ord. 457.93 § 10, 2004: Ord. 457.88 § 4 (part), 1996)

15.12.020 - Amendments.

- A. Chapter 1, Sections 102 through 109 are deleted.
- B. The first paragraph of Section 1611.6 is amended to read:

1611.6 RETAINING WALL DESIGN. Retaining walls shall be designed to resist the lateral pressure of the retained material determined in accordance with accepted engineering principles.

1. The soil characteristics and design criteria necessary for such a determination shall be obtained from a geotechnical investigation by a soils engineer, subject to approval by the building official. Exceptions: Freestanding walls not over 15' in height or basement walls with spans of 15' or less between supports, are exempt from this criteria. They may be designed in accordance with Subsection 2 of this section

TABLE NO. 16-D

SURFACE SLOPE OF RETAINED MATERIAL* HORIZ. TO VERT.	EQUIVALENT FLUID WEIGHT (LB/FT ³)
LEVEL	30
5 to 1	32
4 to 1	35
3 to 1	38
2 to 1	43
1 ½ to 1	55
1 to 1	80

* Where the surface slope of the retained earth varies, the design slope shall be obtained by connecting a line from the top of the wall to the highest point on the slope, which limits are within the horizontal distance from the stem equal to the stem height of the wall.

2. ARBITRARY DESIGN METHOD. Walls which retain drained earth and come within the limits of the exception to Subsection 1 of this section, may be designed for an assumed earth pressure equivalent to that exerted by a fluid weighing not less than that shown in Table No. 16-D. A vertical compound equal to one-third of the Horizontal Force so obtained may be assumed at the plane of application of the Force. The depth of retained earth shall be the vertical distance below the ground surface measured at the wall face for stem design or measured at the heel of the footing for overturning and sliding.

3. SURCHARGE. Any superimposed loading, except retained earth, shall be considered as surcharge and provided for in the design. Uniformly distributed loads may be considered as equivalent added depth of retained earth. Surcharge loading due to continuous or isolated footings shall be determined by the following formulas or by an equivalent method approved by the building official.

Resultant Lateral Force:

$$R=0.3ph^2/(x^2 + h^2)$$

$$d = x \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{h^2} + 1 \right) \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{h}{x} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{h} \right) \right]$$

Location of Lateral Resultant:

Where:

R= Resultant Lateral Force measured in pounds per foot of wall width.

P= Resultant Surcharge Load of continuous or isolated footings measured in pounds per foot of length parallel to the wall.

x= Distance of resultant load from the back face of wall measured in feet.

h= Depth below point of application of surcharge loading to top of footing measured in feet.

d= Depth of Lateral resultant below point of application of surcharge loading measured in feet.

Arc Tan (h/x) = The angle in Radians whose tangent is equal to (h/x).

Load applied within a Horizontal distance equal to the wall stem height, measured from the back face of the wall, shall be considered as surcharge. For isolated footings having a width parallel to the wall of less than three feet, "R" may be reduced to 1/6 the calculated value. The resultant lateral force "R" shall be assumed to be uniform for the length of the footing parallel to the wall, and to diminish uniformly to zero at the distance "x" beyond the ends of the footing. Vertical pressure due to surcharge applied to the top of the wall footing may be considered to spread uniformly within the limits of the stem and planes, making an angle of 45 degrees with the vertical.

4. BEARING PRESSURE AND OVERTURNING. The maximum vertical bearing pressure under any retaining wall shall not exceed that allowed in Table 18-I-A. Uniform Building Code, except as provided for by a special geotechnical investigation.

5. FRICTION AND LATERAL SOIL PRESSURE. The retaining wall shall be restrained against sliding by the lateral sliding resistance of the base against the earth, by lateral bearing of the soil, or by a combination of the two. Allowable lateral bearing and lateral sliding resistance values shall not exceed those values allowed in Table 18-I-A, except as provided for in a special geotechnical investigation. When used, Keys shall be assumed to

lower the plane of lateral sliding resistance and the depth of lateral bearing to the level of the bottom of the key. Lateral bearing pressure shall be assumed to act as a vertical plane located at the toe of the footing.

6. CONSTRUCTION. No retaining walls shall be construed of wood unless specifically approved by the building official pursuant to Section 105 of the Uniform Administrative Code.

- C. Section 2311.6 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding the following sentence:

All trusses will be stamped by the manufacturer's name and approval number of the quality control agency doing the implant inspections.

- D. Chapter 19 (Volume 2) of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding the following section:

1928. Ready-Mix Concrete.

(a) No concrete batch plant shall supply ready-mixed concrete to any person for use in a construction project in the unincorporated area of the County of Riverside which requires the issuance of a permit pursuant to this ordinance without a permit-to-supply issued by the building official. A concrete batch plant shall be defined for purposes of this ordinance as the business of manufacturing ready-mix concrete for sale to the public. The permit-to-supply shall consist of (1) a batch plant certification, and (2) a valid concrete mix design registration for the concrete mix being supplied to such construction projects. A Batch Plant certification shall be performed by the Transportation Department Materials Laboratory, and shall be valid for a period of four years. A Batch Plant certification fee shall be paid to the Transportation Department in accordance with the provisions of Riverside County Ordinance No. 671. A concrete mix design certified by a qualified, registered civil engineer as complying with the provisions set forth in Chapter 19 of the Uniform Building Code, shall be submitted to the Transportation Department for registration. A concrete mix design registration fee shall be paid to the Transportation Department in accordance with the provisions of Riverside County Ordinance No. 671. The following provisions apply to each concrete mix design requiring this registration:

1. A concrete mix designs used at more than one batch plant must be individually registered for each plant supplying the concrete mix design.
2. A concrete mix design registration shall be valid for the duration of the current concrete batch plant certification period, unless the source of raw materials or the concrete mix design is changed.
3. All registered concrete mix designs must be re-registered with each renewal of concrete plant certification. However, mixes no longer in use need not be re-registered and shall be removed from the registration list upon expiration of the concrete batch plant certification.

(b) Each concrete mix design submitted for registration must include an information packet containing the following information:

1. The trade or firm name of the concrete batch plant.
2. The address or location of the concrete batch plant.
3. The identification number of the concrete batch plant.
4. A complete description of the composition of each concrete mix design being submitted for registration.
5. The sources of all of the raw materials used in the concrete mix design.
6. Copies of any test results which show that the concrete mix design product complies with the provisions of Chapter 19 of the Uniform Building Code.
7. A letter signed by a qualified, registered civil engineer specifically identifying each mix design submitted and stating that the concrete batch plant raw materials and design

specifications comply with the provisions of Chapter 19 of the Uniform Building Code. If concrete proportions are based on water-cement ratio limits, in accordance with Chapter 19 and Table 19-A-7 of the Uniform Building Code, a letter signed by the concrete batch plant manager may be acceptable.

8. A sample delivery ticket showing how and where each item listed under Subsection (f) below will be recorded on the delivery ticket.

(c) The applicant shall keep current all information required to be supplied to the Transportation Department and shall make no change in source of material or concrete mix designs without re-registering pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(d) A permit to supply ready-mixed concrete may be revoked by the Board of Supervisors upon recommendation and determination of the building official, that a permittee has supplied ready-mixed concrete that does not meet the standards set forth in this ordinance, to any person in the unincorporated area of the County of Riverside, unless such concrete was specifically requested by the person to whom the concrete was furnished.

(e) Type V cement shall be used in any concrete in contact with the soil in the Coachella Valley area of the County of Riverside. The Coachella Valley area shall be defined as all that area west of the Coachella branch of the All American Canal, south of Avenue 40 and east of Washington Street.

(f) A delivery ticket issued by a licensed weighmaster, certifying the quantities of all materials used in each batch of ready-mixed concrete at the concrete batch plant, shall be provided for the purchaser by the concrete batch plant supplier. This delivery ticket shall include the following items of information:

1. The trade or firm name of the concrete batch plant.
2. The address or location of the concrete batch plant.
3. The identification number of the concrete mix design.
4. The cement content of the ready-mix concrete in sacks/cubic yard and the compressive strength of the concrete product.
5. Total water content of ready-mix concrete at the concrete batch plant, in gallons.
6. Additional water that can be added to the ready-mix concrete at the delivery site in gallons.
7. Actual gallons of water added to the ready-mix concrete at the delivery site.
8. Ready-mix concrete placement location (i.e.: tract, lot number, address or some other specific placement location identification).
9. Name and address of the purchaser receiving the concrete.

(g) All concrete batch plant suppliers of the ready-mixed concrete subject to the provisions of this ordinance shall furnish to the building official, laboratory test reports on all materials used for concrete, upon notice that performance of finished concrete is below that for which it was designed.

- E. Section 1805 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding the following sentence:

Design criteria for Class 4 materials, as described in Table 18-I-A, shall be used for structures (residential/commercial) and retaining walls where no preliminary soils report has been submitted.

- F. Section 1806.1 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding to the end thereof a new paragraph to read:

Finish grade shall be sloped to provide proper drainage away from all exterior foundation walls. The slope shall be not less than one-half inch per foot for a distance of not less than

three feet from any point of exterior foundation. Drainage swales shall not be less than 1 ½ inches deeper than the adjacent finished grade at the foundation.

- G. Section 1806.4.6 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding the following paragraphs:

1. Setbacks between graded slopes (cut or fill) and structures or masonry walls shall be in accordance with Figure 18-I-1: except that slopes steeper than two horizontal to one vertical or greater than 30 feet in vertical height shall be setback a distance determined by a slope stability analysis prepared by a Registered Civil Engineer, which shall provide adequate protection for the structure in case of slope failure. Natural slopes steeper than four horizontal to one vertical shall observe the same setbacks as graded slopes: unless an alternate method is approved by the Grading Engineer.

2. Figure #18-I-1 is amended to read as follows:

a. Wherever "H/2 but need not exceed 15' max." appears, is amended to read "H/2 but 5' min. and 15' max. except as amended by Section 1806.4.6".

b. Wherever "H/3 but need not exceed 40' max." appears, is amended to read "H/3 but 5' min. and 40' max. except as amended by Section 1806.4.6".

- H. Fire-extinguishing equipment of the following types shall be provided in all restaurant cooking appliance ventilation systems:

1. An approved fixed pipe inert gas system operated by manual and automatic controls, or
2. An approved fixed pipe dry chemical system operated by manual and automatic control.

- I. Special Construction Provisions for Hazardous Fire Areas. The hazardous fire areas of the unincorporated areas of the county of Riverside are those portions so designed on the maps entitled, "Hazardous Fire Areas of Riverside County," on file in the office of the clerk of the board of supervisors and in the office of the county fire warden of Riverside County. All buildings or structures that are constructed or moved into hazardous fire areas, shall comply with the following construction requirements:

1. Roof Coverings. Roof covering shall be fire retardant roofing as specified in Section 1504.1, .2, and .3 of the Uniform Building Code or other fire retardant roofing that has been tested by the Underwriters Laboratory or other recognized testing agency and accepted by the International Conference of Building Officials.
2. Protection of Openings. Openings into attics, floors or other enclosed areas shall be covered with corrosion-resistant wire mesh not greater than one-fourth inch in any dimension unless such openings are equipped with sash or doors.
3. Alterations. Existing buildings and structures in high fire hazard areas to which additions, alterations or repairs are made, shall comply with these special provisions in accordance with the provisions of Section 102 of the Uniform Administrative Code.

- J. Appendix. Chapter 33 of the Uniform Building Code Appendix is amended as follows:

1. Section 3304 of the Uniform Building Code is amended to read:

Section 3304. The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard life, limb, property and the public welfare by regulating grading on private property. Road work that is being regulated by the Director of Transportation by County contract or through Ordinance Nos. 460, 461 and 499 shall not be required to obtain a grading permit pursuant to this chapter.

2. Section 3306 of the Uniform Building Code is amended as follows:

Section 3306.1. Permits Required. No person shall conduct any grading or clearing of any kind without first obtaining a grading permit from the building official except when the grading

or clearing results in, is performed in connection with, or is for the following exempt work categories:

1. An excavation below finished grade for basements and footings of a building, retaining wall or other structure authorized by a valid building permit. This shall not except any fill made with the material from such excavating nor except any excavation having an unsupported height greater than 5 feet after the completion of such structure.
2. Cemetery graves.
3. Refuse disposal sites controlled by other regulations.
4. Excavations for wells or tunnels or utilities.
5. Mining quarrying, excavating, processing, stockpiling of rock, sand, gravel, aggregate or clay where established and provided for by law, provided such operations do not affect the lateral support or increase the stresses in or pressure upon any adjacent or contiguous property.
6. Exploratory excavations under the direction of soil engineers or engineering geologists. This exemption shall be restricted to those circumstances involving exploratory excavations of less than one thousand (1,000) cubic yards in any one location of less than one acre.
7. An excavation which does not exceed 50 cubic yards on any one lot and which, (a) is less than 2 feet in depth, or (b) which does not create a cut slope greater than 5 feet in height and steeper than 1 ½ horizontal to 1 vertical. This exemption shall not apply when finish grading is proposed, subsequent to a permit authorizing rough grading in accordance with Section 4.J.4(a)
8. A fill less than 1 foot in depth and placed on natural terrain with a slope flatter than 5 horizontal to 1 vertical, or less than 3 feet in depth, not intended to support structures, which does not exceed 50 cubic yards on any one lot and does not obstruct a drainage course. This exemption shall not apply when finish grading is proposed, subsequent to a permit authorizing grading in accordance with Section 4.J.4(a).
9. The construction or maintenance of roads or facilities for the generation, storage or transmission of water including floodwaters or electrical energy by public agencies or their agents.
10. The maintenance of existing private roads by private individuals or their agents, including private roads used exclusively in connection with an agricultural use, but not the construction or widening of such roads.
11. Fire protection within that area specified in any annual weed abatement notice or hazard reduction notice or such additional area as may be authorized or required, in writing, by the appropriate fire protection agency or as provided in Section 405 of Ordinance No. 787.
12. Uses incidental to an existing residence such as fencing, gardening, or landscaping, including but not limited to, the mowing, cutting and/or removal of dead underbrush, dead weeds, or dead grasses.
13. Agricultural discing on an operating farm.
14. The raising of crops or animals by an operating farm exclusively for commercial agricultural purposes (hereinafter referred to as "agricultural grading or clearing") when all excavated material remains on-site and the agricultural grading or clearing occurs on either of the following:
 - a. Land that has been farmed within the preceding five (5) years; or
 - b. Land that is used exclusively to raise crops or animals within one (1) year of the grading or clearing.

Any person claiming the benefit of this exemption under subdivision b) above shall file, under penalty of perjury, a completed 'Agricultural Grading/Clearing Certificate' ("Certificate") with the Building Official prior to commencing the agricultural grading or clearing. The Certificate shall be accompanied by the appropriate processing fee as well as an approved erosion control plan from the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service or licensed soil engineer where any grading or clearing performed under this exemption involves a slope angle of ten percent (10%) or greater. The filing of a Certificate shall not be construed to authorize the commencement or continuance of any activity prohibited by this ordinance, any other County ordinance, or any state or federal law or regulation. Any person who files a Certificate shall file, under penalty of perjury, a completed 'Agricultural Grading/Clearing Verification' ("Verification") within one (1) year of filing of said Certificate. Said Verification shall be accompanied, where an approved erosion control plan has been previously required to be submitted, by a written confirmation from the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service or licensed soil engineer that all work required in the approved erosion control plan has been performed. Site restoration pursuant to Section 4.J.2.15 of this Ordinance and Board of Supervisor's Policy F-6 shall, in all instances, be required if a person fails to file a Certificate prior to grading, subsequently fails to file a verification or fails to comply with erosion control plan requirements as stated herein.

This exemption shall be restricted to only those areas disturbed by actual farming and shall not apply to the grading or clearing associated with the construction of any building or structure itself and shall not apply to grading or clearing for any activity that requires a land use permit. Furthermore, any grading or clearing performed under this exemption shall not be construed to have been evaluated for compliance with the grading or building requirements of this ordinance or any of the applicable technical codes.

Any 'Agricultural Grading and Clearing Registration' approved before October 28, 2010 in accordance with the former provisions of this section shall be governed by the following provisions: "The 'Agricultural Grading and Clearing Registration' shall remain valid unless the farming plan which served as the basis for the exception has not shown substantial progress towards implementation within two (2) years of the date the exception was approved or, if at anytime during the agricultural grading or clearing, the approved erosion control plan is not being implemented. A one (1) time one (1) year extension may be granted by the Building Official if the registrant can provide reasonable cause why the farming plan could not be implemented within the first two (2) years. A grading permit shall be required for farming plans not implemented within the time allowed".

If, at any time the Building Official determines that the planned or actual grading or clearing is not for agricultural purposes, a grading permit shall be required. Any person or entity aggrieved by the decision of the Building Official to require a grading permit may file a written appeal of the decision with the Agricultural Appeals Board as set forth in Section 2.A. of this Ordinance.

15. Site restoration work required pursuant to court order or otherwise authorized in writing by the County of Riverside or any state or federal agency.

3. Section 3306.03. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, any grading or clearing done in violation of this chapter shall be grounds for denying for five years all applications for building permits, use permits, subdivisions, changes of zones, specific plans, specific plan amendments, general plan amendments, and any other land development application proposed for the property in which the violation occurred. Grading permits shall not be subject to the penalty established by this section. The five-year period shall commence from the date the violation is documented by the

department of building and safety through a notice of violation or any other means. The board of supervisors may waive this penalty for good cause as may be demonstrated by the property owner. The procedures, remedies and penalties for violations of subsection (J)(2) of this section and for recovery of costs related to enforcement are provided for in Ordinance No. 725, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

4. "Section 3308 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by changing the definition of the word "Compaction" and by adding the following definitions, all to read:

COMMERCIAL: Occupied with or engaged in commerce or work intended for commerce.

COMPACTION: The densification of a fill

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: An individual registered in the State to practice in the field of landscape architecture.

SLOPE CONTROL SPECIALIST: A professional landscape architect or other professional person experienced in erosion control work, retained by the developer in a professional consultative capacity and responsible for analysis, plans, specifications, supervision and certifications regarding slope control planting and related slope control work other than grading, for a specific project.

SLOPING LOT: A lot having a fall from front to rear, rear to front, side to side or diagonally across the lot of five percent or more over a substantial portion of such lot.

TERRACED LOT: A lot having been graded so as to create a relatively flat usable area for a building site and associated use. Such usable area shall be defined as that portion of a lot having a slope of less than five percent over a major portion of the lot, when the remainder of such a lot is in a natural slope.

CLEARING: The removal of natural vegetation by any means, including but not limited to, brushing, grubbing and/or discing.

FARMED: Has been subject to practices associated with the raising of crops or animals including but not limited to discing, plowing, seeding, laser-leveling, cultivating, harvesting, pasturing, fallowing or water conservation.

FARMING: The performance of practices associated with the raising of crops or animals including but not limited to discing, plowing, seeding, laser-leveling, cultivating, harvesting, pasturing, fallowing or water conservation.

OPERATING FARM: An agricultural operation that has for a least 2 consecutive years done each of the following:

- a) Owned or leased implements used to produce crops or animals and produced crops or animals for sale on any owned, managed or leased land whether the land is contiguous or non-contiguous; and

- b) Derived reportable sales of the crops or animals produced.

RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY: An improvement providing vehicular access to no more than 2 single family homes and any number of accessory buildings located on no more than 2 parcels.

DISCHARGER: The owner of a site where construction activity occurs.

5. Section 3309.1 of the Uniform Building Code is amended to read:

- (a) Permits Required. Except as exempted in Sections 3304 and 3306 of this code, no person shall do any grading without first obtaining a grading permit from the building official. A separate permit shall be obtained for each site and may cover both excavations and fills. After issuance of a permit authorizing rough grading work, a permit authorizing finish grading work shall be obtained regardless of finish grading quantities of excavation or fill.

(1) Unless exempted by the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, no application for a permit for grading shall be accepted unless accompanied by a completed Environmental Assessment Form, and no grading permit shall be issued thereon until all procedures under those rules including the preparation of a final Environmental Impact Report, if required, have been completed.

(2) No hearing shall be required for the issuance of a grading permit unless an Environmental Impact Report is required to be prepared. If a hearing is required, notice of the time, place and date of the hearing shall be given in accordance with the requirements of Section 609 of the Riverside County Rules to Implement CEQA, at which hearing both the proposed permit and the Environmental Impact Report will be considered by the building official or his authorized representative. Notice of the decision shall be mailed by the building official to the applicant and to any other person that requests notice within 15 days after closing the hearing.

(3) The decision of the building official to approve, deny or impose special conditions upon a grading permit for which an Environmental Impact Report was prepared and a hearing was held, may be appealed by the applicant or any interested party, to the Board of Supervisors. An appeal to the Board must be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in writing, on the form provided by the Department of Building and Safety accompanied by a filing fee of \$145 within 15 calendar days after the date of the mailing of the decision by the building official.

The Board of Supervisors shall render its decision affirming, reversing or modifying the decision of the building official within 30 days following the close of the hearing on the appeal.

6. Section 3309.3 of the Uniform Building Code is amended to read:

Grading Designation.

3309.3.1. Grading in excess of 200 cubic yards, except as provided in Section 3309.3.2, shall be performed in accordance with the approved grading plan prepared by a civil engineer and shall be designated as "engineered grading". Grading involving less than 200 cubic yards shall be designated "regular grading" unless the permittee chooses to have the grading performed as engineered grading, or the building official determines that special conditions or unusual hazards exist, in which case grading shall conform to the requirements for engineered grading.

3309.3.2. Grading in excess of 200 cubic yards but less than 5000 cubic yards which is associated with the construction of a single family home on one lot shall be performed in accordance with the approved grading plan prepared by a civil engineer and shall at a minimum comply with the following provisions:

1. Section 3309.4;
2. Section 3317.2;
3. Section 3317.3, if the grading includes filling; and
4. Section 3318.1, upon completion of the rough grading work.

However, if the permittee chooses to have the grading performed as engineered grading, or the building official determines that special conditions or unusual hazards exist, the grading shall conform to all the requirements for engineered grading.

7. Section 3309 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding thereto the following subsection to read:

3309.10. Grading Plan That Includes Road Work.

1. Whenever an application for a grading permit includes grading for private roads not offered for public dedication and such private roads are not part of a planned residential development, the application for a grading permit shall include plans and information related to the proposed road work, in addition to the information required for grading not within the roadway.

2. The application for such road grading shall include plans prepared by a registered civil engineer. The Transportation Department shall review the plans and upon completion of the review, the Transportation Director shall make recommendations regarding the road requirements to the building official.

3. Fees. The plan review, permit and inspection fees for that part of a grading application relating to road grading shall be as follows:

(a) Plan review fees shall be paid to the Transportation Department in accordance with the provisions of Riverside County Ordinance No. 671.

(b) Permit and inspection fees shall be paid to the Department of Building and Safety in accordance with Section 4.J.7 of this ordinance.

4. Bonding may be required pursuant to Section 3311 of the Uniform Building Code.

5. Grading inspection and completion of work shall be required and conducted pursuant to Sections 3317 and 3318 of the Uniform Building Code.

3309.11. Grading Plan that Includes a Residential Driveway

Whenever an application for a grading permit includes grading for a residential driveway, clearance from the Fire Department prior to permit issuance may be required if:

1. Any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building is located more than 150 feet from fire apparatus access as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility; ;b11; 2. The driveway access exceeds 150 feet in length, or has an up or down grade of more than 15 percent; or

3. The driveway access is less than 16 feet wide, or has a vertical clearance of less than 15 feet.

8. Appendix Chapter 33 of the Uniform Building Code is amended to read as follows:

3310.1. General. Fees shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

3310.2. Plan Review Fees. When a plan or other data are required to be submitted, a plan review fee deposit shall be paid at the time of submitting plans and specifications for review. Said plan review fee deposit shall be based on the estimated hours to perform the plan review. The procedures for the deposit-based grading plan review fees are set forth in Section 2.F of this Ordinance. Separate plan review fees shall apply to retaining walls or major drainage structures as required elsewhere in this code.

3310.3. Grading Permit Fees. A fee deposit for each grading permit, based on the estimated hours necessary to perform the required inspections, reviews and evaluations, shall be paid to the building official. Separate permits and fees shall apply to retaining walls or major drainage structures as required elsewhere in this code. There shall be no separate charge for standard terrace drains and similar facilities. The procedures for the deposit-based grading permit fees are set forth in Section 2.F of this Ordinance.

9. Section 3312 of the Uniform Building code is amended by adding the following new paragraph to add:

3312.3. Height of Slopes. Cut slopes shall not be constructed over 30 feet in height unless the building official is furnished evidence by a written report from a soil engineer that such slope will be stable with a Factor of at least one and one-half (1.5).

10.

Section 3313 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding the following new paragraph to read:

3313.6. Height of Slopes. Fill slopes shall not be constructed over 30 feet in height unless the building official is furnished evidence by a written report from a soil engineer that such slope will be stable with a Factor of at least one and one-half (1.5).

3313.7. Stockpiling. A stockpile is a supply of earth material placed on a site, for a temporary period of time not to exceed 12 months. It shall be authorized in conjunction with an approved construction project and shall not obstruct or divert natural drainage or water courses. It shall be carefully maintained and under no circumstances cause an adverse effect to adjacent properties. Erosion and dust control measures shall be implemented pursuant to Section 4.J.13 of this ordinance, and fencing may be required as determined by the building official. The borrow site shall be permitted pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance and the quantity of excavated earth material may not exceed the authorized quantity for either site. A stockpile shall not be authorized until such time as a stockpiling registration is submitted to and approved by the building official. A stockpiling registration shall expire 12 months from the date of issuance. Upon expiration, the stockpile shall be removed pursuant to a grading permit authorizing such removal unless a new stockpiling registration is submitted to and approved by the building official. A stockpiling registration may be approved by the building official up to an additional 3 times for the same site. The registration fee for stockpiles will be computed pursuant to the Grading deposit-based fee system set forth in Section 2.F of this Ordinance. The initial deposit charged will be 10 hours (total for plan review and inspections) at the Fully Burdened Hourly Rate.

11. Section 3314 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding the following new paragraph to read:

3314.5. Structure Setback from Slope. Setbacks between graded slopes (cut or fill) and structures or masonry walls shall be in accordance with Figure No. 18-I-1; except that slopes steeper than two horizontal: one vertical height shall be set back a distance, based upon the slope failure circle, determined by a slope stability analysis prepared by a registered civil engineer, which shall provide adequate protection for the structure in case of slope failure. Natural slopes steeper than four horizontal to one vertical shall observe the same setbacks as graded slopes.

12. Section 3315 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding thereto a new subsection to read:

3315.6 Parking Lots.

- (1) Minimum parking lot grade for asphalt concrete shall be 1%.
- (2) Minimum grade for concrete ribbon drains shall be 0.35%.
- (3) An approved soil sterilizer shall be used on all subgrade surfaces prior to placement of paving.
- (4) Two special inspections are required by the Department of Building and Safety; one inspection at the time the base is placed, and the second when the asphalt concrete or concrete has been placed, unless an engineer's report verifies compliance with design.
- (5) The contractor shall be responsible for the clearing of the proposed work area, and relocation and costs of all existing utilities. The County shall be informed 48 hours prior to beginning of construction.
- (6) A compaction report by a Soils Engineer shall certify 95% compaction of base for asphalt concrete and 90% compaction of base for concrete prior to calling for second inspection and placement of asphalt concrete and concrete paving.

(7) If no preliminary soils report is provided specifying the paving section, the structural section shall be three inches asphalt concrete and four inches Class II aggregate bases.

13. Section 3316.1 of the Uniform Building Code is amended to read:

PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL - LANDSCAPING

3316.1. Slopes. The faces of cut and fill slopes shall be prepared and maintained to control erosion and to provide stability. Where cut slopes are not subject to erosion due to erosion-resistant character of materials, such protection may be omitted. Unless otherwise recommended in the approved soil engineering or engineering geology report, cut and fill slopes shall be planted in accordance with this section. This protection for the slopes shall be installed as soon as practicable and prior to calling for final permit approval.

1. General Requirements - All slopes equal to or greater than 3' in vertical height shall be planted with drought-tolerant grass or ground cover in order to protect the slope from erosion and instability. Other slopes as deemed necessary by the building official shall also be planted.

Slopes exceeding 15 feet in vertical height shall be planted with drought-tolerant shrubs, spaced at no more than 10 feet on center; or trees, spaced not to exceed 20 feet on center, or a combination of such shrubs and trees at equivalent spacings, in addition to a drought-tolerant grass or ground cover. Fifty percent of the total number of trees provided shall be of a drought-tolerant nature and a minimum of 5-gallon size. The plants selected and planting methods used shall be suitable for the soil and climatic conditions found on the site. The landscape design shall consider and locate plants in zones, according to their water needs. Plant materials and planting patterns may be varied upon the recommendations of a landscape architect or a slope control specialist with approval of the building official.

If a species other than those from the recommended plants indicated on Riverside County Building and Safety Form 284-41 is selected, a written statement shall be submitted by a landscape architect or slope control specialist certifying that the plant is drought-tolerant and suitable for erosion control and slope stabilization purposes. This statement must accompany the grading plan at the time of submittal. Plant material shall be allowed that is specifically identified as being drought-tolerant and suitable for erosion control and slope stabilization on an erosion control landscape plan signed by a registered landscape architect.

2. Erosion-Control Landscape and Irrigation Plan Requirements.

(a) Erosion-Control Landscape Plan Requirements. Landscape plans shall be submitted for all slopes required to be planted. The landscape plan may be incorporated as part of the grading plan unless, in the opinion of the building official, the plan becomes too obscured to be effective. A landscape plan shall include:

(1) A slope planting schedule that provides common and scientific names and specifications of all plants, including the names of all species, number and size of each tree and shrub and the spacing of plants.

(2) The location of the planting.

(3) Erosion-Control landscape plans involving more than four structures shall be prepared and signed by a registered landscape architect. This plan shall include the details necessary to complete the project including scope of work, materials to be used (seed mixtures, plant species listed by size, quantity, fertilizer used and rate of application), construction methods, maintenance, and timetable for project completion.

(b) Irrigation Plan Requirements. Except where approved by the building official, slopes required to be planted shall be provided with an approved system of irrigation designed to

cover all portions of the slope and shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the extent of work proposed. The irrigation system shall have zones which take into account the water requirements of the different types of plant species located in the zone and shall be adjusted to vary the water within the zone in accordance with the needs of the plant material. Care shall be taken to minimize runoff. Turf areas shall be irrigated separately from slope areas. The irrigation system provided shall make use of automatic timers, moisture sensors and low precipitation heads or emitters. The use of a drip type irrigation system is highly recommended wherever possible. Seasonal irrigation requirements of the plant species proposed shall be determined and recommendations provided as to the duration and frequency of irrigation. Specifications for proposed devices, size and type of pipe, flow and precipitation rates are to be included on the erosion-control landscape plan.

An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed in each irrigation system which conforms to Chapter 6 of the Uniform Plumbing Code. Projects with access to or of sufficient size to economically justify the use of reclaimed water through use of a dual distribution system are encouraged to do so. Prior to building official approval, reclaimed water irrigation systems are subject to the approval of the State Water Quality Control Board.

If the planting requirements specified in Section 4 are waived by the building official, the requirements specified in this subsection may be waived.

3. Planting Method. Planting shall commence as soon as slopes are completed on any portion of the site and shall provide for rapid short term coverage of the slope as well as long term permanent coverage. Minimum requirements shall include:

(a) Planting Holes. Planting holes shall be excavated twice as wide as the diameter and 2 inches less than the depth of the root ball of the plant. The planting holes shall be backfilled with a mixture of native soil, slowly decomposing organic matter and an appropriate fertilizer. The construction of a watering basin at the base of all trees and shrubs at a distance encompassing the drip line is recommended in order to encourage deep percolation of irrigation. The application of mulch to the surface area of the watering basin will help minimize the amount of irrigation lost to evaporation. A commercially prepared mulch, wood chips, grass clippings or a combination of vegetal matter may be used in this regard.

(b) Staking. Each tree shall be staked in order to anchor the root system and to support the trunk in an upright position. Stake material shall be of adequate dimension and length to support the tree. Ties used for tying the tree to the stake shall have a broad surface to minimize rubbing or girdling and have some elasticity. In lieu of stakes, a three-wire tie-down system may be used.

(c) Ground Cover Spacing. Ground covers are to be spaced in such a manner that 100% coverage of the planted slope will be achieved in as short a time as possible.

(d) The finish grading and drainage provided on the adjacent all planted slopes, shall promote health plant growth and minimize erosion and runoff.

4. Waiver of Planting Requirements. Waiver of planting and irrigation requirements may be approved by the building official if found to be unreasonable or unnecessary for one of the following reasons:

(a) The erosion resistant character of material composing the slopes makes planting unnecessary.

(b) The unavailability of water making irrigation either impossible or impractical.

(c) Slope heights are less than those requiring planting by Section 4.J.12(a)1.

Compliance with Section 4.J.13 is required regardless of any waiver of planting requirements.

5. **Planting Maintenance.** All vegetation planted for erosion control shall be maintained in a healthy, vigorous condition. Maintenance of slopes shall include watering, weeding and restoration of any plant material that may die. Slopes that are affected by the future installation of walls, fences, swimming pools or any other building must be properly replanted upon the completion of subsequent projects.

6. **Bonding.** A performance bond for all projects involving more than four structures and such other projects, as may be determined by the building official, shall be required for erosion control remedies, at the time the landscaping plan is approved. The bond shall be released upon approval of the final planting inspection but may be earlier released in the discretion of the building official. Compliance with Section 4.J.13. is required regardless of any bond release.

7. **Final Planting Inspection.** A final planting inspection shall be required for all building sites requiring planting. For building sites not requiring a performance bond, the final planting inspection shall be approved prior to the building permit final inspection. Any required irrigation system and all planting shall be installed at the time of the final planting inspection. A functional test of the irrigation system may be required. For building sites requiring a performance bond, slope certification required by the next subsection shall be approved prior to the building permit final inspection. The final planting inspection shall be performed at the end of the one-year bond period.

8. **Slope Verification.** A site inspection shall be performed by the responsible landscape architect to assure compliance with the approved plans and to perform a functional test of the sprinkler system. Said landscape architect shall verify in writing to the building official that the soils additives, amendments, weed control, planting of the slopes and the installation of the irrigation system comply to the approved plans and to all the provisions of this section. Verification to contain a statement as to grow stock vitality.

9. **Landscape and Irrigation Plan/Plan-Checking and Bond Processing Fee.** Before accepting a set of plans and specifications for checking, the Department of Building and Safety shall collect a plan checking fee deposit. The amount of the fee deposit for plan checking and any required permit for landscaping and irrigation shall be: based on the number of hours required to review plans, process required bonds, and perform inspections. The initial deposit, in addition to the corresponding project fees as set forth in Table 3-G of this Ordinance, shall be as follows:

Initial Fee Deposit

1-4 lots	0.75 hours per lot
5 or more lots	3 hours plus 0.2 hours per lot

14. Section 3316 of the Uniform Building Code is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

3316.3 All construction sites subject to regulations under this ordinance shall comply with the requirements of this section. During site construction, construction activities shall be designed and conducted to minimize runoff of sediment and all other pollutants onto public properties, other private properties and into waters of the United States as required by this Section and Riverside County Ordinance No. 754. If practicable, phased grading shall be

conducted. Erosion and sediment control measures utilized by the permittee shall not conflict with the requirements of Riverside County Ordinance Nos. 695 and 787. All dischargers who are required to file a Notice of Intent (NOI), under the provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000002, State Water Resources Control Board Order Number 92-08-DWQ, shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP), a monitoring program, and a reporting plan as required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) and implementing regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

A. Construction Activities Involving Disturbances of Less Than 1 Acre.

Construction activities including clearing, grading or excavation of land which disturbs less than 1 acre and requires a grading permit shall provide for effective control of erosion, sediment and all other pollutants year-round. The permittee shall be responsible for the installation and monitoring of effective erosion and sediment controls. Such controls may be evaluated by the Department of Building and Safety as described in Subsection B.4.

B. Construction Activities Involving Disturbances of 1 Acre or More.

Construction activities including but not limited to clearing, grading or excavation of land, which disturbs 1 acre or more or on-sites which are part of a larger common plan of development which disturbs 5 acres or more, require compliance with the following provisions:

1. Notice of Intent. Dischargers must file a Notice of Intent (NOI) along with the current filing fee established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), for the development of each construction site, to the SWRCB. A copy of the NOI and the discharger's identification number, which is issued by SWRCB, shall be submitted to the Department of Building and Safety prior to the issuance of a grading permit.

2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each construction site.

a. The name, address and phone number (including a 24-hour emergency phone number) of the person responsible for implementing, inspecting and reporting of the site SWPPP, shall be provided in writing to the Department of Building and Safety Grading Division, prior to the issuance of a grading permit. The person responsible for the SWPPP shall continue to be available until completion of the project. Any change of such person responsible for the SWPPP shall be filed with the Department of Building and Safety within 24 hours, by the discharger filing the NOI.

b. Upon commencement of and during construction activities, a current copy of the SWPPP shall be kept on the construction site and made available to the Department of Building and Safety upon request.

c. Year-round, Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be maintained and be in place for all areas that have been graded or disturbed and for all material, equipment and/or operations that need protection. Removal BMPs (those BMPs which must be temporarily removed during construction activities) shall be in place at the end of each working day when there is a forecast of rain within the next five days, by the National Weather Service or whenever rain is imminent.

d. Ownership Notification. If ownership of the construction site changes at any time prior to completion of construction, the new owner of the site shall provide the information required in Subsection 3316.3.B.1 and 2.a. above. The party transferring ownership of the construction site shall inform the new owner of this requirement. Notification pursuant to this subsection by the new owner shall not be required if permanent erosion and sediment control protection

measures have been implemented on the construction site pursuant to Subsection 3316.3.B.i.II below.

a. Construction Process. During the construction process the person identified as responsible for the SWPPP pursuant to Subsection 3316.3.B.2.a shall be required to:

- i. Be present on site to ensure BMPs are functioning properly.
- ii. Conduct regular inspections to ascertain if BMPs should be modified to adjust to current site conditions.
- iii. Update the site copy of the SWPPP which identifies BMP changes required for current site conditions. Revisions may be highlighted on the site copy of the SWPPP. All changes shall be noted at the latest, on the first working day subsequent to any actual field changes being made. For record purposes, the SWPPP title block shall reflect the date of any change.
- iv. Conduct inspections of the construction site prior to an anticipated storm event to ensure that BMPs are adequate.
- v. Conduct inspections subsequent to storm events to ensure that BMPs are performed adequately. During multiple days of rain or rain of high intensity, conduct additional inspections as necessary to establish that all BMPs are performing adequately.
- vi. Ensure that equipment, material and workers are available for rapid response to emergencies.
- vii. Perform necessary maintenance to BMPs within 48 hours of the conclusion of each storm.

viii. Keep a record of all inspections performed on the site. This record shall be made available to the Department of Building and Safety upon request.

ix. If a construction site becomes idle (a site which is inactive for a period of more than 30 days), compliance with the following shall be required:

I. All BMPs identified in the SWPPP shall continue to be maintained, and the person responsible for the SWPPP shall remain in charge of the site, or

II. The SWPPP shall be revised to provide for permanent erosion protection. If a non-irrigated vegetation by seeding is proposed as primary erosion protection for the site, such seeding will not be considered acceptable until each germination and adequate growth has taken place on all critical areas.

III. The Department of Building and Safety shall be notified in writing by the discharger who filed the NOI that the construction site is or will become idle. The person responsible for the SWPPP shall inspect the construction site to verify that the site is adequately protected. An inspection by the Department of Building and Safety shall also be requested. Additional protection measures may be required by the building official. Any construction site found idle for more than 30 days without the installation of appropriate protection measures and notification that the construction project is idle, shall be considered in violation of this section.

b. Monitoring Criteria. Monitoring for erosion and sediment control is required as detailed in this section. Site monitoring shall be performed by the person responsible for the SWPPP. The Department of Building and Safety may also monitor the site compliance at any time and require access to the updated site SWPPP and records of all inspections made. The site monitoring will be conducted as determined by the building official. Fees will be paid pursuant to Table No. 3-H of this ordinance. The construction site may be considered in compliance with this section if the BMPs are deemed effective. The BMPs shall be deemed effective if:

- i. Construction site sediment is not present outside the permit site or is not present on the site in an area which requires protection.

- ii. Structural controls are not breached or have not failed under storm events of minor intensity defined as precipitation of two-year frequency and 24-hour duration.
- iii. Evidence of erosion is not present on manufactured and/or denuded natural slopes.
- iv. No evidence of construction site sediment buildup in downstream storm drains and/or drainage ways is apparent.
- v. Controls are maintained in accordance with design guidelines.
- vi. The SWPPP is updated in accordance with the actual construction sequence, and the BMPs are installed according to actual construction progress.
- vii. The SWPPP includes sufficient BMPs to ensure that erosion and sediment and all other pollutants will be realistically controlled (to propose no BMPs is not acceptable).

The Department of Building and Safety may require the owner of the construction site to engage a registered civil engineer or other qualified professional within 24 hours, to supervise the implementing, inspecting and reporting of the site SWPPP as indicated in Subsections 2, 3, and 4 of Section 4J.13.B. Such professional shall review the site SWPPP, make any necessary changes and/or additions, and report in writing to the Department of Building and Safety to confirm that adequate BMPs have been installed; and continue to supervise the site SWPPP until the Department of Building and Safety agrees such supervision is no longer required. A demand may be sought against any project grading and erosion control landscape securities to rectify any deficiencies in the SWPPP and the BMPs identified in the SWPPP.

c. When all site construction is completed, the discharger who filed the NOI shall provide the Department of Building and Safety with a copy of the Notice of Termination furnished to the State Water Resources Control Board. The grading permit log number(s) for the construction site shall be submitted with said Notice of Termination.

15. Section 3318.1.2 of the Uniform Building Code is amended to include:

The format of the Soils Grading report shall comply with the guidelines set forth in Riverside County Technical Guidelines for Review of Geotechnical and Geologic Reports.

(Ord. 457.100 § 1 (part), 2007; Ord. 457.98 § 1 (part), 2006; Ord. 457.96 §§ 6—16, 2005; Ord. 457.95 § 1, 2005; Ord. 457.93 §§ 11—17, 2004; Ord. 457.92 § 2, 2001; Ord. 457.88 § 4(A)—(J), 1996)
(Ord. 457.102, § 4, 2-9-2010; Ord. 457.103, §§ 1, 2, 9-28-2010)

Ben J. Benoit, Mayor
Timothy Walker, Mayor Pro Tem
Bob Cashman, Council Member
Bridgette Moore, Council Member
Marsha Swanson, Council Member



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David W. Gibson, Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123-4340

Re: Legal Authority of the City of Wildomar to Implement and Enforce the Requirements of 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and RWQCB Order R9-2010-0016

Dear Mr. Gibson:

The City of Wildomar (the "City"), by and through its City Attorney, hereby submits the following certification, pursuant to Section E.2 of Order No. R9-2010-0016, [NPDES Permit No. CASO108766], issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region ("RWQCB") on November 10, 2010 and entitled "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the County of Riverside, the Incorporated Cities of Riverside County, and the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District within the San Diego Region." (the "Permit").

The City is one of the co-permittees under the Permit. Section E.2 of the Permit requires the City to provide the RWQCB with a statement by its legal counsel, certifying that the City has adequate legal authority to implement and enforce each of the current requirements set forth in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and the Permit. The purpose of this letter is to comply with Section E.2 of the Permit. It is our opinion that the City has the necessary legal authority to implement, comply with and enforce the requirements of the Permit and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) to the extent permitted by State and Federal law and subject to the limitations on municipal action under the California and United States Constitutions. The primary source of the City's authority is Article 11, section 7 of the California Constitution. The City also has authority under the California Water Code to adopt and enforce ordinances conditioning, restricting, and limiting activities which might degrade the quality of waters of the State.

1. Citation of Runoff Related Ordinances

Presently, the City has in force Chapter 13.12 Stormwater Drainage System Protection Regulations which regulates runoff in the City. Additional provisions regarding runoff contained within the City's ordinances are found at: (1) Chapter 15.12, Uniform Building Code; and (2) Chapter 16.52, Soil Erosion.

2. Local administrative and legal enforcement procedures

The local administrative and legal procedures available to the City to mandate compliance with the City's runoff related ordinances are located at Chapter 1.16 Procedures and Penalties for Violations. Enforcement actions may be completed either administratively or they may be commenced and completed in the judicial system as the City deems most appropriate for the control of runoff consistent with the Permit.

3. Adoption and Challenge of Ordinances

The City's authority to adopt ordinances is found in Article 11, section 7 of the California Constitution and Government code section 37100. Normally, two readings are required to adopt an ordinance – one to introduce it and a second to adopt it. Ordinances take effect on the 31st day after adoption. (Government code section 36937). An ordinance may be challenged by filing an action in superior court.

To the best of our ability, on behalf of the City of Wildomar, the above information has intended to address all of the requirements of section E.2 of the Permit. If you require additional information, please contact our offices.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "T. Jex", is written over a horizontal line.

Thomas D. Jex
City Attorney

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Performance Evaluation Assessment

Compliance with Section J.1

Section J.1 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit requires each Copermittee to annually assess and report upon the effectiveness of the JRMP and Watershed Workplan implementation to (1) reduce the discharge of Storm Water Pollutants from its MS4 facilities to the MEP; (2) prohibit Non-Stormwater discharges; and (3) prevent runoff discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards. With submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge, the Copermittees will determine whether their program implementation is resulting in the protection and/or improvement of water quality through an integrated assessment.

Overview

The purpose of the overall program assessment is to ensure that the Copermittee's programs continue to be effective at managing the effects of Runoff on Receiving Water quality as required under section J.1 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. To achieve this objective, the Copermittees have developed an overall program effectiveness assessment strategy. The overall program effectiveness assessment is an iterative process as depicted in Figure 1.

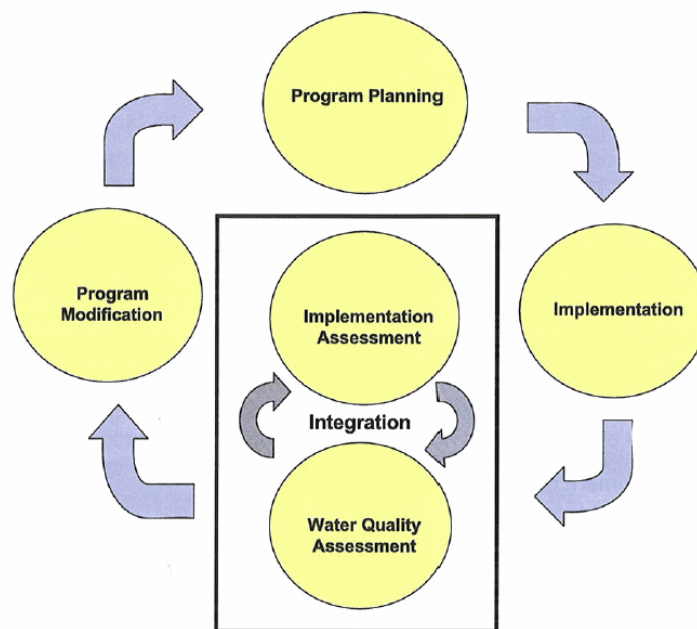


Figure 1

Measurable metrics that will be collected annually. These metrics generally involve: Confirmation of activities, Tabulation of data, Surveys of the public, results from Inspections or site visits, Quantification, and information from the Monitoring program.

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CASQA Outcome Levels for each metric; to indicate how each metric can demonstrate the effectiveness of the Permittee's programs (as described below). Data collected through program implementation will be used to assess Level 1 – 4/5 outcomes. The results from the monitoring program will be used to identify water quality trends to evaluate Level 5 & 6 Outcomes

Assessment Intervals at which the Copermittees will evaluate the measurable metrics to determine the applicable CASQA Outcome Levels.

Timeframes in which the Copermittees expect to be able to achieve the desired CASQA Outcome Level. If a desired outcome is not attained within the specified timeframe, the Copermittee(s) will re-assess the BMP to identify any improvements that may be needed to improve their ability to detect and attain the outcome.

CASQA Outcome Levels

CASQA has established six effectiveness assessment levels which are described below. Generally lower level outcomes must be achieved before the higher level outcomes can be expected.

Level 1 – Documenting activities. Level 1 Outcomes provide the program managers with direct feedback on whether the control measures are being developed and implemented as planned and on schedule. Level 1 Outcomes are assumed to be beneficial to water quality and reflect program implementation and are not indicators of the impact of implementation on the environment.

Level 2 – Raising awareness. Level 2 Outcomes provide program managers with feedback on how effective the control measures have been in raising awareness and changing attitudes of target audiences. Level 2 Outcomes are assumed to be beneficial to the environment as increased awareness and attitudinal changes provide the basis for behavioral change.

Level 3 – Changing behavior. By building on Level 2, Level 3 Outcomes provide program managers with feedback on how effective the program elements and control measures have been in motivating target audiences to change their behaviors and implement appropriate BMPs. At Level 3, control measures focus on providing information and incentives for target audiences to take action by changing behavior and implementing recommended BMPs. Both quantitative (i.e., statistically valid) and qualitative methods are used to measure behavior changes. Methods used to measure behavior changes include those used for Level 2 Outcomes as well as direct observation via site visits. Level 3 Outcomes may take the form of a percent and/or change in the percentage of the target audience demonstrating that a behavior change has occurred such as an increase in number of BMPs implemented and maintained at construction sites.

Level 4 – Reducing loads from sources. Level 4 Outcomes provide program managers with feedback regarding reductions in the amounts of pollutants associated with specific sources

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resulting from the implementation or enhancement of a BMP. If a large enough portion of the target audience is moved to take action (Level 3), loads into the MS4 are prevented. At Level 4, programs collect data to allow estimation of loads from Pollutant sources that are prevented from being either generated or discharged into the MS4.

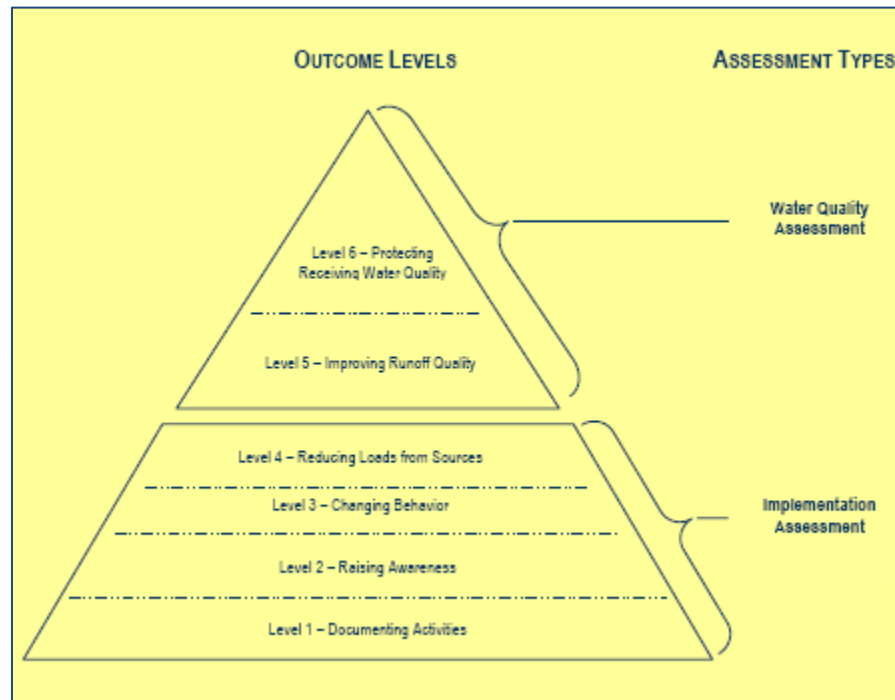
Level 5 – Improving runoff quality. Level 5 Outcomes may be measured as reductions in one or more specific Pollutants, and may reflect effectiveness at a variety of scales ranging from site-specific to programmatic. Over time, as loads are prevented from entering the MS4, runoff and discharge quality are expected to improve. At Level 5, baseline measurements of runoff quality should be measured to allow comparison. Multi-year data sets are needed to have any confidence in the measured change.

Level 6 – Protecting Receiving Water quality. At Level 6, program managers will focus on Outcomes such as compliance with Water Quality Standards, protection of biological integrity, and Beneficial Use attainment. Regardless of the Outcomes targeted, Receiving Water quality usually reflects more than the quality of MS4 discharges. Other influences may have a significant impact on Receiving Water quality, including sanitary sewer overflows, rising groundwater, agricultural and other Non-Point Source discharges. Changes in Receiving Waters and the environment resulting from stormwater programs may only be seen over long periods of time that allow the cumulative impacts of multiple control measures and program elements to result in measurable change in water quality.

Categories of Assessments

The program elements addressed in the overall program effectiveness assessment can generally be broken down into two categories, implementation assessments, and water quality assessments, as shown in the figure below:

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Assessment Strategy

JRMP Implementation Assessments

The Copermittees have identified implementation assessment metrics for each compliance program area which can potentially demonstrate multiple outcome levels, as summarized below:

JRMP Program	Table	Potential Outcome Levels					
	#	1	2	3	4	5	6
IC/ID	1	X		X	X	X	
Permittee Facilities	2	X	X	X	X		
Development Planning	3	X		X		X	
Construction	4	X		X			
Industrial / Commercial	5	X		X			
Residential	6			X	X		
Retrofit	7	X			X	X	
Public Education	8	X	X	X	X		

The specific metrics and associated CASQA Effectiveness Metrics are shown in Tables 1-8 of the Performance Evaluation Assessment.

Water Quality Assessments

In addition to the implementation assessments identified above, data from the Monitoring program will be used to perform Water Quality Assessments, as summarized below:

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Monitoring Program Element	Potential Outcome Levels					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Outfalls – Dry Weather				X	X	
Outfalls – Wet Weather				X	X	
Outfalls – High Priority Inland Aquatic Habitat				X	X	
Receiving Waters - Stream Assessment Monitoring				X	X	X
Receiving Waters – MLS Dry Weather				X	X	X
Receiving Waters – MLS Dry Weather				X	X	X

The specific metrics and associated CASQA Effectiveness Metrics for the Monitoring Program Element are shown in Table 9 of the Performance Evaluation Assessment. The revised Santa Margarita Monitoring Program (Volume III of the CMP) describes the monitoring program that will collect the necessary data.

The specific metrics and associated CASQA Effectiveness Metrics for the Watershed Workplan Program Element are shown in Table 10 of the Performance Evaluation Assessment. The Watershed Workplan is discussed in section 3.8 of the JRMP.

Reporting of Effectiveness Assessments

The continued implementation of the BMPs required in the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit are anticipated to result in incremental, but overall improvement in the metrics that may or may not be discernible within the term of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit, however this assessment program is intended to be an iterative process that can transcend MS4 Permit terms, to ensure that improvements are made consistent with the MEP standard.

Beginning with the FY 2012-2013 Annual Reports, a summary of the Implementation Assessments will be provided within each JRMP Annual Report, and a summary of the Water Quality Assessments will be provided within each Monitoring Annual Report.

These effectiveness summaries will include:











- a. The data collected for each of the measurable metrics identified in tables 1-10.
- b. A determination of the applicable CASQA outcome level(s) for each metric, upon completion or the applicable assessment interval.
- c. Responses to effectiveness assessments: Where the assessments indicate that the desired outcome level has not been achieved at the end of the projected timeframe, the Copermittee(s) will review its(their) applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications and improvements needed to maximize effectiveness, as necessary to comply with the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit. If the Copermittee(s) determines that the existing activities/BMPs are adequate, or that the projected timeframe should be

Appendix B-5

extended, justification and an updated timeframe for attainment of the outcome level will be provided in the Annual Report.

- d. A work plan and schedule to address any program modifications and improvements in response to the findings of the assessments will be developed and implemented. The work plan and schedule will be provided and updated with the applicable Annual Report. The work plans will include, at a minimum, the following:
 - 1) The problems and priorities identified during the assessment;
 - 2) A list of Priority Pollutants and known or suspected sources;
 - 3) A brief description of the strategy employed to reduce, eliminate or mitigate the negative impacts;
 - 4) A description and schedule for new and/or modified BMPs. The schedule will include dates for significant milestones;
 - 5) A description of how the selected activities will address an identified high priority problem. This will include a description of the expected effectiveness and benefits of the new and/or modified BMPs;
 - 6) A description of implementation effectiveness metrics;
 - 7) A description of how efficacy results will be used to modify priorities and implementation; and
 - 8) A review of past activities implemented, progress in meeting Water Quality Standards, and planned program adjustments.

Table 10: Watershed Workplan

<u>Measureable Metrics Collected</u> <i>(Data Compiled <u>Annually</u>)</i>	<u>Highest Potential CASQA Outcome Level</u> 1 - Documenting Activities 2 - Raising Awareness 3 - Changing Behavior 4 - Reducing Loads 5 - Improving Runoff Quality 6 - Protecting Receiving Water Quality	<u>Assessment Interval</u> <i>(how frequently the annually collected data will be assessed for meeting potential CASQA Outcome Levels)</i>	<u>Outcome Timeframe</u> <i>(time at which program will be reassessed if desired outcome has not been achieved)</i>
Annual Public Review Meeting conducted	1 	Annual	Annual
Updated Characterization of Receiving Water Quality	1 	Annual	Annual
Updated prioritization of water quality problems	1 	Annual	Annual
Descriptions of likely sources updated	1 	Annual	Annual
Updated BMP Implementation Strategy	1 	Annual	Annual
BMPs implemented according to schedule	1 	Annual	Annual
Number of Collaborative Meetings Attended	1 	Annual	Annual
Numeric Nutrient Endpoints Study	6 	ROWD	5+ Years
Brake Pad Legislation	3 	ROWD	5+ years
Pyrethroid Toxicity Reduction Evaluation plan implemented	3 	ROWD	5+ Years

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES Plan for FIRE FIGHTING ACTIVITIES

Initially Prepared in Consultation with the
Following Fire Fighting Agencies:

City of Corona Fire Department
City of Hemet Fire Department
City of Norco Fire Department
City of Riverside Fire Department
County of Riverside Fire Department/CDF
Idyllwild Fire Protection District
Murrieta Fire Protection District

Revised in compliance with
Order No. R9-2010-0016 (NPDES No. CAS0108766)
Covering the Santa Margarita Region

June 2012

INTENT

The purpose of this plan is to identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) used by fire fighting agencies for Runoff management in the Santa Margarita Region of Riverside County. Section B.3 of the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit adopted by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) requires each Copermittee to develop and implement a program to address Pollutants from non-emergency fire fighting flows (i.e., flows from controlled or practice blazes and maintenance activities) identified as significant sources of Pollutants to Waters of the U.S.

The Riverside County MS4 Permittees in cooperation with the Riverside County Fire Agencies have developed fire department activity procedures to provide guidance to Fire Prevention and Firefighting personnel for management of Runoff. Guidance is provided in the form of recommended BMPs that are incorporated as part of the individual Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plans (JRMP), and as applicable into Facility Pollution Prevention Plans.

When followed, implementation of the BMPs will minimize discharges of Runoff to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) associated with non-emergency fire fighting activities.

PROHIBITIONS

Building fire suppression system maintenance discharges (e.g., sprinkler line flushing) and vehicle washing contain Waste. Therefore, the Copermittees are required to prohibit such discharges as Illegal Discharges through ordinance, order, or similar means.

PROCEDURE

Fire Prevention Activities

1. Fire Sprinkler Acceptance and Testing BMPs

- As noted above, discharges associated with fire suppression systems are prohibited. Such discharges must not be allowed to reach any MS4, Receiving Water, or other conveyance such as a street with curb and gutter.
- Flows from fire sprinkler acceptance and testing must be contained onsite and/or direct the water flows to landscaped or green areas whenever possible and safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
- When practicable, divert sprinkler system flushing flows to the sanitary sewer, with the permission of the local sewer agency.
- Conduct fire sprinkler testing on non-rainy days.

2. Fire Hydrant Testing BMPs

- Obtain coverage under Order R9-2002-0020 ([link](#)) and implement any compliance requirements specified therein. The following are general guidelines that may need to be complied with:
 - Conduct on non-rainy days.
 - Conduct flows for the shortest duration possible.
 - Use a water diffuser as necessary.
 - Remove debris from the affected curb and gutter before initiating flushing.
 - Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas whenever possible and safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.

Non-emergency Firefighting Activities

1. Discharges Associated With Fire Training Activities

Training activities, which simulate emergency responses, must be performed in a manner that reduces or prevents discharges to the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, when the elimination of discharges into the MS4 is unavoidable (i.e. equipment failures), measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to water quality:

- Live and simulated fire training should be conducted, where feasible, in facilities where Runoff controls protecting the MS4 have been engineered and built into the facility.
- When conducting Maximum Capability Training (MCT) exercises, potable water sources may be used when Runoff cannot be contained.
- Direct water flows to landscaped or green belt areas whenever possible.
- Survey the area prior to the training exercise to ensure that debris will not enter the MS4 as a result of the flows generated during the drill.
- When practicable, divert flows to the sanitary sewer with the permission of the local sewer agency.
- Use fog streams or straight streams for short durations when practicable.
- Use lower gallon per minute (GPM) nozzle settings.
- Prevent discharge of foam or other additives to the MS4. If training activities involve the use of foam, block off all potentially affected storm drain inlets with plastic sheeting and sandbags or temporary berms.

2. Discharges Associated With Post-Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

The post-emergency rehabilitation and maintenance of response equipment must be performed in a manner that avoids unnecessary discharges to the MS4.

3. Discharges Associated with Activities Conducted at Fire Facilities

Specific BMPs to be implemented at Copermittee owned Fire Facilities are identified in the Facility Pollution Prevention Plan (FPPP) as described in the JRMP. The following are general BMPs that can be considered for incorporation into the FPPP as determined appropriate and applicable by the Copermittee.

A. Vehicles and Equipment Washing and Cleaning

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from vehicle and equipment washing and cleaning:

- Use methods of cleaning vehicles that employ the minimal use of water, such as wet chamois or non-water rinses, when applicable.
- Limit the use of all cleaning agents and when feasible only use water.
- Remove debris from any area or facility used for washing and/or cleaning vehicles.
- Prevent Runoff from vehicle and equipment washing and cleaning from entering the MS4 by employing one of the following BMPs.
 - a. Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas or contain the water onsite and allow it to evaporate and infiltrate whenever safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
 - b. Use designated wash areas (preferably covered and bermed) to contain and/or divert the wash

water to the sanitary sewer either through the use of "wet-vac" or through a plumbed sanitary sewer connection.

- c. Use self-contained water recycling systems.
 - d. Use off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning facilities.
- Prohibit all steam cleaning discharges from entering the MS4. Direct all steam cleaning discharges to the sanitary sewer.

B. Vehicle Fueling

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 when fueling fire fighting apparatus:

- Protect the fueling area from Stormwater by installing a canopy.
- Pave fueling area surfaces with Portland cement concrete (or other equivalent smooth impervious surface).
- Keep perimeter drains clear of debris at all times.
- Where a perimeter drain is not installed, install a berm or grade area to prevent run-on of Stormwater and spilled liquids.
- Use a dead-end sump to collect spills or install an oil-water separator.
- Utilize vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as air pollution. Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.
- Maintain a spill control kit at the site. Use absorbent materials on small spills and general cleaning rather than hosing down an area. Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose as hazardous waste.
- Keep site Facility Pollution Prevention Plan (FPPP) current.

C. Vehicles and Equipment Maintenance and Repair

The following BMPs must be implemented in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair:

- Conduct vehicle and equipment maintenance in areas where precautions have been taken to prevent the entry of spills into the MS4.
- Use dry cleaning methods in maintenance and repair areas when practical.

D. Hose Washing and Cleaning

- Design future facilities used for washing and/or cleaning fire hoses to prevent wash water or other debris from entering the MS4.
- Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas or contain the water onsite and allowing it to percolate through plant material, the landscape, or to evaporate completely, whenever safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
- Use designated wash areas (preferably covered and bermed) to contain and/or divert the wash water to the sanitary sewer either through the use of a "wet-vac" or through a plumbed sanitary sewer connection.
- Prevent wash water containing detergents, degreasers, or other contaminants from entering the MS4.
- When cleaning the wash area prevent discharge from entering the MS4. Utilize wet mop cleaning methods in small areas, when feasible.
- Use methods of cleaning fire hoses that employ the minimal use of water, such as high-pressure spray

washers, when applicable.

E. Facility Maintenance

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 during facility maintenance:

- Use dry cleaning methods, such as sweeping, to clean impervious areas such as apparatus floors, driveways, patios, and walkways. Place sweepings and debris in receptacles for solid waste disposal.
- Maintain landscaped areas as required, limiting the introduction of leaves and landscape waste into the MS4.
- Monitor and maintain irrigation systems to prevent Runoff.
- Maintain and repair structures in order to prevent the release of water, soils, or waste to the MS4.

F. Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials Storage Areas

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from solid waste and in hazardous materials storage areas:

- Provide a canopy or roof for solid waste and hazardous materials storage areas.
- Provide secondary containment (i.e. a metal or plastic pan with a raised edge) for hazardous materials storage areas.
- Ensure waste containers and dumpsters are properly secured and sealed. Provide lids for all trash and solid waste receptacles. Keep lids closed to prevent contact with rainfall and to ensure containment of waste within the storage area.

Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

An "emergency" exists from alarm notification until, in the opinion of the incident commander, the emergency has concluded. Discharges occurring during emergency fire fighting activities (i.e. flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and are not prohibited under the 2010 SMR MS4 Permit.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Education, Training, and Outreach

1. Stormwater NPDES Training

Copermittee Fire department personnel should receive annual education and training to increase staff awareness and understanding of Stormwater Pollution issues, BMPs, and their compliance obligations.

2. Best Management Practices (BMPs) Update

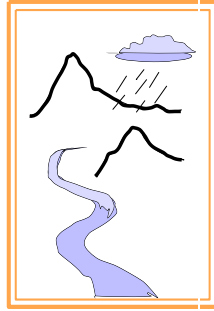
The Copermittees in the Santa Margarita Region will continue to work cooperatively with fire departments to identify, update, and provide guidance on the implementation BMPs, as appropriate, to reduce contaminants in discharges related to fire department agency activities to the maximum extent practicable.

GLOSSARY

With exception of the following, terms used in this document are defined in the JRMP Glossary,:

Maximum Capability Training (MCT)

The MCT involves training exercises in which high water flows are generated to ensure operational readiness. Examples may include: Probation preparation and testing, and organized exercises that prepare or test the abilities of long term employees. Water flows into the storm drain are permissible when using potable water sources (hydrants or water tanks) and debris from the effected curb and gutter have been previously removed.



Unified Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

**Submitted to the
SAN DIEGO REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**

(SDRWQCB ORDER NO. R9-2010-0016)

June 30, 2012

**BY THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, AND CITIES OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY (SAN DIEGO REGION)**

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Unified Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

1.0 Background

On November 10, 2010, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region (Regional Board) issued an area-wide Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (2010 MS4 Permit) to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District), the County of Riverside (County), and the incorporated cities of Riverside County within the San Diego Region (collectively, Copermittees).

The 2010 MS4 Permit requires the Copermittees to control the discharge of Pollutants into and from the MS4s to Waters of the United States, including from Sewage Spills. The Copermittees however do not own nor operate any portion of the sanitary sewer system nor associated treatment facilities. Sewering agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer collection systems greater than one mile in length are regulated under State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 and the accompanying amendment to its monitoring and reporting program (WQ 2008-0002-EXEC). This order, known as the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Sanitary Sewer Order) serves, among other purposes, to prevent and minimize Potential Pollutants from sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) originating from these sewer collection systems from entering surface waters. Copermittees that own or operate applicable sanitary sewer collection systems are required to obtain coverage under the Sanitary Sewer Order.

The Regional Board has found that effluent from SSOs that may enter the MS4 can ultimately have a negative impact on Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters. The Copermittees have developed this Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure to prevent, respond to, contain and clean up sewage from SSOs that have or could impact the MS4.

2.0 Purpose

The local Sewering agencies are required to provide notification, documentation, spill response and reporting of SSOs from their sanitary sewer collection systems pursuant to established federal and state regulations (including the Sanitary Sewer Order), and individual NPDES permits. This Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure provides a mechanism to ensure effective coordination between those sewerage agencies and the Copermittees in the event that an SSO threatens to impact, or impacts, the MS4. This procedure will:

- ◆ Enhance communication between the Copermittees, sewerage agencies and the Regional Board;
- ◆ Clarify and streamline interagency SSO response procedures; and
- ◆ Provide additional protection of Receiving Waters.

3.0 SSO Response Procedure

Upon determination by a sewerage agency or Copermittee, persons in charge, contractor or field crew that an SSO has occurred that may impact the MS4, the following notification, reporting, response, and sampling procedures will be implemented.

3.1 Notifications

3.1.1 Notification Requirements Applicable to Sewering Agencies:

In compliance with the Sanitary Sewer Order, the following notification requirements are applicable to sanitary sewer collection systems and other facilities owned or operated by sewerage agencies:

- ◆ For any discharges of sewage that result in a discharge to a drainage channel or surface water, the sewerage agency will as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the OES, the County Department of Environmental Health, and the Regional Board.
- ◆ As soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the sewerage agency will submit to the Regional Board a certification that the OES and the County Department of Environmental Health have been notified of the discharge.

The sewerage agency with jurisdiction for the spill will provide notification immediately (within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances) for all discharges that endanger human health or the environment as follows:

- ◆ By phone to the OES at 800-582-7550 and to the Regional Board at 858-467-2952
- ◆ At a minimum:
 - Any sewage spill greater than 1,000 gallons
 - Any sewage spill that could impact water contact recreation
 - Any discharge of sewage into or on any Waters of the State (reportable to OES¹)

In addition, the sewerage agency will notify the Highway Patrol of SSOs affecting a State Highway in accordance with OES guidance².

1 "California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance." April 2006. California Office of Emergency Services. Page 4. <http://www.oes.ca.gov/>

2 "California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance." April 2006. California Office of Emergency Services. Page 6. <http://www.oes.ca.gov/>

Other spill incidents, including any unauthorized discharges that are not reportable to the OES, are reported to the Regional Board's Executive Officer as part of the Annual Report as described in Section 3.3.

3.1.2 Notification Requirements Applicable to Copermittees Not Owning or Operating a Sanitary Sewer Collection System

Should a Copermittee discover an SSO or determine that sewage is entering the MS4, the Copermittee shall immediately notify the appropriate sewerage agency.

1. Where the sewerage agency determines that the SSO originates from its sewer collection system or facilities, the sewerage agency will follow the notification procedures described in Section 3.1.1 and established reporting procedures. No further notification or reporting is required by the Copermittee.
2. Where the sewerage agency determines that the SSO originates from a private lateral or private property, the sewerage agency will contact the property owner for clean up responsibility and will contact the Copermittee with jurisdiction of the spill. For more information on private property SSOs, see Section 6.0. The Copermittee with jurisdiction for the spill will provide notification immediately (within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances) for all discharges that endanger human health or the environment as follows:
 - By phone to the OES at 800-582-7550 and to the Regional Board at 858-467-2952
 - At a minimum:
 - Any sewage spill greater than 1,000 gallons
 - Any sewage spill that could impact water contact recreation
 - Any discharge of sewage into or on any Waters of the State (reportable to OES³)
 - In addition, the Copermittee with jurisdiction for the spill will notify the Highway Patrol of SSOs affecting a State Highway in accordance with OES guidance⁴.

Should a Copermittee discover discharges of sewage in an area not served by a sewerage agency, the Copermittee with jurisdiction for the spill will follow the procedures in sections 3.5 and 4.4.5 of the JRMP as applicable.

Other spill incidents, including any unauthorized discharges that are not reportable to the OES, are reported to the Regional Board's Executive Officer as part of the Annual Report as described in Section 3.3.

3 "California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance." April 2006. California Office of Emergency Services. Page 6. <http://www.oes.ca.gov/>

4 "California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance." April 2006. California Office of Emergency Services. Page 6. <http://www.oes.ca.gov/>

3.1.3 Agency Contact Information

To identify sewerage agency with jurisdiction in the spill area, **see Attachment A**. A list of the current contact phone numbers for various agencies is provided below:

CONTACT:	PHONE NUMBER:
County Department of Environmental Health / Environmental Resources Management	951-955-8980
Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)	800-852-7550
Copermittee Staff (whose MS4 may be affected by spill)	See Attachment B
Regional Water Quality Control Board: San Diego Region	858-467-2952
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	951-955-1200
Sewering agency with jurisdiction in spill area	See Attachment A
California Highway Patrol (if highway affected by spill)	911

3.2 Minimum Information for Notification

Copermittee staff providing notice should make reasonable attempts to reach sewerage agency contacts during and after normal working hours. In cases where sewerage agency contacts are not available, messages shall be left. The following minimum information should be conveyed by Copermittee staff as appropriate:

- ◆ Identity of caller
- ◆ Location, date and time of SSO, status of the SSO (actual or threatened release)
- ◆ Quantity of sewage released (estimate of flow or volume)
- ◆ Need for public safety or traffic control measures
- ◆ Cause of the SSO, if known
- ◆ Description of immediate measures taken to contain/mitigate SSO
- ◆ Estimate of additional containment and/or clean-up options
- ◆ Determination if sewage was discharged to MS4 or areas otherwise impacting the MS4 (**Refer to Attachment A**)
- ◆ Determination if SSO reached a state highway

A copy of a sample SSO reporting form is included in **Attachment C**.

3.3 Reporting Requirements

Each Sewering agency is responsible for filing all SSO reports as required under federal and state law for discharges from their sanitary sewer systems, including any applicable NPDES or other permits. Sewering agencies are required to report any discharges to the Department of Environmental Health immediately, per the requirements of Health and Safety Codes Section 5411.5.

Copermittees shall additionally follow specific reporting requirements as described in Section 4 of the JRMP.

The Person in Charge at the responsible sewerage agency must CC: the final SSO Report provided to the Regional Board to the affected Copermittees via hard copy or electronic means.

3.4 Response Requirements

Responsible sewerage agencies will lead response to SSOs and will assume Person in Charge responsibilities in most cases. Person in Charge of spill response:

- Will take all immediate measures necessary to contain release or potential release of sewage and prevent/minimize impacts to water quality and the MS4.
- May cut locks, open manholes, or otherwise enter MS4 as necessary to contain and clean up SSOs.
- Will contact the maintenance/public works department of the appropriate Copermittee as necessary, and as soon as possible, to notify them of actions within their MS4. Contact numbers are included in **Attachment B**. If necessary, Copermittee staff will support spill response by providing MS4 maps or other support if available.
- Will coordinate with Copermittee staff as necessary to ensure that the clean up adequately remedies impacts of the sewage released to the MS4. It should be noted that the Regional Board prefers that MS4 facilities not be sanitized with disinfectant where not immediately impacting public health (i.e. no chlorine shall be used when discharge is within 1,500 feet of a waterway).
- Will coordinate with local fire, police, and traffic departments as necessary to ensure the safety of the response effort, and to manage traffic and local residents.

4.0 Training Requirements

Sewering Agencies and Copermittee staff will ensure that training for this procedure is incorporated into appropriate training programs related to SSO response.

5.0 Detection Involving Infiltration into MS4

In the event that Copermittees encounter evidence of potential sewage infiltration into the MS4 due to water quality monitoring or field observation, the Copermittees will notify the relevant sewerage agency (**see Attachment A**) to coordinate a response.

6.0 Private Property SSOs

Sewering agencies and their contractors will respond to all SSOs within their service area. If a private property is the source of an SSO, agencies and their contractors shall assist in the control and containment to ensure that the sewage does not enter the MS4. If the SSO was a result of a private lateral, the private property owner will be informed of the blockage, and will be responsible to remove the blockage. If the SSO was a result of the sewer trunk line blockage, the response crew will correct the problem.

Glossary

Note: With the exception of the following, most terms used in this document are defined in the Glossary to the JRMP.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) - A sanitary sewer overflow is any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs include:

- (i) Overflows or releases of wastewater that reach Waters of the U.S.;
- (ii) Overflows or releases of wastewater that do not reach Waters of the U.S.; and
- (iii) Wastewater backups into buildings and on private property that are caused by blockages or flow conditions in a sanitary sewer, other than a building lateral. Wastewater backups into buildings caused by a blockage or other malfunction of a building lateral that is privately owned is an SSO when sewage is discharged off private property into streets, stormdrains, or Waters of the U.S.

Sanitary Sewer System - Any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, or other conveyances upstream of a wastewater treatment plant headworks used to collect and convey sewage to a treatment facility. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as vaults, temporary piping, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, highlines, etc.) are considered to be part of the sanitary sewer system, and discharges into these temporary storage facilities are not SSOs.

Sewage - The waste and wastewater produced by residential and commercial establishments and discharged into sewers.

Waters of the State – Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State.

Attachment A

Sewering Agency Contact Roster

Unified Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

Attachment A (Sewering Agency Contact Roster)

Eastern Municipal Water District

Integrated Operations Center or

Mr. Mark Chamberlin

Post Office Box 8300

Perris, CA 92572

951.928.3777 ext. 6265 (During & After Work Hours)

Fax: 951.928.6177

chamberm@emwd.org

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

Ms. Susan Halpin

Post Office Box 3000

Lake Elsinore, CA 925310-3000

951.674.3146 ext. 8203, After hours: 951.258.9299

Fax: 951.245.5946

shalpin@evmwd.net

Rancho California Water District

42135 Winchester Road

Temecula, CA 92590

951.296.6953, Fax: 951.296.6868

951.296.6900 (emergency)

Attachment B

MS4 Copermittee Contact Roster

Unified Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

Attachment B (MS4 Copermittee Contact Roster)

City of Menifee

Mr. Don Allison
29683 New Hub Drive, Suite C
Menifee, CA 92586
951.672.6777
dallison@cityofmenifee.us

Riverside County Executive Office

Mr. Mike Shetler
4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor
Riverside, CA 92501
951.955.1110, Fax: 951.955.1105
mshetler@rceo.org

City of Murrieta

Mr. Bill Woolsey
1 Town Center
24601 Jefferson Avenue
951.461.6073, Fax: 951.698.4509
wwoolsey@murrieta.org

Riverside County Flood Control District

Ms. Arlene Chun
1995 Market Street
Riverside, CA 92501
951.955.1330, Fax: 951.788.9965
abchun@rcflood.org

Mark Biloki, Maintenance Superintendent
mbiloki@rcflood.org
951.955.1310, Cell: 951.288.5254, Home: 909.877.2716

Zully Smith, Operations & Maint. Division Manager
zsmith@rcflood.org
951.955.1280, Cell: 951.318.1445

Rancho California Water District

42135 Winchester Road
Temecula, CA 92590
951.296.6953, Fax: 951.296.6868
951.296.6900 (emergency)

City of Temecula

Mr. Aldo Licitra
43200 Business Park Drive, Temecula, CA 92589-9033
951.308.6387, Field: 951.541.7850, Fax: 951.694.6475
Aldo.licitra@cityoftemecula.org

After Hours: Rodney Tidwell,
Public Works Maint. Supervisor
951.302.4102, Field: 951.303.5497
Rodney.tidwell@cityoftemecula.org

Riverside County Environmental Health

Mr. John Watkins
4080 Lemon Street, 9th Floor
Riverside, CA 92501
951.955.3915, Fax: 951.781.9653
Jwatkins@co.riverside.ca.us

City of Wildomar

Mr. Tim D'Zmura
23873 Clinton Keith Road, Suite 201
Wildomar, CA 92595
951.677.7751, Fax: 951.698.1463
tdzmura@cityofwildomar.org

Attachment C

Sample SSO Reporting Form

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORT FORM

This report is: ☐ Preliminary ☐ Final ☐ Revised Final

Sanitary Sewer Overflow Sequential Tracking Number: _____

Reported to: _____
(Enter Fax #, Voicemail #, or Name of Regional Board Staff)

Date Reported: ____ / ____ / ____ (MM/DD/YY)

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORT FORM

Sanitary Sewer Overflow Correction -- Description of all Preventative and Corrective Measures Taken or Planned:

Was there measurable precipitation during 72-hour period prior to the overflow?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Initial and Secondary Receiving Waters:

Did the sanitary sewer overflow enter a storm drain?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Did the sanitary sewer overflow reach surface waters other than a storm drain?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Name or description of secondary receiving waters. (If none, state such)

If the sanitary sewer overflow did not reach surface waters, describe the final destination of sewage.

Notification:

Was the local health services agency notified?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the overflow was over 1,000 gallons, was the Office of Emergency Services (OES) notified?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable

Affected Area Posting:

Were signs posted to warn of contamination?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Location of Posting (if Posted): _____

How many days were the warning signs posted?: _____

Remarks:



CITY OF WILDOMAR

Planning Department

Application Submittal Requirements for Tentative Tract Maps • Tentative Parcel Maps

A. APPLICABILITY

This information handout applies to the following application types:

1. Tentative Tract Maps

Tentative Tract Maps are generally required for any subdivision creating five or more lots. Maps shall be prepared by or under the direction of a licensed surveyor or registered civil engineer. Maps shall consist of one or more sheets and the size shall not exceed 24" x 36". Contained on the map shall be all the items which are identified on the attached list. Maps shall be reviewed for completeness based on the list, as well as any State Subdivision Map Act requirements and any additional project-specific requirements based upon the location or characteristics of the project site.

2. Tentative Parcel Maps

Tentative Parcel Maps are generally required for any subdivision that creates four or fewer parcels. Maps shall consist of one or more sheets and the size shall not exceed 24" x 36". Contained on the map shall be all the items which are identified on the attached list. Maps shall be reviewed for completeness based on the list, as well as any State Subdivision Map Act requirements and any additional project-specific requirements based upon the location or characteristics of the project site.

B. MINIMUM SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS:

The following items are the minimum initial submittal requirement for processing subdivision applications.

- ☐ Completed and Signed Application Form
- ☐ Twelve (12) full size copies of the tentative map. All full-sized plans must be folded to a size no greater than 8½ inches by 14 inches. Rolled plans will not be accepted.
- ☐ One (1) compact disc with electronic versions of all maps and exhibits in an Adobe pdf format. All text amendments shall be provided in a Microsoft Word format.
- ☐ Two (2) copies of the Preliminary Title Report of all properties covered by the application that is not more than six months old at time of application filing and a copy of all legal documents (deed, easement, etc.) mentioned in the Preliminary Title Report.

- ☐ One (1) recent (less than one-year old) aerial photograph of the entire Project Site with the boundary of the site delineated.
- ☐ Two (2) 8½ inch x 11 inch photocopies of a U. S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Map delineating the Site boundaries (Note: each photocopy must not have been enlarged or reduced, have a North arrow, scale, quadrangle name, and Section/Township/Range location of the site).
- ☐ A minimum of three ground-level panoramic color photographs clearly showing the whole project site. Include a location map identifying the position from which the photo was taken and the approximate area of coverage for each photo.
- ☐ Provide a digital image of the aerial photograph, Exhibits, the U.S.G.S. Map, and the panoramic photographs of the site in a format acceptable to the Planning Department (e.g. tiff, gif, jpeg, pdf).
- ☐ One (1) SAN 53, Sewer and Water Availability letter from the Riverside County Environmental Health Department.
- ☐ One (1) completed and signed Water Quality Management Checklist.
- ☐ Two (2) complete copies of the Project Specific Preliminary Water Quality Management Plan (including drainage and hydrology), if required by the Engineering Department.
- ☐ Two (2) copies of the geotechnical and soil reports.
- ☐ Completed and Signed Hazardous Waste Site Disclosure Statement.
- ☐ Deposit-based fees for the applicable application type or types, and Environmental Assessment.
- ☐ One (1) geological report or waiver thereof if the land division lies within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.
- ☐ Request for waiver of final map, when applicable (applicable for parcel maps only).
- ☐ Technical studies as required by the City Engineer or Planning Director. Please consult with the Planning Department regarding these additional information requirements prior to submitting the application to ensure the timely processing of the application.

C. REQUIRED INFORMATION

The minimum application information must contain the following information.

SUBDIVISION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS		
Tentative Tract Maps	Tentative Parcel Maps	Required Information
✓	✓	Name, address and telephone number of applicant.
✓	✓	Name, address and telephone number of land owner.

SUBDIVISION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS		
Tentative Tract Maps	Tentative Parcel Maps	Required Information
✓	✓	Name, address and telephone number of exhibit preparer.
✓	✓	Assessor's Parcel Number(s) and, if available the address of property.
✓	✓	Scale (number of feet per inch - use Engineer's Scale for all maps and exhibits).
✓	✓	North Arrow.
✓	✓	Date tentative map or exhibit prepared.
✓	✓	Map Number.
✓	✓	Title of Map.
✓	✓	Proposed improvement schedule (i.e. Schedule "A", "B", "C", etc.).
✓	✓	Map book and page numbers of adjoining recorded land divisions.
✓	✓	Complete legal description of property.
✓	✓	Overall dimensions and approximate total of net and gross acreage of property.
✓	✓	Vicinity map, showing the site relationship to major highways and cities and two access roads (Proposed and existing paved roads will be indicated by heavy dark lines or noted as paved).
✓	✓	Exhibit Revision Block.
✓	✓	Thomas Brothers map page and coordinates (Indicate edition year used).
✓	✓	Land division boundary line.
✓	✓	Proposed lot lines and dimensions of each parcel.
✓	✓	Net lot size, for each lot.
✓	✓	Gross lot size, for each lot 2 acres and larger in size.
✓	✓	Location of adjoining properties and lot lines.
✓	✓	A statement indicating that the tentative map includes the entire contiguous ownership of the land divider or only a portion thereof.
✓	✓	Existing and proposed zoning and land use of property.
✓	✓	Existing use and zoning of property immediately surrounding subject property.
✓	✓	If project is within a Specific Plan, indicate the Specific Plan Planning Area number and the land use designation of subject property and all surrounding property.

SUBDIVISION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS		
Tentative Tract Maps	Tentative Parcel Maps	Required Information
✓	✓	Names of utility purveyors and school district(s), including providers of water, sewer, gas, electricity, telephone, and cable television.
✓	✓	Location, widths, and improvements of existing and proposed public utility easements, transmission lines, power and telephone poles, and underground utilities on or abutting the property.
✓	✓	Names, locations, right-of-way widths, and improvements of adjacent existing and proposed streets and the approximate grades of proposed and existing streets and approximate street centerline radii of curbs. If private streets are proposed, they shall be so noted on the tentative map.
✓	✓	Proposed names of streets without current names.
✓	✓	List and accurately show all easements of record (by map or instrument number).
✓	✓	Streets, alleys, and rights-of-way providing legal access to the property.
✓	✓	Typical street improvement cross-sections.
✓	✓	Label and describe any land or right-of-way to be dedicated to public or other uses.
✓	✓	Any known existing wells on the property or within 200 feet of the property boundary.
✓	✓	Existing topography of the property, with the source(s) of the contour lines identified. The contour lines shall extend at least 300 feet beyond the exterior boundaries of the subject property when adjacent property is unimproved or vacant. When adjacent property is improved or not vacant, contour lines shall extend beyond the exterior boundaries of the subject property a distance sufficient to determine compatibility with adjacent property. Maximum contour interval should be five feet. Topography shall be based upon information no older than three years from the date of application and shall be dated and signed by the engineer or land surveyor.
✓	✓	Preliminary Grading including all cut/fill slopes to scale with slope ratios and slope setbacks from structures and property lines, the elevations of all individual building pads, the elevations at the perimeter of the subdivision, conceptual drainage facilities (including the location of terraces, terrace drains, brow ditches, V-ditches, and lot to lot drainage facilities), existing topography and the relationship to adjoining land and development, and any existing grading.
✓	✓	Spot elevations.

SUBDIVISION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS		
Tentative Tract Maps	Tentative Parcel Maps	Required Information
✓	✓	When subsurface septic sewage disposal is intended, include the information described on Page 5 under, "Site Grading, Subsurface Disposal."
✓	✓	Note whether or not land is subject to liquefaction, or other geologic hazards, or is within a Special Studies Zone.
✓	✓	Note whether or not land is subject to overflow, inundation, or flood hazards.
✓	✓	FEMA mapped floodplains and including zone designations
✓	✓	Drainage plan. (See description of Drainage Plan on Page 6).
✓	✓	Centerline curve radii and typical selections of all open channels.
✓	✓	Identify proposed parking spaces.
✓	✓	Numbered mobile home or recreational vehicle spaces, dwelling units, or lots, and the total number of each type of space, unit, or lot.
✓	✓	Labeled Common areas, open space, and recreational areas with location, dimensions, acreage, and known proposed uses, and name of proposed owner(s) or entity(ies) who will maintain these areas.
✓	✓	Location, dimensions, setbacks, and nature of any proposed and all fences, gates, walls, free-standing signs, driveways, turnouts and/or turnarounds, curbs, drainage structures, and above and below ground structures, including subsurface disposal systems.
✓	✓	Location and dimensions of existing and proposed ingress and egress, and methods of vehicular circulation.
✓	✓	Location and dimensions of existing dwellings, buildings or other structures, labeled as existing and indicating whether they are to remain or be removed.
✓	✓	Location, dimensions, and height of proposed dwellings, buildings or other structures, labeled as proposed.
✓	✓	Setback dimensions of existing structures and paved areas.
✓	✓	Setback dimensions of proposed structures and paved areas.
✓	-	For residential project in the R-2 Zone, Residential Single-Family Residential Subdivision, condominium, or attached residential projects: building footprints, floor plan assignments, proposed setbacks, pad elevations, street grades, and all cut and fill slopes in excess of one foot in vertical height.
✓	✓	To show compliance with the City's Water Quality Management Plan, water quality features or a note describing the site's water quality features shall be shown.

D. CONSTRAINED AREA

Constrained areas include, but are not limited to, the following resources and hazards: slopes in excess of 25%, biologically sensitive areas, archaeologically sensitive areas, flood hazard areas, ridgelines, hilltops, and geologically hazardous areas. Within constrained areas, proposed pad locations, driveways, and disturbed areas must be shown.

E. SITE GRADING, SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

When subsurface disposal is proposed, include and identify the primary sewage disposal system and its 100% expansion area, proposed cuts and/or fills in areas of the sewage disposal systems, the elevation of the individual building pads such that there will be gravity feed to the sewage disposal system, and statement signed and with seal, as to the appropriateness of the grading plan with regard to the soils percolation engineer's report. Said statement may be attached to the grading plan or placed upon a blue-line copy of the grading plan.

F. DRAINAGE PLAN

Tentative Maps/Primary Exhibits shall include a conceptual drainage plan showing how all on-site and off-site stormwater will be conveyed through the property. The exhibits shall clearly label points of concentration where flows enter or exit the site and indicate the amount of runoff (in cubic feet per second (i.e. cfs)) and the tributary drainage area (acres) at these points. The drainage plan shall acknowledge offsite construction required to collect flows and to discharge them to an adequate outlet. The exhibit shall also clearly label all watercourses, channels, culvers, brow ditches, or other flood control facilities passing through the site and indicate whether they are proposed or existing. Additionally, all facilities shall be labeled with name, owner, maintenance entity, capacity, grades, and dimensions. All easements or rights of way shall be shown and their widths indicated. Where calculated flow rates or hydraulic capacities are supplied or where flood control facilities are proposed, the exhibit shall be signed and sealed by a registered civil engineer.

G. WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (WQMP)

To comply with the WQMP, a developer must submit a "Project Specific" WQMP. Please note that there are different requirements for Santa Ana River Basin (which drains the northern portion of the City into Lake Elsinore) and the San Diego River Basin (which drains the southern portions of the City into Murrieta Creek. This report is intended to:

1. Identify potential post-project pollutants and hydrologic impacts associated with the development
2. Identify proposed mitigation measures (Best Management Practices – BMPs) for identified impacts including site design, source control and treatment control post-development BMPs. A template for this report is included as an appendix to the WQMP.

3. Identify sustainable funding and maintenance mechanisms for the aforementioned BMPs. A template for this report is included as an appendix to the WQMP.

Projects requiring Project Specific WQMPs will also need to include a Preliminary Project Specific WQMP along with the subdivision application package. The format of the preliminary report would mimic the format/ template of the final report but would be at a much lesser level of detail. For example, items 1, 2, and 3 above would be covered, rough calculations supporting sizing would be included, and footprint/locations for the BMPs would be identified on the tentative map. Detailed drawings are not required in most circumstances.

H. ALTERNATIVE AND SECONDARY ACCESS

When alternative or secondary access is required and is off-site, or when any other public improvement is required or proposed off-site, the land divider shall do each of the following as part of the tentative map review.

1. Provide any studies or information required to adequately evaluate the environmental impacts of constructing the off-site, improvement/alignment; and,
2. Show all proposed centerline, approximate gradients and radii on the tentative map in addition to other factors such as street widths, pavement surface, etc. for the off-site improvement/alignment; and,
3. Provide written assurance(s) from the owner(s) of the property underlying the off-site improvement/alignments that sufficient right-of-way to construct will be provided. A formal agreement or offer of dedication is preferred but is not always required to satisfy this requirement, but the owner's willingness to cooperate must be communicated as to a form acceptable to the Public Works Department. If the applicant/land divider cannot provide assurances that the right-of-way is, or will be available, the City Engineering may recommend denial or redesign of the proposed subdivision.

I. PROPERTY OWNER MAILING LABELS/PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE INFORMATION

The property owners mailing labels identifies the owners of properties within a 300-foot radius of the external boundaries of the project site or subject property. It must be prepared and signed by a professional Title company, and certified by the property owner or project applicant. The package shall include the following:

1. **Three (3) sets** of self-addressed & self-stamped envelopes (provided by the applicant) with a gum-label affixed to each envelope that identifies the property owner's name and mailing address, including the Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) for all property owners within a 600-foot radius of the corners of the subject property, including any contiguously owned properties. For purposes of this requirement, multiple properties owned by a single entity shall count as one property. Each envelope shall include a typed gum-label in the upper left corner with the mailing/return address of the City of Wildomar.

2. **Three (3) sets** of self-addressed & stamped envelopes (provided by the applicant) of the project applicant's project contact person/architect/engineer. Labels with the name and mailing address of the owner(s) of the project site, the project applicant and the applicant's consultant(s) and/or representative. If the project site is located within a City's Sphere of Influence and/or adjacent to the boundary of a neighboring City, the name and mailing address of the City Planning Department shall also be provided. Each envelope shall include a typed gum-label in the upper left corner with the mailing/return address of the City of Wildomar.
3. **One (1) photocopy** of the property owner listing and project applicant information from above in a three column format.
4. A 600-foot property owner radius map identifying all properties within the required radius on an assessor's map page(s).
5. One (1) copy of an exhibit/map (appropriately sized) showing the subject property boundary (including any contiguous properties, if applicable) and the notification radius line indicating the radius distance of 600 feet overlaying all of the properties within that boundary area.
6. A completed Public Hearing Notice Certification Form (see next page), signed by a title company, engineer or surveyor, or the individual who prepared the labels certifying that the list of property owners is from the latest equalized assessment roll and complete and accurate.
7. Each set of mailing labels must be placed into its own manila envelope, and indicate the Application Case Number and the words "SURROUNDING PROPERTY OWNERS LABELS," on the manila envelope.

PUBLIC HEARING/MAILING NOTICE CERTIFICATION FORM

I, _____, certify that on _____,
Print Name of Preparer Date

the attached property owner's list was prepared by:

_____ for the following project, _____,
Name of Company or Individual Project Case Number(s)

using a radius distance of 300 feet, pursuant to application requirements furnished by the City of Wildomar Planning Department. Said list is a complete and true compilation of the project applicant, the applicant's consultant's and/or representatives, the owner(s) of the subject property, adjacent city/district agencies (as applicable) based upon the latest equalized assessment rolls.

I further certify that the information field is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name: _____

Title/Registration: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone No.: (____) _____ Fax No.: (____) _____

E-Mail Address: _____

Case No.: _____

J. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The Hazardous Waste Disclosure Statement (provided on the following page) must be completed, signed and provided with the application submittal.

CITY OF WILDOMAR

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the applicant for any development project to consult specified state-prepared lists of hazardous waste sites and submit a signed statement to the local agency indicating whether the project is located on or near an identified site. Under the statute, no application shall be accepted as complete without this signed statement.

I (we) certify that I (we) have investigated our project with respect to its location on or near an identified hazardous waste site and that my (our) answers are true and correct to the best of my (our) knowledge. My (Our) investigation has shown that:

- ☐ The project is not located on or near an identified hazardous waste site.
- ☐ The project is located on or near an identified hazardous waste site. Please list the location of the hazardous waste site(s) on an attached sheet.

Owner/Representative (1)

Date

Owner/Representative (2)

Date

END

**PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDING
CITY OF WILDOMAR
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

**Project
Assessor's Parcel Number(s):**

General Requirements

1. The developer shall obtain City approval for any modifications or revisions to the approval of this project. Deviations not identified on the plans may not be approved by the City, potentially resulting in the need for the project to be redesigned. Amended entitlement approvals may be necessary as a result.
2. No grading shall be performed without the prior issuance of a grading permit by the City.
3. Written permission shall be obtained from the affected property owners allowing the proposed grading and/or facilities to be installed outside of the project boundaries.
4. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit the Applicant shall obtain a hauling route permit for the import/export of material to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
5. All building construction and design components shall comply with the provisions of the most recent City-adopted edition of the California Building, Plumbing and Mechanical Codes, California Electrical Code, California Administrative Code, and all appropriate City of Wildomar Standards and Codes.
6. The Applicant shall design and construct American with Disabilities Act (ADA) access from the public right of way to the main building entrance and van accessible parking in accordance with all appropriate City of Wildomar Standards and Codes, and ADA requirements and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and Building Official.
7. The Applicant shall dedicate, design and construct all improvement in accordance with City of Wildomar Improvement Plan Check Policies, as further conditioned herein, and Standards and to the satisfaction of The City Engineer.
8. The Applicant shall be responsible for all costs associated with off-site right-of-way acquisition, including any costs associated with the eminent domain process, if necessary

Prior to Issuance of Grading Permit(s)

1. The Applicant shall provide a Title Report, including all back up documents, dated within 60 days of the first submittal and a site plan with all easement shown and labeled. Any conflicts raised that cannot be resolved may require amended entitlement approvals as a result.
2. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, it shall be the sole responsibility of the Applicant to obtain any and all easements and/or permissions necessary to perform the grading required for the project. A notarized letter of permission from all affected

property owners or easement holders, or encroachment permit, is required for all off-site grading.

3. Prior to issuance of grading permits the Applicant shall provide the Engineering Department evidence of compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and obtain a construction permit from the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB).
4. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall submit, and the City approve the Final Water Quality Management Plan which ensures that post-construction flows do not exceed pre-construction levels and that the specified BMPs will minimize any water quality impacts. These BMPs shall be consistent with the Final WQMP and installed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
5. Grading in excess of 199 cubic yards may require performance security to be posted with the City of Wildomar.
6. Temporary erosion control measures shall be implemented immediately following rough grading to prevent deposition of debris onto downstream properties or drainage facilities. Plans showing these measures shall be submitted to the City Engineer for review and acceptance.
7. A copy of the project specific WQMP shall be submitted to the City Engineer for review and approval.
8. The property's grading shall be designed in a manner that perpetuates the existing natural drainage patterns with respect to tributary drainage area, outlet points and outlet conditions; otherwise, a drainage easement shall be obtained from the affected property owners for the release of concentrated or diverted storm flows. A copy of the recorded drainage easement shall be submitted to the City Engineer for review.

Prior to Issuance of Building Permit(s)

9. Prior to the approval of improvement plans, the developer shall submit to the City Engineer a traffic control plan for the project frontages to ensure the continued flow of traffic during construction.
10. Improvement plans shall be approved by The City Engineer prior to issuance of the 1st building permit.
11. Prior to the issuance of the first building permit, the Applicant shall quit claim the 'Easement in favor of South Elsinore Mutual Water Company, a Corporation recorded February 6, 1962 as instrument number 11582 O.R.'.
12. Prior to the issuance of the first building permit, the Applicant shall dedicate the southerly half - section of Corydon Street, measured, 64' from the approved centerline. Improvements will be based on a 128' Arterial Highway in accordance with the City of Wildomar Improvement Standards and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. All property conveyed to the City of Wildomar in fee title shall be free and clear of any

encumbrances, except as expressly permitted by the City. The Applicant shall provide title insurance in conjunction with all fee title dedications to the City of Wildomar.

13. Prior to the issuance of the first building permit, the Applicant shall dedicate the westerly half - section of Melinda Lane plus 12' of the easterly half-section, measured 30' from the approved centerline for a total of 42' of dedication. Improvements will be based on a 60' local in accordance with the City of Wildomar Improvement Standards and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. All property conveyed to the City of Wildomar in fee title shall be free and clear of any encumbrances, except as expressly permitted by the City. The Applicant shall provide title insurance in conjunction with all fee title dedications to the City of Wildomar.
14. Prior to the issuance of the first building permit, the Applicant shall dedicate the easterly half - section of Bryant Street plus 12' of the westerly half-section, measured 30' from the approved centerline for a total of 42' of dedication. Improvements will be based on a 60' local in accordance with the City of Wildomar Improvement Standards and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. All property conveyed to the City of Wildomar in fee title shall be free and clear of any encumbrances, except as expressly permitted by the City. The Applicant shall provide title insurance in conjunction with all fee title dedications to the City of Wildomar.
15. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Applicant shall design and improve Corydon Street, Melinda Lane and Bryant Street per the City of Wildomar Road Improvement Standards & Specification, Improvement Plan Check Policies and Guidelines and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. Improvements may require off-site transitions to adequately facilitate the movement of traffic. The Applicant shall acquire all required off-site transitions. The posting of acceptable securities (bonds) and entering into an improvement agreement shall meet the improvement requirement of this condition.
16. The Applicant shall dedicate, design and improve the intersection of Corydon Street / Bryant Street and Corydon Street / Melinda Lane in accordance with the City of Wildomar Improvement Plan Check Policies and Standards and to the satisfaction of The City Engineer. The posting of acceptable securities (bonds) and entering into an improvement agreement shall meet the improvement requirement of this condition.
17. Prior to the issuance of the first building permit, the Applicant shall execute a maintenance agreement for stormwater quality control treatment device to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
18. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the California Title 24.
19. Prior to the issuance of the first building permit improvement plans shall be approved by the City Engineer and improvements constructed or secured by the Applicant.
20. The Applicant shall submit landscaping and irrigation plans within the public right of way to the Planning Department. These plans shall include water usage calculations, estimate of irrigation and the location of all existing trees that will remain. All plans and calculations shall be designed and calculated per the City of Wildomar Road

Improvement Standards & Specification, Improvement Plan Check Policies and Guidelines, City Codes and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

21. The Applicant shall obtain the appropriate clearance letters to the satisfaction of the City Engineer for any sign(s) located within an easement, including a Public Utility Easement.
22. The Applicant shall dedicate visibility easements for all driveways per the City of Wildomar Improvement Standards and to the satisfaction of The City Engineer.
23. The Applicant shall dedicate a public utility easement adjacent to all public or private streets for overhead and/or underground facilities and appurtenances to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
24. At all street intersections adjacent to the project, public or private, the Applicant shall install and/or replace street name signs in accordance with the City of Wildomar Standard Details.
25. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the improvement plans for the required public improvements must be prepared and shall be based upon a design profile extending a minimum of 300 feet beyond the project boundaries at a grade and alignment as approved by the City Engineer.
26. The Applicant shall design and install electrical power, telephone, communication, and cable television lines to be placed underground, including existing overhead lines, 33.6 kilovolts or below along the project frontage and between the nearest poles offsite in each direction of the project site, in accordance the City of Wildomar Road Improvement Standards & Specification, Improvement Plan Check Policies and Guidelines, City Ordinances, and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The Applicant shall submit to the City Engineer, for verification purposes, written proof for initiating the design and/or application of the relocation issued by the utility company.
27. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Applicant shall design and install streetlights in accordance with the City of Wildomar Road Improvement Standards & Specification, Improvement Plan Check Policies and Guidelines, City Ordinances and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
28. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the developer shall annex into all applicable County Service Areas and Landscaping Maintenance District for landscaping, lighting, drainage and maintenance to the satisfaction of the City Engineer or otherwise form a District where one is not currently in place
29. The Applicant shall design and install street lighting in accordance with the appropriate City Road Improvement Standards & Specification, Improvement Plan Check Policies and Guidelines and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
30. All flood control plans to be reviewed shall be submitted though the City of Wildomar, unless otherwise directed by the City Engineer.
31. The Applicant shall prepare and submit a comprehensive drainage study and plan that includes, but is not limited to: definition with mapping of the existing watersheds; a detailed pre- and post-project hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the project and project

impacts; definition of the local controlling 100-year frequency water levels existing and with project; the proposed method of flow conveyance to mitigate the potential project impacts with adequate supporting calculations; any proposed improvements to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff from the project and any change in runoff; including quality, quantity, volume, and duration in accordance with City of Wildomar's Hydrology Manual, Improvement Standards, and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. Drainage from offsite properties currently crossing the project site shall be detailed in the study and shall be conveyed through a public drainage pipe system to an approved outlet or by other methods accepted by the City Engineer.

32. Drainage improvements shall be designed and improved, such that the 10 year storm flow shall be contained within the curb and the 100 year storm flow shall be contained within the street right of way. When either of these criteria is exceeded, additional drainage facilities shall be installed. The property shall be graded to drain to the adjacent street or an adequate outlet.
33. All corner cutbacks shall be applied per Standard 805, Ordinance 461, except for corners at Entry streets intersecting with General Plan roads, they shall be applied per Exhibit ' C ' of the Citywide Design Guidelines.
34. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the project proponent shall pay fees in accordance with Zone A of the Southwest Road and Bridge Benefit District. The developer shall pay the appropriate fee for Zone A of the Southwest Road and Bridge Benefit District.
35. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the developer shall pay the appropriate impact mitigation fee to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
36. Prior to the issuance of building permit, the Applicant shall pay all necessary impact and mitigation fees required. These fees include, but are not limited to, fees associated with Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF), Quimby (parkland in-lieu) Fee, and Development Impact Fees.
37. All median islands shall be either landscaped or decorative concrete/hardscaped to the satisfaction of The City Engineer.
38. The RV septic dump shall be designed and improved to drain onto itself and shall be covered such that there is no rain water on the septic dump area. The septic dump will require a permit from Environmental Health.
39. The trash enclosure area shall be covered such that there is no rain water on the trash enclosure area.
40. The water from the RV wash shall be designed and improved to flow to the sewer system.
41. All entrance gates shall be located such that a RV can pull onto the site without blocking public right-of-way and shall be designed and improved to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Prior to Release of Power, Building Occupancy, or Any Use Allowed by This Permit

42. The off-site rights-of-way required for said improvement road shall be accepted to vest title in the name of the public if not already accepted for Corydon Street, Melinda Lane and Bryant Street as conditioned and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
43. A signing and striping plan is required for this project. The project proponent shall be responsible for any additional paving and/or striping removal caused by the striping plan.
44. Prior to final inspection, electrical power, telephone, communication, and cable television lines shall be placed underground in accordance with Title 16 – Subdivisions (formerly Ordinance 460) and Ordinance 461, or as approved by the Transportation Department. This also applies to existing overhead lines which are 33.6 kilovolts or below along the project frontage and between the nearest poles offsite in each direction of the project site. A certificate should be obtained from the pertinent utility company and submitted to the Engineering Department as proof of completion.
45. Prior to final inspection, install streetlights along the streets associated with development in accordance with the approved street lighting plan and standards of Title 16 – Subdivisions (formerly Ordinance 460) and Ordinance 461.
46. Prior to the final inspection, all outdoor lighting shall be inspected by the Building and Safety Department to insure compliance with the approved lighting plan and the provisions of Chapter 8.08 of the Wildomar Municipal Code.
47. Each parking space reserved for the handicapped shall be identified by a permanently affixed reflectorized sign constructed of porcelain on steel, beaded text or equal, displaying the International Symbol of Accessibility. The sign shall not be smaller than 70 square inches in area and shall be centered at the interior end of the parking space at a minimum height of 80 inches from the bottom of the sign to the parking space finished grade, or centered at a minimum height of 36 inches from the parking space finished grade, ground, or sidewalk. A sign shall also be posted in a conspicuous place, at each entrance to the off-street parking facility, not less than 17 inches by 22 inches, clearly and conspicuously stating the following:

"Unauthorized vehicles parked in designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or license plates issued for persons with disabilities may be towed away at owner's expense. Towed vehicles may be reclaimed by telephoning (951) 245-3300"

In addition to the above requirements, the surface of each parking place shall have a surface identification sign duplicating the Symbol of Accessibility in blue paint of at least three square feet in size.

48. The flood control facilities shall be constructed with this project in accordance with applicable standards. The City Engineer shall determine if the facility will be maintained by Flood Control District or the City of Wildomar. The Applicant shall execute a maintenance agreement with the appropriate agency and the City Engineer shall determine if an easement or a parcel is taken in fee title. The plans cannot be signed prior to execution of the agreement.

**DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
GRADING NOTES (2007 CBC)**

GENERAL

1. All grading shall conform to the 2007 California Building Code Chapters 17, 18 & Appendix Chapter- J as amended by Ord. 457.
2. All property corners shall be clearly delineated in the field prior to commencement of any construction/grading.
3. All work under this grading permit shall be limited to work within the property lines. All work within the road Right-of-Way will require separate plans and a separate review/approval (permit) from the Transportation Department.
4. Grading shall be done under the supervision of a soils engineer in conformance with recommendations of the preliminary soils investigation by _____ dated _____.
5. Compacted fill to support any structures shall comply with section 1803.5. Projects without preliminary soils report shall have detailed specifications satisfying the requirements in section 1803.5 prepared by the EOR.
6. The contractor shall notify the Building and Safety Department at least 24 hours in advance to request finish lot grade and drainage inspection. This inspection must be approved prior to building permit final inspection for each lot.
7. The contractor shall notify Underground Service Alert, two days before digging at 1-800-422-4133.

CUT / FILL

8. Maximum cut and fill slope = 2:1.
9. No fill shall be placed on existing ground until the ground has been cleared of weeds, debris, topsoil and other deleterious material. Fills should be placed in thin lifts (8-inch max or as recommended in soils report), compacted and tested as grading process until final grades are attained. All fills on slopes steeper than 5 to 1 (H/V) and a height greater than 5 feet shall be keyed and benched into firm natural soil for full support. The bench under the toe must be 10 feet wide min.
10. The slope stability for cut and fill slopes over 30' in vertical height, or slopes steeper than 2:1 must be verified with a factor of safety of at least 1.5.
11. No rock or similar irreducible material with a maximum dimension greater than 12 inches shall be buried or placed in fills closer than 10 feet to the finished grade.

DRAINAGE and EROSION/ DUST CONTROL

12. Drainage across the property line shall not exceed that which existed prior to grading. Excess or concentrated drainage shall be contained on site or directed to an approved drainage facility.
13. Provide a slope interceptor drain along the top of cut slopes where the drainage path is greater than 40 feet towards the cut slope.
14. Provide 5' wide by 1' high berm along the top of all fill slopes steeper than 3:1.
15. The ground immediately adjacent to the building foundation shall be sloped away with 2% min for a min distance of 10 horizontal feet. Swales within 10 feet from building shall have 2% minimum slope.
16. No obstruction of natural water courses shall be permitted.
17. During rough grading operations and prior to construction of permanent drainage structures, temporary drainage control (Best Management Practices, BMPs) shall be provided to prevent ponding water and damage to adjacent properties.
18. Dust shall be controlled by watering or other approved methods.
19. All existing drainage courses on the project site must continue to function. Protective measures and temporary drainage provisions must be used to protect adjoining properties during grading operations.
20. For slopes 3 to 1 (H/V) or steeper:
All slopes equal to or greater than 3' in vertical height, are required to be planted with grass or rosea ice plant (or equal) ground cover at a maximum spacing of 12" on center. Slopes exceeding 15' in vertical height shall be planted with approved shrubs not to exceed 10' on center, or trees spaced not to exceed 20' on center or shrubs not to exceed 10', or a combination of shrubs and trees not to exceed 15' in addition to the grass or ground cover. Slopes that require planting shall be provided with an in-ground irrigation system equipped with an appropriate backflow device per U.P.C., Chapter 10. The slope planting and irrigation system shall be installed prior to precise grading final.

COMPLETION OF WORK

21. A registered Civil Engineer shall prepare final compaction report/ grading report and it shall be submitted for review and approval. The report shall also provide building foundation design parameters including allowable soil pressures, expansion index and remedial measures if $EI > 20$, water soluble sulfate content, corrosivity and remedial measures if necessary.

22. Except for non-tract single residential lot grading, the compaction report shall include the special inspection verifications listed in Table 1704.7 of 2007 CBC.
23. A registered Civil Engineer shall submit to the Building and Safety Department written certification of completion of grading in accordance with the approved grading plan prior to requesting inspection and issuance of the building permit. Certification shall include line grade, surface drainage, elevation, and location of permitted grading on the lot.

NPDES : When one acre or more is being disturbed:

1. Construction site Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the management of storm water and non-stormwater discharges shall be documented on the grading plan which thereby becomes the site Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Arrangements shall be made by the developer to retain the SWPPP on the jobsite throughout the time of construction. The implementation and maintenance of site BMPs is required to minimize jobsite erosion and sedimentation. Certain BMPs may be required to remain in place throughout the year to minimize erosion and sedimentation. Arrangements shall be made by the developer to maintain those BMPs throughout the time of construction.
2. Erosion control BMPs shall be implemented and maintained to minimize the entrainment of soil in runoff from disturbed soil areas on construction sites.
3. Sediment control BMPs shall be implemented and maintained to minimize the transport of soil from the construction site.
4. Grading shall be phased to limit the amount of disturbed areas exposed to the extent feasible.
5. Areas that are cleared and graded shall be limited to only the portion of the site that is necessary for construction. The construction site shall be managed to minimize the exposure time of disturbed soil areas through phasing and scheduling of grading and the use of temporary and permanent soil stabilization.
6. Once disturbed, slopes (temporary or permanent) shall be stabilized if they will not be worked within 21 days. During the storm season, all slopes shall be stabilized prior to a predicted storm event. Construction sites shall be revegetated as early as feasible after soil disturbance.
7. Stockpiles of soil shall be properly contained to eliminate or reduce sediment transport from the site to streets, drainage facilities or adjacent properties via runoff, vehicle tracking, or wind.
8. Construction sites shall be maintained in such a condition that a storm does not carry wastes or pollutants off the site. Discharges other than stormwater (non-stormwater discharges) are prohibited, except as authorized by an individual NPDES permit, the statewide General Permit-Construction Activity. Potential pollutants include but are not limited to: solid or liquid chemical spills; wastes from paints, stains, sealants, solvents, detergents, glues, lime, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, wood preservatives, and asbestos fibers, paint flakes or stucco fragments; fuels, oils lubricants, and hydraulic, radiator or battery fluids; concrete and related cutting or curing residues; floatable wastes; wastes from engine/equipment steam cleaning or chemical degreasing; wastes from street cleaning; and super-chlorinated potable water from line flushing and testing. During construction, disposal of such materials should occur in a specified and controlled temporary area on-site physically separated from potential stormwater runoff, with ultimate disposal in accordance with local, state and federal requirements.
9. Runoff from equipment and vehicle washing shall be contained at construction site and must not be discharged to receiving waters or the local storm drain system.
10. Appropriate BMPs for construction-related materials, wastes, spills or residues shall be implemented to eliminate or reduce transport from the site to streets, drainage facilities, or adjoining properties by wind or runoff.
11. All construction contractors and subcontractor personnel are to be made aware of the required BMPs and good housekeeping measures for the project site and any associated construction staging areas.
12. Discharging contaminated groundwater produced by dewatering groundwater that has infiltrated into the construction site is prohibited. Discharging of contaminated soils via surface erosion is also prohibited. Discharging non-contaminated groundwater produced by dewatering activities may require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
13. BMPs shall be maintained at all times. In addition, BMPs shall be inspected prior to predicted storm events and following storm events.
14. At the end of each day of construction activity, all construction debris and waste materials shall be collected and properly disposed of in trash or recycle bins.



NPDES Construction Activity Compliance Inspection Notice

Public Works Department / NPDES

23873 Clinton Keith Rd., Wildomar, CA 92595

951-677-7751

Project #:	WDID#:	Weather:	Date:
Grading permit number:	Developer:	Inspected by:	Date last inspected

Project Location:

NOTICE: In conformance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit for the Santa Margarita River Watershed, the Cities and County are mandated to perform NPDES construction site inspections to determine if the site is in compliance with local, State, and Federal stormwater and urban runoff ordinances and regulations.

Check the box adjacent to items for which deficiencies were observed.

A. Permits (MS4 Permit Ref: Section IX.A.3.a)

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Copy of NOI & WDID at project site. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Copy of City of Wildomar permit at project site. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (MS4 Permit Ref: Section IX.A.3.b)

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 | Copy of SWPPP at project site. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|

C. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 4 | BMP's in place at CB's & Discharge points / Functioning / Maintained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | BMP's in place for equipment maintenance / functioning / maintained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Construction materials stored properly in designated areas. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Liquid materials stored properly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | PCC waste storage area in place and maintained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 | Waste materials stored properly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 | Litter / housekeeping / maintained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D. Erosion Control

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 11 | Erosion control BMPs in place / functioning / maintained | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 | Erosion present on slopes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

E. Sediment Control

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 13 | Tracking controls in place at all entry and exits. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 | Tracking of sediment beyond project perimeter. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 | Interior and impacted exterior streets are swept & free of pollutants. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16 | Perimeter controls are in place and maintained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17 | Sediment controls are present on all interior streets and maintained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18 | All other sediment controls are in place / functioning / maintained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

F. Illegal/Illicit Discharges

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 19 | Sediment and/or other pollutants at inlets or discharge points. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20 | Sediment discharge beyond project limits or in area requiring protection. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21 | Non-stormwater discharges observed / evident. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22 | Potential illicit connections observed / evident. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTICE: The State of California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the Federal Clean Water Act state that persons who violate these acts and any of the State and Federal water quality objectives can be held civilly and criminally liable.

Additional Comments:

Site Contact:	Received by:	Phone:	Time:
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Action taken:

Verbal ☐ Written warning ☐ Administrative citation ☐ Corrective Action Notice ☐ Stop Work Notice ☐

FOOD FACILITY STORMWATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY

FACILITY DBA	FACILITY #	DATE	
ADDRESS	ACTIVITY	SERVICE CODE: 410	
COMPLIANCE AREAS	YES	NO	N/A
GREASE BARRELS/ INTERCEPTORS			
1. Grease pumped/removed from grease interceptor on a regular basis.			
2. Grease interceptor located outside facility, maintained properly.			
3. Evidence of spillage to ground surface at grease interceptor?			
EQUIPMENT CLEANING			
4. The following items are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:			
a. Grease filters			
b. Floor mats			
c. Floors (mop water and rinse water)			
d. Grills			
OUTSIDE AREAS			
4. The following areas are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:			
a. Sidewalk or outdoor seating			
b. Drive thru and parking lot			
DUMPSTERS AND RECYCLING CONTAINERS			
5. Food/liquid waste bagged and sealed before disposal.			
6. Dumpsters and recycling containers are covered.			
7. Spilled materials around containers are picked up regularly.			
8. Wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal.			
EMPLOYEE EDUCATION/ AWARENESS			
9. Brochures or posters displayed.			
10. BMPs observed.			
OVERALL RATING	GOOD	AVERAGE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
COMMENTS:			
Received by:	Env. Health Specialist:		Badge #

If additional information is required, contact the Only Rain Down the Storm Drain Program of the Cities and County of Riverside at (800) 506-2555.



Local Agency Contacts

For questions about the program in a specific city, contact the local agency.

City of Banning
Public Works Department
Banning, CA 92220
Ph: (909) 922-3130

City of Beaumont
Beaumont, CA 92223
Ph: (909) 769-8520

City of Calimesa
Department of Public Works
Calimesa, CA 92320
Ph: (909) 795-9801

City of Canyon Lake
Canyon Lake, CA 92587
Ph: (909) 244-2955

City of Cathedral City
Environmental Conservation
Cathedral City, CA 92234
Ph: (760) 770-0390

City of Coachella
Department of Public Works
Coachella, CA 92236
Ph: (760) 398-5744

Coachella Valley Water District
Coachella, CA 92236
Ph: (760) 398-2651

City of Corona
Corona, CA 91720
Ph: (951) 736-2266

City of Desert Hot Springs
Public Works Department
Ph: (760) 329-6411

City of Eastvale
Eastvale, CA 91752
Ph: (951) 361-0900

City of Hemet
Hemet, CA 92545
Ph: (909) 765-3712

City of Indian Wells
Indian Wells, CA 92210
Ph: (760) 346-2489

City of Indio
Indio, CA 92201
Ph: (760) 342-6530

City of Jurupa Valley
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
Ph: (951) 332-6464

City of La Quinta
La Quinta, CA 92253
Ph: (760) 777-7051

City of Lake Elsinore
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
Ph: (909) 674-3124

City of Menifee
Menifee, CA 92586
Ph: (951) 672-6777

City of Moreno Valley
Moreno Valley, CA 92552
Ph: (909) 413-3120

City of Murrieta
Murrieta, CA 92562
Ph: (951) 304-2489

City of Norco
Engineering Department
Norco CA 92860-0428
Ph: (909) 270-5618

City of Palm Desert
Palm Desert, CA 92260
Ph: (760) 346-0611 (Main)
Ph: (760) 776-6450 (Public Works)

City of Palm Springs
Palm Springs, CA 92263
Ph: (760) 323-8253

City of Perris
Perris, CA 92570
Ph: (951) 956-2120

City of Rancho Mirage
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
Ph: (760) 770-3224

City of Riverside
Public Works
Ph: (951) 826-5341

City of San Jacinto
San Jacinto, CA 92583
Ph: (951) 654-4041

City of Temecula
Temecula, CA 92590
Ph: (951) 694-6411

City of Wildomar
Wildomar, CA 92595
Ph: (951) 677-7751

For questions about the program in the unincorporated area of Riverside County, contact the following:

Riverside County Flood Control
& Water Conservation District
Ph: (951) 955-1200

HAZARDOUS WASTE/ HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FACILITY STORM WATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY FORM

FACILITY DBA	TELEPHONE	DATE
ADDRESS	CITY, ZIP	
MAILING ADDRESS (if different from site address)	MAILING CITY, ZIP	
CONTACT	FACILITY#	SIC CODE

Compliance Areas	YES	NO	N/A
*OUTSIDE AREAS (Free of staining & debris; provides good housekeeping; maintained in a manner to prevent runoff.)		Requires follow up	
1. CHEMICAL STORAGE * The outside storage area is kept secure to minimize the possibility of a release. Chemicals / materials are protected from precipitation / stormwater runoff and the containers show no signs of leaking.			
2. DUMPSTER * Lid closed. No liquids are leaking from dumpster; surrounding area is free of trash.			
3. ABOVEGROUND TANKS * No ground staining, no spillage observed and no discharge to storm drain. Tanks are maintained to minimize the possibility of a release (secondary containment).			
4. ONSITE STORM DRAIN* Protected from accidental discharge other than stormwater.			
5. POWER WASH OR STEAM CLEAN* (discharge to sewer) Drains to oil/water separator connected to a sanitary sewer and not a septic system or storm drain. Steam cleaning not discharged to parking lot, storm drain or soil.			
6. PARKING LOT / DRIVEWAY* Free of excess trash, chemical staining or liquids other than water.			
7. OTHER* Non-storm water discharge (i.e. non-hazardous process discharge).			
8. MOP WATER TO SANITARY SEWER VIA CLARIFIER. Mop water is not dumped to the soil, parking lot, gutter, street, or other areas susceptible to storm water runoff and discharge to the storm drain.			
9. STORM WATER EDUCATIONAL BROCHURES GIVEN TO FACILITY OR POSTERS DISPLAYED FOR EMPLOYEES. If no, what informational material should be sent to the facility?			
10. IF A SWPPP IS REQUIRED, WAS IT AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW? See storm water handout for industrial facilities.			
11. NOTICE OF INTENT. Has the site obtained necessary permit coverage under the General Industrial Permit, if appropriate?			
OVERALL EVALUATION/ COMMENTS:			
RECEIVED BY:	HAZ MAT SPEC:	BADGE #	
Agency referred to as indicated on the back of this page.			

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Canyon Lake, CA 92587
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Cathedral City, CA 92234
Ph: (760) 770-0390

City of Coachella
Department of Public Works
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City of Corona
Corona, CA 91720
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City of Desert Hot Springs
Public Works Department
Ph: (760) 329-6411, Ex 232

City of Eastvale
Eastvale, CA 91752
Ph: (951) 361-0900

City of Hemet
Hemet, CA 92545
Ph: (909) 765-3712

City of Indian Wells
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City of Indio
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City of Moreno Valley
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City of Murrieta
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Ph: (951) 304-2489

City of Norco
Engineering Department
Norco CA 92860-0428
Ph: (909) 270-5618

City of Palm Desert
Palm Desert, CA 92260
Ph: (760) 346-0611 (Main)
Ph: (760) 776-6450 (Public Works)

City of Palm Springs
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Ph: (760) 323-8253

City of Perris
Perris, CA 92570
Ph: (951) 956-2120

City of Rancho Mirage
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
Ph: (760) 770-3224

City of Riverside
Public Works
Ph: (951) 826-5341

City of San Jacinto
San Jacinto, CA 92583
Ph: (951) 654-4041

City of Temecula
Temecula, CA 92590
Ph: (909) 694-6411

City of Wildomar
Wildomar, CA 92595
Ph: (951) 677-7751

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Riverside County Flood Control
& Water Conservation District
Ph: (951) 955-1200



**Stormwater Compliance
Business Inspection Checklist**
23873 Clinton Keith Road, Suite 201, Wildomar, CA 92595
(951) 677-7751
www.cityofwildomar.org

Page 1 of 3

Name of Inspector:			
Type of Inspection:	<input type="checkbox"/> Routine	<input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up	<input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Investigation
Date:			
Time:			
Received By:			

A. CONTACT INFORMATION

Facility Name _____	Category: <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial
Street Address _____	Contact Number: _____
Contact Person _____	Mailing Address (if different): _____

B. FACILITY / SITE INFORMATION:

Description of Site Activities: _____

SIC / NAIC Code (circle one): _____ **Revised SIC/NAIC Code:** _____

Priority Classification: ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Revised Priority Classification: ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Does facility have a current business license? ☐ Yes ☐ No **#** _____ **Exp.** _____

Is facility subject to a State General Industrial Permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No **WDID #:** _____

Does facility have a 'No Exposure Certification' (NEC)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Does facility maintain a SWPPP or equivalent plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Are all BMPs implemented? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Does facility maintain a Stormwater Monitoring Plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Were storm water samples collected last rain season? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Were sample results within effluent guidelines? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

List the surface flow paths from facility to Murrieta Creek _____

C. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) ASSESSMENT:

		N/A	Yes	No	Comments
C.1 General Areas					
a.	Is the site free of evidence of unauthorized releases?				
b.	Is the site free of evidence of illicit connections?				
c.	Are onsite inlets and flowlines free of dirt, litter, stains, other material?				
d.	Are onsite inlets and flowlines protected from unauthorized releases?				
e.	Is washwater from all cleaning activities disposed properly? Where to?				
f.	Are biodegradable soaps used? Specify activity.				
g.	Is roof water drained to parking lot / landscaping?				
C.2 Landscaped Areas					
a.	Are adequate erosion prevention measures employed? (vegetation or physical stabilization)				
b.	Are irrigation systems programmed to minimize over-watering and runoff?				