

The Ballona Creek Watershed Management Committee  
Annual Assessment 2011-12

September 2012

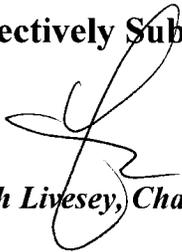
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**The Ballona Creek  
&  
Santa Monica Bay  
Watershed Management  
Committee  
Annual Assessment 2010-2011**

Submitted to:  
The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region

Prepared by:  
*The Ballona Creek &  
Santa Monica Bay  
Watershed Permittees*

Respectively Submitted

  
*Yaneth Livesey, Chair, Ballona Creek Watershed Management Committee*

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**I. Introduction:**

The NPDES Municipal Storm Water and Urban Runoff Permit (Order 01-182) requires that an annual watershed-wide assessment be conducted by each Watershed Management Committee. This assessment is to be incorporated into the Unified Annual Report covering the period July 1 through June 30 of each year which is to be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board no later than October 15 of each year.

The overall assessment of effectiveness includes:

- a) Summary of common activities conducted by all permittees;
- b) WMA BMP implementation;
- c) Identification of management measures proven to be effective and/or ineffective at reducing urban runoff pollutants and flow;
- d) Permittee level of effort, as indicated in their Individual Annual Report self evaluations; and
- e) Integrated summary of Monitoring Program Results.

This assessment addresses items a, b and c above. Item d is included in the individual annual reports. Item e is addressed by the Monitoring Report being prepared by the Principle Permittee. This assessment is based upon the information submitted by the individual municipal permittees of the Watershed specifically for this assessment between July 1, 2011 and September 10, 2012.

**II. Summary of Common Activities:**

Permittees of the Ballona Creek watershed continue to implement a wide variety of BMPs in accordance with the Stormwater Quality Management Program (SQMP). These include:

Active participation in the Watershed and EAC meetings;  
Adoption of adequate legal authority;  
Implementation of BMPs specifically for “Pollutants of Concern”;  
Employee Training;  
Erosion control BMPs at construction sites;  
Street Sweeping;  
Continued cleanout of catch basins on a regular basis;  
Screening or cleaning of catch basins during and immediately after major events;  
Illegal connection and illicit discharge control; and  
Critical source inspections

While these activities are more fully detailed within the individual annual reports, individual permittee highlights include:

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**III. Summary of Cities:**

*City of Beverly Hills*

**FY 2011/12 WMC Assessment for the City of Beverly Hills**

**Regional Watershed Works:**

The Ballona Creek TMDL group started the ambient monitoring for the Metals and Toxics and Bacteria TMDL. The watershed has submitted the Implementation Plan to the Regional Board for review and approval. The City of Beverly Hills paid approximately \$138,000 to the cost of the TMDL MOAs. The watershed group is currently working on a new MOA for the three TMDLs it has been managing.

**Employee Training:**

One staff member attended three days' worth of training in FY 2011/12. Staff attended the annual CASQA event held in Monterey, California, September 26 -28. The conference theme was "Stormwater Management: Practical Solutions to Changing Conditions."

**Catch Basin Inspection and Management:**

At the end of FY 2011/12, the City has 513 catch basins surfgates. No additional catch basin surfgates were installed in this fiscal year due to the Stormwater Fund's annual operating deficit. These catch basin surfgates have deterred a total of 5 -tons of solids from going into the storm drain system. In addition, the enhanced six-day per week street sweeping program has collected a total of 1,200 tons of debris from entering the storm drain system. These numbers are significantly higher than previous fiscal years.

**Public Educational Activities:**

Like last year, budget constraints have prevented the program from publishing educational notes in the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Instead, staff utilized the City's website to inform stakeholders of the latest General Construction Permit requirements for SWPPP and SWPPP certified preparers. The City also utilized LA County's collateral

## *City of Beverly Hills*

materials. The City used these materials for Earth Day, Woofstock and the Affair in the Gardens events.

The City of Beverly Hills provides tours to Beverly Hills High School students and UCLA Nursing Program. In these tours, the City educated these students on the importance of watershed quality and water resource issues.

The City continues to support LA County's PIPP program by donating \$3,700 in their media contribution fund.

### **Commercial/Industrial Inspection Activities:**

Budget constraints contributed towards the eliminations of one Environmental Program Inspector in recent years. The remaining inspector inspected 106 restaurants this past fiscal year. 5 out of 5 retail gasoline stations were inspected and 10 out of 10 automotive service stations were inspected, as well. 100% of all facilities have been inspected during the permit cycle.

### **Construction Inspection Activities:**

The Environmental Program Inspector visited 14 construction sites in FY 2011/12. 95% of these sites were in compliance during their 1<sup>st</sup> inspection and were 100% compliant in their second and follow up visits. These sites have implemented minimum BMPs. The success of our program is a result of our aggressive educational program and also require these BMPs during the plan check process.

### **Sanitary Sewer Overflow Management:**

In FY 2011/12, there were 7 SSO events. All spills were responded to and mostly contained and returned to the sanitary sewer system. All SSO events were reported to the CIWQS database. The low number of SSO events is a result of our aggressive wastewater maintenance program which includes 7-day per week coverage.

### **Illicit Discharge and Illicit Connection Management:**

In FY 2011/12, there were no illicit connections discovered and reported to the City. The illicit connection inspection is included during catch basin inspection.

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*City of Beverly Hills*

In FY 2009/10, there were 11 illicit discharge events. The majority of these events are due to cleaning agents in the sidewalk and human trash activities. There were occurrences of illegal pool discharge to the sidewalk. Since the inception of the program, there has been a steady decrease of illicit discharges in the city thanks to a proactive monitor activity conducted by all city field staff.

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## *City of Culver City*

Culver City has complied and will continue to implement the MS4 NPDES Permit until the new version has been adopted. Given that FY11-12 was tough, economically, Culver City was able to sustain its storm water program.

**Some highlights that staff worked on are:**

- Prop 50 grant was decreased from \$1.25 million to \$1.1 million. Luckily the prices of the full capture devices have significantly gone down. This grant will install 672 full capture devices in catch basins throughout the City. It will also fund 4 rain gardens and place 50 trash and recycling bins in high trash volume areas.
  - The catch basin inserts have had a setback due to attaining LA County permits and sizing issues to the screens. Culver City is working with the County to push and have all units installed by FY12-13.
  - Of the 4 rain gardens, 2 are built and 2 are in design phase. The first built one resides in a residential area and treats drainage that once was flowing directly to Ballona Creek. The second built garden is located on the bike path of Ballona Creek, it is a much larger rain garden that was designed to handle the discharges from the elementary/middle schools.
  - The trash and recycling bins design have been selected and once the units are shipped, they will be placed appropriately throughout the City.
- The City hired a consultant to continue the commercial/industrial inspections; however, there were no inspections this year. Inspections will commence next year once the new permit is adopted.
- New public outreach materials are designed and awaiting approval from management to be released with the adoption of the new permit. The brochures will be used in conjunction with the inspections program.
- All stakeholders have signed all of the TMDL MOAs. Monitoring and special studies have been completed or will continue and the implementation phase will begin soon.
- Other aspects of the permit are sustained and each subsection will be upgraded and modified to comply with the new permit.

## *City of El Segundo*

### *City of El Segundo*

#### WMC Assessment Summary for 2011/2012

The primary mission of the City of El Segundo is to provide effective and responsive public services, which enhance the safety and quality of life in the community. As a result, the City takes a proactive approach to implementing storm water policies or procedures and the permit itself is viewed as a citywide responsibility with many departments working together as a team.

A large portion of the City's success with its storm water program can be contributed to the effort provided by its staff. All city employees are knowledgeable about the importance of eliminating stormwater pollution. They are very motivated, informed and educated in storm water activities. Staff is also effective at educating the public and promoting storm water BMP's by distributing fliers and brochures to residents, businesses and contractors. In addition, the Fire Department is very active with our Industrial Waste Permit Program and the Community Development and Building Safety Departments ensure that all construction activities are conducted within the guidelines of the permit.

Accomplishments and on-going efforts over the past year have included:

- The City performed enhanced street sweeping in commercial areas.
- The City continues to work on identified water quality projects that will be constructed as part of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan. These projects will divert runoff from the ocean and conserve water.
- The City has prepared a best management practice "Help Keep Our Waterways and Oceans Clean" handout for all walk-in's at its City Maintenance Facility. The information is provided to inform residents and City staff how their everyday behaviors and activities can influence water quality. General tips and guidelines regarding landscaping and garden activities, pet waste, car washing, and household hazardous and electronic waste were covered, all of which can help prevent urban runoff and contaminants from reaching the storm drain system, and eventually the ocean. This publication is distributed throughout the City.
- The City has continued to promote and advertise the permanent S.A.F.E. Collection Center Hyperion Plant that is administered by the City of Los Angeles. This site has

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*City of El Segundo*

given residents an easy and convenient way to dispose of hazardous and electronic waste.

In conclusion, the City plans to continue to improve storm water quality by continued inspection, installing debris guards on catch basins in heavy use areas, public education, staff training and implementation of the TMDL's. The City will also continue to evaluate its program on an ongoing basis for ways to improve storm water quality.

## *City of Hermosa Beach*

### **Hermosa Beach WMC Summary FY11-2**

The City of Hermosa Beach is a small, historic beach town that encompasses only 1.4 square miles, with two miles of popular beaches and is home to over 19,500 residents. As a coastal city focused on surfing and other ocean-oriented activities as well as tourism, maintaining high water quality is an important issue for the City of Hermosa Beach. The City's residents are strongly supportive of proactive environmental measures and actions to protect water quality and the environment. City staff is innovative, progressive and strongly committed to protecting water quality.

#### **Notable accomplishments and highlights of our program include:**

A new city ordinance (H.B.M.C. Section 8.40.020) established smoke-free zones at: all public parks; Pier Plaza, the heart of the city's downtown; the Hermosa Beach Pier; outdoor dining areas, including within five feet of the outdoor dining areas; the Strand, which is the sidewalk and bike path adjacent to and running the full length of the beach; the Greenbelt, which is the pedestrian path running the length of the City between Valley Drive and Ardmore Avenue, and City-owned public parking lots. Smoking had already been prohibited on the beach, in city buildings and inside of restaurants.

The City of Hermosa Beach has secured a \$410,000 grant from the state's Strategic Growth Council to create a comprehensive, long-term plan for reducing and eventually eliminating the city's carbon footprint. The funding will be used to hire experts who will update and integrate the city's General Plan and Coastal Land Use Plan to create a "Comprehensive Blueprint for Sustainability and a Low Carbon Future."

The City has completed the final report on the Phase I Hermosa Strand Infiltration Trench, an award-winning full-scale pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of subsurface infiltration on the beach as an alternative to low flow diversions to the sanitary sewer for compliance with Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Loads. The system effectively removes the bacteria load from the diverted runoff thereby eliminating the bacterial load to the shoreline from the diverted runoff and eliminating REC-1 exceedances associated with discharges from the storm drain during dry weather so long as the system is operating properly. During the first twelve months of operation, alone, the Phase I Hermosa Strand Infiltration Trench system diverted and filtered more than 1.6 million gallons of dry weather and some wet weather runoff from the relatively small but intensely developed drainage area of the Pier Avenue storm drain, effectively removing 100% of the bacteria load from the diverted water. A presentation on the project's

## *City of Hermosa Beach*

effectiveness was delivered at the annual Headwaters to Ocean Conference in May 2012 held in San Diego.

The City completed the effectiveness assessment report on the **Pier Avenue Improvement Project**, a “green” multi-benefit streetscape improvement which retrofits the City’s main street to capture and treat stormwater/urban runoff from residential areas and commercial development in the downtown corridor (36-acre drainage area). It was determined from monitoring data that dry weather flows were eliminated through infiltration and wet weather runoff flows were estimated to be reduced by as much as 71% throughout the project area.

The City installed **certified trash full capture exclusion devices** on 14 City-owned catch basins within the downtown commercial area (four years in advance of the first milestone in the newly adopted Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Marine Debris TMDL).



Pier Avenue Improvement Project, Hermosa Beach, CA

In 2010 the City adopted low impact development (LID) requirements as a customized amendment to the California Green Building Code. These LID requirements apply to new

## *City of Hermosa Beach*

development commercial and residential projects regardless of size (i.e., even new development projects not subject to SUSMP under the MS4 Permit are subject to these requirements.

Hermosa Beach has instituted a Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan Ordinance and a Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance that far exceeds State requirements. The City actively enforces the water conservation ordinance which reduces dry weather runoff to Santa Monica Bay as a result of the reduction in outside water use and waste.

The City of Hermosa Beach has instituted a Green Matrix of requirements for special events in the City. The requirements include measures to:

- Reduce waste and single-use items
- Limit and reduce the size of handouts and flyers
- Control litter, contain wastes and prohibit hosing of surfaces
- Increase recycling and solid waste diversion rates
- Provide educational outreach to the public

The section of Hermosa Avenue which runs parallel to the beach from 27<sup>th</sup> to 35<sup>th</sup> Streets is equipped with a series of seven (7) filter/infiltration boxes designed by the City's engineering staff to intercept, filter, and infiltrate low flows conveyed down side streets from the areas east of Hermosa Avenue prior to entry into catch basin inlets on Hermosa Avenue.

The City's Dog Regulations include a leash law for all public and private property. Owners are required to carry a visible doggie bag when walking their dogs and must immediately remove and properly dispose of feces. The City has installed and maintains dispensers for pet waste collection bags in municipal parks and along the linear greenbelt. Dogs are prohibited on the beach.

The City has installed Drain Pac® inserts on 31 City-owned catch basins plus an additional 10 County-owned basins. The City cleans both the City-owned catch basins and the ten County-owned basins equipped with Drain Pac®.

The County through grant funding has installed debris excluders on 35 high priority catch basins in the City's commercial district along Hermosa Avenue and Pier Avenue. This has reduced the accumulation of trash and debris in the catch basins and the frequency of required catch basin cleaning. The debris excluders also increase the effectiveness of street sweeping.

The City plumbing code requires grease removal systems for food service establishments

## *City of Hermosa Beach*

(FSEs) and provides for annual inspection of the grease recovery systems. Only facilities which do no frying of food can be exempted, e.g., coffee shops, or sandwich shops with no grilling.

### **The City of Hermosa Beach cooperates with other agencies on a number of other initiatives:**

The City of Hermosa Beach, along with the cities of Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and Torrance in cooperation with the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission, has implemented the Clean Bay Restaurant Certification program targeting food service establishments with exposure to stormwater. The agencies developed a comprehensive 28-point storm water inspection checklist that requires 100% compliance in order for the facility to be awarded a Clean Bay Restaurant Certification by the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission—this checklist far exceeds the minimum requirements of the current MS4 Permit as does the frequency of inspection which is annual instead of twice in five years under the permit. Compliance with the FOG ordinance is an additional provision of earning the Clean Bay Restaurant Certificate.

The City contributed \$70,000 to jointly fund implementation activities over several years under the Jurisdictional Groups 5 and 6 (J5&6) Implementation Plan which in combination with contributions from other J5&6 agencies totaled \$591,028 in joint implementation activities. While the implementation plan focuses ostensibly on winter dry weather and wet weather compliance measures, benefits are also realized for summer dry weather. The J5&6 Implementation Plan is a three-pronged approach incorporating programmatic/institutional elements, source identification and control, and structural BMP siting.

Jurisdictional Groups 5 & 6 also conduct ongoing joint monitoring under the Coordinated Shoreline Monitoring Plan through a memorandum of agreement.

The City hosts an annual joint household hazardous waste and electronic waste collection event in cooperation with the County of Los Angeles and also promotes the City of Los Angeles' permanent collection centers. The City supports the joint Clean LA campaign headed by the County of Los Angeles

The City's representative participates in the monthly Executive Advisory Committee of the Los Angeles County Municipal Stormwater Permittees, the quarterly Santa Monica Bay-Ballona Creek WMC meetings, the quarterly countywide public education coordination meetings, and monthly Jurisdictional Group 5 & 6 coordination meetings to ensure that the City stays abreast of important storm water/NPDES issues.

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*City of Hermosa Beach*

The City is also an active participant in the South Bay Cities Council of Governments and its committees, working groups, task forces and other special meetings. Ocean Friendly Landscaping Workshops are conducted through cooperation with the South Bay Environmental Services Center (a non-profit center established by the South Bay Council of Governments), West Basin Municipal Water District and Surfrider Foundation.

The City is a voting member of the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission Watershed Advisory Council, and the Mayor of Hermosa Beach is currently serving as an alternate member of the Governing Board of the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission.

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## *City of Los Angeles*

### **Ballona Creek and Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Committee** **Annual Assessment 2011-2012**

The City of Los Angeles is a member of the Ballona Creek and Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Committee. Los Angeles follows a multifaceted approach to comply with the provisions of the Stormwater NPDES Permit with increased emphasis placed on complying with newly established as well as anticipated TMDL standards.

- All the Stormwater Program’s social media elements experienced growth during this reporting period. The program redesigned and re-launched its web site ([www.LAStormwater.org](http://www.LAStormwater.org)) and experienced more than 4 million hits. The LA Stormwater Group on Facebook currently boasts 1,793 fans, and a blog ([www.LAStormwater.org/blog](http://www.LAStormwater.org/blog)) receives regular posts from interested stakeholders with the program publishing 87 educational posts. The City’s quarterly e-newsletter, entitled LA Stormwater, continues to experience an increase in the number of subscribers. In 2011, the total number of e-newsletter subscribers was 7,279.
- During this reporting period, the program presented educational assemblies to 9,669 elementary-aged students at 69 schools. On June 7, 2012, the City co-sponsored the 19<sup>th</sup> annual Kids Ocean Day Beach Clean-Up at Dockweiler Beach with the Malibu Foundation for Environmental Education, Keep Los Angeles Beautiful and the California Coastal Commission. More than 5,000 Los Angeles area students cleaned the beach, collecting several tons of trash and creating a message in the sand (a picture of a shark with the message “Defend the Sea”). Kids Ocean Day received coverage on television, radio, print and online media throughout the world, in the United States, England, Brazil and the Philippines.
- Beginning in 2004, the City has committed \$128.8 million from the City’s Proposition O – Clean Water Bond for nine projects in the watershed designated to improve water quality as well as provide additional benefits. The largest of these projects are the upgrades of the low flow diversion facilities and three projects that target wet weather capture and treatment, all with the goal of assisting the City in achieving compliance with the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL standards.  
Projects that completed construction during this reporting period:
  - Mar Vista Recreation Center Stormwater BMP
  - Santa Monica Bay Low Flow Diversion (SMB LFD) Upgrades Package #1 (Marquez Ave., Bay Club Drive, Thornton Ave., Venice Pavilion, and Imperial

## *City of Los Angeles*

- Hwy. LFDs)
  - SMB LFD Upgrades Package #2 (Temescal Canyon LFD)
  - SMB LFD Upgrades Package #4 (Santa Monica Canyon and Palisades Park LFDs)
  - Westside Park Rainwater Irrigation
- Projects in construction at the close of the reporting period:
- Penmar Water Quality Improvement Phase I
  - SMB LFD Upgrades Package #3 (Coastal Interceptor Relief Sewer)
  - Temescal Canyon Park Stormwater BMP Phase I
- Projects in planning/design at the close of the reporting period:
- Penmar Water Quality Improvement Phase II
  - SMB LFD Upgrades Package #3 - Phase II of the Coastal Interceptor Relief Sewer
  - Temescal Canyon Park Stormwater BMP Phase II
  - Westchester Stormwater BMP
- The City installed additional 1638 new catch basin opening screens to prevent the discharge of trash into the Ballona Creek. The City is already on target of having reached over 90% reduction in trash discharges into the Ballona Creek as required by the Trash TMDL by September 2012.
  - As specified in the respective Coordinated Monitoring Plans, the City continued monitoring of: a) bacteria along Santa Monica Bay shoreline; b) bacteria in Marina del Rey Harbor; c) bacteria in Ballona Creek, Ballona Estuary, and Del Rey Lagoon; d) metals in Ballona Creek; and e) toxics in Ballona Estuary. These monitoring activities are being cost-shared by all TMDL responsible agencies. In July 2011, the City contracted the services of Brown & Caldwell to provide permanent power to the Ballona Creek automatic water samplers. While currently still operating on battery power, these samplers have been fully operational for collecting flow-weighted composite samples during storm events of the 2011/12 wet season. It is expected that permanent power will be in place prior to the start of the 2012/13 wet season. The City continued the collaboration with the County of Los Angeles and the other Marina del Rey watershed agencies regarding the implementation of the Coordinated Monitoring Plan for the Marina del Rey Toxics TMDL. In addition, the Marina del Rey watershed agencies submitted two special studies to the RWQCB that are required by the Toxics TMDL: the Partitioning Coefficient and the Low Detection Level Special Studies.
  - In June 2012, the City resubmitted the Implementation Plan for the Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL after receiving comments from the RWQCB in March 2012. The draft Implementation Plan for the Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants

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*City of Los Angeles*

TMDL, addressing the upstream portion of the watershed that is under the jurisdiction of the City, Culver City and Caltrans, was submitted in March 2011 and is awaiting review by the RWQCB before final submittal.

- The City continues to pursue grant opportunities and partnerships with non-City agencies to implement “green” infrastructure projects. In August 2011, the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission awarded \$510,000 in grant funding for the University Park Rain Gardens project. The City is partnering with the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, TreePeople, the University of Southern California (USC), and others to install rain gardens that will capture, infiltrate, and biofiltrate dry weather and a portion of stormwater runoff from streets in the vicinity of USC.

## *City of Manhattan Beach*

### **Manhattan Beach WMC Summary 2010-11**

The City of Manhattan Beach fronts 2.1 miles of southern California beaches with a scenic 928-foot long fishing pier. There are 48 acres of parkland in addition to the 21-acre Manhattan Beach Parkway in the 3.88 square mile city. According to the 2010 census, approximately 35,135 people reside in Manhattan Beach. As a coastal city focused on surfing and beach-oriented recreational activity, maintaining high water quality is very important to its residents and City officials.

Specific program highlights and accomplishments include:



On July 14, 2011 the City of Manhattan Beach was notified that it had prevailed in its effort to ban plastic bags through a unanimous California Supreme Court decision in its favor against a challenge by the Save the Plastic Bag Coalition. The City's plastic bag ordinance began implementation on January 14, 2012.

On August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2011 the City Council approved an ordinance expanding the areas where outdoor smoking is prohibited to include the Strand walkway adjacent to the beach and Veterans Parkway (the Valley/Ardmore Greenbelt). Previously in 2004 the City Council

## *City of Manhattan Beach*

had prohibited smoking on the beach, the pier and at recreational facilities such as parks, athletic fields and tennis and basketball courts.

The City has completed design of the Greenbelt Infiltration Trench project being funded in part by a grant from Prop 84 Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission. The project will utilize the linear greenbelt parkland which runs through the City of Manhattan Beach (City) to intercept and infiltrate dry weather and wet weather low flows from existing storm drains to effectively retrofit 55 acres of fully developed residential area.

The Post Office Demonstration Garden as proposed by the City's Environmental Task Force redesigned the landscape surrounding the Manhattan Beach Post Office to create a demonstration garden with high visibility for the community. The City partnered with the Leadership Manhattan Beach 2012 class to fully realize the Sustainable Garden project, which demonstrates the principles and practices of the City's Landscape Sustainability Audit and Community Mulch programs. The Sustainable Garden project was installed in the spring of 2012; the design utilizes recycled materials, climate-appropriate plants, and water-wise irrigation materials to create a beautiful example of sustainable landscaping.

Ten (10) CDS® gross pollutant hydrodynamic separators are installed on major storm drains within the City. The City has also installed approximately sixty (60) debris screens on catch basin openings that have historically required frequent cleaning (Priority A). These screens have significantly reduced trash deposited into catch basins and frequency of catch basin cleaning and together with the CDS units have reduced the discharge of trash and debris to the ocean.

Seven (7) municipal parking lots are retrofit with porous paving. For the 128,226 square feet of porous paving installed, an effective pervious area of 892,951 square feet was achieved.

The 11,000 square feet of median between Aviation Boulevard and Aviation Way is planted with native/drought-tolerant plants and is serviced by a water-saving drip irrigation system. The project eliminates 100% of dry weather runoff.

The City's Fats Oils and Grease (FOG) ordinance requires the installation of grease interceptors and their proper maintenance for all food service establishments that have the potential to generate FOG, and prohibits food grinders. Discharges from food grinders and grease to the sanitary sewer system can be significant contributors to sewer line clogs and sanitary sewer overflows.

## *City of Manhattan Beach*

Manhattan Beach adopted a strict water conservation ordinance that became effective July 2, 2009. This water conservation reduces dry weather runoff to Santa Monica Bay as a result of the reduction in outside water use and waste.

The City has installed and maintains pet waste collection stations equipped with disposable bags for collecting and disposing of pet waste in municipal parks and along the linear greenbelt with a high frequency of use by residents with dogs. The City strictly enforces its leash law in all public parks—although ostensibly for public safety, this law has the secondary effect of reducing the likelihood that a dog will leave a deposit without the owner's knowledge.

The City of Manhattan Beach maintains more than 450 trash receptacles in municipal parks and the public right-of-way. The City utilizes trash receptacles with lids—usually the type with a small hole in the center that allows the user to deposit trash but prevents trash from being blown out of the trash can by wind and also deters birds and other animals from spreading trash. The City also maintains more than 125 additional receptacles for recyclable glass, plastic and aluminum beverage containers along the Strand, the Pier and adjacent parking lots, in the downtown Manhattan Business District and in the North End Business District.

The Manhattan Village Soccer Park is surfaced in synthetic turf which eliminates the need for fertilizer, pesticides or irrigation, thereby reducing pollutant loads and nuisance flows. Dry methods (vacuuming) are used to maintain the fields.

### **The City of Manhattan Beach cooperated with other cities on a number of activities:**

The City expended \$176,913 of its limited funds over several years to jointly fund implementation activities under the Jurisdictional Groups 5 and 6 (J5&6) Implementation Plan which in combination with contributions from other J5&6 agencies totaled \$591,028 in Phase I and Phase II implementation activities. The J5&6 Implementation Plan is a three-pronged approach incorporating programmatic/institutional elements, source identification and control, and structural BMP siting.

Jurisdictional Groups 5 & 6 also conduct joint monitoring under the Coordinated Shoreline Monitoring Plan through a memorandum of agreement.

The City's representative participates in the monthly Executive Advisory Committee of the

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*City of Manhattan Beach*

Los Angeles County Municipal Stormwater Permittees, the quarterly Ballona Creek WMC meetings, the quarterly Countywide public education coordination meetings, and the monthly Jurisdictional Group 5 & 6 coordination meetings.

The City of Manhattan Beach is also an active participant in the South Bay Cities Council of Governments and its committees, working groups, task forces and other special meetings. The City participates in the Green Task Force of the South Bay COG which is an advisory group that serves as a clearinghouse for policies, programs and projects on energy efficiency, air quality, resource conservation and climate action.

The City of Manhattan Beach hosts the quarterly Santa Monica Bay-Ballona Creek WMC meetings and the City's representative serves as the watershed representative to the Executive Advisory Committee of the Los Angeles County Municipal Stormwater Permittees. The City also participates in the quarterly Countywide public education coordination meetings, and the monthly Jurisdictional Group 5 & 6 coordination meetings.

## *City of Palos Verdes Estates*

### **Palos Verdes Estates WMC Summary FY11-12**

The City of Palos Verdes Estates is a small city of 14,000 residents located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The City is primarily residential with a small commercial area consisting of small office spaces and restaurants. There are no industrial areas located within the City. The City of Palos Verdes Estates (City) has implemented programs that are consistent with the County's Storm Water Quality Management Plan (SQMP). The City is in full compliance with all applicable Permit requirements.

#### **Highlights of our program include:**

The City is implementing a plan to install full capture devices to achieve compliance with the Machado Lake Trash TMDL. Thirteen (13) Connector Pipe Screens have been installed to date in catch basins throughout the City. In order to minimize the litter/trash discarded on City streets, the City prohibits the use of top-loading trash trucks in the City. Any leaks and spills generated by trash trucks may be subject to City fines.

The City completed the required two inspection cycles of commercial facilities (there are approximately ten within the city, mostly restaurants) during the permit term and continues to inspect its commercial facilities every other year or more often if necessary.

All City landscaping projects are designed with drought tolerant, native plants. The City has a full-time forester who reviews all landscape plans.

The City has developed and implemented code enforcement measures to reduce irrigation/landscape overspray. The City has begun issuing code warnings and violations to residents, and businesses, that allow overspray into storm drains. The City has noticed a reduction of dry-weather flow rates and volumes as a result of this effort.

The City continues to implement an aggressive educational and outreach program. Ongoing educational/outreach efforts include:

- The City maintains an environmental webpage within the City's website, featuring storm water and pollution prevention information. The environmental webpage provides valuable information to the public regarding storm water best management practices, links to other environmental websites, and information on pollution prevention and recycling. In addition, information on storm water pollution and other environmental issues are periodically

## *City of Palos Verdes Estates*

highlighted in the City's newsletter.

- Each year, the City participates in at least two community events. Depending on the event, stormwater outreach may utilize an EnviroScape™ Stormwater Model to educate residents on storm water pollution. The model is an interactive tool which demonstrates how storm water pollution enters the storm drain system from various land uses and is well received by the community.
- Palos Verdes Estates also hosts a Coastal Clean-up Day site and utilizes the event to distribute informational materials to the community.
- The City regularly distributes flyers for Household Hazardous Waste, E-waste, and for all nearby roundup events via public counter, hardware store, and used oil recycling center.
- The City actively works with local schools to promote environmental and stormwater education. Staff provide assistance to the local high school in implementing its recycling program and is working with students to develop an environmental awareness calendar.

### **The City cooperates with other agencies on a number of initiatives:**

The City in cooperation with sister cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula this year completed the first eleven months of monthly monitoring under the Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinated Monitoring Plan for the Machado Lake Nutrient TMDL.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula Cities Implementation Plan for the Machado Lake Nutrient TMDL includes joint coordination of public outreach programs, e.g., the incorporated cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula ran a quarterly full-color add in the Palos Verdes Peninsula News on stormwater pollution prevention targeting source control of nutrient pollution.

Participation in Jurisdictional Group 7 coordination meetings to work together to protect beach water quality along the Peninsula shoreline--three of the shoreline monitoring locations on the Palos Verdes Peninsula were listed on Heal the Bay's 2011-12 Honor Roll including Bluff Cove adjacent to the City of Palos Verdes Estates.

The City participates in the required watershed management committee meetings for Santa Monica Bay-Ballona Creek Watershed as well as additional meetings among the Peninsula

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*City of Palos Verdes Estates*

cities and with the Dominguez Channel Watershed Management Committee. These meetings provide cities an opportunity to discuss important information regarding Permit issues and to address issues of problems and concerns encountered while implementing individual programs.

The City of Palos Verdes Estates also contributed funding to the County-wide storm water pollution prevention campaign and participated in the County-led quarterly LA County Public Outreach Strategy meetings.

## *City of Rancho Palos Verdes*

The City continues to remain in compliance with MS4 permit requirements by implementing the tasks designated in the permit on schedule and meeting all required deadlines. In addition, the City continues to collaborate with other outside agencies to mitigate stormwater pollution to the maximum extent practicable. The City has also been very proactive in outreaching to the public, below is a list of outreach efforts the city made during this reporting period:

- A community earth day event was hosted on April 22 by a homeowner association in the City to promote the awareness of green lifestyles/products and natural world. The news about the event was published in the PV News on April 19.
- The annual Household Hazardous Waste /E-waste roundup event (May 5, 2012) was well promoted to its residents via city's newsletter, City website, list server emails, banners, Peninsula Newsletter For Active Seniors, Palos Verdes News articles, Peninsula People magazine, and the City's waste hauler newsletter mailer. As a result, 1525 households were served and more than 15,800 lbs of household hazardous waste, as well as hundreds of gallons of used oil were properly recycled.
- The City continued to implement the Clean Bay Restaurant Certification Program in partnership with the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission. During this reporting period, 31 restaurants were awarded with the certification.
- Rancho Palos Verdes continued its efforts, along with the County's, to implement the annual restaurant outreach program. The program consists of annual outreach to all restaurants through a mailer which emphasizes sidewalk, patio & parking lot cleaning and maintenance management practices.
- The City continued to be the lead agency in Jurisdiction 7 for the Santa Monica Bay Bacteria TMDLs, and will continue these efforts in the upcoming reporting year.
- The City was active in the Peninsula Cities TMDL work group which developed Monitoring and Implementation Plans for the Machado Lake Nutrient TMDL this year. As part of the Implementation Plan, the Peninsula Cities are developing a joint outreach as addressing potential nutrients sources.
- The City's Stormwater and Used Oil programs collaborated to produce an advertisement with tips to prevent stormwater pollution. The ad was published in the Palos Verdes News on March 29.

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## *City of Rancho Palos Verdes*

- The City's Stormwater and Used oil programs collaborated to produce an advertisement with tips to prevent stormwater pollution. The ad was published in the annual Concours d'Elegance Car Show magazine in September 2011.
- The City continued to air informational programming on its local station, Channel 33 to inform residents about the stormwater related issue.
- The City promoted various recycling events and composting workshops throughout the year in city newsletter, City website, Palos Verdes News articles, press releases, list server emails, banners, as well as in its waste hauler's newsletter.
- The City contributed to the County stormwater pollution media campaign.
- The City continuously promotes the use of the Gaffey SAFE center for the proper disposal of HHW and e-waste via the City website, newsletter, and hauler newsletter and at the City's various events. The center is open every weekend.
- The City has participated in 4 events throughout the year
  - 4<sup>th</sup> of July Celebration (7/4/2011)
  - Annual Coastal Clean Up Day (9/17/2011)
  - Whale of A Day (3/3/2012), and
  - Pet Vaccination Clinic (5/23, 2012)

## *City of Redondo Beach*

City of Redondo Beach  
Storm Water Program Summary Highlights  
The Watershed Assessment Report  
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### **SMBBB TMDLs**

- The City is the lead agency for Jurisdictions 5&6 of the SMBBB TMDL, a group effort that developed the joint monitoring and the Implementation Plan to comply with the TMDL's. The Implementation Plan includes programmatic and structural programs' BMPs. These tasks have been individually distinguished and separately assigned with specific deliverables for proper implementations.
- Programmatic tasks such as outreach to schools, graphic art contest, conducting a survey, design of inspection manual, inspectors round table, Parks and Recs activities evaluation and checklist, website design, compiling a list of available stormwater educational videos and DVDs, identifying appropriate speakers, designating targeted audience, developing restaurant and pet waste BMP brochures, website design, installation and monitoring it have been the main accomplishments of the Implementation phase of the Plan.
- The City has also started implementing the structural BMP tasks of the Plan by conducting initial studies and obtaining samples to determine the most adequate catchments for such BMPs. The study included samples of dry weather at various locations of the storm drain system within the Jurisdictions as wells as samples near the sanitary sewers to determine any possible leakages. The J5/6 agencies have already completed Phase I of the Site-Specific Structural BMP management approach of the IP utilizing available grant funding to pilot various structural BMPs. Consistent with Phase II of the Site-Specific Structural BMP management approach of the IP, evaluation of the performance of these pilot projects were completed. Based on experience with the BMP pilot projects, the agencies decided to move forward with Phase III of the Structural BMP management approach utilizing infiltration-based structural BMPs in the two high priority drainage areas if funds are available. A structural BMP siting study is underway and the study was completed in FY 11/12.. The structural BMPs for the IP are a major component in achieving compliance with the SMBBB TMDL. However, it is anticipated that the Programmatic Solutions and Source Identification and Control components will also help achieve compliance through less intrusive, less expensive routes and therefore it should not be necessary that 100% compliance be achieved with the Structural BMPs

## *City of Redondo Beach*

alone. A full report of findings is available at the City.

- The City has obtained a permit from the Los Angeles County Beaches and Harbors Department and installed a Dry-Weather diversion facility to stop all discharges from the Sapphire Street storm drain during dry weather year around. This facility was made operational in July 2010.
- Rain Water Harvesting is an important means of helping meet the water needs of Southern California. The City operates a facility that captures rain since May 2011. This facility can divert and capture up to six million gallons of rain water a year for irrigation use or infiltration into the underground soils. Diversions from the storm drain system will reduce the amount of rain water, along with the bacteria and other pollutants it carries, from being discharged into the Santa Monica Bay – thus improving water quality and reducing the number of days bacteria concentrations in the water exceed healthful standards. Since December 2011, when diversion recorder keeping began, the facility has diverted 1.6 million gallons of rain water and urban runoff.
- The City worked with the Sanitation District and the Los Angeles Conservation Corps to conduct a study of ocean water quality around the pier in order to identify the source or sources of bacteria. The study was completed in February 2010
- The City has installed thirty eight (38) smart manhole covers that monitor the sewer level and alarm the City when the level rises.

### **The “Restaurant Certification Program”**

- This program was launched and developed. The city jointly with the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission and the neighboring agencies implemented the “Clean Bay Restaurant Certification Program”. This program has been designed to target restaurants and modify the operator’s behaviors by providing incentives to encourage the implementation of appropriate BMPs.
- The City has inspected the restaurants regularly with the goal of visiting each establishment at least twice per year. This is far above and beyond the NPDES permit requirement of once every thirty months. The critical sources have also been the target establishments to be inspected by the City at a minimum of once every 30 months.
- Clean Bay Restaurant Certification Student Participation program- Participants on this field trip included 26 students from a Redondo Union High School AP Environmental

## *City of Redondo Beach*

Science class and 8 students from Perras Middle School's Club Earth. Each student group was taught storm water quality management in the form of Best Management Practices for a restaurant's indoor and out door areas. Fats, oils and grease handling included use of grease removal devices and proper storage and recycling of used fry oil. Runoff pollution control included maintaining trash bins, storage areas and parking lots. This field trip helped the students understand, appreciate and remember the importance of pollution prevention. The restaurants were representative of corporate owned establishments (McDonald's, Panda Express, Subway) as well as small family owned (The Standing Room, Ham Supreme Shops). The students were given posters and brochures for further class room discussion and reinforcement of practices.



### **Trash Reduction BMPs**

- The City has received a state grant for \$600,000 to install structural BMPs designed to reduce the accumulation of trash. The construction of the first BMP continuous deflection system (CDS) was completed in November of 2002. A second CDS unit was installed in Oct. 2003. A Third CDS unit was installed in April 2005 and a fourth was installed in May 2005.
- The \$350,000 State Grant was received for improving water quality around the City's Municipal Pier. Improvements funded by the grant include replacing sewer mains under the pier, installation of a fish cleaning station, constructing covered trash enclosures and replace trash receptacles on the pier. Installation of a low flow diversion on a storm drain that discharges under the pier was completed in April 2005.
- The City completed the installation of two pilot projects in the harbor area. These projects include the installation of trash filters in the drain inlets and re-routing roof

## *City of Redondo Beach*

gutters on the pier diverting runoff from direct discharge in to the ocean. Construction was completed in February 2010.

### **Public Education BMPs**

- The City has continued the pet waste awareness program in conjunction with the animal control and pet related businesses (i.e. veterinarians, pet stores). The City's website provides helpful tips for the pet owners. The City has an on-going program to hand out free pet waste collection bags at the City Engineering Counter.
  - The City's Quarterly Newsletter ads published information regarding the City's storm water program as well as promoting the various related events and helpful tips.
  - The Mayor and City Council formed a Water Quality Task Force in August 2005 made up of a diverse cross section of the community include individuals from teachers, youth, boaters, non-profit, general public, chamber of commerce, and harbor businesses. The Task Force is to provide the City Council with recommendations that will address water quality in the harbor and other waterfront areas of the City.
  - The Green Task Force was established in January 2007, for the purpose of improving community knowledge of environmental topics and encouraging practices which protect the environment. This task force has been served as a model in the region which considers the tremendous growth of interest in green issues and environmental concerns.
  - The City council approved an increase in the wastewater sewer user fee. This fee increase will help fund new State sewer system operational mandates to reduce sewer overflows.
  - The City adopted the Non-Smoking Beach Ordinance
-

## *City of Rolling Hills*

### **City of Rolling Hills WMC Summary 2011-12**

The City of Rolling Hills is a private, entirely residential community of single-family homes located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The City has a very small population of 1,860 residents in three square miles. There are just 684 single-family one-story homes, only 15 undeveloped lots remain with an additional 13 undevelopable lots in a landslide area. Minimum lot size is 1 acre; the average lot size is 2.7 acres. There is no public infrastructure, and no City-owned or maintained storm drains, roads, sewers, sidewalks or curb-and-gutter. Accordingly, many of the NPDES Permit requirements do not apply to the City, however the City of Rolling Hills is in full compliance with applicable permit requirements.

#### **Highlights of the City's stormwater pollution prevention programs include:**

Rolling Hills, as a municipality and in its geography, is unique. The City is by design a low density, low impact, rural residential community with primary drainage conveyed via natural canyons. Dry weather flows and small rainfall events are infiltrated within the natural soft-bottom canyons which are the primary drainage system. Storm water from private property drains into largely undisturbed heavily vegetated natural soft bottom canyons; there is no continuous improved storm drain system throughout the City. Source control is the primary means available to the City for maintaining and improving water quality; structural control/treatment devices are neither feasible nor environmentally appropriate in natural canyons nor does the City have easements in the canyons.

The City of Rolling Hills has now completed a second year of monitoring in accordance with the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan. The results for the second year of monitoring demonstrate that the City's current BMPs (the City's low-impact characteristics and routine maintenance practices) achieved 99.96% reduction of trash from annual trash generation rate and 99.98% load reduction when measured against the baseline waste load allocation. This additional data confirms previous results which established that the City is not now and has not previously been contributing trash to Machado Lake and that the City of Rolling Hills is not contributory to the 303d listing of Machado Lake nor the Santa Monica Bay Marine Debris listing.

The City of Rolling Hills is a hillside community and some areas of the City are prone to unstable geology and landslides, which limit onsite retention of stormwater beyond that which can be achieved by preserving pervious area and natural topography and vegetation. The City's Zoning Ordinance contains strict standards for development ratios on each property. Only 40% of the net lot area of a lot may be disturbed for construction. Only 35% of the net

## *City of Rolling Hills*

lot area may be developed with impervious surfaces, including all structures, patios and other paved areas. Given that the minimum lot size in the City is one acre, this provision promotes infiltration of storm waters into the ground instead of onto streets. Residential roof runoff is also required to be diverted to vegetated areas before discharge.

The City's Zoning Ordinance precludes large impervious surfaces, i.e., driveways may not cover more than 20% of the area of the yard in which they are located; uncovered motor courts/parking pads may not cover more than 10% of the yard in which they are located. Tennis and sports courts are encouraged to have pervious surfaces.

The City encourages residents to install pervious surfaces when landscaping or installing/reconstructing driveways. Many residents have resurfaced their driveways with porous material. Stable access-ways may not be entirely paved and are encouraged to be 100% gravel.

City ordinance requires that residential solid waste containers be stored within a trash enclosure located in the side or rear yard. Trash enclosures must be designed with a solid wood fence or concrete wall six feet high on a cement or asphalt base with self-locking gate. Manure collection and recycling service for horse owners is available through the City's franchise hauler. The City's franchise solid waste hauler collects manure at no extra charge to residents. Alternatively if a larger bin for manure storage and hauling is needed, the solid waste franchise hauler will provide a special bin for such purpose for an additional fee.

Community association maintenance staff picks up any stray trash observed along roadsides or trails during daily rounds and every Friday conducts systematic patrol of roadways and trails specifically to collect stray litter or trash.

The City of Rolling Hills' newsletter is prepared by staff and mailed to every residence twice per month and includes frequent articles on storm water pollution prevention as well as related environmental issues. Brochures and flyers on various storm water best management practices (BMPs) are also available at the City Hall counter and at the Rolling Hills Community Association offices.

**The City of Rolling Hills cooperated with other cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula in a number of activities including:**

- The City in cooperation with sister cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula this year completed the first eleven months of monthly monitoring under the Palos Verdes

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## City of Rolling Hills

### Peninsula Coordinated Monitoring Plan

- Implementation of the Palos Verdes Peninsula Cities Implementation Plan for the Machado Lake Nutrient TMDL with joint coordination of public outreach—the incorporated cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula ran a quarterly full-color add in the Palos Verdes Peninsula News on stormwater pollution prevention targeting source control of nutrient pollution.
- Participation in Jurisdictional Group 7 coordination meetings to work together to ensure that beach water quality on the Peninsula is protected--three of the shoreline monitoring locations on the Palos Verdes Peninsula were listed on Heal the Bay's 2011-12 Honor Roll.
- Partnership with the City of Rolling Hills Estates in staffing a stormwater quality educational booth at the local Earth Day event with the assistance of local youth
- Promotion of local household hazardous waste and electronic waste collection events.

The City's consultant also attends the monthly Executive Advisory Committee of the Los Angeles County Municipal Permittees, the quarterly Ballona Creek WMC meetings, the quarterly countywide public education coordination meetings to ensure that the City stays abreast of important storm water/NPDES issues.

The City is represented in the South Bay Cities Council of Governments and its committees, working groups, task forces and other special meetings including the Green Task Force of the South Bay COG which is an advisory group that serves as a clearinghouse for policies, programs and projects on energy efficiency, air quality, resource conservation and climate action.

**Don't Drown Our Waterways in Pollution...**  
**...Instead be the Pollution Solution!**

**You Can Be the Solution to Pollution**

Watch how you use and dispose of different materials around your home. Fertilizer, yard clippings, automotive fluids, and animal waste can all be sources of pollution in our waterbodies. Please take care with these materials around your home, because your actions DO make a difference.

- Apply Fertilizers and Pesticides SPARINGLY and never apply these materials prior to rain!
- Make sure all leaf blowers, if used, do not blow yard clippings into the street or canyons.
- Talk to your gardener or landscaper about proper ways to dispose of yard waste and debris.
- Do not dump manure or yard waste into streets, or canyons, or on slopes; it can make GREAT composting material and can also be recycled.
- Clean up after pets and dispose of waste into a trash can, don't let them wash away.
- Collect and recycle used oil and filters when servicing your vehicle.
- Fix all oil leaks and use an absorbent material such as kitty litter to clean up spills.
- For more information on protecting our precious resources log onto: [www.888CLEANLA.com](http://www.888CLEANLA.com)

Nutrients can change the delicate balance of food and oxygen in fresh and coastal waters. An abundance of nutrients can result in algae blooms, dead zones, die off, and change marine habitat. Nutrients are often found in fertilizers and other garden chemicals, along with animal waste, including manure.

**Reduce - Reuse - Recycle**

A message from the Cities of Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills Estates, Rolling Hills and Palos Verdes Estates.  
Funded in part by a grant from CalWater.

## *City of Rolling Hills Estates*

### **Rolling Hills Estates WMC Summary FY2011-12**

The City of Rolling Hills Estates is a small contract city of approximately 8,000 residents with a small full-time staff. The City, which is located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula in Southwest Los Angeles County, is predominantly residential, encompassing 4.2 square miles with a significant equestrian community, a central commercial district, and very little industrial zoning.

The City has a significant amount of dedicated open space including six parks, 25 miles of equestrian trails. Significant portions of the City's drainage system consist of natural, unimproved, canyons. The City has dedicated the George F Canyon Nature Center and Stein-Hale Nature Trail as a riparian preserve for public enjoyment with both passive and active education programs. We have partnered with the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy in the preservation and restoration of coastal sage habitat and the endangered Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly at the Linden S. Chandler Preserve and at George F Canyon Nature Preserve.

#### **The City's notable accomplishments this year with respect to NPDES programs as well as highlights of the City's ongoing program include:**

The City completed installation of certified full capture devices for trash on 26 catch basins within Priority 1 areas of the City, completing the first phase of implementation under the Machado Lake Trash TMDL. These connector pipe screen devices were installed on seven (7) City-owned catch basins, and nineteen (19) County-owned catch basins.

The City in cooperation with sister cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula this year conducted the first eleven months of monthly monitoring under the Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinated Monitoring Plan consistent with the Machado Lake Nutrient TMDL.

The franchise solid waste hauler has converted all of its fleet used within the City of Rolling Hills Estates to CNG (compressed natural gas). This not only contributes to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, but also the reduction of local air deposition loading of nitrite/nitrate (NO<sub>x</sub>) within the Machado Lake Watershed.

In July 2010 the City of Rolling Hills Estates adopted a Water Efficient Landscape ordinance and guidelines in accordance with statewide requirements. The City also has a water conservation ordinance applicable to existing and new development of all land use types. The anti-waste provisions of this ordinance not only conserve water but also reduce runoff.

## *City of Rolling Hills Estates*

The City's residential solid waste service requires use of automated carts with hinged lids that prevent wind-blown and vector scattering of trash or green waste prior to collection. The City contracts for street sweeping at least twice per month throughout the entire city. The City has a proactive litter abatement program for keeping public rights-of-way, streets, medians, parks, and trails free of litter and debris. It also has a successful Adopt-a-Trail Cleanup and Maintenance program. The City has placed recycling bins for beverage containers in City parks with particular emphasis on parks with playing fields that are heavily utilized for youth sports programs.

The City provides curbside pickup of used oil and filters and compact fluorescent bulbs for recycling along with yard waste and other recyclables. Used oil filter collection through the City's curbside collection program increased by 73% in 2011. The City has also initiated a new program to include home-based collection of all household hazardous waste, e.g., paint, aerosol cans, and household cleaners.



## *City of Rolling Hills Estates*

Manure collection and recycling service for horse owners is available through the City's franchise hauler. The City's solid waste ordinance prohibits improper disposal of manure and requires that manure not composted in an enclosed container must be removed completely from individual properties at least once per week. Based on manure collection rates provided by the City's solid waste franchise hauler, there has been an increase in manure diversion by 48% since instituting the current solid waste franchise agreement in 2006. Given that the horse population has remained relatively constant over the years, the City attributes the increase in manure recycling to a higher public awareness achieved through outreach, education and code enforcement.

City parks are equipped with pet waste clean-up stations and leash laws are strictly enforced.

**The City of Rolling Hills Estates cooperated with other cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and the Machado Lake Watershed in a number of activities including:**

- joint implementation of the Palos Verdes Peninsula Cities Implementation Plan and Coordinated Monitoring Plan for the Machado Lake Nutrient TMDL
- The City of Rolling Hills Estates in cooperation with the three other incorporated cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula ran a quarterly full-color add in the Palos Verdes Peninsula News on stormwater pollution prevention targeting source control of nutrient pollution.
- participation in Jurisdictional Group 7 coordination meetings to protect beach water quality on the Peninsula--three of the shoreline monitoring locations on the Palos Verdes Peninsula were listed on Heal the Bay's 2011-12 Honor Roll.
- partnership with the City of Rolling Hills in sponsoring an Earth Day water quality booth at the local shopping mall
- joint promotion of local household hazardous waste and electronic waste collection events
- issuing a joint ad with the City of Rancho Palos Verdes promoting used oil and filter recycling in the local auto show program magazine

The City's representative attends the monthly Executive Advisory Committee of the Los

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*City of Rolling Hills Estates*

Angeles County Municipal Permittees, the quarterly Santa Monica Bay-Ballona Creek WMC meetings, and the quarterly countywide public education coordination meetings, to ensure that the City stays abreast of important storm water/NPDES issues. The City is also an active participant in the South Bay Cities Council of Governments and its committees, working groups, task forces and other special meetings. The City participates in the Green Task Force of the South Bay COG which is an advisory group that serves as a clearinghouse for policies, programs and projects on energy efficiency, air quality, resource conservation and climate action.

## *City of Santa Monica*

### **City of Santa Monica Watershed Accomplishments FY11-12**

The City has a goal of providing BMP treatment systems for all dry weather runoff and up to 80% of wet weather runoff leaving its borders whether to the Ballona Creek or Santa Monica Bay watersheds. Aided by a 1995 stormwater parcel fee and a 2006 Clean Oceans special tax, the City is well on its way to meeting its goal. Through its watershed management plan, passed in the summer 2006, the City is doing an excellent job in meeting the requirements in the NPDES permit. The City also continues to require the installation of post-construction structural BMPs for all land uses, both private and public, not just merely for the categories of the SUSMP.

#### 2011-12 Highlights:

- Continued dedication of the City Council, managers and staff who believe in the City's sustainable policies in protecting our coastal waters. Existing laws and programs have allowed the City to build a very solid foundation in the ongoing effort to maintain clean waterways and beaches.
- Ongoing maintenance of about 650 city catch basins-storm drains, both with and without screens (some retractable)/filtering inserts, as well as other larger off-line centralized BMPs, such as screening-separation vortex and non-vortex proprietary systems.
- Ongoing design of a comprehensive trash removal strategy in the Kenter Canyon sub-watershed to meet the Santa Monica Bay Marine Debris TMDL.
- Ongoing implementation of the City's urban runoff pollution mitigation ordinance, SMMC 7.10, which promotes Low Impact Development solutions in lieu of treat and release systems.
- Implementation of the City's second year of its 5-year CIP Low Impact Development Plan, which enumerates 10 categories of watershed projects to be constructed with Clean Beaches funding, which included five permeable alleys. Development of designs for a parkway high efficiency bio-filtration pilot project.
- 11<sup>th</sup> year of successful SMURRF operations and tours.
- Installation of 133 new BMPs around the City (public and private).
- Beginning of two grant-funded projects: WaterSMART to help fund Master Sustainable

## *City of Santa Monica*

Water Plan 2020; Proposition 84, In-Line Runoff Harvesting and Infiltration Project

- Commencement of installation of the City's 3<sup>rd</sup> green street, Ocean Park Blvd.
- Commencement of construction of new Civic park and botanical garden, which include three vertical infiltration structures for runoff harvesting.
- Approval by LA County Public Health of the Southern California rainwater-stormwater-runoff harvesting regulatory policy matrix.
- Completion of design of a new library that will include a 13,000 gallon cistern for indoor flushing, first such project in the City.

In an attempt to enhance the effectiveness of its program, the City works on a monthly basis with its watershed councils, the county, and City of LA on partnerships and efforts to reduce runoff pollution.

Weekly enforcement patrols help enforce city regulations to reduce urban runoff and pollution, as well as educate the public about watershed issues and solutions.

Efforts continue to design and implement projects for the Implementation Plan of the Bacterial Wet Weather TMDL for Santa Monica Bay Beaches.

Neal Shapiro, 8/29/12

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## *City of West Hollywood*

City of West Hollywood  
Ballona Creek  
Watershed Management Committee  
Watershed Summary  
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### Compliance with Permit Requirements:

The City has continued to implement all areas of the permit, targeted pollutants of concern and took additional steps to prevent spills and discharges.

The City's pollutants of concern – bacteria from pet waste, cigarettes from pedestrians, restaurants and bars & toxics and metals from parking lots and streets – continue to be addressed by a variety of methods including daily street sweeping, daily hand pick-up of litter, pet waste stations, steam cleaning of sidewalks and alleys, mandatory cigarette disposal receptacles at outdoor dining areas and aggressive code enforcement of excess trash and other NPDES related discharges. The City maintains 81 pet waste stations. The sewer inspection and maintenance project, budgeted at \$700,000 per year, is ongoing.

In 2007, West Hollywood's City Council formed an Environmental Task Force for input about water conservation, urban runoff and other environmental issues. The group presented its recommendations, which addressed: permeable surfaces, composting, a ban on plastic bags, enforcement of the polystyrene ordinance, waste reduction and urban runoff.

The City Council approved the mandatory Green Building Program for all commercial and residential projects greater than three units in 2007. The program requires compliance in areas of irrigation, water use and water efficient landscape. The ordinance also addresses: use of low emitting adhesives, sealants, paints and coatings, use of low emitting materials, composite wood and agrifiber products, indoor chemical and pollutant source control, recycled content, formaldehyde free insulation, use of composite wood without urea formaldehyde; no-VOC paints on exterior applications and other practices.

### Evaluation Methods Used to Determine Program Effectiveness:

One of the most important measures are the monitoring reports for pollutants of concern in Ballona Creek. The City receives monthly reports for bacteria levels. The City continues to meet every other month with other cities within the Ballona Creek Watershed, to implement

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## *City of West Hollywood*

the Bacteria, Toxics and Metals TMDL's Monitoring & Implementation Plans. City staff attends LA County's quarterly NPDES Public Outreach meetings and any Ballona Creek Watershed meetings, as well. The reports help determine what additional BMPs should be installed and where.

Locally, a major indicator of the stormwater program effectiveness is the number of citations issued by the City's Code Compliance Divisions. This year, 15 stormwater related citations were issued, with one additional NPDES complaint addressed with a verbal warning, given by the City's NPDES Consultant, John L. Hunter & Associates. All complaints were resolved. The City's approach of educating and working together with business owners/managers and residents helps create awareness and facilitates active participation in helping reduce activities that contribute to stormwater pollution.

### Summary of Program Strengths and Weaknesses:

At 1.9 sq miles, the City of West Hollywood can be monitored for illegal discharges fairly easily. The Code Compliance Divisions are aggressive about enforcement. Other City Divisions, such as Street Maintenance, are also well trained to spot problem areas at businesses and construction sites. Constituents are well informed about urban runoff and report problems readily. Neighborhood Watch groups assist in getting the word out about bacteria from pet waste and identify where additional pet waste stations should be installed. Volunteers from these groups, as well as Sheriff's volunteers and Code Compliance Officers distribute biodegradable plastic pet waste bags to dog walkers, as these opportunities arise.

Weaknesses include a steady turnover of restaurant, bar and hotel management/staff, which necessitates continual retraining and monitoring of these businesses. This challenge is not unique to West Hollywood, but can be seen countywide.

### Highlights and Accomplishments:

1. To address bacteria, more pet waste stations have been - added for a current total of 81.
2. Aggressive Code Compliance efforts and educational outreach to restaurants, hotels and residents.
3. Mandatory green building ordinance in place, with toxics reduction and urban runoff measures spelled out.
4. Alternatives to styrofoam/polystyrene on City's website.
5. Plastic bag ban sent to Council; ordinance to be crafted. (Pending)
6. Resolution in support of SB 568(LOWENTHAL) Recycling: Polystyrene Food

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## *City of West Hollywood*

Containers.

Water Quality Improvements or Degradation in the Watershed:

No significant improvement or degradation noted.

Interagency Cooperation:

The City works closely with many agencies to mitigate urban runoff. One of the most effective partnerships is with the cities of Culver City and Beverly Hills. These three cities collaborate on a Used Oil Recycling Grant and work together as “Westside Cities” to strategically use the funds to protect Ballona Creek.

The City continues to meet every other month with other cities within the Ballona Creek Watershed, to implement the Bacteria, Toxics and Metals TMDL’s Monitoring & Implementation Plans. City staff attends LA County’s quarterly NPDES Public Outreach meetings and any Ballona Creek Watershed meetings, as well.

Future Plans to Improve West Hollywood’s Program:

The City continues its work on an ordinance to ban plastic bags. The outreach to businesses is being coordinated with the City’s Economic Development Division and West Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. Since the ban is closely tied to urban runoff and protection of marine life, the outreach will integrate other aspects of pollution prevention including promotion of alternatives to polystyrene.

We expect the new upcoming NPDES permit and the City’s own General Plan updates to further strengthen pollution prevention efforts.

Suggestions to Improve Effectiveness of the City’s Program or LA County’s Model Programs:

Public Outreach materials from LA County, available in Russian, as the City of West Hollywood has a large Russian community - who benefits greatly when information is available in a bilingual format.

#### **IV. Identification of Effective/Ineffective BMPs:**

Ballona Creek Watershed permittees continue to implement BMPs as required by the SQMP. While no independent analysis of the effectiveness of individual BMPs has been conducted by the WMC, BMPs that are considered to be effective include:

- ❖ Street sweeping;
- ❖ Catch basin cleaning;
- ❖ Catch basin inserts and end-of pipe controls;
- ❖ Infiltration controls;
- ❖ Erosion controls; and
- ❖ Public education and outreach

In addition to the Countywide SQMP the Santa Monica Bay Watershed Permittees are implementing additional BMPs through Implementation Plans developed and coordinated by the Jurisdictional Groups for the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL. By proper design, regulation, and proper implementation of BMPs, the impact of urbanization and pollution on local watersheds can be considerably reduced to continue to improve water quality.

***NOTE: Individual City comments were submitted by the cities and were not reviewed or modified for content by the Watershed Management Committee.***