

CEQA Mitigation Measures
Section VIII B - Stormwater Pollution Control

MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential environmental impacts will be mitigated to a level of insignificance by the following measures (area of impact in boldface type):

VIII HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

VIII B. STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Environmental impacts may result from new developments or redevelopments. However, the potential impacts will be mitigated to a level of insignificance by incorporating stormwater pollution control measures. Ordinance No. 172,176 specifies Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Control which requires the application of Best Management Practices (BMPs). Chapter IX, Division 70 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code addresses grading, excavations, and fills. Applicants must incorporate stormwater pollution control measures into the design plans in accordance with the Development Best Management Practices Handbook, Part B: Planning Activities, Second Edition adopted by the Board of Public Works as authorized by Ordinance No. 173,494. A review and sign off is required prior to issuance of a grading and/or building permit by the Department of Building & Safety .(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b1. Single Family/Multi Family/Hillside Dwelling(s)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Concentrate or cluster development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the project site to the minimum needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.
- Cut and fill slopes in designated hillside areas shall be planted and irrigated to prevent erosion, reduce run-off velocities and to provide long-term stabilization of soil. Plant materials include: grass, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and trees.
- Incorporate appropriate erosion control and drainage devices, such as

interceptor terraces, berms, vee-channels, and inlet and outlet structures, as specified by Section 91.7013 of the Building Code. Protect outlets of culverts, conduits or channels from erosion by discharge velocities by installing rock outlet protection. Rock outlet protection is a physical device composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble placed at the outlet of a pipe. Install sediment traps below the pipe outlet. Inspect, repair, and maintain the outlet protection after each significant rain.

- Any connection to the sanitary sewer must have authorization from the Bureau of Sanitation.
- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as “NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN”) and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- Materials with the potential to contaminate stormwater must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevent contact with runoff spillage to the stormwater conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
- The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
- The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department (Public Counter) binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer’s instructions.(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b2.

Single Family Dwelling (10+ Home Subdivision/Multi Family)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Concentrate or cluster development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the project site to the minimum needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.

- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.
- Any connection to the sanitary sewer must have authorization from the Bureau of Sanitation.
- Reduce impervious surface area by using permeable pavement materials where appropriate, including: pervious concrete/asphalt; unit pavers, i.e. turf block; and granular materials, i.e. crushed aggregates, cobbles.
- Install Roof runoff systems where site is suitable for installation. Runoff from rooftops is relatively clean, can provide groundwater recharge and reduce excess runoff into storm drains.
- Guest parking lots constitute a significant portion of the impervious land coverage. To reduce the quantity of runoff, parking lots can be designed one of two ways.
 - Hybrid Lot - parking stalls utilize permeable materials, such as crushed aggregate, aisles are constructed of conventional materials such as asphalt.
 - Parking Grove - is a variation on the permeable stall design, a grid of trees and bollards are added to delineate parking stalls. This design presents an attractive open space when cars are absent, and shade when cars are present.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Paint messages that prohibits the dumping of improper materials into the storm drain system adjacent to storm drain inlets. Prefabricated stencils can be obtained from the Dept. of Public Works, Watershed Protection Division.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking islands and other landscaped areas.
- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as “NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN”) and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- Materials with the potential to contaminate stormwater must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar stormwater conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
- The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
- The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area.
- Design an efficient irrigation system to minimize runoff including: drip irrigation for shrubs to limit excessive spray; shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after significant precipitation; and flow reducers.
- Runoff from hillside areas can be collected in a vegetative swale, wet pond, or

- extended detention basin, before it reaches the storm drain system.
- Cut and fill sloped in designated hillside areas shall be planted and irrigated to prevent erosion, reduce run-off velocities and to provide long-term stabilization of soil. Plant materials include: grass, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and trees.
 - Incorporate appropriate erosion control and drainage devices, such as interceptor terraces, berms, vee-channels, and inlet and outlet structures, as specified by Section 91.7013 of the Building Code. Protect outlets of culverts, conduits or channels from erosion by discharge velocities by installing rock outlet protection. Rock outlet protection is a physical device composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble placed at the outlet of a pipe. Install sediment traps below the pipe-outlet. Inspect, repair and maintain the outlet protection after each significant rain.
 - The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions. (obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

Hillside Residential Subdivision:

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Protect slopes and channels and reduce run-off velocities by complying with Chapter IX, Division 70 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code and utilizing vegetation (grass, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and trees) to provide long-term stabilization of soil.
- Protect outlets of culverts, conduits or channels from erosion by discharge velocities by installing rock outlet protection. Rock outlet protection is a physical device composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble placed at the outlet of a pipe. A sediment trap below the pipe outlet is recommended if runoff is sediment laden. Inspect, repair, and maintain the outlet protection after each significant rain.
- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as "NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.

- Materials with the potential to contaminate stormwater must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar stormwater conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
- The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
- The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions. (obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b3.

Commercial & Industrial Development (Lot Size 1 acre/43,560sq. Ft. or more)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rates for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Concentrate or cluster development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the project site to the minimum needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Reduce impervious surface area by using permeable pavement materials where appropriate, including: pervious concrete/asphalt; unit pavers, i.e. turf block; and granular materials, i.e. crushed aggregates, cobbles.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.
- Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and run-off of stormwater.
- Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.
- Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.
- Design repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all washwater, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a standard sump for collection and disposal. Direct

connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

- Vehicle/equipment wash areas must be self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to the sanitary sewer.
- Any connection to the sanitary sewer must have authorization from the Bureau of Sanitation.
- The following activities are to be conducted under proper cover with drain routed to the sanitary sewer.
 - Storage of industrial wastes
 - Handling or storage of hazardous wastes
 - Metal fabrication or Pre-cast concrete fabrication
 - Welding, Cutting or Assembly
 - Painting, Coating or Finishing
- Reduce impervious surface area by using permeable pavement materials where appropriate, including: pervious concrete; unit pavers, i.e. turf block; and granular materials, i.e. crushed aggregates, cobbles.
- Store above ground liquid storage tanks (drums and dumpsters) in areas with impervious surfaces in order to contain leaks and spills. Install a secondary containment system such as berms, dikes, liners, vaults, and double-wall tanks. Where used oil or dangerous waste is stored, a dead-end sump should be installed in the drain.
- Toxic wastes must be discarded at a licensed regulated disposal site. Store trash dumpsters either under cover and with drains routed to the sanitary sewer or use non-leaking and water-tight dumpsters with lids. Use drip pans or absorbent materials whenever grease containers are emptied. Wash containers in an area with properly connected sanitary sewer.
- Reduce and recycle wastes, including: paper; glass; aluminum; oil; and grease.
- Reduce the use of hazardous materials and waste by: using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems; and avoid chlorinated compounds, petroleum distillates, phenols, and formaldehyde.
- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes and stabilize disturbed slopes.
- Utilize natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
- Control or reduce or eliminate flow to natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
- Stabilize permanent channel crossings.
- Protect slopes and channels and reduce run-off velocities by complying with Chapter IX, Division 70 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code and utilizing vegetation (grass, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and trees) to provide long-term stabilization of soil.
- Cleaning of vehicles and equipment to be performed within designated covered or bermed wash area paved with Portland concrete, sloped for wash water collection, and with a pretreatment facility for wash water before discharging to properly connected sanitary sewer with a CPI type oil/water separator. The separator unit must be: designed to handle the quantity of flows; removed for cleaning on a regular basis (at least twice a year) to remove any solids; and the oil absorbent pads must be replaced regularly, once in fall just before the wet

- season, and in accordance with manufacturer' specifications.
- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as "NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- Materials with the potential to contaminate stormwater must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar stormwater conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
- The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
- The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions.(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b4.

Food Service Industry (Restaurants, Bakeries, Food Processors)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Concentrate or cluster development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the project site to the minimum needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planning additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.
- Cut and fill slopes in designated hillside areas shall be planted and irrigated to prevent erosion, reduce run-off velocities and to provide long-term stabilization

of soil. Plant materials include: grass, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and trees.

- Incorporate appropriate erosion control and drainage devices, such as interceptor terraces, berms, vee-channels, and inlet and outlet structures, as specified by Section 91.7013 of the Building Code. Protect outlets of culverts, conduits or channels from erosion by discharge velocities by installing rock outlet protection. Rock outlet protection is physical device composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble placed at the outlet of a pipe. Install sediment traps below the pipe-outlet. Inspect, repair, and maintain the outlet protection after each significant rain.
- Any connection to the sanitary sewer must have authorization from the Bureau of Sanitation.
- Cleaning of oily vents and equipment to be performed within designated covered area, sloped for wash water collection, and with a pretreatment facility for wash water before discharging to properly connected sanitary sewer with a CPI type oil/water separator. The separator unit must be: designed to handle the quantity of flows; removed for cleaning on a regular basis to remove any solids; and the oil absorbent pads must be replaced regularly according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Store trash dumpsters either under cover and with drains routed to the sanitary sewer or use non-leaking and water tight dumpsters with lids. Wash containers in an area with properly connected sanitary sewer.
- Reduce and recycle wastes, including oil and grease.
- Store liquid storage tanks (drums and dumpsters) in designated paved areas with impervious surfaces in order to contain leaks and spills. Install a secondary containment system such as berms, curbs, or dikes. Use drip pans or absorbent materials whenever grease containers are emptied.
- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as "NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- Materials with the potential to contaminate stormwater must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar stormwater conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
- The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
- The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions.
- Prescriptive methods detailing BMPs specific to the "Restaurant" project

category are available. Applicants are encouraged to incorporate the prescriptive methods into the design plans. These Prescriptive Methods can be obtained at the Public Counter or downloaded from the City's website at www.lastormwater.org. (See Exhibit A).(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b5.

Gas Station/Automobile Repair (Fueling Stations With Two Fuel Islands; Automobile Maintenance and Repair)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Concentrate or cluster development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the project site to the minimum needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planning additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.
- Cut and fill slopes in designated hillside areas shall be planted and irrigated to prevent erosion, reduce run-off velocities and to provide long-term stabilization of soil. Plant materials include: grass, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and trees.
- Incorporate appropriate erosion control and drainage devices, such as interceptor terraces, berms, vee-channels, and inlet and outlet structures, as specified by Section 91.7013 of the Building Code. Protect outlets of culverts, conduits or channels from erosion by discharge velocities by installing rock outlet protection. Rock outlet protection is physical devise composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble placed at the outlet of a pipe. Install sediment traps below the pipe-outlet. Inspect, repair, and maintain the outlet protection after each significant rain.
- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- Cleaning of oily vents and equipment to be performed within designated

covered area, sloped for wash water collection, and with a pretreatment facility for wash water before discharging to properly connected sanitary sewer with a CPI type oil/water separator. The separator unit must be: designed to handle the quantity of flows; removed for cleaning on a regular basis to remove any solids; and the oil absorbent pads must be replaced regularly according to manufacturer's specifications.

- Store trash dumpsters either under cover and with drains routed to the sanitary sewer or use non-leaking and water tight dumpsters with lids. Wash containers in an area with properly connected sanitary sewer.
- Reduce and recycle wastes, including oil and grease.
- Store liquid storage tanks (drums and dumpsters) in designated paved areas with impervious surfaces in order to contain leaks and spills. Install a secondary containment system such as berms, curbs, or dikes. Use drip pans or absorbent materials whenever grease containers are emptied.
- The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.
- Any connection to the sanitary sewer must have authorization from the Bureau of Sanitation.
- The fueling island area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), designed to contain fuel spills, and sloped to drain into a sump or sanitary sewer. The use of asphalt is prohibited.
- The fueling dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to extent practicable.
- At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or at the length of which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.
- During material handling, prevent materials from spills and leaks, and prevent exposure to rainfall during handling by: designing loading/unloading area to contain leaks and spills, with grade or berm to prevent stormwater run-on; position the roof down spouts to direct stormwater away from the loading/unloading areas.
- Wastes (waste oil, used parts, etc.) must be stored in designated paved areas with impervious surfaces in order to contain leaks and spills. Trash dumpsters must be stored either under cover and with drains routed to the sanitary sewer or use non-leaking and water tight dumpsters with lids. Wash containers within a designated covered area, sloped for wash water collection, and with a pretreatment facility for wash water before discharging to a properly connected sanitary sewer with a CPI type oil/water separator. The separator unit must be: designed to handle the quantity of flows; removed for cleaning on a regular basis (at least twice a year) to remove any solids; and the oil absorbent pads must be replaced regularly according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Store above ground liquid storage tanks (drums and dumpsters) in designated

paved areas with impervious surfaces in order to contain leaks and spills. Install a secondary containment system such as berms, dikes, liners, vaults, and double-wall tanks. Where used oil or dangerous waste is stored, a dead-end sump should be installed in the drain. For all other liquids including antifreeze and radiator flush, the drain should be properly connected to a sanitary sewer with a positive control such as a lock, valve, or plug to prevent release of contaminated liquids.

- Storage tanks should be inspected and tested once a year to prevent spills and leakage.
- During vehicle/equipment repair and maintenance, the draining and replacing of lubricants, coolants, and other fluids should be done indoors in designated area. Repair or salvaged vehicles leak fluids also, so drain all fluids including from air conditioner, engine, transmission, and other used parts in designated area.
- Do not pour liquid waste to floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. Used or leftover cleaning solutions, solvents are to be recycled at authorized recycling facilities. Automotive fluids and oil are toxic and should be discarded at a licensed regulated disposal site.
- Reduce the use of hazardous materials and waste by: using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems, non-caustic detergents for parts cleaning, and or non-chlorinated solvents.
- Conduct all repair/maintenance activities inside a building or under a roof structure to prevent exposure to rainfall. Exceptions to this requirement include the following activities: electrical diagnostics, battery charging and changing, and tire removal as permitted by the Los Angeles Building Code Section 12.26.I3.
- Cleaning of vehicles and equipment to be performed within designated covered or bermed wash area paved with Portland concrete, sloped for wash water collection, and with a pretreatment facility for wash water before discharging to a properly connected sanitary sewer with a CPI type oil/water separator.
- Because automobiles transfer contaminants (gasoline, oil, grease, sediments) to the surrounding pavement, runoff must be treated prior to release into the storm drain. Three types of treatments are available, (1) dynamic flow separator (2) filtration or (3) infiltration. Dynamic flow separators use hydrodynamic force to remove debris, and oil and grease, and are located underground. Filtration involves catch basins with filter inserts. Filter inserts must be inspected every six months and after major storms, and cleaned at least twice a year. Infiltration methods are typically constructed on-site and are determined by various factors such as soil types and groundwater table. Projects under the category of Retail Gasoline Outlets are not subject to this treatment requirement.
- Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.
- Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.
- Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all washwater, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste

Discharge Permit.

- Vehicle/equipment wash areas must be self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to the sanitary sewer.
- Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and run-off of storm water.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department (Public Counter) binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions.
- Prescriptive methods detailing BMPs specific to this project category are available. Applicants are encouraged to incorporate the prescriptive methods into the design plans. These Prescriptive Methods can be obtained at the Public Counter or downloaded from the City's website at: www.lastormwater.org. (See Exhibit B and Exhibit C).(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b6.

Car Wash

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Any connection to the sanitary sewer must have authorization from the Bureau of Sanitation.
- Cleaning of vehicles and equipment to be performed within designated covered or bermed wash area paved with Portland concrete, sloped for wash water collection, and with a pretreatment facility for wash water before discharging to properly connected sanitary sewer with a CPI type oil/water separator. The separator unit must be: designed to handle the quantity of flows; removed for cleaning on a regular basis (at least twice a year) to remove any solids; and the oil absorbent pads must be replaced regularly, once in fall just before the wet season, and in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow stormwater run-on or contact with stormwater runoff.
- Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all washwater, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.
- Vehicle/equipment wash areas must be self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to the sanitary sewer.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the

Planning Department binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions.(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b7. Horse Property and Equine Industry (with more than 50 horses)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Design facilities with gutters that will divert runoff away from livestock area.
- Locate corrals, stables and barns on high ground when possible, and surround them with pasture to act as a natural filtration system.
- Runoff will be collected in a vegetative swale, wet pond, or extended detention basin before it reaches the storm drain system.
- Pastures to incorporate healthy and vigorous pastures with at least 3 inches of leafy materials.
- Compost soiled bedding and manure for reuse or store them in covered, water-tight units for disposal.
- Parking area and driveways to consist of permeable materials, such as crushed aggregate or gravel.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions.(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b8. Parking Lots with 25 or more spaces or 5,000 square-foot or more of lot area. (Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Public Facility)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Concentrate or cluster development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the project site to the minimum needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planning additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought

tolerant plants.

- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.
- Cut and fill slopes in designated hillside areas shall be planted and irrigated to prevent erosion, reduce run-off velocities and to provide long-term stabilization of soil. Plant materials include: grass, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and trees.
- Incorporate appropriate erosion control and drainage devices, such as interceptor terraces, berms, vee-channels, and inlet and outlet structures, as specified by Section 91.7013 of the Building Code. Protect outlets of culverts, conduits or channels from erosion by discharge velocities by installing rock outlet protection. Rock outlet protection is physical device composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble placed at the outlet of a pipe. Install sediment traps below the pipe-outlet. Inspect, repair, and maintain the outlet protection after each significant rain.
- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: “NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN”) and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.

- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
- Materials with the potential to contaminate stormwater must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the stormwater conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
- The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
- The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area.
- Trash container areas must have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s).
- Trash container areas must be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.
- Reduce impervious land coverage of parking lot areas.
- Infiltrate runoff before it reaches the storm drain system.
- Runoff must be treated prior to release into the storm drain. Three types of treatments are available, (1) dynamic flow separator; (2) a filtration or (3) infiltration. Dynamic flow separator uses hydrodynamic force to remove debris, and oil and grease, and are located underground. Filtration involves catch basins with filter inserts. Filter inserts must be inspected every six months and after major storms, cleaned at least twice a year. Infiltration methods are typically constructed on-site and are determined by various factors such as soil types and groundwater table.
- Any connection to the sanitary sewer must have authorization from the Bureau of Sanitation.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions.
- Prescriptive methods detailing BMPs specific to this project category are available. Applicants are encouraged to incorporate the prescriptive methods into the design plans. These Prescriptive Methods can be obtained at the Public Counter or downloaded from the City's website at: www.lastormwater.org. (See Exhibit D).(obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).

VIII b9.

Projects located within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to a designated environmentally sensitive area (e.g.

groundwater recharge basin, designated habitat, natural water courses, blue line streams)

Compliance with all of the following measures where applicable:

- Project applicants are required to implement stormwater BMPs to retain or treat the runoff from a storm event producing 3/4 inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. A signed certificate from a California licensed civil engineer or licensed architect that the proposed BMPs meet this numerical threshold standard is required.
- Post development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increase peak stormwater discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.
- Concentrate or cluster development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the project site to the minimum needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.
- The owner(s) of the property will prepare and execute a covenant and agreement (Planning Department General form CP-6770) satisfactory to the Planning Department (Public Counter or decision-maker) binding the owners to post construction maintenance on the structural BMPs in accordance with the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and or per manufacturer's instructions. (obtain clearance letter from Watershed Protection Division, Bureau of Sanitation).