Requirements for the design, construction, and long-term management of new and existing developments in order to reduce urban runoff water pollution.
Working for a Cleaner Bay

Requirements for the design, construction, and long-term management of new and existing developments in order to reduce urban runoff water pollution.

Our built environment has created a lasting water pollution problem. The problem occurs when water, originating from rainfall, washing activities or over-irrigation, runs into the surrounding environment. This water is called urban runoff. Urban runoff flows untreated from buildings, yards, sidewalks, roads, and parking areas into the greater watershed of our region – and all pipes, gutters and storm drains of our city end up in the Santa Monica Bay. Urban runoff is now the single greatest source of pollution to the beaches and near shore waters of the Bay.

One important way to address this problem is by managing the design, construction and long-term operations and maintenance of developments in such a way as to minimize urban runoff from the site. We do this by treating rainwater and stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product needing to be quickly ushered offsite.

How We Get There

The design, construction and the long-term operations and maintenance of a development come together with the submittal and implementation of the Urban Runoff Mitigation Plan or Drainage Plan, an integral component of any permitted building project. A plan is required for any project that meets the definition of “new/re-development” as outlined in the Urban Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance. This booklet is intended to assist you in submitting a plan and building a successful project. In it you will find resources, contact information, and all the necessary worksheets needed to calculate the urban runoff mitigation volume for your project.

Let’s keep our water clean!

Reducing urban runoff pollution is an essential step for the health and safety of our community. A cleaner Bay means a healthier marine ecosystem and improved quality of life for residents. A cleaner Bay also increases Santa Monica’s appeal to visitors and businesses alike.
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## INSERTS – SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SHEETS

This booklet is a publication of the City of Santa Monica, Office of Sustainability and the Environment ©2001/2005/2012, City of Santa Monica
Pollutants like automotive fluids, heavy metals, pesticides, debris, trash, pet wastes, and paint-related products are washed into our storm drain system and into the Santa Monica Bay on a daily basis, rain or shine. We protect the Bay from pollutants that commonly originate from new/re-development projects by implementing Low Impact Development (LID) strategies into the design, construction, and on-going operations and maintenance of any development. LID strategies are employed on new/re-development projects in order to reduce the projected runoff as identified in the drainage plan. They include land planning and site design techniques to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of land development. LID strategies conserve and protect natural resources and ecosystems, and can reduce infrastructure costs, i.e., the need for storm drain systems.

LID strategies come in a wide array of flexible, often low cost design solutions. Temporary Best Management Practices (BMPs) are the required procedures for protecting the watershed during a project’s construction phase. Permanent BMPs (Permanent Structural BMPs) are watershed protection measures that are enduring and intrinsic in the design of new/re-development projects. Both temporary and permanent BMPs include a long list of proven techniques. BMPs promote the natural movement of water within an ecosystem or watershed, keeping rainwater onsite as much as possible, providing for permeability such that soil can absorb water falling onto the site, or stored in cisterns for direct non-potable applications.

Finally, property owners and managers are required to implement sound Operations and Maintenance procedures for the life of the development which includes, among other “good housekeeping” measures, the ongoing maintenance of the permanent BMPs.
Examples of Temporary BMPs
These temporary BMPs are installed before and during the construction phase to prevent common construction pollutants, like sediment and debris, from entering the storm drain system and Santa Monica Bay.

Examples of Permanent BMPs
Permanent BMPs harvest precipitation for non-potable uses – infiltration and direct indoor and outdoor authorized uses, such as irrigation and flushing.

Low Impact Development (LID) Project Tip Sheets
These tip sheets give examples of city projects that have incorporated LID strategies with post-construction BMPs.

Download Low Impact Development (LID) Tip Sheets at www.sustainablesm.org/runoff, keyword case studies.
Design
Design Requirements to Reduce Urban Runoff

An Urban Runoff Drainage Plan is a requirement of the permit process for any construction project that meets the definition of “new/re-development” as outlined in the Urban Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance. The Drainage Plan you submit acts as your road map to ensure that the projected urban runoff from your proposed project (property/parcel) is reduced through installation of permanent structural BMPs. The ordinance requires that new/re-developed parcels reduce the projected rainwater runoff from the impermeable surfaces of the parcel up to a 0.75” storm event.

Low Impact Development Strategies

Maximize Permeable Areas

Ordinance Section 7.10.050 (c)(2)

One of the most effective and inexpensive ways to reduce urban runoff is to increase the percentage of permeable surfaces and landscaped areas in your project design. Permeable surfaces will decrease the potential for runoff by allowing a percentage of the water landing on the parcel to directly seep into the ground.

Examples include:

(1) natural drainage, e.g., landscape,
(2) swales, berms, green strips and gravel beds,
(3) porous asphalt, pervious concrete and permeable pavers.

“Light Imprint” Challenges LID, BMP, and Smart Growth Design Philosophies

A new paradigm in how we design new urban settings and use our landscapes is rising to challenge the LID, BMP, and Smart Growth green infrastructure philosophies – Light Imprint. Light Imprint emphasizes compact, mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented design and environmental efficiency; it promotes connectivity between human activity and land in our design of private and public spaces, and coordinates engineering concerns with Smart Growth planning and design principles. These tools can even lower construction and engineering costs. For more information, go to the interactive website, www.lightimprint.org.
Design

Design Requirements to Reduce Urban Runoff

Divert Rainwater and Stormwater to Permeable Areas for Percolation
*Ordinance Section 7.10.050 (c)(3)*
Rainwater and stormwater can be diverted from impermeable areas of the parcel to infiltration pits (drywells) or to other retention-storage structures, e.g., downspouts that redirect to landscaped areas (rain gardens).

Reduce Parking Lot Pollution
*Ordinance Section 7.10.050 (c)(3)(G)*
Options to meet this requirement include curbless green strips and permeable pavement to capture and percolate runoff where possible.

Parking stalls at Virginia Avenue Park with pavers to allow parking lot runoff to infiltrate into the ground.

Non Single-Family Design Criteria
*Ordinance Section 7.10.050 (g)(1-4)*
The design elements established in this subsection shall be required for all new/re-development except single-family residences. These design criteria deal with strategies to keep precipitation and urban runoff out of, or from mixing, in the following areas: (i) Loading and unloading dock areas, (ii) Repair and maintenance bays, (iii) Vehicle and equipment wash areas, (iv) Fueling areas, and (v) Trash receptacle areas.

If new/re-development includes outdoor storage areas for materials that may contribute pollutants to stormwater, such as trash bin enclosures, the areas must be completely enclosed and/or covered.

Penalties for Non-Compliance
*Ordinance Section 7.10.070 (a)(2)*
Failure to implement an approved Urban Runoff Drainage Plan is punishable by a fine of $500. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense. Fines can be levied retroactively and transferred to new property owners.

Gutters/Downspouts Design Criteria
*Ordinance Section 7.10.050 (c)(3)(A)*
Any construction project adding downspouts, gutters and sub-surface pipes directing stormwater to the curb face shall have a French drain system of perforated pipe and gravel (some exceptions for public safety). The requirements of this subsection shall apply even if the project does not constitute new/re-development as defined by this Ordinance.

A French drain collects and directs runoff from a roof, driveway or parking lot to an infiltration pit.

A French drain, a horizontal perforated pipe surrounded with rock and filter fabric, distributes and infiltrates runoff evenly along the bottom of a sub-surface space.

A French drain, a horizontal perforated pipe surrounded with rock and filter fabric, distributes and infiltrates runoff evenly along the bottom of a sub-surface space.
What is rainwater harvesting?
It is the process of diverting rainwater from an impermeable surface (generally a rooftop, and in some cases driving and parking surfaces) to a storage tank through a gutter/pipe system. The water is then used for non-potable uses only. The city strongly encourages this option of storage and use of this non-potable water resource, especially where infiltration or evapotranspiration is infeasible. The added benefit of this strategy is the reduction in potable water use and related costs. Please check for rebate availability and guidelines at www.sustainablesm.org/runoff.

An inexpensive approach is to harvest precipitation in a rigid or collapsible container, like a rain barrel or series of interconnected barrels. Each barrel generally holds 50-75 gallons.

A step up from a rain barrel is a small cistern that holds 200 gallons.

Larger storage systems called cisterns come in different sizes and shapes. Cistern capacity is generally over 500 gallons. Some cisterns have thousands of gallons of storage space.

The wrong way to design downspouts; this is not rainwater harvesting but runoff to the Bay – a waste of a valuable water resource.
Design
Notable New Provisions in the Code

Focus on Low Impact Development BMPs
The Urban Runoff Drainage Plan shall demonstrate that an applicant will store (for non-potable purposes), infiltrate, or evapotranspire the Project Mitigation Volume through incorporation of design elements specified in 7.10.050 (c); or alternatively, pay an Urban Runoff Reduction Fee (In Lieu Fee) in accordance with 7.10.050 (q) unless payment of such a fee is precluded by 7.10.050 (s) related to projects under the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP).

Prohibition of Treat-and-Release Permanent Structural BMPs
An applicant shall only be authorized to treat-and-release when the applicant demonstrates that the city is required by state or federal law to authorize a treat-and-release BMP.

SUSMP Projects
An applicant shall not be authorized to pay an Urban Runoff Reduction Fee for certain specified land use categories, such as hillside single-family properties, tract developments, gas stations, commercial projects over 100,000 square feet, and environmentally sensitive areas found in the SUSMP. Instead, an applicant must install Low Impact Development permanent structural BMPs unless the applicant demonstrates to the Director of the Department of Public Works or his or her designee the infeasibility of implementing these requirements.

Recognized circumstances demonstrating infeasibility include:

(i) extreme limitations of space for treatment or storage (barrels/cisterns);

(ii) unfavorable or unstable soil conditions at a site to attempt infiltration; or

(iii) risk of groundwater contamination because a known unconfined aquifer lies beneath the land surface or an existing or potential underground source of drinking water is less than ten feet from the soil surface.

Offsite Mitigation Option
If an applicant can demonstrate that onsite treatment is technically infeasible (in accordance with the city’s Urban Runoff Offsite Treatment Guidelines) then offsite mitigation is an option. The option is only available to projects located:

• where seasonal high groundwater is within 10 feet of surface grade;
• within 100 feet of a groundwater well used for drinking water;
• at a Brownfield Development site or other location where pollutant mobilization is a documented concern;
• within potential geotechnical hazards; or
• on sites with an impermeable soil type as indicated in applicable soils and geotechnical reports.

Designers must incorporate into the design of new and re-development projects Low Impact Development strategies that reduce urban runoff to the Bay.
Design
Urban Runoff Drainage Plan: Submission and Approval

Urban Runoff Drainage Plan: Submission and Approval: Ordinance Section 7.10.050(a)
Each Urban Runoff Drainage Plan submitted will be evaluated on its own merit according to the particular characteristics of the project and property to be developed. No building permit will be issued for a project covered under the ordinance until a plan has been approved by the city. The final certificate of occupancy will be issued ONLY upon inspection and approval of the drainage plan’s permanent BMPs by the city’s watershed management coordinator, or his/her designee.

A runoff worksheet to be used in the completion of your plan is available as an attachment with this brochure. It can be downloaded online at www.sustainablesm.org/runoff, keyword Code Requirements.

This plan must also describe how your proposed permanent BMPs will be maintained annually to ensure their continued effectiveness. Annual inspections are required for all property owners, HOAs, or management companies.

Design Solutions

The following photos provide examples of permanent BMPs that can be incorporated into new/re-development projects to meet city urban runoff mitigation requirements.

See enclosed design inserts for additional information. Inserts include drawings and references.

A surface gravel bed receives roof and driveway runoff for infiltration.

Permeable biofilter strip at a commercial facility receives roof runoff for infiltration, and serves as a walking path for employee exercise.

Example of how a parking lot can be designed to direct runoff into landscaped spaces (biofilter) in front of or between vehicles and keep runoff from leaving the site and entering the Bay.

Pavers used for parking strips along a residential street; street runoff is allowed to infiltrate into the ground.
Infiltration pit below ground. Plant selection to maximize infiltration. Unit pavers on sand. Gutters, downspouts and cistern. Temporary RV parking on turf block. Flared driveway apron. Unit pavers on sand. Paving under wheels only. Crushed aggregate driveway.

Roof gutter downspouts direct runoff to a sub-surface infiltration chamber or pit.

Permeable paving products allow runoff to infiltrate into the ground and not flow to the Bay, and can be used for parking, serving a dual role.

Roof runoff is directed to a rain barrel or cistern for non-potable exterior use. (Indoor use is possible but requires special approval and plumbing.)

Homes with rain gutters directed to landscaped areas, or homes with no gutters at all, are required to mitigate volume onsite. The landscape is the solution and must have the proper storage volume above or below the surface to mitigate the required runoff volume.
Parking lot runoff enters biofilter for treatment and percolation, instead of flowing onto streets.

Infiltration pit with stackable plastic matrix instead of rock allows more storage of runoff in the same space.

A permeable parking lot at City’s Airport Park – porous asphalt allows precipitation to pass through the surface and into the ground as seen during this storm event; note the parking lot has no standing water as the precipitation passes through the asphalt.
Turf block driveway

Permeable pavement materials, e.g., porous asphalt, pervious concrete, permeable pavers

Driveway designed to drain to permeable areas

Infiltration pit

Gutters and downspouts

Oil/water separator

Catch basin or inlet insert/filter

Media filter

A concrete vault containing special media-filled cartridges that remove a variety of solid and soluble pollutants from stormwater. The treated runoff is discharged to the Bay or used for non-potable applications.

Converting alleys with pervious concrete in the center allows runoff to infiltrate into the ground.

Runoff from supermarket parking lot is diverted into this large infiltration pit system, which is under the parking lot.
All projects undergoing construction must employ temporary BMPs to ensure that any water from the site stays there or is treated before leaving the site. Temporary BMPs must be in place at the time of demolition or start of construction. Temporary BMPs insure that pollutants do not come in contact with rainwater, and that runoff is filtered before discharge.

For any cement mixing, paint removal/preparation, sandblasting or hard surface cutting (e.g., roads, sidewalks) activities that will result in particles entering the air or landing on the ground, BMP steps shall be implemented to prevent or minimize such particle releases into the environment.

Washing of construction or other industrial vehicles is not allowed adjacent to the construction site. No polluted runoff from the washing of vehicles on a construction site shall be allowed to leave the site.

Any standing water on a construction site shall be infiltrated or filtered onsite before being discharged into the municipal storm drain system, or pumped into a tanker vehicle for transfer to offsite disposal location.

Drainage controls, such as: (1) detention ponds, sediment ponds, and infiltration pits, (2) dikes, filter berms or ditches, and (3) down drains, chutes or flumes, shall be used depending on the extent of proposed grading and topography of the site.

Penalties for Non-compliance
Failure to implement temporary BMPs at construction sites shall constitute an infraction punishable by a fine of $500. Each day that a violation occurs will constitute a separate offense. Construction sites may also be subject to work stoppage for violation of these requirements.

Projects Greater Than One Acre
A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required by the State Water Resources Control Board for any development project one acre or greater, or can be required by the Director of the Department of Public Works for health and safety reasons. Copies of a SWPPP shall be submitted to the city and kept at the construction site at all times.
Operations and Maintenance

Requirements for Operations and Maintenance

Operations and Maintenance
Ordinance Section 7.10.040
The Urban Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance requires that all properties in the city follow a set of common sense “good housekeeping” activities in the ongoing operations and maintenance of the development. These code provisions apply to all parcels in the City of Santa Monica.

Operations and Maintenance Requirements:

• Water used for irrigation shall not be allowed to run off the site.

• Washing down paved areas is prohibited unless necessary for health and safety reasons, but at no time shall the wastewater from the activities leave the parcel.

• If washing down paved areas is permitted or authorized, BMP measures shall be implemented to remove solids, such as litter and debris, sediments, and hydrocarbons and other organic chemicals, before washing begins. Dirty wastewater shall be bermed, collected, and disposed of into the sanitary sewer system or into the landscape.

• Storage of unsealed containers of materials and products containing substances that may contribute pollutants to the stormwater conveyance system is prohibited in uncovered outdoor areas.

• Commercial tenants, multi-family building managers and industrial owners shall inspect trash receptacles and refuse storage areas on a weekly basis for loose garbage and liquid waste residue, and shall not allow such garbage and residue to enter the storm drain system.

• Swimming pool backflushing, draining and overflows shall be plumbed or directed to the sanitary sewer not to the storm drain. Consult with a city engineer or the Water Resources Protection Section.

• Trash receptacles shall have solid covers and shall be closed to prevent the entry of rain and the exit of wind-blown litter. Trash receptacles shall be maintained without broken covers and leaks. Consult with the Water Resources Protection Section for more information.

Charity Fundraising Car Washes
Washing cars in a parking lot produces a significant amount of runoff pollution. Such activities cannot produce runoff into the storm drain system. The Western Carwash Association (WCA) has a win-win alternative that raises money for one’s charitable cause and protects the environment. For more information, call 800.344-9274, or visit www.wcwa.org.

Trash receptacles must be covered to avoid contaminated runoff!
Operations and Maintenance
Requirements for Operations and Maintenance

Equipment Maintenance
*Ordinance Section 7.10.040 (b)*
- Any mechanical parts containing oil, grease or other hazardous substances shall not be stored in areas susceptible to precipitation and runoff. Motor vehicle parts must be completely enclosed or covered, protecting parts from contact with water.
- Any machine or vehicle that must be repaired in an uncovered outdoor area shall be placed on a pad of absorbent material to contain leaks and small discharges of hazardous substances.
- Machinery and equipment, including motor vehicles, that leak significant amounts of oil or hazardous fluids must be repaired immediately. Absorbent material must be placed under leaking vehicles.

Remove Debris and Residue
*Ordinance Section 7.10.040 (c)*
- All motor vehicle parking lots susceptible to precipitation and runoff shall be swept at least once a month to remove debris.
- All public parking facilities and private lots with more than 10 parking spaces must be vacuum swept on at least a quarterly basis. Lots are exempted from the sweeping requirement for one month after a rainfall of one-half inch or more.
- Chemical residues and other types of potentially harmful materials, such as animal waste, garbage, batteries and household hazardous waste, shall be removed immediately from exposed areas. Household hazardous waste may not be disposed of in a trash container. Household hazardous waste may be properly disposed of through the city’s Household Hazardous Waste Collection System or at any other appropriate disposal site.
- Intentional disposal of landscape debris into a storm drain or catch basin is prohibited, as is the discharge of any other types of pollutants into such a drain or basin.
- Pesticides and fungicides that are banned from manufacture by the United States Environmental Protection Agency cannot be used in the City of Santa Monica.

Notable New Provision in the Code
Change of Ownership
*Ordinance Section 7.10.050*
The owner or the selling agent of any real property that has a post-construction BMP(s) installed pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter shall, in any real property transaction, provide the buyer of the real property with notice informing the buyer of the post-construction BMP(s), including its location, maintenance requirements, and any other relevant information necessary for the buyer to properly maintain the BMPs. The owner or the selling agent shall provide the notice to the buyer as soon as practicable before transfer of title. The buyer shall acknowledge that the buyer assumes full responsibility for maintenance of any and all post-construction BMPs. Any person who violates the provisions of this Chapter, even if discovered years later or with new ownership, shall be subject to penalties and remedies ($500 penalty for each day the violation occurs) specified in the city code.

Penalties for Non-compliance
For failure to comply with any provision of these guidelines, the city’s Department of Public Works or Office of Sustainability and the Environment will issue you an infraction. Each subsequent failure to comply with good housekeeping guidelines may result in a $500 penalty for each day the violation occurs.

Cleaning up after your pet is the responsible way to care for our community!
Commonly Used Terms

Defining a Cleaner Future
Commonly used terms for Santa Monica’s Urban Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance.

Area Susceptible to Runoff
Any non-permeable surface, such as parking lots, streets, alleys, walkways, roofs, etc., that are directly exposed to rainfall or are in the path of runoff caused by rainfall, washing activities, or irrigation, and that lead directly to neighboring properties, streets or storm drains.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)
BMPs are activities and structures used for construction sites, existing properties and new/re-developments that reduce the amount of urban runoff that flows from these areas into storm drains. BMPs also reduce the level of harmful substances and pathogens entering runoff or infiltrated waters.

Permanent Best Management Practices
Permanent BMPs, or often called structural BMPs or post-construction BMPs, are structures and devices designed and built into the development that will endure for the life of the project and are designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of stormwater and urban runoff pollution. The category may include both Source Control and Treatment Control BMPs. Permanent BMPs require annual maintenance.

Source Control Best Management Practices
Non-structural activities, practices, and procedures that are designed to prevent pollutants from coming in contact with precipitation and urban runoff.

Temporary Best Management Practices
Temporary BMPs are activities and structures used during the demolition and construction period of a development. Temporary BMPs are removed when the Certificate of Occupancy is issued.

Treatment Control Best Management Practices
Any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological or chemical process. This BMP removes pollutants after they come in contact with precipitation and runoff.

Low Impact Development (LID) Strategies
LID strategies include land planning, site design practices, and techniques to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of land development. LID strategies often use both temporary and permanent BMPs. LID strategies conserve and protect natural resources and ecosystems, and can reduce infrastructure costs, i.e., the need for storm drain infrastructures.

New/Re-Development
New/re-development constitutes any of the following Ordinance Section 7.10.030 (m):

• Any construction project on a vacant parcel.
• Any construction project that (a) adds fifty percent or more of the square footage of a structure, (b) is a substantial remodel, (c) adds or replaces fifty percent or more of the exterior footprint of a structure on a parcel, or (d) creates, adds, or replaces at least twenty-five hundred square feet of impervious surfaces.
• Any construction project that involves a separate structure with an exterior footprint of 400 square feet or more, including an accessory building, on one parcel with existing structures.
• Any construction project located in or directly adjacent to, or discharging directly to, an Environmentally Sensitive Area.

Non-point Source Pollution
Pollution that cannot be traced to one single source. Urban runoff pollution is usually non-point source pollution because its sources are varied and diverse.

Operations & Maintenance (Good Housekeeping Requirements)
Practices for existing properties and improvements that reduce the amount of urban runoff pollution that flows into storm drains.

Projected Runoff
0.75” numerical standard.

Storm Event
Up to 0.75” of rainfall within a consecutive 24-hour period that is separated from the previous storm event by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

Urban Runoff
Water deposited by storms or from dry weather activities that passes through the city’s storm water conveyance system directly into the Santa Monica Bay. Urban runoff may contain substantial levels of pollutants, such as solid wastes, petroleum-based compounds, heavy metals, nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous compounds), pathogens, sediments, organic chemicals, and pesticides, insecticides and other landscape care and cleaning materials.

Urban Runoff Drainage Plan
A plan required to be approved by the city for any new/re-development project. The plan will stipulate how a development project will achieve a 0.75” reduction in urban runoff from the site in the case of a storm event.

Urban Runoff Reduction Fee (In Lieu Fee)
A one-time fee paid to the city by the applicant pursuant to Section 7.10.050 (q) in lieu of constructing a permanent BMP to comply with this Chapter.
Sources of Information and Assistance

Emergency Response

IN THE EVENT OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE EMERGENCY............................ 911
IN THE EVENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS................................................. (310) 458-8660

Environmental Reporting

CONTAMINATED SOIL OR GROUNDWATER.................................................. (310) 458-8911
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT.............................................................. (310) 458-8711
TO REPORT ILLEGAL DUMPING OR CLOGGED STORM DRAIN.................... (310) 458-8532
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT...................................................................... (310) 458-2223
WASTEWATER DIVISION.................................................................................. (310) 458-8532
WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION SECTION.................................................. (310) 458-8235
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL.................................................................... (310) 458-8711

General Information

CIVIL ENGINEERING......................................................................................... (310) 458-8721
BUILDING AND SAFETY.................................................................................. (310) 458-8355
OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT (OSE).................... (310) 458-2213
OSE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTION.................................................. (310) 458-8972
CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE.................................................. (310) 458-2223

City of Santa Monica’s Pollution Prevention Hotline, 310-458-8945
Report suspicious or illegal activities including dumping of hazardous materials into a storm drain; abandoned chemicals on the street or sidewalk; leaks of chemicals or sewage; hosing of alleys, sidewalks, driveways and streets; discharging of pool water; watering between 10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., and malfunctioning irrigation systems.

If you have any questions about your Urban Runoff Drainage Plan, call Civil Engineering, (310) 458-8721, or the Watershed Management Program Coordinator, (310) 458-8223.

Additional copies of this publication are available from the City of Santa Monica’s Watershed Management Section. A PDF version of this brochure can be downloaded from www.sustainablesm.org/runoff, under Code Requirements.

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Low Impact Development (LID) Tip Sheets

These tip sheets give examples of city projects that have incorporated LID strategies with post-construction permanent BMPs.

Download Low Impact Development (LID) Tip Sheets at www.sustainablesm.org/runoff, keyword case studies.
Working for a cleaner bay

For more information contact 310-458-8223
or visit www.sustainablesm.org/runoff

City of Santa Monica Urban Watershed Management Program
Office of Sustainability and the Environment