



4.0 INTRODUCTION

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC AGENCY REQUIREMENTS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGES 20 AND 21 OF THE CITY'S MUNICIPAL PERMIT (99-060). PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU REVIEW THESE REQUIREMENTS. THE PERMIT CAN BE FOUND AT :

General Description

The City routinely implements various programs to control the discharge of pollutants and to conduct municipal maintenance activities to prevent pollutants from entering Long Beach receiving waters.

The general objective of this management program is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by reducing the amount of trash, greenwaste and other pollutants from entering the City's receiving waters. To achieve this objective, the City will implement the following programs that contribute toward preventing and mitigating storm water pollution:

- Trash and Greenwaste Control
- Code Enforcement
- Street Maintenance
- Sewage Systems Operations and Maintenance
- Storm Drain Systems Operations and Maintenance
- Municipal Facilities Maintenance
- Public Construction Activities
- Landscape Maintenance
- Special Events Management

The programs will be improved and refined, as necessary, based on annual assessments and evaluations.

4.1 TRASH AND GREENWASTE CONTROL

This component consists of the following programs:

- Litter Receptacles
- Neighborhood Cleanup Assistance
- Household Recycling
- Greenwaste Program
- Special Collection



- Used Oil Recycling
- Household Hazardous Waste Collection

4.1.1. LITTER RECEPTACLES PROGRAM

This program involves the placement and servicing of receptacles used for control of litter and refuse. The objective is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by preventing litter and refuse from collecting in the storm drain system. By providing receptacles, people are given an alternative to littering.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Long Beach Energy
Environmental Services Bureau

Manager

Parks, Recreation and Marine Department
Maintenance and Development Bureau

Manager

Description

The City of Long Beach controls incidental litter through the placement and servicing of litter receptacles. Litter receptacles are generally located in business areas, at bus stops, in the parks, in the marinas, and along beachfront. Approximately 2,450 litter receptacles are located throughout the city.

The Environmental Services Bureau has placed approximately 1000 litter receptacles along the public streets. Each receptacle is serviced at least once per week. This service is integrated with the regular refuse collection routes. The city also encourages business associations to place additional litter receptacles in major retail areas. These receptacles are paid for by the associations and are serviced by the city's Refuse Division.

Approximately 2,100 litter receptacles have been placed along the beach front, in the parks, and in the marina area. The Permittee shall routinely conduct trash collection along, on and/or in water bodies under its jurisdiction. The litter receptacles are serviced regularly by the Maintenance and Development Bureau. Service is coordinated with seasonal use patterns, ranging from two times per week during the slow winter season, up to twice a day during the busy summer season.



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The City of Long Beach is host to many special events throughout the year. The Environmental Services Bureau requires that event sponsors provide an adequate number of litter receptacles and that they be serviced. In some cases, litter receptacles for special events are provided directly by the Environmental Services Bureau. Special event litter receptacles are serviced by the Environmental Services Bureau or by approved contract waste haulers.

Assessment and Evaluation

The Environmental Services Bureau use of field supervisors and refuse investigators works well to make sure receptacles do not overflow. Disposal patterns have been recognized which the Refuse Division uses to properly size receptacles for weekly service. With supervisors in the field, needs for larger receptacles or repairing damaged receptacles are recorded and corrective actions are taken.

Seasonal variations in disposal patterns are also used by the Maintenance and Development Bureau to properly adjust their service schedules for emptying parks, beaches and marina litter receptacles.

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of litter receptacles is that refuse placed in the receptacles is refuse that may have otherwise collected in the storm drain system. The program assessment is based on how much refuse is collected with the receptacles. In 1996, 450 receptacles placed on residential and commercial streets collected over 290 tons of trash. The methods for assessing this program include:

- Estimating how much refuse is collected from litter receptacles
- Visually evaluating area around several litter receptacles for cleanliness

Monitoring and Reporting

Conduct periodic inspections to determine if receptacles are being serviced frequently enough, if receptacle needs to be replaced or repaired, or if additional or larger receptacles are needed.

Establish records of average tons of refuse collected from litter receptacles.

- The Refuse Collection Division maintains collection records and receptacle location maps. The collection records currently do not include tonnage data. For collections done by Refuse Division, weigh representative litter receptacles to obtain average pounds collected per receptacle. This average



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value will be used to make estimates of amount of refuse collected from litter receptacles.

- The Parks Bureau maintains records of tons disposed of through disposal tickets. These records are a combination of refuse from litter receptacles and refuse from grounds maintenance.

Prepare and submit annual reports to the Storm Water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the litter receptacle program, including number of events conducted and estimate of the amount of refuse collected.

Include the importance of proper disposal of refuse for maintaining good storm water quality in public education and employee training programs.

4.1.2. NEIGHBORHOOD CLEANUP ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

This program involves community participation in cleaning up their neighborhood. The objective is to encourage the City residents to clean up their neighborhood and by doing so, the trash, greenwaste and debris collected are prevented from entering the storm drain system.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Community Development Department
Neighborhood Services Bureau

Manager

Description

To promote grassroots involvement in the maintenance and improvement of the city's neighborhoods, Long Beach has established a Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Program. This program helps to organize citizens into groups, which work at maintaining their neighborhoods. Through this program, community groups, neighborhood associations and neighborhood watch organizations can be supplied with some basic equipment to keep their area clean. Some basic equipment includes trash bags, disposable gloves, and dumpsters to assist in clean up and beautification projects.

For instance, litter receptacles have been distributed to a group in the Washington Middle School area to help reduce litter. Approximately 12 receptacles were supplied to the group for placement in the area. The citizens group is responsible for servicing the receptacles by dumping them into their residential container, which is then serviced by the City's Refuse Division.



Assessment and Evaluation

Community clean-ups remove refuse from areas which are not otherwise maintained, yet contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of this program is that refuse disposed of properly is refuse that may have otherwise collected in the storm drain system. The program assessment is based on how much refuse is collected. The methods for assessing this program include:

- Estimating how much refuse is collected.

Monitoring and Reporting

Establish records of average tons of refuse collected.

Maintain record of groups sponsoring neighborhood clean up campaigns and which areas of the city they clean.

Prepare and submit annual reports to the Storm water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the program, including number of events/projects conducted and estimate amount of refuse collected.

4.1.3. HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING PROGRAM

This Program includes collecting glass, plastic, newspaper, corrugated cardboard, aluminum and steel cans. The objective is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by preventing the collection of refuse in the storm drain system.

Responsible Department

Long Beach Energy
Environmental Services Bureau

Responsible Position

Manager

Description

Curbside collection of recyclables is available to all-single family residences and multi-family dwellings with ten or fewer units. Participants in the household



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recycling program separate recyclables from their refuse, and deposit the recyclable materials into a separate container. Recyclables are collected weekly, on the same schedule as regular refuse collection.

Recyclables are set out in plastic open containers provided by the city. Items collected include corrugated cardboard, newspaper, glass, aluminum and steel cans, and plastic (#1-4). All items are mixed in the same container, except newspaper and cardboard, which are to be bundled. Residents are asked to rinse containers before placing them in the recycling bin.

Multi-family residences larger than ten units are not required to have a recycling program. The city fully supports any efforts by multi-family units to start their own program by providing educational material and advice, when requested. Permitted waste haulers are required to offer recycling services upon request.

For complete details please telephone (562) 570-2876 or visit the City's website @ <http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us>.

Assessment and Evaluation

The City's household recycling program is an excellent pollutant prevention program. Implementation of a curbside collection program exercises this program to the fullest extent practical to the majority of Long Beach residents.

The assumptions used in evaluating the effectiveness of the household recycling program are the collected material may have otherwise been illegally disposed of in the storm drain system or improperly stored outdoors in a way that would contribute contaminants to stormwater runoff.

The program assessment is based on showing how much material is being properly collected. The method for assessing this program include:

- Tabulating how much recyclable material is being collected

In 1996, the quantity of material collected include: 5,825 tons of newspaper; 1,446 tons of corrugated cardboard; and a combined total of 4,718 tons of aluminum/metal cans, glass bottles and plastics.

Monitoring and Reporting

Maintain records of amounts of material recycled, by category.



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Make annual reports to the Storm water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the litter receptacle program, including number of residents serviced and estimated quantity of refuse collected.

Include the importance of proper recycling in public education and employee training programs.

4.1.4. GREENWASTE PROGRAM

This program involves composting and proper disposal of green waste. The objective is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by preventing the collection and decomposition of organic material (green waste) in the storm drain system.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Positions

Long Beach Energy

Environmental Services Bureau

Public Services Bureau

Manager

Manager

Parks, Recreation and Marine Department

Maintenance and Development Bureau

Manager

Description

There are three aspects to the green waste program: proper disposal of green waste, household composting, and city grounds keeping practices.

- Proper disposal of green waste - The City requires property owners to tie all tree limbs, shrubs, trimmings, and other green waste of a similar nature in compact bundles for disposal. Residents are required to securely wrap materials, which are likely to become airborne upon disposal. The city encourages proper disposal through its Special Collection program and Clean Sweep Operation program as described in each respective program in this Section. On an annual basis, the city offers the Christmas Tree Recycling program.
- Household composting – Composting is a component of the City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element. The city sponsors and/or participates in seminars on composting and distributes literature, which explains methods of green waste composting. Monthly composting education classes are offered through the Parks, Recreation and Marine Department, refer to Section 7. Education and Public Information Program for more details.



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- City grounds keeping – The city departments minimize the amount of green waste collected from city facilities. In city parks, grass clippings are left on the turf for natural decomposition and re-incorporation. Landscaping within traffic median islands are cut with mulching mowers, and then the mulch is left them in place. About fifty percent of the city tree trimmings are transported to a recycling facility and the other half is hauled to a proper disposal facility.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of the green waste program is that keeping the storm drain system free of organic matter will improve the quality of storm water runoff. The program assessment is based on examining how comprehensive and effective the program is at keeping organic matter out of the storm drain system. The methods for assessing this program include:

- Evaluating promotion and participation in the residential composting program
- Evaluating landscape maintenance in terms of mulching, lawn trimming and irrigation, and collection of trimmings.

Through city ordinances the program includes measures to keep green waste out of the storm drain system.

Monitoring and Reporting

Maintain documentation of the composting program. Include information such as dates of composting classes and presentations given and attendance.

Maintain records of amounts of waste collected from the special collection and from the clean sweep operation programs, which include yard waste.

Make annual reports to the Storm water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the green waste program, including compost outreach efforts and estimated quantity of greenwaste collected.

Include the importance of proper green waste disposal in public education and employee training programs.

4.1.5. SPECIAL COLLECTION PROGRAM



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This program involves providing a service to residents for collection of bulky items for disposal. The objective is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by preventing the accumulation and improper disposal of refuse.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Long Beach Energy
Environmental Services Bureau

Manager

Description

The City of Long Beach offers a special collection service for Long Beach residents. Residents can request special collection of bulky items such as furniture, appliances, tires, yard waste, or tree trimmings for disposal. Residents are charged a nominal fee of \$6.00 for each special collection. This program provides a year-round service to pick up items, which might otherwise be stored or discarded improperly.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumptions used in evaluating the effectiveness of the special collection program are items collected are items which may otherwise have been illegally dumped or may otherwise have been improperly stored outdoors in a way that would contribute contaminants to storm water runoff. The program assessment is based on showing how much material is being disposed of properly. The methods for assessing the effectiveness of this program include:

- Number of collection requests received
- Estimating amount of refuse collected.

In 1996, the amount of waste collected from the special collection program was 2,300 tons, which includes yard waste.

Monitoring and Reporting

Maintain documentation of special collection program. Include information such as number of requests received and estimated amount of refuse collected.

Make annual reports to the Storm water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the program, including estimated quantity of refuse collected.



4.1.6. USED OIL RECYCLING PROGRAM

This program involves collecting and recycling used motor oil. The objective is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by preventing the improper disposal of used motor oil into the storm drain system.

| <i>Responsible Department(s)</i> | <i>Responsible Position</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <u>Long Beach Energy</u> Environmental Services Bureau | Manager |
| <u>Parks, Recreation and Marine Department</u> Maintenance and Development Bureau | Manager |

Description

The City of Long Beach has a curbside collection program for used motor oil. This collection program is for single family residences and multi-family dwellings with ten or fewer units. Residents are supplied with special oil storage containers designed to prevent spillage during curbside collection. Oil is collected by the contracted recycling service used for the household-recycling program. Oil is collected on the same schedule as the other recyclables, on a weekly basis, using the same collection vehicle.

The City also has a separate used oil collection program for the marinas. The City maintains a storage tank where marina residents can deposit their motor oil. The tank is emptied as needed by an outside licensed contractor.

The City has encouraged development of a network of state certified drop-off centers where used oil can be taken for recycling. To date, there are several certified drop-off centers located in Long Beach. The drop-off centers are typically located at gas stations and auto parts stores. The certified drop-off centers are completely managed and maintained by the business owners. These drop-off centers supplement the City's programs by providing a place where persons not able to participate in the curbside program can take their oil. The city does not collect or maintain records of the oil collected at drop-off centers.



The City's used-oil recycling program is a comprehensive program of outstanding quality. Using curbside collection and supplying residents with containers is practicing this program to the maximum extent. Combined with the oil collection program at the marinas and the certified drop-off centers, the City of Long Beach offers a very comprehensive collection program to its community.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of the used oil recycling program is that oil collected and disposed of properly is oil which may have otherwise been disposed of illegally in the storm drain system. The program assessment is based on showing how much used oil is being diverted. The methods for assessing this program include:

- Tabulating gallons of oil collected from the curbside and marina program

In 1996, the amount of used-oil collected through the city's curbside collection was 43,779 gallons.

Monitoring and Reporting

Maintain records of gallons collected for the curbside and marina program.

Make annual reports to the Storm water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the program, including estimated quantity of used oil collected.

4.1.8. HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAM

This program involves the collection and proper disposal of household hazardous wastes, such as pesticides, paints, lubricants, and solvents. The objective is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by preventing household hazardous wastes from entering the storm drain system through illegal dumping, illegal discharges, or contaminated runoff.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Long Beach Energy
Environmental Services Bureau

Manager

Description



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The City of Long Beach participates in the Household Hazardous Waste Roundup Program sponsored by the County of Los Angeles. The roundup is completely managed by the County. The role of the City of Long Beach is to advertise and inform residents on the roundup dates and locations, and when necessary, provide personnel to direct traffic at the roundup.

Several County roundup events are held each year at various locations. Long Beach City hosted annual county roundup events for several years. The City very actively advertises the roundup event. A four-language brochure is mailed out with all utility bills to inform customers of the city-hosted events. To assist the City in spreading the word, the local newspapers advertise the events. Also, flyers are distributed at many retail stores especially to all the major paint and hardware stores.

Each year, the county returns estimates of amounts collected from participating cities. The estimate is based on telephone area codes collected from roundup participants. County records show that Long Beach hosted events are among the highest attended in the County.

The City of Long Beach also promotes source reduction as a way of minimizing household hazardous waste. Promotion methods include distribution of source reduction guides, alternative product lists, and public education and information events. Many of the published items are multi-lingual, which makes the information more accessible to the entire Long Beach community. Source Reduction is a component of the City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program is that the material collected through the program is properly disposed of and is thus, unavailable to be illegally or illicitly disposed of in the storm drain system. The program assessment is based on showing how much hazardous material is being disposed of properly. The methods for assessing this program include:

- Estimating amounts of hazardous materials collected from Long beach residents

For Long Beach, the quantity of hazardous materials collected, and properly disposed of, include: 4,700 gallons of oil; 15,000 gallons of paint; 450 car



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batteries; and about 400 drums of miscellaneous waste. In 1996, approximately 3,300 people participated.

Monitoring and Reporting

Collect data from the county, which documents types and amounts of hazardous materials collected from Long Beach residents.

Maintain documentation of notices and flyers about the events.

Make annual reports to the Storm water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the program, including types and amounts of hazardous material collected from Long Beach residents.

4.2 CODE ENFORCEMENT

The City conducts several code enforcement activities, which indirectly control the discharge of pollutants from entering Long Beach receiving waters. This program consists of the following elements:

- Property Maintenance
- Weed Abatement
- Vehicle Abatement
- Intensified Code Enforcement
- Oil Code Enforcement

The general objective of this management program is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by reducing the amount of trash, greenwaste and other pollutants from entering the City's receiving waters. To achieve this objective, the City actively implements the following code enforcement program elements that contribute toward preventing and mitigating storm water pollution.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Person(s)

Planning and Building Department
Building Bureau

Building Inspector Officer

Description

4.2.1 PROPERTY MAINTENANCE



This activity deals with enforcing Municipal Code provisions aimed at eliminating unsightly conditions of property such as yard areas having overgrown vegetation or littered with debris; trash receptacles or chattel placed in visible yard areas; buildings in need of paint and other features that render a property unsightly or unkempt.

4.2.2 WEED ABATEMENT

This enforcement activity, mirrors the Property Maintenance activity, but strictly focuses on prohibiting the overgrowth of weeds and vegetation, or the existence of trash or debris, on vacant lots or yard areas with buildings. The Owner receives a Notice to Clean, and, if necessary, the subsequent cost for cleanup by City forces.

4.2.3 ABANDONED/INOPERATIVE VEHICLE ABATEMENT

This activity is directed to the removal of abandoned or inoperative (including unlicensed) vehicles located on vacant lots, or publicly visible yard areas of sites having buildings, as authorized by State Law and the Municipal Code.

4.2.4 INTENSIFIED CODE ENFORCEMENT

Supported by Community Development Block Grant Funds, this activity involves the proactive survey and follow-up enforcement of property related code enforcement violations in specific areas selected by Neighborhood Improvement Strategy team. Additional program elements include Community Planning efforts to mobilize neighborhood leaders to monitor and advance appropriate property maintenance behaviors of residents in the subject neighborhoods after the enforcement staff leaves the area. Additionally the Community Development department provides assistance to encourage and help residents clean up and improve their properties, see Section 4.1.2, Neighborhood Assistance Program.

4.2.5 OIL CODE ENFORCEMENT

This activity is aimed at ensuring that new drilling operations, and the approximately 2,670 existing oil wells and their associated sites are maintained in conformance with the standards and regulations set forth in the City's Oil Code.

Enforcement Process



The enforcement process for most of the code enforcement programs listed above involves the following steps:

- Discovery
- Investigation
- Determine Ownership
- Issue Order
- Appeals
- Follow-Up Enforcement Action

Staff places emphasis upon trying to obtain voluntary compliance if at all possible. This method is far more effective in the long run by getting something done at the property site at the earliest possible time rather than having to go through the inherently long, confrontational enforcement process of prosecution.

Monitoring and Maintenance

Records on the number of code enforcement investigations are maintained annually. For fiscal year 1996/97, the number of investigation for property maintenance was 8,300 and for weed and vehicle abatement the amount was 22,836.

4.3 STREET MAINTENANCE

The City conducts the following street maintenance activities, which effectively reduce the discharge of pollutants from entering Long Beach receiving waters.

This component consists of the following elements:

- Street Sweeping
- Sidewalk and Alley Cleaning
- Maintenance Operations

The general objective of this management program is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by reducing the amount of pollutants from entering the City's receiving waters.

4.3.1 STREET SWEEPING

This program involves the regular sweeping of city streets. The objective is to improve the quality of stormwater runoff by reducing the buildup of dirt, debris, and other pollutants on city streets. At a minimum, curbed streets shall be swept twice per month.



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Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Long Beach Energy
Environmental Services Bureau

Manager

Description

The city has an existing program to sweep streets on a regular basis. Streets are swept according to the following schedule:

| <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>SWEEPING FREQUENCY</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Residential Streets | Weekly |
| Downtown Streets | Daily |
| Major Arterials | Weekly or more frequently |

The sweeping of residential streets, downtown streets and major arterials is the responsibility of the Street Sweeping Division of the Environmental Services Bureau. Sweeping equipment utilized in the City of Long Beach is selected for the type of pollutants likely to be encountered in the area being swept. The City of Long Beach maintains a rolling stock of broom and vacuum sweepers. Broom sweepers are used for the majority of sweeping, covering residential and commercial areas. Vacuum sweepers are used for night sweeping of traffic islands and major arterials.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of the street sweeping program is that dust, dirt, and debris, which are collected by sweeping would otherwise be washed into the storm drain system by storm water or non-storm related urban runoff. The program assessment is based on the frequency of sweeping and amount of debris collected. The methods for assessing this program include:

- Estimate number of curb-miles swept per year
- Estimate tons of debris collected per year

This program is very effective at reducing the amount of dirt and debris buildup on city streets. The effectiveness of street sweeping depends largely on how soon before a storm sweeping is done, and how much time has passed since the last sweeping. Generally, the busier the street, the faster pollutants build up, and the more frequently sweeping is done. Ideally, sweeping should be timed to



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occur just prior to a storm to minimize the amount of pollutants washed off. Sweeping the streets, at a minimum, once a week achieves this goal.

In fact, according to the California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook, to achieve 50% removal of street dirt, the sweeping interval must occur 1/2 to 1 times the average interval between storms. Long Beach sweeping schedules exceeds this average interval. Sweeping the city's busiest streets on a daily basis utilizes the effectiveness of street cleaning to the maximum extent practical. The time allowed for build-up of pollutants is kept to a minimum, which assures a low level of contaminants being washed off during storms.

In 1996, the City sweepers covered over 160,000 curb-miles and collected more than 13,000 tons of debris. This represents debris, which is not being washed into the storm drain system.

Monitoring and Reporting

The number of curb-miles swept is recorded daily.

The amount of debris collected is also recorded. The tonnage of debris collected by the sweepers is recorded through weight tickets collected when emptying sweepers.

Make annual reports to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator of curb-miles swept and quantities of debris collected.

4.3.2 SIDEWALK AND ALLEY CLEANING

This program involves the removal of dirt, rubbish, litter and debris from sidewalks and alleyways to prevent these pollutants from being washed into the storm drain system. The objectives of this program are to maintain city sidewalks and alley and to educate the general public through the Education and Public Information Program about reducing pollutants in storm water by providing clean sidewalks and alleys.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Long Beach Energy
Environmental Services Bureau

Manager



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Community Development
Neighborhood Services Bureau

Manager

Description

The City of Long Beach recognizes the importance of sidewalk and alley cleaning in maintaining a pollutant-free and aesthetically pleasing municipal environment.

The City cleans all improved (i.e., concrete or asphalt) alleyways at least once a month as part of the Street Sweeping Program. Over 100,000 miles of public alleys are swept annually.

Additionally, the City utilizes the services of several organizations and private companies to keep sidewalks and alleyways clean. Local Conservation Corps participants are often called in to pick up litter and manually clean alleyways. The Community Development Department hires private janitorial services to weekly clean sidewalks in the downtown business district.

In conjunction with the Clean Sweep Operation Program, Section 4.1.1, residential communities can take advantage of free refuse pickups to conduct neighborhood cleanup activities to remove litter and debris from their local sidewalks and alleys.

Through the Education and Public Information Program, the City will inform the public about proper sidewalk cleaning methods, and proper disposal methods for sweepings, litter and debris.

Each of these City programs reduces the amount of litter and debris, which could otherwise enter the storm drain system.

Assessment and Evaluation

As part of the street sweeping/garbage hauling duties, a special crew "spotter" patrol performs informal sidewalk and alley inspections or "spot checks." These City employees report areas in need of cleanup. Based upon these reports, or in response to citizen complaints, the City can pursue enforcement of litter ordinance against property owner(s), send in the Conservation Corps to clean the area and/or strengthen the public education efforts for that particular area.

Monitoring and Reporting



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Records will be kept by Community Development on the number of referrals and locations of cleanup operations throughout the City undertaken by the Conservation Corps.

Records will be maintained by the Environmental Services Bureau on the number of alley miles swept per year.

Records will be maintained by the Environmental Services Bureau on the dates and locations of citizen complaints and the actions taken by the Bureau to remedy the situation.

Annual Reports will be made to the Stormwater Management Program Coordinator.

4.3.3 MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

Streets require routine maintenance, which may generate waste materials. The objective of this program is to reduce the impact of street maintenance operations on stormwater quality.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Long Beach Energy
Public Services Bureau

Manager

Description

This program involves training city employees who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining the city streets and sidewalks. Good housekeeping practices will be implemented to properly manage wastes that are generated during streets and road maintenance activities. The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable:

- Prevent debris from entering the storm drain.
- Clean up spills and leaks immediately using dry methods, whenever possible.
- Sweep up dry materials and residues from cleaning operations.
- Collect non-hazardous dry waste in designated, leak-proof containers and dispose properly.
- Do not wash materials into a storm drain or bury spilled dry material.



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- Promptly clean up trash, debris, and litter from job sites and dispose properly.
- Inspect vehicles and equipment regularly for leaks.
- Place stockpiled materials away from catch basins, storm drain inlets, drainage paths, and natural waterways.
- Control stockpiled materials if windy or rainy weather is predicted (e.g., tarps, berming, sandbags, etc.).
- Prevent stormwater from eroding loose soil and stockpiles.
- Inspect stockpiles regularly and after significant rain events.
- Keep paved areas adjacent to stockpiles and earthwork sites free from loose sediment and tracked materials.
- Apply and store all products in accordance with manufacturer's instruction and proper safety measures.
- Do not clean or rinse equipment into a street, gutter, or catch basin.

Activities pertaining to concrete and pavement work including saw-cutting work are of particular concern. The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable:

- Do not conduct paving activities during wet weather.
- Prevent paving materials from entering catch basin openings, maintenance holes, and storm drain inlets to the extent possible during the application of liquid or emulsified asphalt, seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, etc.
- Store paving materials away from drainage areas to prevent stormwater pollution or implement other equally effective BMPs.
- Do not clean paving equipment on site; restrict equipment cleaning to an appropriate designated location.
- Do not perform saw-cut activities during wet weather.
- Remove wet slurry from street or gutter and dispose of at an appropriate designated location, to the extent feasible.
- Prevent slurry material from entering catch basin openings, maintenance holes, and storm drain inlets to the extent possible.
- Clean up spills from equipment and activities and dispose properly.
- Wash concrete trucks off site or in designated areas on site, such that there is no discharge of concrete washwater into storm drains, open ditches, streets, catch basins, or other stormwater conveyance structures.
- When washing poured concrete areas to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, contain the wash water for proper disposal.
- Store concrete materials under cover, away from drainage areas, or implement other equally effective BMPs.



- Avoid mixing excess amounts of concrete on site.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of this program is employee training. Staff who conducts streets and roads maintenance activities will be educated about the potential pollutants that may be released as a result of maintenance activities. The program assessment is based on the number of employees trained.

Monitoring and Reporting

Maintain records on the number of employees trained.

Make annual reports to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Coordinator on the general status of the program, including the number of employees trained.

4.4 SEWAGE SYSTEMS OPERATIONS

Although sewage systems are not a regular source of storm water pollution, raw sewage contains pollutants that can pose a serious threat to both human health and the quality of receiving waters if they enter the storm drain system through incidents such as spills, leaks, or overflows. The goal of this program is to reduce the impact of City's sewage system operations on storm water quality.

The objectives of this program component are to:

- Keep sewage system overflows or leaks from entering the storm drain system or receiving waters to the extent practicable.
- Identify, repair and remediate sewage system blockages, exfiltration, and overflows, and implement procedures for investigating suspected cross-connections.
- Notify public health authorities when there is a threat to public health.

Responsible Department

Water Department
Water, Sewer, and Storm Drain Services

Responsible Position

Manager

Description



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Facilities that are covered under this program include sanitary sewer pipes and pump stations owned and operated by the City. The Water Department maintains and operates the City's sanitary sewer system and will be responsible for carrying out this prevention and response program.

Spill/Leak/Overflow Response and Containment

The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to contain spills, leaks and overflows from sanitary sewer pipes and pump stations.

- When a spill, leak, and/or overflow occurs, keep sewage from entering the storm drain system to the extent practicable. Methods may include covering or blocking storm drain inlets and catch basins, or by containing and diverting the sewage away from open channels and other storm drain facilities (using sandbags, inflatable dams, etc.).
- Remove the sewage and divert it back to the sanitary sewer system to the extent practicable. Method of removal may include using vacuum equipment.
- When disinfecting a sewage-contaminated area, take every effort to ensure that the disinfectant or sewage treated with the disinfectant is not discharged to the storm drain system or receiving waters. Methods may include blocking storm drain inlets, containing and diverting disinfectant and sewage away from open channels and other storm drain fixtures, and removing the material with vacuum equipment.

Preventive and Corrective Maintenance

The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to identify, repair and remediate sanitary sewer blockages, exfiltration, and overflows.

- During routine maintenance and inspection, note the condition of sanitary sewer structures and identify areas that need repair or maintenance.
- Document suggestions and requests for repair and report the information to the appropriate manager or supervisor.
- Prioritize repairs based on the nature and severity of the problem.

Cross-Connections



The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable; to verify that suspected connections or cross-connections are investigated.

- Educate field staff to recognize suspected cross-connections to the sanitary sewer system during their daily activities.
- Maintain accurate records of both sewer connections and sewer lines.

Public Health Agency Notification

The following procedures will be implemented, where applicable, to notify public health agencies with discretionary decision authority to close beaches when a sewage release may pose a threat to public health.

- Notify the City Health Department of the spill location and potential discharge point to the receiving water. If hazardous materials are spilled or left near the storm drain system call 911 immediately. Call (562) 570-DUMP for non-hazardous materials.
- Notify other agencies as needed to help determine the extent of the threat and document the release.

4.5 STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

This program involves cleaning of catch basins, pump station forebays, open channels, and storm water inlets on an annual basis. The objective is to improve the quality of storm water runoff by minimizing the buildup of debris and pollutants in catch basins and other storm drain structures.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position

Water Department

Water, Sewer, and Storm Drain Services

Manager

Description

The City of Long Beach has an existing program to clean catch basins, storm water inlets, storm water pump station forebays, and earth ditches on an annual basis. These facilities are scheduled for cleaning a few months prior to the onset of the wet season. Cleaning of catch basins and inlets are done by the city's Water Department. Water Department employees also clean city pump station forebays and open-channel systems. In addition to the annual cleaning, facilities



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are cleaned on an "as needed" basis in response to reports from residents, businesses and as noted by field personnel.

The Water Department will identify catch basins in areas that generate significant refuse buildup as "priority catch basins." Catch basin maintenance, under Permittee's jurisdiction, shall include:

- a. All catch basins will be cleaned out and inspected one time between May 1 and September 30 of each year; and
- b. All catch basins that are at least 40% full of trash and debris between October 1 and April 30, shall be cleaned-out.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of the catch basin cleaning is that litter and debris allowed to build up in catch basins would contribute pollution to storm water runoff. The program assessment is based on how well the catch basins and other drainage structures are kept clean. The methods for assessing this program include:

- Recording cleaning activities and frequency
- Tabulating amount of debris collected from catch basin cleaning
- Report prohibited non-stormwater discharge observed during the course of normal daily activities.

The catch basin cleaning program is very effective. In general, cleaning is done primarily for hydraulic reasons, however, it provides the collateral benefit of minimizing storm water pollution. Cleaning is appropriately timed to occur before the wet season, which lessen the pollution impact of the initial storm drain flush from the first storm of the season. Build up of material after the initial cleaning is ignored unless a problem with a particular catch basin is reported. Though this allows materials to be washed through in subsequent storms, it is not practical or economical to clean catch basins on a routine basis through the wet season. Annual cleaning of the catch basins also provides an opportunity to inspect the catch basin for damage or deterioration or illicit connections.

Recording amounts of debris cleared from storm drain structures provides useful information for documenting the effectiveness of this program. Some measure of the amount of debris cleared from the catch basins, forebays and open channels



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should be kept. It does not need to be a precise measure of tonnage removed, but can be as quantitative as truck loads removed, or 20-gallon bags filled. This should be supplemented by weighing a few truckloads or bags to obtain representative weights.

Monitoring and Reporting

The Permittee shall develop a database on inlet maintenance, which at a minimum, includes a record of catch basin clean-outs, to include: the quantity, predominant types, and likely sources of trash removed.

Establish records to show how much debris is removed from storm drain structures

Maintain records of frequency and amount of debris cleared from catch basins and storm water inlets.

Maintain records of frequency and amount of debris cleared from storm water pump station forebays and open-channel systems.

Make annual reports to the Storm Water Management Program Coordinator of quantities of material cleaned from storm drain structures.

4.6 MUNICIPAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Municipal Facilities require routine maintenance, which may generate waste materials. This program addresses requirements for facility maintenance activities to incorporate and implement appropriate controls to reduce pollutant discharges from entering the storm drain systems.

Responsible Department(s)

Responsible Position(s)

Community Development

Director

Fire Department

Director

Harbor Department

Director

Health and Human Services

Director



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| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Library Services | Director |
| Long Beach Energy | Director |
| Oil Properties | Director |
| Parks, Marine and Recreation | Director |
| Police Department | Director |
| Public Works Department | Director |
| Technology Services | Director |
| Water Department | Director |

Description

This program involves training City employees as well as city contractors who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining municipal facilities. Examples of the facilities include police stations, city hall, fleet service facility, libraries, fire stations, city maintenance yards, and the communication facility.

Good housekeeping practices will be implemented to properly manage wastes that may be generated, during facility maintenance activities.

TABLE 4-1. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

| BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES | BMP ¹ |
|---|------------------|
| Housekeeping Practices | SC10 |
| Building and Grounds Maintenance ² | SC11 |
| Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction | SC12 |
| Storm Drain System Signs | SC30 |

¹ Numbers refer to California Best Management Practices Handbook

² This BMP addresses parking lot sweeping and cleaning.



Vehicle Maintenance/Material Storage

The goal of this subsection is to make storm water quality a concern when performing the following activities:

1. Conducting industrial activity, operating equipment, handling materials, and providing services similar to Federal Phase 1 facilities;
2. Performing fleet vehicle maintenance on ten or more vehicles per day including repair, maintenance, washing and fueling;
3. Performing maintenance and/or repair of heavy industrial machinery/equipment; and
4. Storing chemicals, raw materials, or waste materials in quantities that require a hazardous materials business plan or Spill Prevention, Control, and Counter-measures (SPCC) plan.

The objectives are to:

- Understand sources of pollutants from public vehicle maintenance/material storage facilities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges from the facility.
- Identify and implement best management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges.

Assessment and Evaluation

The assumption used in evaluating the effectiveness of this program is employee training. Staff members, who conduct facility maintenance activities, will be educated about the Municipal NPDES regulations, the potential of pollutants from maintenance activities, implementation of appropriate BMPS, and compliance with the Municipal NPDES permit.

For vehicle maintenance and repair facilities, the discharge of untreated storm water runoff to the storm drain system from toxic or hazardous material storage areas, fueling areas, and repair/maintenance areas is prohibited.



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All vehicle/equipment wash areas must be self-contained, or covered, or equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to the sanitary sewer. This provision does not apply to fire fighting vehicles.

Discharge of untreated storm water runoff from any toxic or hazardous material storage areas, including waste storage and handling areas, is prohibited.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Uncovered parking lots with greater than 25 parking spaces, will be swept at least monthly. By October 1, 2000 the Permittee shall develop and implement an uncovered parking lot washing program.
- Street saw-cutting and paving is prohibited during a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater (except during emergency conditions).
- Discharge of untreated runoff from temporary or permanent street maintenance waste storage areas is prohibited.
- Discharge of liquids from concrete truck washouts into storm drains, open ditches, streets or catch basins is prohibited.
- Maintain records on the number of employees trained.
- Make annual reports to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator on the general status of the program, including the number of the employees trained.

4.7 PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

This component of the program addresses construction requirements for projects within the public street right of way to incorporate and implement appropriate controls to reduce pollutant discharges from entering the storm drain systems. For development construction projects within privately and publicly owned land outside the street public right of way, refer to Section 5, Development Construction.

The following elements are addressed in this program:

- A process for construction projects to incorporate recommended list of BMPs;



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- A list of BMPs to be considered for all construction projects within the public street right of way;
- A process for construction control measures for projects that require an NPDES Construction Permit to obtain the State permit and to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan;
- Inspection Procedures.

Responsible Departments

Responsible Positions

Long Beach Energy

Engineering/Gas Systems Control Division

Superintendent Engineering

Harbor Department

Engineering Division

Chief Harbor Engineer

Public Work Department

Engineering Bureau

City Engineer

Water Department

Water, Sewer, and Storm Drain Services

Manager

4.7.1 GENERAL CRITERIA

The projects constructed within the public street right of way can be categorized into two types: city projects and non-city projects. Various City Departments administer and oversee City projects. The Department of Public Works administers and oversees non-city projects. The processes to incorporate and implement appropriate controls to reduce pollutant discharges from entering the storm drain systems are described below.

City Projects

City projects are those construction contracts administered by the City. Several City departments such as Public Works, Water, Gas and Electric, and the Harbor routinely administer construction contracts within the public street right of way.

Plans and specifications are prepared by City design staff and by City consultants. The design staff and consultants have the responsibility to include appropriate BMPs in the design plans and specifications. BMPs selected are to be based on rational criteria including magnitude and type of potential pollutant, and the principal of MEP.

Non-City Projects



The Department of Public Works regulates non-City construction projects within the public street right of way by issuing Public Works permits. The Construction Division has the responsibility of incorporating appropriate BMPS into the Public Works Permit Conditions. BMPs selected are to be based on rational criteria including magnitude and type of potential pollutant, and the principal of MEP.

4.7.2 STATE NPDES CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

For construction projects that result in soil disturbance of five acres or more of total land area, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared and implemented. The project engineer for City construction projects and the public works permit applicant for non-city projects must file a Notice of Intent with the State Board before construction begins or before issuance of a public works permit, whichever the case may be.

Construction projects requiring a SWPPP will also require preparation and administration of a storm water monitoring program. The monitoring program will be consistent with the State NPDES Construction Permit.

4.7.3 INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Municipal inspectors routinely verify that the construction work is in compliance with the contract documents or public works permit for construction projects within the public street right of way.

When a project is not in compliance with the contract documents or public works permit, the municipal inspectors have the authority to enforce the contract or permit by issuing verbal warnings, written notices, withholding progress payments, or suspending the work.

Contractor Self-Inspections

The construction contract documents and permit conditions will require the contractor to perform self-inspections to evaluate if the minimum appropriate controls to reduce pollutant discharges from entering the storm drain system are being met. Frequent inspections would be most effective to verify implementation of BMPs. Suggested frequency for inspections include monthly during the dry season and weekly during the rainy season.



Municipal Inspections

Municipal inspectors will verify appropriate controls to reduce pollutant discharges from entering the storm drain system are being met. If BMPs are not present or improperly implemented, the inspector shall apply appropriate enforcement actions. Depending on the severity of the violation, enforcement can range from verbal warning to a written notice, withholding payment or suspension of work.

4.7.4 TRAINING PROGRAM

All municipal inspectors and appropriate staff members will be provided training to insure uniform enforcement. A general training program will be developed and implemented.

The Permittee shall train Permittee employees (whose jobs or activities directly affect storm water quality, or those who respond to questions from the public) regarding the requirements of the storm water management program. This includes maintenance, construction, planning and inspection personnel.

Contractor training will be included as part of the pre-construction job conference. Written guidelines will be distributed at the job conference.

4.8 LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

The goal of the component for landscape and recreational facility's management is to make storm water quality a concern when conducting operation and maintenance activities.

Maintenance practices at parks and recreation facilities generally include fertilizer and pesticide applications, vegetation maintenance and disposal, swimming pool chemical maintenance and draining, and trash and debris management. All of these maintenance practices have the potential to contribute pollutants to the storm drain system. If improperly managed, potential pollutants can be transported in runoff to the storm drain system and subsequently discharged to receiving waters.

The objectives of this program component are to:



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- Minimize the discharge of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers to the storm drain system and receiving waters.
- Prevent the disposal of landscape waste into the storm drain system.
- For new public agency developments 25% of all required landscaping areas must be vegetated with xeriscape vegetation.
- Minimize trash, debris and other pollutants from entering Permittee-owned recreational water bodies.
- Discharge municipal swimming pool water in a manner that will not contribute pollutants to receiving waters.

Responsible Department

Responsible Position

Parks, Recreation & Marine Department
Maintenance and Development Bureau

Manager

Description

Landscape and recreational facilities include, but are not limited to:

- Parks
- Golf courses
- Swimming pools
- Riding trails/Bike Paths
- Recreational water bodies
- Picnic areas
- Sports fields
- Landscaped areas in parking lots

4.8.1 Pesticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer Management

Application and Record Keeping

The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to assure that pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers are properly applied and handled to minimize their exposure to storm water. Application and handling procedures will be in compliance with federal, state and county regulations, as follows:

- Apply and handle pesticides and herbicides and keep detailed records in accordance with existing state regulations (California Title 3, Division



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6, Pesticides and Pest Control Operations). The regulations cover a list of approved chemicals, product and application information, equipment use and maintenance procedures, and record keeping.

- Apply and handle fertilizers in strict accordance with the label directions.

Minimizing the Use of Pesticides and Fertilizers³

The following pest control strategies will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to emphasize the use of a hierarchy of controls with a preference for mechanical controls (e.g., mowing) and biological controls (e.g., beneficial insects, pheromones) before chemical controls (e.g., pesticides, herbicides). This practice is often referred to as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), a pest management practice that considers the entire ecosystem when determining potential pest control strategies.

- The routine application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers during the wet season is prohibited.
- Use mechanical control of vegetation whenever possible, such as mowing with tractor-type or push mowers and hand cutting with gas or electric powered weed trimmers.
- Use hand weeding where practical.
- Consider the use of beneficial insects control pests as part of a Preventive Maintenance Program.
- Incorporate the above requirements into application contracts.

Storage and Inspection

The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to handle pesticides and fertilizers in a manner that minimizes their exposure to storm water. Storage and inspection will be in compliance with federal, state and county regulations.

³ Landscape Management Education Matls. for residents and businesses are in Section 7.



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- Store materials in enclosed sheds or buildings or under over on an impervious surface.
- Store materials in enclosed sheds or buildings or under cover on an impervious surface.
- Provide secondary containment around materials if stored outdoors or if material from a spill could flow outdoors.
- Keep only the minimum amount of hazardous materials on site.
- Periodically check areas for spills, leaks, or unsafe storage methods.

Scheduling

The following procedure will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to schedule irrigation and fertilization application to minimize the discharge of pollutants that enter the storm drain system:

- Avoid over watering landscaped areas, especially when irrigating after fertilizer/pesticide applications, adjust watering locations and amounts to minimize non-stormwater runoff.
- Avoid chemical applications during the wet season to minimize the amount of pollutant runoff in storm water.
- Do not apply chemicals during storm events.

4.8.2 Landscape Waste

Landscape waste consists of clippings, cuttings and droppings of leafy and woody materials. The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to assure that exposed materials and accumulated sediment, trimmings and litter will be disposed of properly and not to the storm drain system:

- Recycling style mowers will be used to reduce waste.
- Require all employees and contractors who generate landscape waste to dispose of it at a Permittee-approved composting location or permitted landfill; include such provisions in landscape maintenance contracts.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.



4.8.3 Native Vegetation

The following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable, to retain and plant native vegetation or “water conserving” plant materials when practical to reduce water, fertilizer and pesticide needs.

- Determine existing native vegetation features (location, species, size, function, importance) and consider the feasibility of protecting them.
- Consider elements such as their effect on drainage and erosion, hardiness, maintenance, requirements, and possible conflicts between preserving vegetation and the resulting maintenance needs.
- Where feasible, retain and/or plant selected native vegetation or “water conserving” plant material whose features are determined to be beneficial.

4.8.4 Municipal Pools

The following procedures will be implemented, where applicable, to manage discharges of municipal swimming pool water:

- Discharge filter backwash water and chemically treated water to the sanitary sewer.
- If discharging to the storm drainage system, dechlorinate the water through mechanical means (such as letting the water sit for several days without adding chlorine) or chemical means (such as by adding sodium bisulfite).
- Neutralize all other chemicals in discharges, such as acid wash residue, before discharging to the storm drain system.
- Incorporate the above requirements into maintenance contracts.

4.8.5 Recreational Water Bodies

Beaches, picnic areas, lakes, and ponds receive large number of visitors and may collect a large amount of litter, debris and other pollutants. To minimize the amount of potential pollutants that reach the water body, the following procedures will be implemented, to the extent practicable:

- Provide and maintain trash receptacles to hold refuse generated by the public.



- Collect trash and debris from bins and along water bodies to minimize the amount of trash and debris that may contact the water.
- Collect trash and debris from within water bodies where feasible.

If necessary, increase collection during peak visitation months (generally June, July and August).

4.9 SPECIAL EVENTS MANAGEMENT

This component of the program addresses operation activities for Special Events conducted in the City of Long Beach. Special events can generate a lot of waste, and if not properly managed, this waste could contribute to storm water runoff pollution. The goal of the component for Special Events Management is to make storm water quality a concern when conducting the operation activities for Special Events.

Special Events generally include vendors, food services and beverage services for thousands of people who attend the events. The amount of waste generated from these activities has the potential to greatly contribute to storm water pollution. If improperly managed, potential pollutants can be transported and/or dumped into the storm drain system and subsequently discharged to receiving waters.

The objective of this program component is to:

- Minimize trash, debris and other pollutants from entering city-owned storm drain system and recreational water bodies.

Responsible Department

Responsible Position

City Manager
Special Events

Director

Description

Annually, the city is a host to many Special Events such as the Long Beach Grand Prix, Gay and Lesbian Pride Festival, New Years Eve Celebration on Pine Avenue, Long Beach Airport Air Show, Belmont Shore Christmas Parade and several others. The attendance to these events usually exceeds well over



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thousand people, which implies a lot of trash and waste being generated at these functions.

The City requires the promoter of the Special Event to obtain a city permit. The city permit specifies many requirements to be implemented before, during and after the event. To minimize trash, debris and other pollutants from entering city-owned storm drain system and recreational water bodies, the following permit conditions are specified:

- Trash and debris must be disposed of properly. Litter receptacles are mandatory.
- Sidewalks are required to be steam cleaned after the event.
- Adequate number of portable restrooms must be available.
- Streets are swept daily throughout the duration of the event.
- Absolutely no discharge is allowed into the storm drain system.

The permit specifically states, "During all phases of your event, it will be the applicant's responsibility to advise all participants, spectators, concessionaires, vendors, staff, volunteers and contractors that discharge of material other than storm water into a storm sewer system is prohibited."

Assessment and Evaluation

Special events can generate a lot of waste, and if not properly managed, this waste could contribute to storm water runoff pollution. The assumptions used in evaluating the effectiveness of the Special Events Management program are the collected waste may have otherwise been illegally disposed of in the storm drain system or improperly handled in a way that would contribute contaminants to storm water runoff.

The program assessment is based on showing how much waste is being properly collected at these events. The method for assessing this program include:

- Tabulating the amount of waste collected.

Monitoring and Reporting

Establish records of average tons of trash collected.

Maintain records of events sponsored and estimated attendance.



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Prepare and submit annual reports to the Storm Water Management Program Coordinator on the general status of the program, including number events conducted and estimate amount of refuse collected.