Appendix H

Draft Small Project Low Impact Development (LID) Checklist

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A small project is a project adding less than 5000 square feet of new impervious or semi-pervious surface.

Instructions for Completing the LID Checklist:

In accordance with the 2005 LRDP EIR Mitigation measure HYD-3D, Low Impact Development (LID) techniques must be incorporated to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)[1] into all projects which will result in increased impervious surface.

For all applicable projects, this checklist shall be completed, updated as necessary and included with each iteration of design documents.

No project will incorporate all of the listed LID measures nor are all of the measures equally valuable or appropriate for every project. Rather LID measures should be integrated into the project design so storm water quality is maintained and or improved to the MEP while providing for other project goals which further "UCSC's academic, research, and public service mission while maintaining the campus's strong traditions of environmental stewardship and sustainability."

The user may notice both overlap and omission of potential techniques. In the case of overlap, the user is encouraged to describe all of the ways the techniques are utilized even when it may appear repetitive. For storm water enhancement techniques that appear to be omitted a final item is at the end of the checklist allowing the user to add techniques not listed.

Infiltration techniques are becoming a widely used technique for offsetting imperviousness. In karst areas safety concerns limit the extent of infiltration. However, small infiltration areas may be designed to reduce the volumes from discrete impervious areas.

For each item select from the following items: item is incorporated, item is not feasible, other measures achieve the same goal or item is not applicable. An explanatory narrative description is required for **every** item**.**

DRAFT

[1] Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): MEP is a regulatory standard for storm water management. MEP is generally a result of emphasizing pollution prevention and source control BMPs (Best Management Practices) as the first lines of defense in combination with structural and treatment methods where appropriate serving as additional lines of defense. The MEP approach is an ever evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP…
In discussing the MEP standard, the State Water Resources Control Board has said the following: "There must be a serious attempt to comply, and practical solutions may not be lightly rejected. If, from the list of BMPs, a permittee chooses only a few of the least expensive methods, it is likely that MEP has not been met. On the other hand, if a permittee employs all applicable BMPs except those where it can show that they are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost would exceed any benefit to be derived, it would have met the standard. MEP requires permittees to choose effective BMPs, and to reject applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive."
(See SWRCB Order WQ 2000-11, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resdec/wqorders/2000/00wqo.html.)

Project Name:

Practice	Incorporated	Not Feasible	Other measures achieve same goal	Not Applicable	**Description**
Project is sited in proximity to existing utility services or corridors (potable water, sanitary sewer, electricity, heating and cooling systems).					
Natural areas preserved by maintaining natural drainage routes on site.					
Natural areas preserved by maintaining riparian buffers.					
Natural areas preserved by maintaining most permeable site soils (HSG A and HSG B soils), i.e. development occurs on least permeable site soils.					
Site imperviousness is minimized by including pervious and semi-pervious surfaces wherever possible.					
Site imperviousness is minimized by using multi-storied structures to minimize building footprints.					
Site imperviousness is minimized by providing appropriately sized and located pedestrian and bicycle circulation to both promote such access and to minimize the potential for shortcuts by such modes of transportation.					
Site imperviousness is minimized by using soil conservation management techniques to maintain soil absorption. Where soils are designated for the preservation of infiltration capacity such areas will be marked in the field to restrict heavy equipment access.					
Impervious areas are disconnected by directing sheet flow from impervious areas to vegetated areas or to infiltration trenches, planters, basins, etc. or to level spreaders or to vegetated and other rough conveyance systems.					
Impervious areas are disconnected by eliminating or minimizing curb and gutter design features.					
Other technique(s):					