City of Carlsbad
Public Works Department

Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan

Storm Water Standards

A Manual for Construction & Permanent Storm Water Best Management Practices Requirements

April 2003

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Storm Water Standards Manual Organization

This manual is intended to provide information to applicants for private projects processed through the Development Services Division of the Engineering Department (DSD), on how to comply with the permanent and construction storm water requirements for new private and public development projects in the City of Carlsbad. This manual further guides the project applicant through the selection, design, and incorporation of storm water BMPs into the project's design plan.

Section 1, "Introduction," describes storm water pollution background information and legal or regulatory requirements associated with storm water pollution control.

Section II, "Project Review & Permitting Process," outlines the project plan review and approval process for both discretionary actions and construction permits for private development projects. Applicants should use Section II as the roadmap to navigate through this manual and ensure storm water requirements are accurately and efficiently incorporated into their projects during project review. The remaining sections provide technical information necessary to incorporate the storm water requirements in the review process outlined in Section II.

Section III, "Permanent Storm Water BMP Selection Procedure," lists the permanent storm water BMP requirements, which are organized into a progression intended to dovetail with a typical project planning and design process and maximize storm water protections while minimizing project costs. Section IV, "Construction Storm Water BMP Performance Standards," describes the City's construction storm water BMP standards. Section V, "Implementation & Maintenance of Requirements," describes how implementation and maintenance of construction and permanent BMPs must be assured for both construction permits and discretionary actions. For permanent BMPs, this section provides a process and requirements for executing a maintenance agreement with the City. Section VI contains appendices to the Storm Water Standards manual that are either necessary or designed to provide guidance in completing the storm water requirements in this manual.

2. Background

Urban runoff discharged from municipal storm water conveyance systems has been identified by local, regional, and national research programs as one of the principal causes of water quality problems in most urban areas. The City of Carlsbad's storm water conveyance system, which collects runoff and rainwater from our streets, rooftops, driveways, parking lots, and other impervious areas, flows directly to our beaches and lagoons without receiving treatment (our storm water conveyance system is separate from our sanitary sewer system). Urban runoff potentially contains a host of

pollutants like trash and debris, bacteria and viruses, oil and grease, sediments, nutrients, metals, and toxic chemicals. These contaminants can adversely affect receiving and coastal waters, associated wildlife, and public health. Urban runoff pollution is not only a problem during rainy seasons, but also year-round due to many types of urban water use that discharge runoff to the storm water conveyance system.

Storm water pollution can negatively affect human health and aquatic plant and animal life. Potentially harmful viruses and bacteria are now found in our coastal waters along with soil particles, solids/debris, litter, oil, grease, and chemical compounds. Oil and grease from parking lots, pesticides, cleaning solvents, and other toxic chemicals can contaminate storm water and these contaminants can be transported into receiving waters—the beaches, lagoons and creeks we all enjoy. Fertilizer constituents from lawns and golf courses or leaking septic tanks can cause algal blooms and encourage microbial growth to create an increasing spiral of biological activity known as eutrophication. Disturbances of the soil from construction can allow silt to wash into storm channels and receiving waters making them muddy, turbid, and inhospitable to natural aquatic organisms. Many artificial surfaces of the urban environment such as galvanized metal, paint, or preserved wood containing metals, contribute to pollution by storm water run-on or leaching by storm water as the surfaces corrode, flake, dissolve, or decay. Heavy metals, such as, copper from automobile brakes, and lead and chromium from paints and primer coatings, are toxic to aquatic organisms and may bio-accumulate.

Land development and construction activities significantly alter drainage patterns and contribute pollutants to urban runoff primarily through erosion and removal or change of existing natural vegetation during construction, and the creation of new impervious surfaces, such as parking lots, which often permanently contribute pollutants throughout the “use” of the project site. When homes, work places, recreational areas, roads, parking lots, and structures are built, new impervious areas are built- creating the potential for a “double-negative” impact to water quality. First, the natural landscape’s ability to infiltrate and cleanse storm water and urban runoff is “capped” by the impervious surfaces. As impervious surfaces increase, water that normally would have percolated into the soil where it could be naturally filtered now flows over the land surface directly to downstream wetlands, creeks, and eventually the Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, increases in impervious cover can increase the frequency and intensity of storm water flows. Second, new impervious surfaces often become a source of pollutants associated with development such as, automotive fluids, cleaning solvents, toxic or hazardous chemicals, detergents, sediment, metals, pesticides, oil and grease, and food wastes. These pollutants, which are often temporarily captured on impervious surfaces, are transported to the storm water conveyance system by storm water and urban runoff. The pollutants flow untreated through the storm water conveyance system and ultimately into our creeks, rivers, beaches, and lagoons. With the growing concerns of urban runoff and storm water pollution, local, state, and federal agencies devised regulations requiring development planning and construction controls to treat storm water-related pollution from new development projects before it reaches any receiving waters.

The Municipal Storm Water National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Municipal Permit), issued on February 21, 2001 to the City of San Diego, the County of San Diego, the Port of San Diego, and 17 other cities in the region by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), requires the development and implementation of storm water regulations addressing storm water pollution issues in development planning and construction associated with private and public development projects. Specifically, private and public development projects are required to include storm water best management practices (BMPs) both during construction, and in the projects permanent design, to reduce pollutants discharged from the project site, to the maximum extent practicable (see Appendix C for a detailed description of the various types and categories of BMPs discussed in this manual). The primary objectives of the Storm Water Standards manual requirements are to: (1) Effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges; and (2) Reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm water conveyance systems to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP statutory standard) both during construction and throughout the use of a developed site. To address pollutants that may be generated from new development once the site is in use, the Municipal Permit further requires that the City implement a series of permanent BMPs described in a document called the Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan, or SUSMP (pronounced “sue-sump”), which was approved by the Regional Board on June 12, 2002.

The City’s Storm Water Standards manual is intended to provide information on how to comply with all of the City’s permanent and construction storm water BMP requirements, for new private and public development projects in the City of Carlsbad. The effective date of the Storm Water Standards manual is December 2, 2002, and applies to all projects requiring any permit approvals on or after December 2, 2002, even if the project is currently under review or if previous approvals have been obtained. These Standards will be modified from time to time and are effective on the date issued.

3. Legal Framework

The requirement to implement storm water BMP requirements for development projects is based on Section 402 (p) of the Clean Water Act. The Federal Clean Water Act amendments of 1987 established a framework for regulating storm water discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction activities under the NPDES program. Under the Federal Clean Water Act, municipalities throughout the nation are issued a Municipal NPDES Permit. The primary goal of the Municipal Permit is to reduce polluted discharges from entering the storm water conveyance system and local receiving and coastal waters and to ensure the beneficial uses of protected receiving waters.

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), through the nine Regional Boards, administers the NPDES storm water municipal permitting program. Based on the San Diego Municipal Permit issued by the San Diego Regional Board, the City is required to develop and implement construction and permanent storm water BMPs addressing pollution from new private and public development projects.

II. PROJECT REVIEW & PERMITTING PROCESS

Per the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Order No. 2001-01 NPDES No. CAS0108758) the City of Carlsbad requires development and significant redevelopment, that fall under the category of "priority projects", include Best Management Practices (BMP's) be incorporated to ensure that those projects reduce potential urban pollutant runoff to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). These storm water pollution prevention requirements, which are described in detail in Sections III, "Permanent Storm Water Best Management Practices Selection Procedure," and Section IV, "Construction Storm Water Best Management Practices Performance Standards," are site specific and vary based on the project's potential impact on receiving water quality.

The steps below describe the elements of the development application plan review and permitting processes for storm water best management practice (BMP) requirements. The flow chart in Figure 1, "Review Process For Discretionary Actions" demonstrates how storm water requirements are incorporated into projects requiring subdivision approvals, development permits, discretionary actions or ministerial permits. The flow chart in Figure 2, "Construction Permit Review & Approval Process" describes how storm water requirements are incorporated into projects during the construction permit review process.

Public projects are also subject to the requirements of this Storm Water Standards manual, and although this manual is designed to address the development review process for private projects, City project managers should use this document to identify storm water requirements that must be incorporated into capital improvement projects.

Step 1: Determine Applicable Storm Water BMP Requirements

Prior to submittal, applicants must complete the "Storm Water Requirements Applicability Checklist" in Appendix A, to determine if their project is subject to permanent and construction storm water best management practice (BMP) requirements. (Note: this form must be completed for all permit applications, even if previous approvals exist. Projects with previous approvals will be required to comply with the storm water requirements in this document). This checklist must be completed, signed by the responsible party for the project, and submitted with the permit application. For private projects, the project design must include all required permanent BMPs prior to deeming the application package complete. For public projects, the City project manager shall review and approve the required BMP information prior to bidding for construction contracts.

Figure 1. Review Process for Discretionary Actions

The following figure provides an overview of the project review process for projects that require a discretionary action by the City of Carlsbad. Discretionary actions include land use plan amendments, rezonings, subdivisions, planned development permits, planned industrial permits, redevelopment permits, coastal development permits, conditional use permits, site development plans.

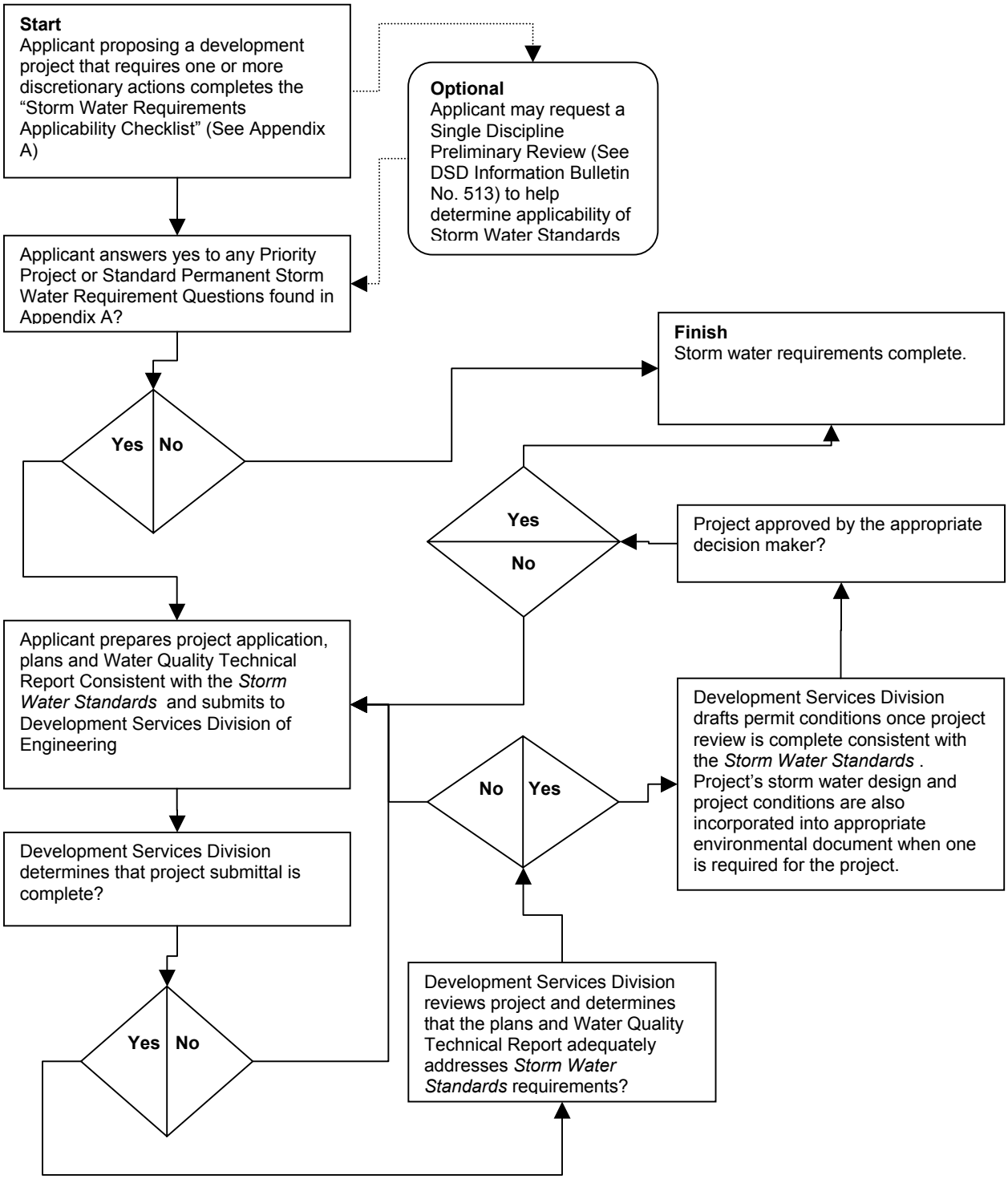
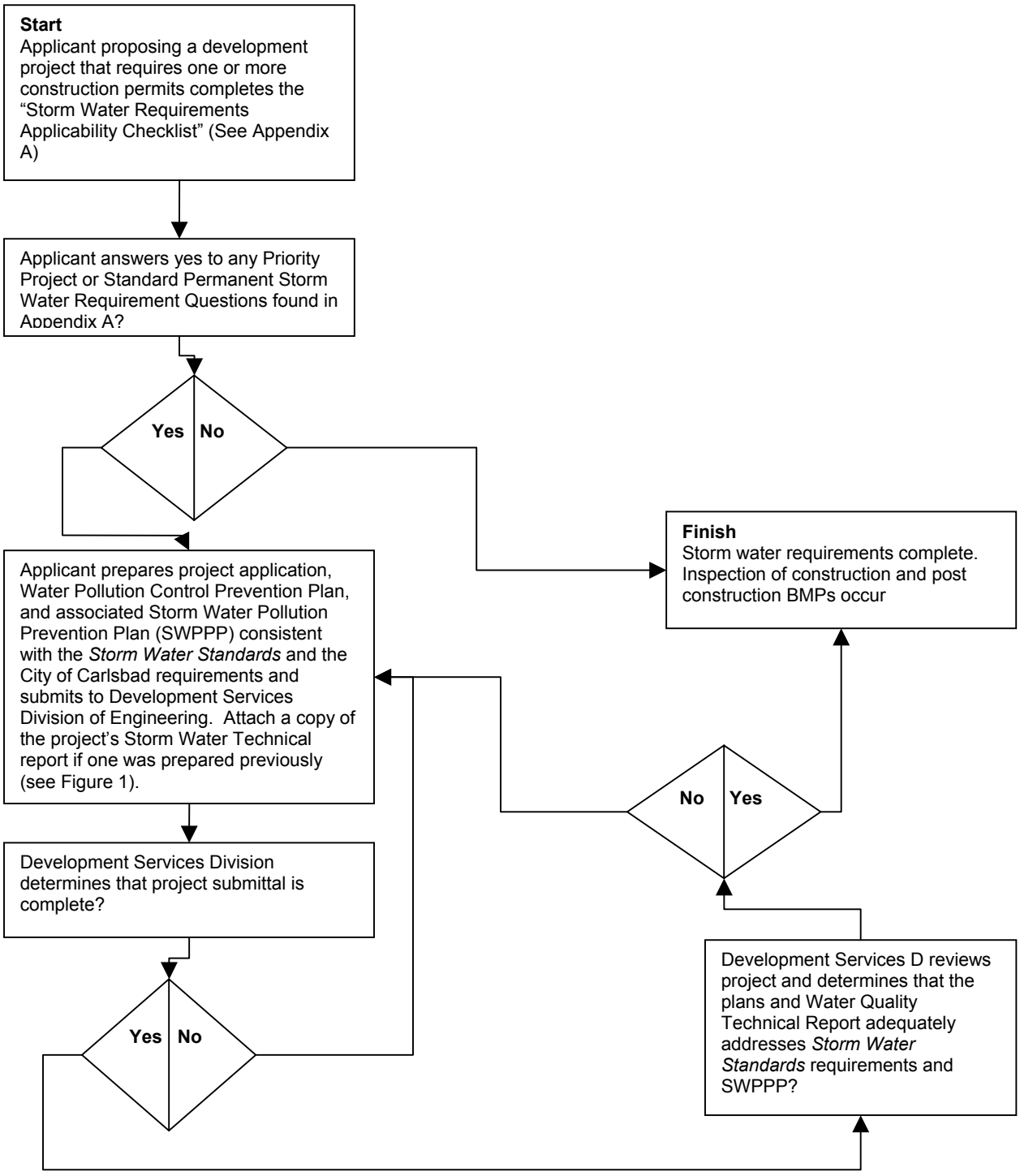


Figure 2. Construction Permit Review & Approval Process

The following figure provides an overview of the project review process for projects that require a construction permit from the City of Carlsbad. Construction permits include building permits, grading permits, demolition permits, ministerial permits and public right-of-way permits.



A. Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements

i. Standard Requirements. Projects subject to standard permanent storm water requirements as appropriate will incorporate the site design and source control requirements identified in Sections III.2.A and B (requirements 1 through 15), into the project (see Table 1). Refer to Step 2: "Prepare & Submit Appropriate Plans," for guidance in the BMP design process.

ii. Priority Project Requirements. Projects subject to priority project permanent storm water requirements as appropriate will incorporate all applicable requirements in Section III.2, "Establish Permanent Storm Water Best Management Practices," (requirements 1 through 35) into the project design. This includes the site design and source control BMPs, BMPs applicable to individual priority project categories, and treatment control BMP requirements. If a priority project meets more than one priority project category definition, as shown in Table 1, the project is subject to all BMPs applicable to individual priority project categories that apply. For example, if a project is proposing to build 50 attached residential units and a 6,000 square foot restaurant with a 70-space surface parking lot, the project would be subject to the individual priority project category BMP requirements for "Attached Residential Development," "Restaurants," and "Parking Lots," as shown in Table 1 below. Refer to Step 2: "Prepare & Submit Appropriate Plans," for guidance in the permanent BMP design process.

Table 1. Standard Development Project & Priority Project Storm Water BMP Requirements Matrix.

	Site Design BMPs(1)	***Source Control BMPs(2)***	***BMPs Applicable to Individual Priority Project Categories(3)***										***Treatment Control BMPs(4)***
			a. Private Roads	b. Residential Driveways & Guest Parking	c. Dock Areas	d. Maintenance Bays	e. Vehicle Wash Areas	f. Equipment Wash Areas	g. Outdoor Processing Areas	h. Surface Parking Areas	i. Fueling Areas	j. Hillside Landscaping	
Standard Projects	R	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Priority Projects:													
Detached Residential Development	R	R	R	R								R	S
Attached Residential Development	R	R	R										S
Commercial Development >100,000 ft^2	R	R			R	R	R		R				S
Automotive Repair Shop	R	R			R	R	R	R			R		S
Restaurants	R	R			R			R					S
Hillside Development >5,000 ft^2	R	R	R									R	S
Parking Lots	R	R								R(5)			S
Streets, Highways & Freeways	R	R											S

R = Required; select one or more applicable and appropriate BMPs from the applicable steps in Section III.2.A-D, or equivalent as identified in Appendix C.

O = Optional/ or may be required by City staff. As appropriate, applicants are encouraged to incorporate treatment control BMPs and BMPs applicable to individual priority project categories into the project design. City staff may require one or more of these BMPs, where appropriate.

S = Select one or more applicable and appropriate treatment control BMPs from Appendix C.

(1) Refer to Section III.2.A.

(2) Refer to Section III.2.B.

(3) Priority project categories must apply specific storm water BMP requirements, where applicable. Priority projects are subject to the requirements of all priority project categories that apply.

(4) Refer to Section III.2.D.

(5) Applies if the paved area totals >5,000 square feet or with >15 parking spaces and is potentially exposed to urban runoff.

B. Construction Storm Water BMP Requirements

Projects subject to the construction storm water best management practices requirements must comply with the standards included in Section IV, "Construction Storm Water BMP Performance Standards," as appropriate depending on the site conditions, season, and project design, and construction methods. Each project must be given a priority ranking (high, medium or low) for the construction phase (see Appendix A). The prioritization will determine the inspection frequency by City staff but will not change the construction BMP requirements. Refer to Step 2: "Prepare & Submit Appropriate Plans," for guidance in navigating through this manual to ensure construction BMP performance standards are met.

Step 2 – Prepare & Submit Appropriate Plans.

After determining the general categories of storm water requirements that apply to the project in Step 1 (e.g., construction BMPs, standard permanent BMPs, and/or priority project permanent BMPs), refer to the instructions in this step (see below) to determine what analysis and/or specific BMP requirements in Sections III and IV of the Storm Water Standards manual must be provided and/or incorporated into the project[1].

A. Permanent Storm Water BMPs

Section III, "Permanent Best Management Practices Selection Procedure," contains a process for reviewing the project site's location and preliminary project design before progressively identifying and incorporating site design BMPs, source control BMPs, requirements for individual priority project types, and treatment control BMPs into the project design. The procedure is organized so that the level of analysis required is commensurate with the potential pollutant type and quantity, the location of the project relative to sensitive receiving waters, and with the type of storm water requirements that apply to a particular project.

i. Standard Requirements. Projects (requiring either discretionary actions or construction permits), subject to only standard permanent BMP requirements need only to complete the "Identify Pollutants from the Project Area" procedure (Section III.1.A), and then incorporate the requirements in Section III.2.A, "Site Design BMPs" and Section III.2.B, "Source Control BMPs" (requirements 1-15). Applicants must incorporate all necessary permanent BMPs into the project plans prior to submittal, regardless of project type. Analysis of the project's anticipated pollutants of concern must also be included with the project submittal.

[1] Projects are only required to provide applicable BMPs. For example, an attached residential development project subject to the priority project requirements would not have to meet the "private road" requirements in this manual if no private roads were proposed. In addition, the City Engineer may approve proposed alternatives to the BMP requirements in this manual if they are determined to be applicable and equally effective.

ii. Priority Project Requirements. Projects (requiring either discretionary actions or construction permits), subject to the priority project permanent BMP requirements must complete all of the analyses required in Section III.1, "Identify Pollutants and Conditions of Concern," and incorporate all of the applicable BMP requirements in Section III.2, "Establish Storm Water BMP Requirements" (requirements 1-33). Applicants must incorporate all necessary permanent BMPs into the project plans prior to submittal, regardless of project type. In addition, projects subject to priority project requirements must prepare and submit a Water Quality Technical Report in accordance with Appendix D. Analysis of the project's anticipated pollutants of concern, anticipated pollutants of concern in downstream receiving waters, and conditions of concern, must also be included in the Water Quality Technical Report as part of the project submittal.

B. Construction Storm Water BMPs

Section IV, "Construction Storm Water BMP Performance Standards," describes the construction site management requirements that contractors must comply with. In addition, Section IV lists the performance standards that construction sites must meet, and provides a list of erosion control, sediment control, and materials management BMPs for reference. Additionally, each project must be given a priority of high, medium or low (see Appendix A). (Note: Prioritization of construction projects will determine the inspection frequency by City staff and may be changed during the construction process based on the potential for pollutants to be discharged from the site.)

i. Those projects that have been determined to require construction BMPs in Step 1 must identify the construction BMPs to be implemented in accordance with the performance standards in Section IV, "Construction Storm Water BMP Performance Standards." The applicant must provide a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which identifies all construction BMP requirements required by Section IV, in accordance with Order No. 99-08-DWQ of the State General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (State General Construction Permit). For projects that disturb 1-acre or more, and are determined to have a potential to impact water quality during construction, the applicant must provide a Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP), which identifies all construction BMP requirements required by Section IV, with the project submittal. The WPCP shall depict the BMP's to be implemented during construction to reduce/eliminate discharges of pollutants to the storm drain conveyance system. The WPCP shall include but not be limited to erosion and sediment control BMP's, good housekeeping measures and site and materials management.

Consistent with the State General Construction Permit, the City will require that both erosion and sediment control BMPs be installed and maintained for all applicable projects in addition to good housekeeping and site and materials management. Appendix E provides general guidelines for preparation of a SWPPP as well as a more detailed checklist to meet the requirements.

After preparing plans and supporting documents according to the requirements in this manual, submit plans to the Development Services Division of the Engineering Department for review (See Step 3).

Step 3 – Determine Adequacy of Proposed Plans.

The City Engineer will review submitted plans for compliance with the applicable storm water requirements contained in this manual. The City Engineer may approve proposed alternatives to the BMP requirements in this manual if they are determined to be applicable and equally effective. Additional analysis or information may be required to enable staff to determine the adequacy of proposed BMPs, and will be requested through a project issues report following the conclusion of a staff review cycle. After all storm water requirements have been approved by the City Engineer, proceed to Step 4 to assure implementation and maintenance of the approved BMPs through permit conditions, plan notes, and if necessary, maintenance agreements.

Step 4 -- Assure Implementation & Maintenance of Requirements.

Applicants must provide assurances that required permanent storm water BMPs will be constructed and permanently maintained throughout the use of a developed site, and that construction BMPs will be implemented and maintained until construction is complete. The summaries below describe how construction and permanent BMP requirements must be assured during both discretionary actions and construction permit review processes. After the City Engineer has approved all construction and/or permanent BMPs, refer to Section V, “Implementation & Maintenance of Requirements” to determine how construction and permanent BMP implementation and maintenance will be assured.

A. Discretionary Action

For any discretionary action, required permanent storm water requirements shall be incorporated into the project design and be shown on the plans. If the project will be required to provide construction BMPs, the permit/approval shall include the “Standard Construction BMP Implementation And Maintenance Condition” listed in Section V, “Implementation & Maintenance of Requirements”.

B. Construction Permits

For projects requiring construction permits, construction and required permanent BMP requirements shall be incorporated into the project design and shown on the plans prior to the issuance of any permits. Construction and permanent BMP requirements shall also be noted on the plans. Any construction BMP requirements that cannot be shown graphically must be noted on the plans.

C. Public Projects

For public projects, required permanent, as well as construction, BMP requirements must be incorporated into the project design and shown on the plans prior to bidding for construction contracts, or equivalent. Public project contracts must also add the requirement for the project to implement and maintain construction BMP requirements in accordance with this manual.

III. PERMANENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SELECTION PROCEDURE

When referred to this Section, by Step 2 of Section II, complete the analysis required for your project in the subsections of Section III.1 below.

1. IDENTIFY POLLUTANTS & CONDITIONS OF CONCERN

A. Identify Pollutants from the Project Area

Using Table 1, identify the project's anticipated pollutants. Pollutants associated with any hazardous material sites that have been remediated or are not threatened by the proposed project are not considered a pollutant of concern. Projects meeting the definition of more than one project category shall identify all general pollutant categories that apply.

Table 2. Anticipated and Potential Pollutants Generated by Land Use Type.

	General Pollutant Categories								
Project Categories	Sediments	Nutrients	Heavy Metals	Organic Compounds	Trash & Debris	Oxygen Demanding Substances	Oil & Grease	Bacteria & Viruses	Pesticides
Detached Residential Development	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Attached Residential Development	X	X			X	P(1)	P(2)	P(1)	X
Commercial Development >100,000 ft^2	P(1)	P(1)		P(2)	X	P(5)	X	P(3)	P(5)
Automotive Repair			X	X(4)(5)	X		X		
Restaurants					X	X	X	X	
Hillside Development >5,000 ft^2	X	X			X	X	X		X
Parking Lots	P(1)	P(1)	X		X	P(1)	X		P(1)
Streets, Highways & Freeways	X	P(1) X	X	X(4)	X	P(5)	X		

X = anticipated
P = potential
(1) A potential pollutant if landscaping exists on-site.
(2) A potential pollutant if the project includes uncovered parking areas.
(3) A potential pollutant if land use involves food or animal waste products.
(4) Including petroleum hydrocarbons.
(5) Including solvents.

B. Identify Pollutants of Concern in Receiving Waters

For priority projects, the following analysis shall be conducted and reported in the project's Water Quality Technical Report:

1. For each of the proposed projects discharge points, identify the receiving water(s) that each discharge point proposes to discharge to, including hydrologic unit basin number(s), as identified in the most recent version of the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin*[2], prepared by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board.
2. Identify any receiving waters, into which the developed area would discharge to, listed on the most recent list of Clean Water Act Section 303(d) impaired water bodies[3]. List any and all pollutants for which the receiving waters are impaired.

Sites tributary to Clean Water Act section 303(d) water bodies impaired for sediment and sites discharging directly into environmentally sensitive areas (ESA) require additional BMP implementation. These sites are by definition classified as posing a high threat to water quality. In the 1998 303(d) listing, the Agua Hedionda Lagoon is impaired for sediment and siltation. Buena Vista Lagoon also has impaired beneficial uses (aquatic life) due to high sedimentation/siltation. Portions of Carlsbad where construction sites have the potential to discharge into a tributary of a 303(d) or directly into a 303(d) water body or sites located within 200 feet of an ESA require additional BMP implementation. These water bodies include the Pacific Ocean, Buena Vista Lagoon, Encinas Creek, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and Batiquitos Lagoon.

C. Identify Conditions of Concern

For priority projects, the following analysis shall be conducted and reported in the project's Water Quality Technical Report:

1. Evaluate the project's conditions of concern in a drainage study report prepared by a registered civil engineer in the State of California, with experience in the science of stream and river generated surface features (i.e., fluvial geomorphology) and water resources management. The report shall consider the project area's location (from the larger watershed perspective), topography, soil and vegetation conditions, percent impervious area, natural and infrastructure drainage features, and any other relevant hydrologic and environmental factors to be protected specific to the project area's watershed.
2. As part of the drainage study, the applicant's civil engineer shall conduct a field reconnaissance to observe and report on downstream conditions, including undercutting erosion, slope stability, vegetative stress (due to flooding, erosion, water quality degradation, or loss of water supplies) and the area's susceptibility to erosion or habitat alteration as a result of any future upstream development.

2. Go to: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb9/Programs/Basin_PLanning/Basin_PLan/basin_plan.html
3. Go to: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/303d_lists.html. San Diego is in Region 9 (a link is provided).

3. The drainage study shall utilize the most recent edition of the San Diego County Hydrology Manual, compute rainfall runoff characteristics from the project area including, at a minimum, runoff volume, time of concentration, and retention volume. These characteristics shall be developed for the two-year and 10-year frequency, Type I storm, of six-hour or 24-hour duration (whichever is the closer approximation of the site's time of concentration), during critical hydrologic conditions for soil and vegetative cover[4]. The drainage study shall also report the project's conditions of concern based on the hydrologic and downstream conditions discussed above. Where downstream conditions of concern have been identified, the drainage study shall establish that pre-project hydrologic conditions that minimize impacts on those downstream conditions of concern would be either improved or maintained by the proposed project, satisfactory to the City Engineer, by incorporating the permanent BMP requirements identified in Section III.2, below.

2. ESTABLISH PERMANENT STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

After identifying the project's pollutants of concern, and conditions of concern (for priority projects), in Section III.1, projects subject to standard or priority project requirements shall implement all applicable site design, source control BMPs listed below. Projects subject to priority project requirements must also implement the BMPs applicable to individual priority project categories and structural treatment control BMPs. Applicants may employ alternative comparable and equally effective site design and source control BMPs (including requirements applicable to individual priority project categories), satisfactory to the City Engineer.

Projects are encouraged to address these objectives through the creation of a hydrologically functional project design that attempts to mimic the natural hydrologic regime. Mimicking a site's natural hydrologic regime may be pursued by:

- Reducing imperviousness, conserving natural resources and areas, maintaining and using natural drainage courses in the storm water conveyance system, and minimizing clearing and grading that is necessary for the project.
- Providing runoff storage measures dispersed uniformly throughout a site's landscape with the appropriate use of a variety of detention, retention, and runoff practices.
- Implementing on-lot hydrologically functional landscape design and management practices.

4. Design storms can be found at http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/pcpnfreq.html.

These design principles offer an innovative approach to urban storm water management, one that does not rely on the conventional end-of-pipe or in-the-pipe structural methods but instead uniformly or strategically integrates storm water controls throughout the urban landscape. Useful resources for applying these principles are referenced in Appendix G. Effective source controls offer another strategy to reduce a project's need for treatment. Therefore, projects shall incorporate, where applicable, storm water BMPs into the project design, in the following progression:

- Site Design BMPs
- Source Control BMPs
- BMPs for Individual Priority Project Categories (these are site design and source control BMPs)
- Treatment Control BMPs

The series of best management practices listed in Section III.2 have been organized sequentially to allow the applicant and design professional to incorporate the site design, source control BMPs, and where necessary, requirements applicable to individual priority project categories and treatment control BMPs in this progression.

A. Site Design BMPs

Maintain Pre-Development Rainfall Runoff Characteristics

Control post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rates and velocities to maintain or reduce pre-development development downstream erosion by applying the following or similar concepts:

1. Minimize impervious footprint to the maximum extent practicable consistent with the General Plan, Municipal Code, and other City standards by utilization of measures of the following types: (1) Increase building density (number of stories above or below ground); (2) construct walkways, trails, patios, overflow parking lots and alleys and other low-traffic areas with permeable surfaces, such as pervious concrete, porous asphalt, unit pavers, and granular materials; (3) construct streets, sidewalks and parking lot aisles to the minimum widths required, provided that public safety and a walkable environment for pedestrians are not compromised; and (4) minimize the use of impervious surfaces, such as decorative concrete, in the landscape design.
2. Conserve natural areas. (1) Concentrate or clustering development on the least environmentally sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural, undisturbed condition; and (2) Use natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
3. Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas. (1) Where landscaping is proposed, drain rooftops into adjacent landscaping prior to discharging to the storm water conveyance system; and (2) where landscaping is proposed, drain impervious parking lots, sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping.
4. Maximize canopy interception and water conservation consistent with the Carlsbad Landscape Manual. (1) Preserve existing native trees and shrubs; and (2) plant additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs in place of non-drought tolerant exotics.

Protect Slopes and Channels

5. Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
6. Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation where practicable consistent with the Carlsbad Landscape Manual.
7. Stabilize permanent channel crossings.
8. Install energy dissipaters, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable standards and specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.

B. Source Control BMPs

Design Outdoor Material Storage Areas to Reduce Pollution Introduction

9. Hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate urban runoff shall be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with rain, runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; and (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs. The storage area shall be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills, and have a roof or awning to minimize direct precipitation within the secondary containment area.

Design Trash Storage Areas to Reduce Pollution Introduction

10. Trash storage areas shall be: (1) paved with an impervious surface, designed not to allow run-on from adjoining areas, screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash; and) contain attached lids on all trash containers that exclude rain; or contain a roof or awning to minimize direct precipitation.

Limited exclusion: detached residential homes.

Use Efficient Irrigation Systems & Landscape Design

11. Employ rain shutoff devices to prevent irrigation during precipitation consistent with the Carlsbad Landscape Manual.
12. Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements consistent with the Carlsbad Landscape Manual.

Limited exclusion: detached residential homes.

Provide Storm Water conveyance System Stenciling and Signage

13. Provide concrete stamping, porcelain tile, inset permanent marking or equivalent as approved by the City of Carlsbad, of all storm water conveyance system inlets and catch basins within the project area with prohibitive language (e.g., “No Dumping – I Live Downstream”), satisfactory to the City Engineer.
14. Post signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area, trailheads and parks.

C. BMPs Applicable to Individual Priority Project Categories

Where identified in Table 1, the following requirements shall be incorporated into applicable priority projects. Projects shall adhere to each of the individual priority project category requirements that apply to the project (e.g., a restaurant with more than 15 parking spaces would be required to incorporate the requirements for "h. Parking Areas" into the project design).

a. Private Roads

15. The design of private roadway drainage where appropriate, shall incorporate, to the extent practicable, (1) rural swale system- street sheet flows to vegetated swale or gravel shoulder, curbs at street corners, culverts under driveways and street crossings; (2) urban curb/swale system- street slopes to curb, periodic swale inlets drain to vegetated swale/biofilter; or (3) dual drainage system- first flush captured in street catch basins and discharged to adjacent vegetated swale or gravel shoulder, (4) other treatment control BMP methods approved by the City Engineer to reduce storm water runoff pollution.

b. Residential Driveways & Guest Parking

16. Driveways shall have, to the extent practicable, one of the following: (1) shared access; (2) flared entrance (single lane at street); (3) wheelstrips (paving only under tires); or (4) designed to drain into landscaping prior to discharging to the storm water conveyance system.

17. Uncovered temporary or guest parking on private residential lots shall be, to the extent practicable,: (1) paved with a permeable surface; or (2) designed to drain into landscaping prior to discharging to the storm water conveyance system.

c. Dock Areas

18. Loading/unloading dock areas shall include the following: (1) cover loading dock areas, or design drainage to preclude urban run-on and runoff; and (2) Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

d. Maintenance Bays

19. Maintenance bays shall include at least one of the following: (1) repair/ maintenance bays shall be indoors; or, (2) designed to preclude urban run-on and runoff.

20. Maintenance bays shall include a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm water conveyance system is prohibited. Where areas are allowed to connect to the sanitary sewer system, an Industrial Waste Permit from the Encina Water Pollution Control Facility may be required.

e. & f. Vehicle & Equipment Wash Areas

21. Areas for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and areas for outdoor equipment/accessory washing and steam cleaning shall be: (1) self-contained to preclude run-on and run-off, covered with a roof or overhang, and equipped with a clarifier or other pretreatment facility; and (2) properly connected to a sanitary sewer if appropriate. Where areas are connected to a sanitary sewer, an Industrial Waste Permit may be required from the Encina Water Pollution Control Facility.

g. Outdoor Processing Areas

22. Outdoor processing areas shall: (1) cover or enclose areas that would be the most significant source of pollutants; or, (2) slope the area toward a dead-end sump or, (3) discharge to the sanitary sewer system
23. Grade or berm processing area to prevent run-on from surrounding areas.
24. Installation of storm drains in areas of equipment repair is prohibited.

h. Surface Parking Areas

25. Where landscaping is proposed in surface parking areas (both covered and uncovered), incorporate landscape areas into the drainage design.
26. Overflow parking (parking in excess of the project's minimum parking requirements) may be constructed with permeable paving subject to the City Engineer’s approval.

i. Non-Retail Fueling Areas

Non-Retail fueling areas shall be designed with the following:

27. Fuel dispensing area that is: (1) paved with Portland cement concrete or equivalent smooth impervious surface (asphalt concrete is prohibited); (2) designed to extend 6.5 feet from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot, whichever is greater; (3) sloped to prevent ponding; (4) separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of urban runoff; and (5) designed to drain to the project's treatment control BMP(s) prior to discharging to the storm water conveyance system.
28. Overhanging roof structure or canopy that is: (1) equal to or greater than the area within the fuel dispensing area's grade break; and (2) designed not to drain onto or across the fuel dispensing area.

j. Hillside Landscaping

29. Hillside areas disturbed by project development shall be landscaped with deep-rooted, drought tolerant plant species selected for erosion control, in accordance with the with the Carlsbad Landscape Manual.

D. Treatment Control BMPs

30. Where identified in Table 1, and after site design and source control BMPs have been incorporated into the project, applicants of priority projects shall design a single or combination of treatment control BMPs designed to infiltrate, filter, and/or treat runoff from the project footprint to one of the "Numeric Sizing Treatment Standards" listed in Table 3, below. Applicants must use the Structural Treatment BMP Selection Procedure outlined in Section III.2.D.i, below to select appropriate treatment control BMPs. Applicants are encouraged to design projects so that runoff is treated by site design BMPs, such as rooftop runoff treated in landscaping, so that it may be applied towards the numeric sizing treatment standards, satisfactory to the City Engineer. In addition, applicants are encouraged to apply a "drainage basin approach" in meeting the treatment requirements. Treating entire hydrologic sub-drainages, which often extend off-site, is an equitable, environmentally sound regional solution that applies treatment requirements to hydrologically defined areas, rather than legally defined parcels. When integrated with other projects, this approach can provide a more efficient and cost effective method of treatment by locating fewer, more effective BMPs to treat entire sub-drainages once. In all instances, structural treatment BMP(s) may be located on- or off-site, used singly or in combination, or shared by multiple new developments, pursuant to the following criteria:

    (a) All structural treatment control BMPs shall infiltrate, filter, and/or treat the required runoff volume or flow prior to discharging to any receiving water body supporting beneficial uses;

    (b) Multiple post-construction structural treatment control BMPs for a single priority project shall collectively be designed to comply with the numeric sizing treatment standards;

    (c) Shared BMPs shall be operational prior to the use of any dependent development or phase of development. The shared BMPs shall only be required to treat the dependent developments or phases of development that are in use;

    (d) Interim storm water BMPs that provide equivalent or greater treatment than is required may be implemented by a dependent development until each shared BMP is operational. If interim BMPs are selected, the BMPs shall remain in use until permanent BMPs are operational.

Table 3. Numeric Sizing Treatment Standards.

Volume

1. Volume-based BMPs shall be designed to mitigate (infiltrate, filter, or treat) the volume of runoff produced from a 24-hour 85th percentile storm event, as determined from isopluvial maps contained in the County of San Diego Hydrology Manual.

OR

Flow

2. Flow-based BMPs shall be designed to mitigate (infiltrate, filter, or treat) the maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of 0.2 inch of rainfall per hour for each hour of a storm event.

i. Structural Treatment BMP Selection Procedure

Priority projects shall select a single or combination of treatment BMPs from the categories in Table 4 that maximize pollutant removal for the particular pollutant(s) of concern. Any pollutants the project is expected to generate that are also causing a Clean Water Act section 303(d) impairment of the downstream receiving waters of the project should be given top priority in selecting treatment BMPs.

To select a structural treatment BMP using the Structural Treatment Control BMP Selection Matrix (Table 4), each priority project shall compare the list of pollutants for which the downstream receiving waters are impaired (if any). According to the 1998 303(d) listing, the Agua Hedionda Lagoon is impaired for sediment and siltation. Buena Vista Lagoon also has impaired beneficial uses (aquatic life) due to high sedimentation/siltation. Portions of Carlsbad where construction sites have the potential to discharge into a tributary of a 303(d) or directly into a 303(d) water body or sites located within 200 feet of an ESA require additional BMP implementation. These water bodies include the Pacific Ocean, Buena Vista Lagoon, Encinas Creek, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and Batiquitos Lagoon.

Priority projects that are not anticipated to generate a pollutant for which the receiving water is Clean Water Act Section 303(d) impaired shall select a single or combination of structural treatment BMPs from Table 4 that are effective for pollutant removal of the identified pollutants of concern determined to be most significant for the project. Selected BMPs must be effective for the widest range of pollutants of concern anticipated to be generated by a priority project (as identified in Table 1).

Alternative storm water BMPs not identified in Table 4 may be approved at the discretion of the City Engineer, provided the alternative BMP is as effective in removal of pollutants of concern as other feasible BMPs listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Structural Treatment Control BMP Selection Matrix.

Pollutant of Concern	*Treatment Control BMP Categories*						
	Biofilters	Detention Basins	Infiltration Basins(1)	Wet Ponds or Wetlands	Drainage Inserts	Filtration	Hydrodynamic Separator Systems(2)
Sediment	M	H	H	H	L	H	M
Nutrients	L	M	M	M	L	M	L
Heavy Metals	M	M	M	H	L	H	L
Organic Compounds	U	U	U	U	L	M	L
Trash & Debris	L	H	U	U	M	H	M
Oxygen Demanding Substances	L	M	M	M	L	M	L
Bacteria	U	U	H	U	L	M	L
Oil & Grease	M	M	U	U	L	H	L
Pesticides	U	U	U	U	L	U	L

(1) Including trenches and porous pavement.
(2) Also known as hydrodynamic devices and baffle boxes.

L: Low removal efficiency
M: Medium removal efficiency
H: High removal efficiency
U: Unknown removal efficiency

Sources: *Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters* (1993), *National Stormwater Best Management Practices Database* (2001), and *Guide for BMP Selection in Urban Developed Areas* (2001).

ii. Restrictions on the Use of Infiltration Treatment BMPs

31. Treatment control BMPs that are designed to primarily function as infiltration devices shall meet the following conditions (these conditions do not apply to treatment BMPs which allow incidental infiltration and are not designed to primarily function as infiltration devices, such as grassy swales, detention basins, vegetated buffer strips, constructed wetlands, etc.): (1) urban runoff from commercial developments shall undergo pretreatment to remove both physical and chemical contaminants, such as sedimentation or filtration, prior to infiltration; (2) all dry weather flows shall be diverted from infiltration devices except for those non-storm water discharges authorized pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1): diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration [as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)] to storm water conveyance systems, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation drains, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, air conditioning condensation, flow from riparian habitats and wetlands, water line flushing, landscape irrigation, discharges from potable water sources other than water main breaks, irrigation water, individual residential car washing, and dechlorinated swimming pool discharges; (3) pollution prevention and source control BMPs shall be implemented at a level appropriate to protect groundwater quality at sites where infiltration structural treatment BMPs are to be used; (4) the vertical distance from the base of any infiltration structural treatment BMP to the seasonal high groundwater mark shall be at least 10 feet. Where groundwater does not support beneficial uses, this vertical distance criterion may be reduced, provided groundwater quality is maintained; (5) the soil through which infiltration is to occur shall have physical and

chemical characteristics that are adequate for proper infiltration durations and treatment of urban runoff for the protection of groundwater beneficial uses; (6) the horizontal distance between the base of any infiltration structural BMP and any water supply wells shall be 100 feet or as determined appropriate by the City Engineer.

32. Notification to neighboring jurisdictions may be required where staff determines the infiltration BMP(s) may impact the groundwater in a neighboring jurisdiction.

Structural Treatment Limited Exclusions

(a.) Proposed restaurants, where the land area for development or redevelopment is less than 5,000 square feet, are excluded from the numerical sizing criteria requirements listed in Table 3.

(b.) Where significant redevelopment results in an increase of less than 50 percent of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to priority project requirements, the numeric sizing criteria apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.

IV. CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER BMP PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Those projects that have been determined to require construction BMPs in Steps 1 and 2 of Section II, must identify the construction BMPs to be implemented in accordance with the performance standards in this section. The construction BMPs must be identified in a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan or Water Pollution Control Plan for projects disturbing more than 1-acre. These plans must be prepared in accordance with the guidelines in Appendix E.

It is the responsibility of the property owner and/or contractor to select, install and maintain appropriate BMPs. A list of construction BMPs is provided for reference in Appendix F. BMPs must be installed in accordance with an industry recommended standard or in accordance with the requirements of the State General Construction Permit. More information about BMPs is provided in the Model Construction Program for San Diego Copermittees, the City of Los Angeles "Reference Guide for Stormwater Best Management Practices," State Storm Water BMP Manuals, and Caltrans Standard BMP handbook.

BMP requirements differ between the rainy season(Oct. 1 – Apr. 30) and the dry season (May 1 – Sept. 30), the type of the project and topography of the site, as described below.

1. Site Management Requirements

Construction is a dynamic operation where changes are expected. Storm water BMPs for construction sites are usually temporary measures that require frequent maintenance to maintain their effectiveness and may require relocation, revision and re-installation, particularly as project grading progresses. Therefore, owner/contractor self-inspections are required. They shall be performed by the owner's/contractor's Qualified Contact Person specifically trained in storm water pollution prevention site management and storm water BMPs, including the installation and maintenance of sediment and erosion control measures. Additional qualified persons may assist with the inspection activities under the direction of the Qualified Contact Person. A Qualified Contact Person is required for all sites during both wet and dry weather conditions.

There are four primary purposes of the self-inspections conducted by owners and contractors:

- To ensure that the owners/contractors take full responsibility for managing storm water pollution caused by their activities.
- To ensure that storm water BMPs are properly documented and implemented and are functioning effectively.
- To identify maintenance (e.g., sediment removal) and repair needs.
- To ensure that the project proponents implement their storm water management plans.

A self-inspection checklist, noting date, time, conditions and inspection date, must be kept on-site and made available for inspection, if requested. Self-inspections must be performed by a Qualified Contact Person according to the following schedule:

- Daily weather forecasting at all times
- At 24-hour intervals during extended rainfall events
- Daily evaluations as earth moving/grading is being conducted during the wet season
- Weekly (every 7 days) in the dry season as earth moving/grading is progressing
- Self inspection checklists shall be submitted to the project inspector on a weekly basis during the rainy season.

Storm water pollution prevention site management requirements include:

A. A qualified person who is trained and competent in the use of BMPs shall be on site daily, although not necessarily full time, to evaluate the conditions of the site with respect to storm water pollution prevention. This qualified contact person shall represent the contractor/ owner on storm water issues.
B. The qualified person shall implement the conditions of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, contract documents and/or local ordinances with respect to erosion and sediment control and other waste management regulations.
C. The qualified person is responsible for monitoring the weather and implementation of any emergency plans as needed. The weather shall be monitored on a 5-day forecast plan and a full BMP protection plan shall be activated when there is a 40% chance of rain.
D. The qualified person is responsible for overseeing any site grading and operations and evaluating the effectiveness of the BMPs. This person shall modify the BMPs as necessary to keep the dynamics of the site in compliance. This person or other qualified persons are responsible for checking the BMPs routinely for maintenance and documenting the BMPs being implemented.

2. Performance Standards

The City of Carlsbad will evaluate the adequacy of the owner's/contractor's site management for storm water pollution prevention, inclusive of BMP implementation, on construction sites based on performance standards for storm water BMPs. Poor BMP practices shall be challenged. Performance standards shall include:

A. Prevent increase in pollution to the maximum extent practicable.
B. Minimize slope erosion.
C. Control discharge velocities moving offsite to limit down stream erosion potential to the pre-construction levels. .

A site will be considered inactive if construction activities have ceased for a period of 7 or more consecutive calendar days. At any time of year, an inactive site must be fully protected from erosion and discharges of sediment. It is also the owner's/contractor's responsibility at both active and inactive sites to implement a plan to address all potential non-storm water discharges.

Regardless of any inspections conducted by the City, property owners or contractors are required to prevent any construction-related materials, trash, wastes, spills or residues from entering a storm water conveyance system.

3. Seasonal Requirements

A. Dry Season Requirements (May 1 through September 30):

1. Perimeter protection BMPs must be installed and maintained to comply with performance standards (above).
2. Sediment control BMPs must be installed and maintained to comply with performance standards (above).
3. BMPs to control sediment tracking must be installed and maintained at entrances/exits to comply with performance standards (above).
4. Material needed to install standby BMP's necessary to completely protect the exposed portions of the site from erosion, and to prevent sediment discharges, must be stored on site Areas that have already been protected from erosion using physical stabilization or established vegetation stabilization BMP's as described below are not considered to be "exposed" for purposes of this requirement.
5. The owner/contractor must have an approved "weather triggered" action plan and have the ability to deploy standby BMPs as needed to completely protect the exposed portions of the site within 24 hours of prediction of a storm event (a predicted storm event is defined as a forecasted, 40% chance of rain). On request, the owner/contractor must provide proof of this capability that is acceptable to the City of Carlsbad.
6. Deployment of physical or vegetation erosion control BMP's must commence as soon as grading and/or excavation is completed for any portion of the site. The project proponent may not continue to rely on the ability to deploy standby BMP materials to prevent erosion of graded areas that have been completed.
7. The area that can be cleared or graded and left exposed at one time is limited to the amount of acreage that the owner/contractor can adequately protect prior to a predicted rainstorm.

Requirement "7" will require grading to be phased at larger sites. For example, it may be necessary to deploy erosion and sediment control BMPs in areas that are not completed but are not actively being worked before additional grading is done.

B. Rainy Season Requirements (October 1 through April 30):

1. Perimeter protection BMPs must be installed and maintained to comply with performance standards (above).
2. Sediment control BMPs must be installed and maintained to comply with performance standards (above).
3. BMPs to control sediment tracking must be installed and maintained at site entrances/exits to comply with performance standards (above).
4. Material needed to install standby BMPs necessary to completely protect the exposed portions of the site from erosion, and to prevent sediment discharges, must be stored on site. Areas that have already been protected from erosion using physical stabilization or established vegetation stabilization BMPs as described below are not considered to be "exposed" for purposes of this requirement.
5. The owner/contractor must have an approved "weather triggered" action plan and have the ability to deploy standby BMPs as needed to completely protect the exposed portions of the site within 24 hours of prediction of a storm event (a predicted storm event is defined as a forecasted, 40% chance of rain). On request, the owner/contractor must provide proof of this capability that is acceptable to the City of Carlsbad.
6. Deployment of physical or vegetation erosion control BMPs must commence as soon as grading and/or excavation is completed for any portion of the site. The owner/contractor may not continue to rely on the ability to deploy standby BMP materials to prevent erosion of graded areas that have been completed.
7. The area that can be cleared or graded and left exposed at one time is limited to the amount of acreage that the owner/contractor can adequately protect prior to a predicted rainstorm.
8. Erosion control BMPs must be upgraded if necessary to provide sufficient protection for storms likely to occur during the rainy season.
9. Perimeter protection and sediment control BMPs must be upgraded if necessary to provide sufficient protection for storms likely to occur during the rainy season.
10. Adequate physical or vegetation erosion control BMPs must be installed and established for all graded areas prior to the start of the rainy season. These BMPs must be maintained throughout the rainy season. If a selected BMP fails, it must be repaired and improved, or replaced with an acceptable alternate as soon as it is safe to do so. The failure of a BMP shows that the BMP, as installed, was not adequate for the circumstances in which it was used and shall be corrected or modified as necessary. Repairs or replacements must therefore put a more effective BMP in place.
11. All vegetation erosion control must be established prior to the rainy season to be considered as a BMP.

V. IMPLEMENTATION & MAINTENANCE OF REQUIREMENTS

After all project BMPs have been approved by the City Engineer, applicants and City project managers must ensure implementation and maintenance of the BMPs according to the processes outlined in the applicable sections for projects requesting discretionary actions, construction permits, or for public projects. In addition, any project that will require a "General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities," shall include the following note on the plans and condition in the permit/approval:

Industrial NPDES Permit Requirement

"The Permittee or designee (or contractor for public projects) shall provide evidence of coverage under the General Industrial National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, in the form of a Notice of Intent (NOI) filed with the State Water Resources Control Board, prior to the issuance of any construction permits."

1. Discretionary Actions

A. *Permanent BMP Requirements.* Applicants proposing projects that include permanent BMPs shall enter into a maintenance agreement, satisfactory to the City, following the program outlined in the "Permanent Storm Water BMP Maintenance Agreement Requirements" below, prior to the issuance of any permits or approvals. The permanent BMPs shall be graphically shown on the plans, where possible, and made a condition of the project's permit/approval. The permanent BMP's operation and maintenance requirements (O & M plan discussed below) shall also be noted on the plans and made a condition of the project's permit/approval.

B. *Construction BMP Requirements.* Projects seeking discretionary approvals are not required to graphically demonstrate any construction BMP requirements on the project plans. Instead, the discretionary action shall be conditioned to provide BMP's in accordance with the City's Storm Water Standards.

2. Construction Permits

A. *Construction Permits for Projects Under 1 Acre*. Projects proposing to disturb less than 1 acre during construction shall include construction requirements, where possible, on the plans. Any remaining construction BMPs that cannot be shown graphically on the plans shall be either noted on, or stapled to, the plans (Water Pollution Control Plan) and made a condition of the permit. The project's construction priority ranking (see Appendix E) must also be noted on the construction plans. Applicants proposing projects that include permanent BMPs must prepare (if not already prepared as part of a previous permit or approval), and execute a maintenance agreement, prepared satisfactory to the City, following the program outlined below prior to the issuance of any construction permits. The permanent BMPs shall be graphically shown on the plans, where

possible, and made a condition of the project's permit/approval. The permanent BMP's operation and maintenance requirements (O & M plan discussed below) shall also be noted on the plans and made a condition of the project's permit/approval.

B. *Construction Permits for Projects Over 1 Acre*. Projects proposing to disturb more than 1 acre during construction shall include all construction BMPs in a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, prepared in accordance with Appendix E, "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Guidelines." The construction BMPs shall also be shown on the plans, where possible. Any remaining construction BMPs that cannot be shown graphically on the plans shall be either noted or stapled to the plans and made a condition of the permit. The project's construction priority ranking (see Appendix A) must also be noted on the construction plans. Applicants proposing projects that include permanent BMPs must prepare (if not already prepared as part of a previous permit or approval), and execute a maintenance agreement, prepared satisfactory to the City, following the program outlined below prior to the issuance of any construction permits. The permanent BMPs shall be graphically shown on the plans, where possible, and made a condition of the project's permit/approval. The permanent BMP's operation and maintenance requirements (O & M plan discussed below) shall also be noted on the plans and made a condition of the project's permit/approval.

3. Public Projects

Construction and Permanent storm water requirements must be incorporated into the project design and described in the contract documents (plans and specifications) prior to bidding for construction contracts, or equivalent. In addition, the permanent BMP's maintenance requirements shall also be noted on the plans and/or specifications and made a condition of the project's permit/approval. Project Managers should utilize the standard boiler specification and expound upon any project specific requirements.

For projects disturbing over 1 acre, City project managers must include the requirement for the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan in the contract documents to be sent out to bid. The contract documents must also include the requirement for the contractor to periodically update the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan throughout the construction phase of the project.

For projects disturbing less than 1 acre, City projects shall have a specific Water Pollution Control Plan developed to identify construction BMP requirements prior to sending the public project contracts out to bid. The contract documents shall include a requirement for the contractor to update the Water Pollution Control Plan throughout the construction phase of the project.

4. Permanent BMP Maintenance Agreement Requirements

Applicants shall propose a maintenance agreement assuring all permanent BMPs will be maintained throughout the “use” of a project site, satisfactory to the City Engineer (see Appendix H for a list of potential mechanisms). The City-approved method of permanent BMP maintenance shall be incorporated into the project's construction permit, and shall be consistent with permits issued by resource agencies, before City approval of the permit.

City project managers carrying out public projects that are not required to obtain permits shall be responsible for ensuring that a client department-approved method of storm water BMP maintenance, repair and replacement is executed prior to the commencement of construction.

For all properties, the verification mechanism will include the project proponent's signed statement, as part of the project application, accepting responsibility for all permanent BMP maintenance, repair and replacement.

The maintenance agreement shall include the following:

1. Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan: The applicant shall include an Operation & Maintenance (O&M) plan, prepared satisfactory to the City, with the approved maintenance agreement, which describes the designated responsible party to manage the storm water BMP(s), employee's training program and duties, operating schedule, maintenance frequency, routine service schedule, specific maintenance activities (including maintenance of storm water conveyance system stamps), copies of resource agency permits, and any other necessary activities. At a minimum, maintenance agreements shall require the applicant to provide inspection and servicing of all permanent treatment BMPs on an annual basis. The project proponent or City-approved maintenance entity shall complete and maintain O&M forms to document all maintenance requirements. Parties responsible for the O&M plan shall retain records for at least 5 years. These documents shall be made available to the City for inspection upon request at any time.

2. Access Easement/Agreement: If a permanent BMP requires access for maintenance, as part of the O&M plan , the applicant shall execute and record an access easement or agreement that shall be binding on the under lying land throughout the life of the project in favor of the party responsible for maintenance, until such time that the permanent treatment BMP requiring access for maintenance is removed or replaced. The City shall approve any changes to permanent BMP’s, O&M Plans or access agreements. The agreement shall include a provision that gives the City the right, but not the obligation to perform the maintenance. The party responsible for BMP maintenance will pay the City for any and all costs incurred by the City for maintaining any BMP’s. The agreement will provide a cost recovery provision in favor of the City satisfactory to the City Attorney.

VI. RESOURCES & REFERENCES

APPENDIX A

STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS APPLICABILITY CHECKLIST

Complete Sections 1 and 2 of the following checklist to determine your project's permanent and construction storm water best management practices requirements. This form must be completed and submitted with your permit application.

Section 1. Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements:
If any answers to Part A are answered "Yes," your project is subject to the "Priority Project Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements," and "Standard Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements" in Section III, "Permanent Storm Water BMP Selection Procedure" in the *Storm Water Standards* manual.

If all answers to Part A are "No," and any answers to Part B are "Yes," your project is only subject to the "Standard Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements". If every question in Part A and B is answered "No," your project is exempt from permanent storm water requirements.

Part A: Determine Priority Project Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements.

Does the project meet the definition of one or more of the priority project categories?*	**Yes**	**No**
1. Detached residential development of 10 or more units		
2. Attached residential development of 10 or more units		
3. Commercial development greater than 100,000 square feet		
4. Automotive repair shop		
5. Restaurant		
6. Steep hillside development greater than 5,000 square feet		
7. Project discharging to receiving waters within Environmentally Sensitive Areas		
8. Parking lots greater than or equal to 5,000 ft^2 or with at least 15 parking spaces, and potentially exposed to urban runoff		
9. Streets, roads, highways, and freeways which would create a new paved surface that is 5,000 square feet or greater		
* Refer to the definitions section in the *Storm Water Standards* for expanded definitions of the priority project categories.		
Limited Exclusion: Trenching and resurfacing work associated with utility projects are not considered priority projects. Parking lots, buildings and other structures associated with utility projects are priority projects if one or more of the criteria in Part A is met. If all answers to Part A are "No", continue to Part B.		

Part B: Determine Standard Permanent Storm Water Requirements.

Does the project propose:	Yes	No
1. New impervious areas, such as rooftops, roads, parking lots, driveways, paths and sidewalks?		
2. New pervious landscape areas and irrigation systems?		
3. Permanent structures within 100 feet of any natural water body?		
4. Trash storage areas?		
5. Liquid or solid material loading and unloading areas?		
6. Vehicle or equipment fueling, washing, or maintenance areas?		
7. Require a General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Except construction)?*		
8. Commercial or industrial waste handling or storage, excluding typical office or household waste?		
9. Any grading or ground disturbance during construction?		
10. Any new storm drains, or alteration to existing storm drains?		
*To find out if your project is required to obtain an individual General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, visit the State Water Resources Control Board web site at, www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/industrial.html		

Section 2. Construction Storm Water BMP Requirements:

If the answer to question 1 of Part C is answered "Yes," your project is subject to Section IV, "Construction Storm Water BMP Performance Standards," and must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). If the answer to question 1 is "No," but the answer to any of the remaining questions is "Yes," your project is subject to Section IV, "Construction Storm Water BMP Performance Standards," and must prepare a Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP). If every question in Part C is answered "No," your project is exempt from any construction storm water BMP requirements. If any of the answers to the questions in Part C are "Yes," complete the construction site prioritization in Part D, below.

Part C: Determine Construction Phase Storm Water Requirements.

Would the project meet any of these criteria during construction?	Yes	No
1. Is the project subject to California's statewide General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Construction Activities?		
2. Does the project propose grading or soil disturbance?		
3. Would storm water or urban runoff have the potential to contact any portion of the construction area, including washing and staging areas?		
4. Would the project use any construction materials that could negatively affect water quality if discharged from the site (such as, paints, solvents, concrete, and stucco)?		

Part D: Determine Construction Site Priority

In accordance with the Municipal Permit, each construction site with construction storm water BMP requirements must be designated with a priority: high, medium or low. This prioritization must be completed with this form, noted on the plans, and included in the SWPPP or WPCP. Indicate the project's priority in one of the check boxes using the criteria below, and existing and surrounding conditions of the project, the type of activities necessary to complete the construction and any other extenuating circumstances that may pose a threat to water quality. The City reserves the right to adjust the priority of the projects both before and during construction. [Note: The construction priority does NOT change construction BMP requirements that apply to projects; all construction BMP requirements must be identified on a case-by-case basis. The construction priority does affect the frequency of inspections that will be conducted by City staff. See Section IV.1 for more details on construction BMP requirements.]

❑ *A) High Priority*

1) Projects where the site is 50 acres or more and grading will occur during the rainy season
2) Projects 5 acres or more. 3) Projects 5 acres or more within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to a coastal lagoon or other receiving water within an environmentally sensitive area

   Projects, active or inactive, adjacent or tributary to sensitive water bodies

❑ *B) Medium Priority*

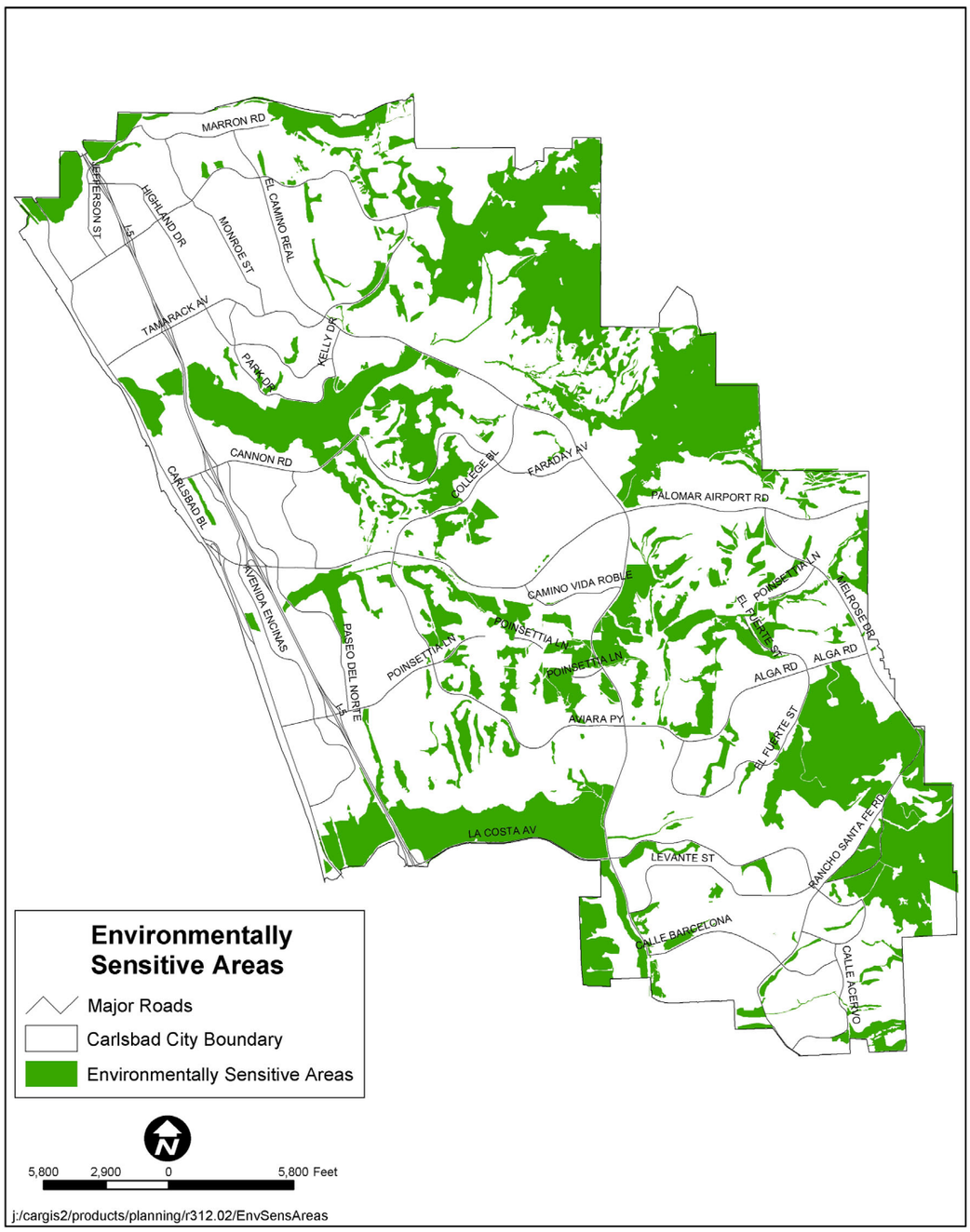
1) Capital Improvement Projects where grading occurs, however a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is not required under the State General Construction Permit (i.e., water and sewer replacement projects, intersection and street re-alignments, widening, comfort stations, etc.)
2) Permit projects in the public right-of-way where grading occurs, such as installation of sidewalk, substantial retaining walls, curb and gutter for an entire street frontage, etc. , however SWPPPs are not required.
3) Permit projects on private property where grading permits are required, however, Notice Of Intents (NOIs) and SWPPPs are not required.

❑ *C) Low Priority*

1) Capital Projects where minimal to no grading occurs, such as signal light and loop installations, street light installations, etc.
2) Permit projects in the public right-of-way where minimal to no grading occurs, such as pedestrian ramps, driveway additions, small retaining walls, etc.
3) Permit projects on private property where grading permits are not required, such as small retaining walls, single-family homes, small tenant improvements, etc.

APPENDIX B

DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS WITHIN THE CITY OF CARLSBAD



APPENDIX C

EXAMPLE PERMANENT STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are a list of BMPs that may be used to minimize the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts to receiving waters. Other BMPs approved by the Development Services Division as being equal or more effective in pollutant reduction than comparable BMPs identified below are acceptable. All BMPs must comply with local zoning and building codes and other applicable regulations.

Site Design BMPs

Minimizing Impervious Areas Consistent With City Standards, Ordinances and Policies

- Incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets.
- Design residential streets for the required pavement widths
- Minimize the number of residential street cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover.
- Use open space development that incorporates smaller lot sizes
- Increase building density while decreasing the building footprint
- Reduce overall lot imperviousness by promoting alternative driveway surfaces and shared driveways that connect two or more homes together
- Reduce overall imperviousness associated with parking lots by providing compact car spaces, minimizing stall dimensions, incorporating efficient parking lanes, and using pervious materials in spillover parking areas

Increase Rainfall Infiltration

- Use permeable materials for private sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and interior roadway surfaces (examples: hybrid lots, parking groves, permeable overflow parking, etc.) to the extent practicable consistent with City standards.
- Direct rooftop runoff to pervious areas such as yards, open channels, or vegetated areas, and avoid routing rooftop runoff to the roadway or the urban runoff conveyance system to the extent practicable consistent with City standards.

Maximize Rainfall Interception

- Maximizing canopy interception and water conservation by preserving existing native trees and shrubs, and planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs. to the extent practicable consistent with City Landscape Manual.

Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas (DCIAs)

- Draining rooftops into adjacent landscaping prior to discharging to the storm water conveyance system to the extent practicable consistent with City standards
- Draining parking lots into landscape areas co-designed as biofiltration areas to the extent practicable consistent with City standards
- Draining roads, sidewalks, and impervious trails into adjacent landscaping to the extent practicable consistent with City standards

Use of natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable

- Stabilized permanent channel crossings
- Planting native or drought tolerant vegetation on slopes to the extent practicable consistent with City Landscape Manual.

Maximize Rainfall Interception

- Cisterns
- Foundation planting

Increase Rainfall Infiltration

- Dry wells

Source Control BMPs

- Storm water conveyance system stenciling and signage
- Outdoor material and trash storage area designed to reduce or control rainfall runoff
- Efficient irrigation system

Treatment Control BMPs

Biofilters

- Grass swale
- Grass strip
- Wetland vegetation swale
- Bioretention

Detention Basins

- Extended/dry detention basin with vegetated lining
- Extended/dry detention basin with impervious lining

Infiltration

- Infiltration basin
- Infiltration trench

Pervious Paving

- Porous asphalt
- Porous concrete
- Porous modular concrete block

Wet Ponds and Wetlands

- Wet pond (permanent pool)
- Constructed wetland

Drainage Inserts

- Catch basin/storm drain inserts
- Catch basin screens

Filtration Systems

- Media filtration
- Sand filtration

Hydrodynamic Separation Systems

- Swirl concentrator
- Cyclone separator
- Baffle boxes

APPENDIX D

WATER QUALITY TECHNICAL REPORT GUIDELINES

Purpose

To describe the permanent storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be incorporated in the project to mitigate the impacts of urban runoff due to the development.

Minimum Requirements

- Prepared by Registered Civil Engineer

Organization & Content

Table of Contents
Vicinity Map
Project Description
- Narrative of project activities

Site Map
- Entire property included on one map (use key map if multi-sheets)
- Drainage areas and direction of flow
- Private storm drain system(s)
- Nearby water bodies and municipal storm drain inlets
- Location of storm water conveyance systems (ditches, inlets, storm drains, etc.)
- Location of existing and proposed storm water controls
- Location of "impervious" areas- paved areas, buildings, covered areas
- Locations where materials would be directly exposed to storm water
- Location of building and activity areas (e.g. fueling islands, garages, waste container area, wash racks, hazardous material storage areas, etc.)
- Areas of potential soil erosion (including areas downstream of project)

Pollutants and Conditions of Concern
- Name and number of Carlsbad Watershed Hydrological UnitImpaired water bodies downstream of the project and impairment
- Impacts to hydrologic regime
- Pollutants based upon land use

Types of BMPs:

Site Design BMPs
- Reduce impervious surfaces
- Conserve natural areas
- Minimize directly connected impervious areas
- Protect slopes and channels

Source Control BMPs

- Inlet stenciling and signage
- Materials Storage
- Trash storage
- Efficient irrigation
- Other controls (as applicable)

Structural Treatment BMPs

- Basis for selection (include targeted pollutants, justification, and alternative analysis)
- Design criteria (include calculations)
- Pollutant removal information (other than vendor specifications)
- Literature References

Maintenance (i.e. identify the responsible parties who will implement the Best Management Practices)

- Maintenance schedule
- Maintenance Costs
- Qualifications of maintenance personnel

Drainage Study

APPENDIX E

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN/WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN GUIDELINES

At a minimum, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP), whichever is required, must cover the areas listed below. The SWPPP must be kept on site and made available upon request of a representative of the City of Carlsbad. Projects that are also required to obtain a general construction National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit are encouraged to visit the State Water Resource Control Board's website for permit application instructions, NOI and NOT forms and guidance in preparing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (go to: www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/docs/constpermit).

Planning and Organization

- Identify the pollution prevention team members who will maintain and implement the SWPPP.
- If applicable, incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements.

Site Map

Features displayed on the map must include:

- An outline of the entire property
- Drainage areas on the property and direction of flow
- Areas of soil erosion
- Nearby water bodies and municipal storm drain inlets
- Location of storm water conveyance systems (ditches, inlets, storm drains, etc.)
- Location of existing storm water controls (oil/ water separators, sumps, etc.)
- Location of "impervious" areas- paved areas, buildings, covered areas
- Locations where materials are directly exposed to storm water
- Locations where toxic or hazardous materials have spilled in the past
- Location of building and activity areas (e.g. fueling islands, garages, waste container area, wash racks, hazardous material storage areas, etc.)

List of Significant Materials

List materials stored and handled at the site. Include the location and typical quantities.

Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

- Provide a narrative description of the site's activities and list the potential pollutant sources and the potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges from each activity.
- List non-storm water discharges including the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the discharges and drainage area.

Assessment of Potential Sources

Describe which activities are likely to be sources of pollution in storm water and which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges.

Best Management Practices

Describe the BMPs that will be implemented at the site for each potential pollutant and its source.

APPENDIX F

EXAMPLE CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A. Erosion Control

Physical stabilization BMPs, vegetation stabilization BMPs, or both, will be required to prevent erosion and sediment runoff from exposed graded areas. BMPs for physical and vegetation stabilization include:

1) Physical Stabilization
    a) Geotextiles
    b) Mats
    c) Fiber rolls
    d) Sprayed on binders
    e) Mulch on flat areas
    f) Other material approved by the City for use in specific circumstances

If physical stabilization is selected, materials must be appropriate to the circumstances in which they are deployed, and sufficient material must be deployed.

2) Vegetation Stabilization
    a) Preservation of existing vegetation
    b) Established interim vegetation (via Hydroseed, seeded mats, etc.)
    c) Established permanent landscaping

If vegetation stabilization is selected, the stabilizing vegetation must be installed, irrigated and established (uniform vegetative coverage with 70% coverage established) prior to October 1. In the event stabilizing vegetation has not been established by October 1, other forms of physical stabilization must be employed to prevent erosion until the stabilizing vegetation is established.

B. Sediment Control

2) Perimeter protection. Protect the perimeter of the site or exposed area from sediment ingress/discharge in sheet flows using:
    a) Silt fencing
    b) Gravel bag barriers
    c) Fiber rolls

3) Resource protection. Protect environmentally sensitive areas, and watercourses from sediment in sheet flows by using:
    a) Silt fencing
    b) Gravel bag barriers
    c) Fiber rolls

4) Sediment Capture. Capture sediments in channeled storm water by using:
    a) Storm-drain inlet protection measures
    b) De-silting basins (Designed in accordance with an industry standard such as Caltrans, California Storm water BMP manual etc. If the project is 5 acres or greater the desilting basin(s) must be designed in accordance with the State General Construction Permit, Order DWQ 99-08.)

5) Velocity Reduction. Reduce the velocity of storm water by using:
    a) Outlet protection (energy dissipater)
    b) Equalization basins
    c) Check dams

6) Off-site Sediment Tracking. Prevent sediment from being tracked off-site by using:
    a) Stabilized construction entrances/exits
    b) Construction road stabilization
    c) Tracking control (i.e., corrugated steel panels, wheel washes)
    d) Dust control

C. Materials Management

7) Prevent the contamination of storm water by wastes through proper management of the following types of wastes:
    a) Solid
    b) Sanitary
    c) Concrete
    d) Hazardous
    e) Equipment – related wastes
    f) Stock piles (protection from wind and rain)

8) Prevent the contamination of storm water by construction materials by:
    a) Covering and/or providing secondary containment of storage areas
    b) Taking adequate precautions when handling materials.

APPENDIX G

SUGGESTED RESOURCES	HOW TO GET A COPY
Better Site Design: A Handbook for Changing Development Rules in Your Community (1998) Presents guidance for different model development alternatives.	Center for Watershed Protection 8391 Main Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 410-461-8323 www.cwp.org
California Urban runoff Best Management Practices Handbooks (1993) for Construction Activity, Municipal, and Industrial/Commercial Presents a description of a large variety of Structural BMPs, Treatment Control, BMPs and Source Control BMPs	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Cashiers Office 900 S. Fremont Avenue Alhambra, CA 91803 626-458-6959
Caltrans Urban runoff Quality Handbook: Planning and Design Staff Guide (Best Management Practices Handbooks (1998) Presents guidance for design of urban runoff BMPs	California Department of Transportation P.O. Box 942874 Sacramento, CA 94274-0001 916-653-2975
Design Manual for Use of Bioretention in Stormwater Management (1993) Presents guidance for designing bioretention facilities.	Prince George's County Watershed Protection Branch 9400 Peppercorn Place, Suite 600 Landover, MD 20785
Design of Stormwater Filtering Systems (1996) by Richard A. Claytor and Thomas R. Schuler Presents detailed engineering guidance on ten different urban runoff-filtering systems.	Center for Watershed Protection 8391 Main Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 410-461-8323
Development Planning for Stormwater Management, A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), (May 2000)	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works http://dpw.co.la.ca.us/epd/ or http://www.888cleanLA.com
Florida Development Manual: A Guide to Sound Land and Water Management (1988) Presents detailed guidance for designing BMPs	Florida Department of the Environment 2600 Blairstone Road, Mail Station 3570 Tallahassee, FL 32399 850-921-9472
Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters (1993) Report No. EPA–840-B-92-002. Provides an overview of, planning and design considerations, programmatic and regulatory aspects, maintenance considerations, and costs.	National Technical Information Service U.S. Department of Commerce Springfield, VA 22161 800-553-6847
Guide for BMP Selection in Urban Developed Areas (2001)	ASCE Envir. and Water Res. Inst. 1801 Alexander Bell Dr. Reston, VA 20191-4400 (800) 548-2723

SUGGESTED RESOURCES	HOW TO GET A COPY
Low-Impact Development Design Strategies - An Integrated Design Approach (June 1999)	Prince George's County, Maryland Department of Environmental Resource Programs and Planning Division 9400 Peppercorn Place Largo, Maryland 20774 *http://www.co.pg.md.us/Government/DER/PPD/pgcounty/lidmain.htm*
Maryland Stormwater Design Manual (1999) Presents guidance for designing urban runoff BMPs	Maryland Department of the Environment 2500 Broening Highway Baltimore, MD 21224 410-631-3000
National Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) Database, Version 1.0 Provides data on performance and evaluation of urban runoff BMPs	American Society of Civil Engineers 1801 Alexander Bell Drive Reston, VA 20191 703-296-6000
National Stormwater Best Management Practices Database (2001)	Urban Water Resources Research Council of ASCE Wright Water Engineers, Inc. (303) 480-1700
Operation, Maintenance and Management of Stormwater Management (1997) Provides a thorough look at storm water practices including, planning and design considerations, programmatic and regulatory aspects, maintenance considerations, and costs.	Watershed Management Institute, Inc. 410 White Oak Drive Crawfordville, FL 32327 850-926-5310
Potential Groundwater Contamination from Intentional and Non-Intentional Stormwater Infiltration	Report No. EPA/600/R-94/051, USEPA (1994).
Preliminary Data Summary of Urban runoff Best Management Practices (August 1999) EPA-821-R-99-012	*http://www.epa.gov/ost/stormwater/*
Reference Guide for Stormwater Best Management Practices (July 2000)	City of Los Angeles Urban runoff Management Division 650 South Spring Street, 7th Floor Los Angeles, California 90014 *http://www.lacity.org/san/swmd/*
Second Nature: Adapting LA's Landscape for Sustainable Living (1999) by Tree People Detailed discussion of BMP designs presented to conserve water, improve water quality, and achieve flood protection.	Tree People 12601 Mullholland Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210 (818) 623-4848 Fax (818) 753-4625
Start at the Source (1999) Detailed discussion of permeable pavements and alternative driveway designs presented.	Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association 2101 Webster Street Suite 500 Oakland, CA 510-286-1255

Storm Water Standards
4/03/03

SUGGESTED RESOURCES	HOW TO GET A COPY
Stormwater Management in Washington State (1999) Vols. 1-5 Presents detailed guidance on BMP design for new development and construction.	Department of Printing State of Washington Department of Ecology P.O. Box 798 Olympia, WA 98507-0798 360-407-7529
Stormwater, Grading and Drainage Control Code, Seattle Municipal Code Section 22.800-22.808, and Director's Rules, Volumes 1-4. (Ordinance 119965, effective July 5, 2000)	City of Seattle Department of Design, Construction & Land Use 700 5th Avenue, Suite 1900 Seattle, WA 98104-5070 (206) 684-8880 *http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/dclu/Codes/sgdccode.htm*
Texas Nonpoint Source Book – Online Module (1998)www.txnpsbook.org Presents BMP design and guidance information on-line	Texas Statewide Urban runoff Quality Task Force North Central Texas Council of Governments 616 Six Flags Drive Arlington, TX 76005 817-695-9150
The Practice of Watershed Protection by Thomas R. Shchuler and Heather K. Holland	Center for Watershed Protection 8391 Main Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 410-461-8323 www.cwp.org
Urban Storm Drainage, Criteria Manual – Volume 3, Best Management Practices (1999) Presents guidance for designing BMPs	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District 2480 West 26th Avenue, Suite 156-B Denver, CO 80211 303-455-6277

APPENDIX H

POTENTIAL PERMANENT TREATMENT BMP MAINTENANCE MECHANISMS

1. Project proponent agreement to maintain storm water BMPs: The City may enter into a contract with the project proponent obliging the project proponent to maintain, repair and replace the storm water BMP as necessary into perpetuity. Security may be required.
2. Assessment districts: The City may approve an Assessment District or other funding mechanism created by the project proponent to provide funds for storm water BMP maintenance, repair and replacement on an ongoing basis. Any agreement with such a District shall be subject to the Public Entity Maintenance Provisions above.
3. Lease provisions: In those cases where the City holds title to the land in question, and the land is being leased to another party for private or public use, the City may assure storm water BMP maintenance, repair and replacement through conditions in the lease.
4. Public entity maintenance: The City may approve a public or acceptable quasi-public entity (e.g., the County Flood Control District, or annex to an existing assessment district, an existing utility district, a state or federal resource agency, or a conservation conservancy) to assume responsibility for maintenance, repair and replacement of the permanent treatment BMP. Unless acceptable to the City, public entity maintenance agreements shall ensure estimated costs are front-funded or reliably guaranteed, (e.g., through a trust fund, assessment district fees, bond, letter of credit or similar means). In addition, the City may seek protection from liability by appropriate releases and indemnities. The City shall have the authority to approve storm water BMPs proposed for transfer to any other public entity within its jurisdiction before installation. The City shall be involved in the negotiation of maintenance requirements with any other public entities accepting maintenance responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions; and in negotiations with the resource agencies responsible for issuing permits for the construction and/or maintenance of the facilities. The City must be identified as a third party beneficiary empowered to enforce any such maintenance agreement within their respective jurisdictions.

The City may accept alternative maintenance mechanisms if such mechanisms are as protective as those listed above.

APPENDIX I

DEFINITIONS

"Attached Residential Development" means any development that provides 10 or more residential units that share an interior/exterior wall. This category includes, but is not limited to: dormitories, condominiums and apartments.

"Automotive Repair Shop" means a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.

“Best Management Practices” see: “storm water best management practices”.

"Commercial Development" means any development on private land that is not exclusively heavy industrial or residential uses. The category includes, but is not limited to: automotive dealerships, commercial airfields, mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses, hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, car wash facilities, and other light industrial complexes.

"Commercial Development greater than 100,000 square feet" means any commercial development that with a project footprint of at least 100,000 square feet.

“Construction Permits” means any ministerial, building, demolition/removal, grading and public right-of-way permits

"Detached Residential Development" means any development that provides 10 or more freestanding residential units. This category includes, but is not limited to: detached homes, such as single-family homes and detached condominiums.

"Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)" means the area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/ or other impervious surfaces, which drains directly into the storm water conveyance system without first flowing across permeable vegetated land area (e.g., lawns).

“Discretionary Actions” means any adoption or amendment of a land use plan, zoning or rezoning action, development agreement, subdivision of land in accordance with the Subdivision Map Act, or development permits

"Environmentally Sensitive Areas" (ESA) means areas that include, but are not limited to, all Clean Water Act 303(d) impaired water bodies ("303[d] water bodies"); areas designated as an "Area of Special Biological Significance" (ASBS) by the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994) and amendments); water bodies designated as having a RARE beneficial use by the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego

Basin (1994) and amendments), or areas designated as preserves or their equivalent under the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) within the Cities and County of San Diego. The limits of Areas of Special Biological Significance are those defined in the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994 and amendments).

Environmentally sensitive area is defined for the purposes of implementing SUSMP requirements, and does not replace or supplement other environmental resource-based terms, such as "Environmentally Sensitive Lands," employed by the City in their land development review processes.

"Hillside" means lands that have a natural gradient of 25 percent (4 feet of horizontal distance for every 1 foot of vertical distance) or greater and a minimum elevation differential of 50 feet, or a natural gradient of 200 percent (1 foot of horizontal distance for every 2 feet of vertical distance) or greater and a minimum elevation differential of 10 feet.

"Hillside development greater than 5,000 square feet" means any development that would create more than 5,000 square feet of impervious surfaces in hillsides with known erosive soil conditions.

"Infiltration" means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.

"Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)" means the technology-based standard established by Congress in the Clean Water Act 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that municipal dischargers of urban runoff must meet. MEP generally emphasizes pollution prevention and source control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional lines of defense).

"New Development" means land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, the creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.

"Parking Lot" means land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally, or for business or commerce.

"Projects Discharging to Receiving Waters within Environmentally Sensitive Areas" means all development and significant redevelopment that would create 2,500 square feet of impervious surfaces or increase the area of imperviousness of a project site to 10% or more of its naturally occurring condition, and either discharge urban runoff to a receiving water within an environmentally sensitive area (where any portion of the project footprint is located within 200 feet of the environmentally sensitive area), or discharge to a receiving water within an environmentally sensitive area without mixing with flows from adjacent lands (where the project footprint is located more than 200 feet from the environmentally sensitive area).

"Project Footprint" means the limits of all grading and ground disturbance, including landscaping, associated with a project.

"Receiving Waters" means surface bodies of water, which directly or indirectly receive discharges from urban runoff conveyance systems, including naturally occurring wetlands, streams (perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral (exhibiting bed, bank, and ordinary high water mark)), creeks, rivers, reservoirs, lakes, lagoons, estuaries, harbors, bays and the Pacific Ocean. The City shall determine the definition for wetlands and the limits thereof for the purposes of this definition, provided the City definition is as protective as the Federal definition utilized by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Constructed wetlands are not considered wetlands under this definition, unless the wetlands were constructed as mitigation for habitat loss. Other constructed BMP's are not considered receiving waters under this definition, unless the BMP was originally constructed in receiving waters.

"Residential Development" means any development on private land that provides living accommodations for one or more persons. This category includes, but is not limited to: single-family homes, multi-family homes, condominiums, and apartments.

"Restaurant" means a stand-alone facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC code 5812).

"Significant Redevelopment" means development that would create or add at least 5,000 square feet of impervious surfaces on an already developed site. Significant redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint; addition to or replacement of a structure; replacement of an impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Replacement of impervious surfaces includes any activity that is not part of a routine maintenance activity where impervious material(s) are removed, exposing underlying soil during construction. Significant redevelopment does not include trenching and resurfacing associated with utility work; resurfacing and reconfiguring surface parking lots; new sidewalk construction, pedestrian ramps, or bikelane on existing roads; and replacement of damaged pavement.

"Site Design BMP" means any project design feature that reduces the creation or severity of potential pollutant sources or reduces the alteration of the project site's natural flow regime. Redevelopment projects that are undertaken to remove pollutant sources (such as existing surface parking lots and other impervious surfaces) or to reduce the need for new roads and other impervious surfaces (as compared to conventional or low-density new development) by incorporating higher densities and/or mixed land uses into the project design, are also considered site design BMPs.

"Source Control BMP (both structural and non-structural)" means land use or site planning practices, or structures that aim to prevent urban runoff pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution. Source control BMPs minimize the contact between pollutants and urban runoff. Examples include roof structures over trash or material storage areas, and berms around fuel dispensing areas.

"Storm Water Best Management Practice (BMP)" means any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good house keeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, structural treatment BMPs, and other management practices to prevent or reduce to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to receiving waters. Storm Water BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. This manual groups development-related storm water BMPs into two categories: (1) *construction BMPs*, which are practices, procedures, devices or materials used to prevent the transport and introduction of pollutants both on and from a project site during construction; and (2) *permanent BMPs*, which are the site design features, source control features, and treatment control BMPs that become a permanent part of a project's design and remain functioning throughout the "use" phase of a project site. (See the definitions for site design, source control and treatment control BMPs in this appendix).

"Storm Water Conveyance System" means private and public drainage facilities by which storm water may be conveyed to Receiving Waters, such as: ditches, natural drainages, roads, streets, constructed channels, aqueducts, storm drains, pipes, street gutters, or catch basins.

"Streets, Roads, Highways, and Freeways" means any project that is not part of a routine maintenance activity, and would create a new paved surface that is 5,000 square feet or greater used for the transportation of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and other vehicles. For the purposes of SUSMP requirements, Streets, Roads, Highways and Freeways do not include trenching and resurfacing associated with utility work; applying asphalt overlay to existing pavement; new sidewalk, pedestrian ramps, or bikelane construction on existing roads; and replacement of damaged pavement.

"Treatment Control (Structural) BMP" means any engineered system designed and constructed to remove pollutants from urban runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.