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|  |
| --- |
| **Post-Construction Stormwater Control Plan for:** |
| Name of Project |

[Bracketed red text throughout this template is instructional and should be replaced with project specific information.

DO NOT DELETE ANY SECTION OR TABLE.

Where information is not pertinent or applicable to the proposed project indicate ‘Not Applicable.’]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date:** |  |
| **Name of owner:** |  |
| **Owner’s representative and contact information:** |  |
|  |  |
| **Plan prepared by:** |  |
| **Preparer’s name and contact information:** |  |
| **Submitted to:** | [Name of permitting jurisdiction] |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Preparer’s signed stamp*: |  |

**Stormwater Control Plan Submittal Completion Checklist**

#### Exhibits:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Included?** | **Notes** |
| Exhibit depicting SCMs, Drainage Management Areas (DMAs). |  |  |
| Exhibit depicting pre and post project pervious and impervious areas. |  |  |
| Opportunities and constraints map. |  |  |

#### Required Submittals for PR#2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Included?** | **Notes** |
| Source control checklist. |  |  |
| Plan sheet detail indicating location of PR#1 implementation. |  |  |
| Draft long term operations and maintenance plan. |  |  |

#### Required Submittals for PR#3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Included?** | **Notes** |
| LID opportunities and constraints analysis with map. |  |  |
| Underground infiltration system pretreatment device certification. |  |  |
| Soils testing report and design infiltration rate supporting documentation. |  |  |

#### Requirements for PR#4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Included?** | **Notes** |
| Calculations for peak management. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

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Bracketed red text throughout this template is instructional and is intended to be replaced with project specific information.]

# Summary Project Data

Table 1 provides a summary of project data related to demonstrating compliance with the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Requirements (the PCRs) for Development Projects in the Central Coast [Resolution R3-2013-0032]. The proposed project is designed to comply with applicable requirements outlined in the PCRs.

Table : Summary Project Data

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project name:** | [Insert name] | | | | | | |
| **Project or permit number:** | [Tract number, parcel map number, PMT number] | | | | | | |
| **Preliminary or Final SWCP:** | Preliminary entitlements  Subdivision or Land Use Permit approval. | | | | Final  Building and/or Grading Permit for construction. | | |
| **Project location:** | [Street address if available, and APN] | | | | | | |
| **Project Description:** | [Example entries: “Single-family residence, driveway and agriculture storage building,” “Residential subdivision with public improvements and 160 single-family residences,” “Mixed use retail and residential development (apartments) with parking and roadway improvements”.] | | | | | | |
| **Total project site area:** | [area in acres and square feet] | | | | | | |
| **Total Existing Impervious Area:** | [area in square feet]  [Example: existing buildings, pavement, etc. within project area] | | | | | | |
| **New Impervious Area:** | [area in square feet]  [Example: New buildings, new pavement, etc.] | | | | | | |
| **Replaced impervious Area:** | [area in square feet]  [Example: Parking area demolished to construct a new building, etc.] | | | | | | |
| **Reduced Impervious Area:** | [area in square feet]  [Example: Pavement/buildings demolished with area scarified and re-vegetated, etc.] | | | | | | |
| **Credit for Reduced Impervious Area**: | [area in square feet]  *If [****New****+* ***Replaced****) >* ***Total******Existing****, use* ***Credit = 0***  *If (****New****+* ***Replaced****) <* ***Total******Existing****, use* ***Credit = Reduced*** | | | | | | |
| **Net impervious area:** *(Exhibit required)* | [area in square feet]  [(New + Replaced) – Credit] | | | | | | |
| **Watershed management zone:** | [Site-specific WMZ] | | | | | | |
| **Design storm frequency and depth:** | 85th percentile | | 95th percentile | | | [Depth in inches] | |
| **Applicable performance requirements:** | PR #1 | PR #2 | | PR #3 | | | PR #4 |

Table 2 summarizes the predominant soil characteristics of the development site and data generated from web generated soils reports and site soils explorations and testing.

Table : Site Soils summary data

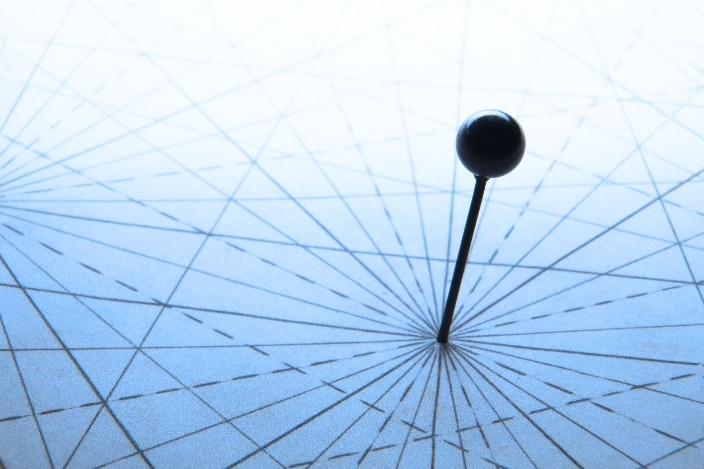
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Predominant soil type(s) of site:** | [Example entry: Baywood fine sand, clear lake clay, gazos shaly loam.] | | | | |
| **Predominant hydrologic soils group classification of site:** | Group A | Group B | Group C | Group D |
| **Soils testing conducted at site:** | Borings | | Percolation testing | |
| Infiltration testing | | Other | |
| **Brief summary of soil testing conducted:** | [Number of borings, percolation tests, infiltration tests.] | | | |
| **Design soil infiltration rate:** |  | | | |
| **Factor of Safety applied:** |  | | | |

# Project setting

## Project Location and Description

[May include site location, community, division of parcels, existing and intended site use (i.e. parking lot, open space), zoning, setback and open space requirements, project phasing, number of residential units, square footage of office or retail, parking requirements, neighborhood character, other notable project characteristics.]

Figure :Project Vicinity Map



[Insert project vicinity map]

## Existing Site Features and Conditions

[May include site size, shape, and topography. Hydrologic features, including any contiguous natural areas, wetlands, watercourses, seeps or springs. Existing land uses, vegetative cover, and impervious areas, if any. Wells, landslides, slumps, or rock outcrops, if any. Existing drainage for site and nearby areas, including location of municipal storm drains.]

Figure : Project Site Soils Map (optional)



## Opportunities and Constraints for Stormwater Control

Projects triggering PR#3 and above are required to submit a LID opportunities and constraints analysis.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **This project is PR#3 or above:** | Yes | No | |
| **The LID opportunities and constraints checklist is included as an Attachment to this SWCP.** | Yes | No | Not Applicable |
| **The LID opportunities and constraints site map is included as an Attachment to this SWCP.** | Yes | No | Not Applicable |
| [Please indicate the Attachment that includes the checklist and map.] | | | |

# Low Impact Development Design Strategies

## Site Design Strategies

Performance Requirement #1 is applicable to all regulated projects that create and/or replace ≥2,500 sf of impervious surface area. This project has incorporated Low Impact Development site design strategies as detailed below.

### Limit disturbance to creeks and natural drainage features

[Indicate locations where natural low points, drainages, wetlands or channels have been protected, avoided, or preserved.]

### Minimize compaction of highly permeable soils

[Indicate whether the project contains sandy or high percolating soil types that will be protected from disturbance or development.]

### Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation to minimum area necessary

[Indicate whether any trees or vegetated areas will be protected during development. This may include environmentally sensitive areas of the site. Include any open space easements, or areas that will be protected from disturbance during construction.’

### Minimize impervious surfaces and concentrate improvements on the least-sensitive portions of the site.

[Indicate where setbacks have been maintained or open space areas preserved. Setbacks may include riparian or wetland setbacks, sensitive habitats, or bluff/slope setbacks.]

## Runoff Reduction Strategies

Performance Requirement #1 mandates that one or more runoff reduction measures be integrated into the site design. Table 3 indicates where runoff reduction measures have been incorporated into the proposed project.

Table : Performance Requirement #1 Runoff Reduction Strategies

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Runoff Reduction Strategy** | **Guidelines** | **Location implemented** | **Plan sheet and detail** |
| Direct roof runoff into cisterns or rain barrels for reuse. | Minimum 100-gallon volume for collection. | [Indicate location of project where implemented] | [Indicate plan sheet and detail] |
| Direct roof runoff to vegetated areas away from foundations and footings. | Minimum 10% of roof area directed to vegetated areas. | [Indicate location of project where implemented] | [Indicate plan sheet and detail] |
| Direct runoff from sidewalks, walkways and/or patios onto vegetated areas. | Minimum 10% of flatwork area drainage directed to vegetated areas. | [Indicate location of project where implemented] | [Indicate plan sheet and detail] |
| Direct runoff from driveways and/or parking lots onto vegetated areas. | Minimum 10% of flatwork area drainage directed to vegetated areas. | [Indicate location of project where implemented] | [Indicate plan sheet and detail] |
| Construct flatwork with permeable surfaces. | Minimum 10% of flatwork area constructed with permeable surfaces. | [Indicate location of project where implemented] | [Indicate plan sheet and detail] |

Additional site design and runoff reduction strategies are required for projects that must comply with Performance Requirement #3. Table 4 indicates the design strategies that were incorporated into the project design to optimize the use of LID.

Table : Performance Requirement #3 Additional LID Design Strategies

| **Augmented PR#3 LID Design Strategies** | **Implemented?** | **Explanation** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the development envelope and protected areas. Identify areas suitable for development and areas to remain undisturbed. | Yes  No | [Indicate whether the strategy was applicable to the project and if applicable, where the strategy was implemented.] |
| Conserve natural areas, including existing trees, vegetation, and soils. | Yes  No | [Indicate whether the strategy was applicable to the project and if applicable, where the strategy was implemented.] |
| Limit the overall impervious footprint of the project. | Yes  No | [Indicate whether the strategy was applicable to the project and if applicable, where the strategy was implemented.] |
| Construct streets, sidewalks, parking lot aisles to minimum widths required. | Yes  No | [Indicate whether the strategy was applicable to the project and if applicable, where the strategy was implemented.] |
| Set back development from creeks, wetlands, and riparian habitats. | Yes  No | [Indicate whether the strategy was applicable to the project and if applicable, where the strategy was implemented.] |
| Conform the site layout along natural landforms. | Yes  No | [Indicate whether the strategy was applicable to the project and if applicable, where the strategy was implemented.] |
| Avoid excessive grading and disturbance of vegetation and soils. | Yes  No | [Indicate whether the strategy was applicable to the project and if applicable, where the strategy was implemented.] |

## Self-treating and self-retaining areas

This project reduces the amount of runoff for which Stormwater Structural Control Measures (SCMs are required by utilizing self-treating and self-retaining areas.

[Describe where self-treating and self-retaining areas will be located on the developed site.

Self-treating areas are undisturbed areas, or areas planted with native, drought-tolerant, or LID-appropriate vegetation and do not receive runoff from other areas.  
  
Self-retaining areas are low-lying areas that receive runoff from adjoining areas. They may have natural vegetation, be landscaped, or utilize pervious pavements.]

# Documentation of Drainage Design

## Drainage Management Areas Summary

The project site has been delineated into distinct Drainage Management Areas (DMAs), sized per the guidelines in the County of San Luis Obispo Post-Construction Stormwater Guidebook. Descriptions of each DMA are included in Table 5.

Table : Drainage Management Areas and Characteristics

| **DMA Number/ID** | **Surface Type & description** | **Area (sf)** | **Drains to:** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EXAMPLE:  DMA 1 | Self-retaining landscape area | 5,200 | Self-treating | Self-retaining | SCM |
| EXAMPLE: DMA 4,5 | Walkways and parking area | 10,000 | Self-treating | Self-retaining | SCM |
|  |  |  | Self-treating | Self-retaining | SCM |
|  |  |  | Self-treating | Self-retaining | SCM |
|  |  |  | Self-treating | Self-retaining | SCM |

## Stormwater Structural Control Measures

[The County of San Luis Obispo recognizes a limited described suite of SCM Types. Please reference Chapter 4 of the Post-Construction Stormwater Guidebook for SCM Type descriptions before completing this section.]

### Structural Control Measures for PR#2 Treatment

This project requires construction of Stormwater Structural Control Measures (SCMs) to treat runoff in compliance with Performance Requirement #2, Water Quality Treatment. Treatment for each DMA is provided by one of the following types of features:

1. Bioretention Basins

Required SCM Capacity = Volume (CF) of 85th percentile storm runoff from DMAs flowing to SCM

Provided SCM Capacity = Design volume (CF) of bioretention basin

1. Biofiltration Features (i.e., bioretention w/ underdrain)

Required SCM Capacity = Area (SF) of DMAs flowing to SCM x 0.04

Provided SCM Capacity = Surface area of SCM

1. Flow-Based Treatment Devices (i.e., filters, mechanical separators)

Required SCM Capacity = Peak flow rate (CFS) to SCM

Provided SCM Capacity = Maximum recommended flow rate (CFS) to the SCM for effective treatment per manufacturer’s specifications

No treatment is to be provided by direct infiltration facilities. All direct infiltration facilities must receive flows treated by flow-based treatment devices or by above-ground biofiltration or bioretention facilities. Direct infiltration should be reserved for treatment and peak management.

Key attributes of these SCMs for Water Quality Treatment are summarized in Table 6.

Table : Structural Control Measure Summary Table (PR2 – Treatment Only)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SCM Number/ID | DMA Number/ID | SCM Type | Required SCM Capacity  (CFS, SF, CF) | Provided SCM Capacity  (CFS, SF, CF) |
| EXAMPLE: SCM 2 | SCM 4,5 | Biofiltration | 10,000 \* 0.04 = 4646 SF | 5000 SF |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### Structural Control Measures for PR#3 Retention

This project requires construction of Stormwater Structural Control Measures to achieve compliance with Performance Requirement #3, Retention. Key attributes of the SCMs are summarized in Table 7.

Table : Structural Control Measure Summary Table (PR3 – Runoff Retention)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SCM Number/ID** | **DMA Number/ID** | **SCM Type** | **Required SCM volume (cf)**  (Area x runoff coefficient x 85th percentile rainfall depth) | **Provided SCM volume (cf)** |
| EXAMPLE: SCM 4 | DMA 3 | Underground chambers | 30,000\*0.9\*1.25 = 33,750 CF | 35,000 CF |
| EXAMPLE: SCM 3 | DMA 6 | Bioretention | 10,000\*0.9\*1.25 = 11,250 CF | 12,500 CF |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### Summary of Structural Control Measures (PR4 – Peak Management)

This project requires construction of Stormwater Structural Control Measures to achieve compliance with Performance Requirement #4, Peak Management. Key attributes of the SCMs are summarized in Table 8.

Table : Structural Control Measure Summary Table (PR4 – Peak Management)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SCM Number/ID** | **DMA Number/ID** | **SCM Type** | **2-Year Storm Runoff (CFS)** | | **5-Year Storm Runoff (CFS)** | | **10-Year Storm Runoff (CFS)** | |
| **Pre** | **Post** | **Pre** | **Post** | **Pre** | **Post** |
| EXAMPLE: SCM 4 | DMA 3 | Underground chambers | 15 | 14.5 | 20 | 18.5 | 22 | 20.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Underground Structural Control Measures

Projects that intend to utilize underground stormwater structural control measures for retention, infiltration, or peak management must complete Table 9.

Table : Subgrade Stormwater Structural Control Measures

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **This project includes subgrade SCMs: (i.e. dry wells, chambers, vaults.)** | Yes | No |
| **The project design distributes at least 30% of the post-construction runoff volume to at-grade SCMs or LID features.** | Yes | No *(If no, provide explanation below)* |
| **Explanation (as needed):** | | |
| **The project design includes a TAPE certified\* pre-treatment device upstream of subgrade features.**  *(Include documentation in Attachment)* | Yes | No |
| **The project design achieves PR#2 water quality treatment using at-grade features upstream of subgrade features.** | Yes | No |

*\*Information about TAPE certified pre-treatment devices is included in the San Luis Obispo County Post-Construction Stormwater Guidebook.*

## Areas Draining to Self-retaining Areas

A portion of the project has been designed to drain to self-retaining areas, summarized in Table 5. The pervious self-retaining areas included in Table 10 account for only the functional bottom width of the SRA in the receiving self-retaining DMA area column. Perimeter areas are not included when calculating the impervious to pervious ratio.

[Describe design of any non-vegetative SRAs here. For example, pervious pavers with storage to retain paver surface area plus assigned DMA run-on. Reference acceptable run-on ratios in the Post-Construction Stormwater Guidebook. Table 10 may be substituted with output from the Santa Barbara County Sizing Calculator.]

Table : Self-retaining area summary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SRA Number/ID** | **Description** | **[A]**  **SRA Area (SF)** | **DMAs Draining to SRA Number/ID** | **[B]**  **Total Areas Draining to SRA (SF)** | **Ratio [A]/[B]** |
| EXAMPLE: SRA 1 | Pervious pavers w/ gravel storage below | 5,500 | DMA 5 | 10,000 | 1.81 |
| EXAMPLE: SRA 2 | Landscaped island in parking lot with 3” minimum ponding | 7,500 SF | DMA 8 | 14,500 | 1.93 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The proposed design meets the criteria for the use of self-retaining areas as written in the County of San Luis Obispo Post-Construction Stormwater Guidebook:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Self-retaining area sizing:** | 2:1 Sizing Ratio (acceptable) | >2:1 Sizing Ratio (un-acceptable) |

## SCM Construction Checklist

Construction details are provided for each SCM planned for the site. These details include specifications for materials, elevations, plants, and protection of features during construction Table 11 indicates where SCM construction details can be reviewed.

Table : SCM Construction Details Summary Table

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DMA Name/ID** | **SCM ID and Type** | **Plan Sheet No.** | **Plan set** | **SCM Detail No.** |
| DMA 3 | SCM 4, Underground chambers | Sheet U-1.2 | Grading Permit  Structure Permit | Details 5, 6, 7. |
| DMA 6 | SCM 3, Bioretention | Sheet L-1 | Grading Permit  Structure Permit | Details 1, 2. |
|  |  |  | Grading Permit  Structure Permit |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

# Pollutant Source Control Measures

The project design includes pollutant source control measures to limit the exposure of potential pollutants once construction is complete. Source controls may be operational, structural or procedural. Permanent source control measures that are applicable to the project site and that will be implemented are indicated in Table 12.

[Select strategies as applicable to project.]

Table : Permanent Pollutant Source Control Measures

| **Pollutant Generating Activities and Sources** | **Source Control BMP** | **Method selected** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vehicle or equipment cleaning.  Un-authorized non-stormwater discharges. | Educational stormwater signage.  *(Operational.)* | ‘No Dumping’ storm drain inlet markers.  ‘Rainwater only’ storm drain inlet markers.  Educational or informational stormwater signage for LID features. |
| Fuel dispensing areas.  Chemical or material storage areas.  Refuse areas. | Secondary containment devices.  *(Structural)* | Raised permanent containment around liquid storage tanks.  Rolling berm containment around liquid handling or loading areas. |
| Loading docks.  Parking/storage areas. | Permanent protective shelters/covers.  *(Structural.)*  Waste collection and disposal equipment. *(Operational.)* | Permanent storage sheds/canopies to shield equipment or materials.  Canopy downspouts routed away from shelters covering equipment and materials.  Trash and recycling receptacles provided in parking and storage. |
| Refuse/ trash disposal areas.  Building and grounds maintenance. | Permanent protective shelters/covers.  *(Structural)*  Informational signage*.*  *(Operational)*  Periodic inspection.  *(Operational.)* | Drainage from adjoining areas diverted away from trash storage area.  Trash storage area walled and covered.  Storm drains located away from trash storage areas.  Trash storage area paved to mitigate spills.  Informational signage posted.  Scheduled periodic inspection of waste receptacles. |
| Loading & unloading areas. | Permanent protective shelters.  *(Structural.)*  Drainage routing or containment.  *(Structural.)*  Spill cleanup and control materials.  *(Operational)* | Permanent overhead canopy covering loading docks.  Below-grade loading docks drain to water quality pre-treatment device.  Trash receptacles provided near loading docks.  Spill cleanup kit provided near loading docks.  Loading docks located away from storm drain inlets. |
| Restaurants, grocery stores, and other food service operations. | Equipment cleaning and maintenance procedures.  *(Operational)*  Drains clearly marked and verified.  *(Operational)* | Indoor sinks and cleaning facilities sized for largest possible items for cleaning.  Sinks and cleaning areas connected to grease interceptors.  Indoor floor drains connected to sanitary sewer.  Outdoor floor drains connected to sanitary sewer in permanently covered areas.  Cleaning and degreasing agents used on site are low-hazard or biodegradable. |
| High traffic pedestrian areas.  Pet-friendly areas. | Waste collection and disposal equipment. *(Operational)*  Educational signage.  *(Operational)* | Permanent pet waste bag dispenser stations provided.  Trash and recycling receptacles provided in areas of heavy pedestrian traffic.  Informational pet waste signage installed. |
| Outdoor Pools, Spas, Fountains | Drainage design to manage overflows, backwashing, and maintenance. *(Structural)*  Technician training and disposal plans. *(Operational)* | Design prevents overflow discharge to streets, storm drains or creeks/waterways.  Design incorporates filter backwash treatment plan.  Service technicians trained in appropriate chemical application and disposal.  Disposal plan for periodic water feature draining/refilling is established. |
| Landscaping maintenance.  Landscaping irrigation systems. | Storage areas for landscaping chemicals. *(Structural.)*  Water efficient irrigation system.  *(Operational.)*  Training for maintenance staff and chemical applicators. *(Operational.)*  Less hazardous chemicals selected for maintenance. *(Procedural.)* | Covered and contained storage area provided for all pesticide, herbicides, and landscaping chemicals.  Temporary landscape material stockpiling area provided away from water courses and drain inlets.  Water efficient irrigation systems installed.  Scheduled semi-annual irrigation maintenance and system verification.  Employees and maintenance contractors appropriately licensed and trained.  Chemical use (fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides) is minimized.  Chemical applicators licensed or trained in proper application and disposal requirements.  Less toxic chemicals substituted for hazardous toxic chemicals. |
| Fire Sprinkler Test Water | Fire system flushing water disposal plan. *(Operational.)* | Fire system flushing area sited near landscaping for test water infiltration.  Fire sprinkler line flush testing area designed for flow direction to sanitary sewer. |
| Vehicle or Equipment Parking areas. | Parking area regular maintenance. *(Operational.)*  Vehicle and equipment regular maintenance. *(Operational.)* | Trash receptacles provided in areas of heavy pedestrian traffic.  Sweeping and litter removal scheduled as part of ongoing maintenance.  Vehicles and equipment regularly serviced at off-site location.  Vehicles and equipment fueled in designated location with spill control kits. |
| Un-authorized non-stormwater discharges | Employee/contractor training.  *(Operational.)* | Mobile cleaning vendors appropriately trained, capable of collecting and removing wash waters for offsite disposal.  Service contractors equipped with appropriate washout and containment supplies. |

# Stormwater Infrastructure Maintenance

## Operations and Maintenance Agreements

[Projects that trigger Performance Requirements 2, 3, or 4, are required to record an Agreement with the County or incorporate language into CC&Rs accepting responsibility for inspection, operation and maintenance of stormwater management facilities. The Agreement /CC&Rs is established in conjunction with a Condition Compliance Monitoring (CCM) permit case.

Within the Stormwater Control Plan, please indicate whether the project will utilize an Agreement or CC&Rs to meet this requirement, and who the responsible party will be.

Public Works will request a CCM Case number from the Department of Planning & Building during review of the SWCP.]

The project [owner, HOA, agency] will be responsible for operations and maintenance of the stormwater system in perpetuity. These responsibilities are transferred to future owners upon completion of sale of the project site or portion thereof. This project intends to delegate responsibility for long-term operations and maintenance as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Recorded maintenance agreement type:** | Agreement | Codes, Covenants & Restrictions language. |
| **The party responsible for operations and maintenance of the system will be:** | Single owner | Multiple owners |
| Owner’s association | Corporation |
| **The party responsible for operations and maintenance of the system:** | Is located locally in San Luis Obispo County. | Has a designated local representative in San Luis Obispo County. |
| Is located outside the County, within California. | Is located outside California. |
| The party responsible for operations and Maintenance intends to complete annual inspections and maintenance by the following methods: | Self-inspect and maintain. Contract out for additional maintenance support as necessary. | Contract out all system inspection and maintenance services. |

## Summary of Maintenance Requirements for each Structural Control Measure

The maintenance requirements and anticipated annual costs for maintaining each SCM associated with the project are documented in County form SWP-1008. Copies of these forms are included as Attachment 5. An operations and maintenance agreement will be recorded with the County Clerk Recorder prior to final of project construction.

# Conclusions and Certification of Compliance

This project meets each of the applicable Performance Requirements stipulated by the PCRs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Performance Requirement #1** | Compliance achieved onsite?  ☐ Yes ☐ No | Measure(s) implemented: | |
| **Performance Requirement #2** | Volume of treatment required for project: | Volume of treatment provided by project: | Compliance achieved:  ☐ Onsite ☐ Offsite |
| **Performance Requirement #3** | Volume of retention required for total project: | Volume of retention provided by total project: | Compliance achieved:  ☐ Onsite ☐ Offsite |
| **Performance Requirement #4** | Peak management reduction required: | Peak management reduction achieved: |  |

The registered professional engineer, geologist, architect or landscape architect authoring this report certifies that all applicable post-construction stormwater performance requirements have been applied to this project and that this plan conforms to the requirements of the Central Coast Post-Construction Stormwater Management Resolution R3-2013-0032 and the current edition of the County’s Post-Construction Stormwater Guidebook.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Preparer Name: | |
| Date: | |
| License Number: | License Type: |

Attachment 1: Site Maps and Exhibits

Include the following:

All projects:

* Pre-existing impervious area exhibit
* Post-project impervious area exhibit (with DMAs and SCMs)
* (Only if applicable) Net impervious area exhibit

PR#4 projects:

* Pre-existing modeled conditions exhibit
* Post-project modeled conditions exhibit

Attachment 2: SCM Sizing Calculator Outputs

Include the following:

Performance Requirement # 2 Treatment

Performance Requirement # 2 Storage (if applicable)

Performance Requirement # 3 Retention (if applicable)

Others (if applicable)

Attachment 3: Non-retention Based Treatment System Documentation

[Include if applicable to project. Documentation should include product specifications, evidence of TAPE device approval, analysis indicating that treatment device is appropriately sized for project flows.]

Attachment 4: LID Opportunities and Constraints Checklist

#### Existing Vegetation

Preserve or minimize disturbance to existing natural vegetated features. Designs that integrate natural features of the project site are better at mimicking pre-development runoff characteristics. Effective management of both existing and proposed site vegetation can reduce a development’s impact on stormwater runoff quality and quantity.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Existing, high-quality vegetation has been identified and noted on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. Access to these areas will be restricted during construction.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Existing trees have been identified and noted on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. The location of tree protection fencing is identified to restrict site disturbance and protect these locations during construction.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Notes have been included on the corresponding site plans in areas where highly visible temporary fencing shall be placed around vegetation and tree areas that are to be preserved during construction.* |

#### Survey and Site Topography

Identify opportunities and constraints within site topography and natural drainage patterns that can be incorporated into the design. Integrating existing drainage patterns into the site plan can maintain a site’s predevelopment hydrologic function and will result in lower construction costs over sites that modify site topography and develop new drainage patterns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes  No  N/A | *The site has been surveyed and a topographic base file has been created to identify topography and natural drainage patterns.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Existing low-spots and sumps within the topography have been identified on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. These areas will be preserved and utilized as BMP locations where technically feasible.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Existing high-spots within the topography have been identified on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. These areas be preserved for placement of structures or hardscapes where feasible, allowing runoff to drain to low lying areas for treatment.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Areas within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20% and over 10 feet of vertical relief have been identified on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. Notes on the map indicate that SCMs are not authorized within these areas.* |

#### Soil Analysis

Native undisturbed soils have a complex matrix created by the growth and decay of plant roots, earthworms, and insect activity. Topsoil stripping and stockpiling destroys soil structure and diminishes natural biological activity. Avoid and limit unnecessary site disturbances during construction. Plan LID and SCM placement where soils support infiltration (Soil Groups A and B). To the extent feasible, plan buildings and structures and hardscapes placement where soils discourage infiltration (Soil Group C and D).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Locations where soils encourage infiltration (Soil Group A and B) have been identified on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. Where feasible, these areas have been preserved or dedicated to SCM locations.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Locations* *where soils discourage infiltration (Soil Group C and D) have been identified on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. Where feasible, these locations have been dedicated to the proposed project improvements such as structures and hardscapes, or contractor staging and equipment storage areas, etc.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Locations* *where existing structures and hardscapes will be removed during construction (exposing highly compacted soils) have been identified on the Opportunity and Constraints Map. Placement of SCMs has been avoided in these areas.* |

#### Geotechnical Analysis

Data from the preliminary geotechnical analysis or soil borings should be evaluated to support identification of opportunities and constraints. These areas should be specifically identified with limits noted on the Opportunities and Constraints Map.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes  No | *The site contains areas designated as an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard.* |
| Yes  No | *The site contains groundwater that drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area.* |
| Yes  No | *The geotechnical report identified contaminated soils:*  *These soils will be removed during construction.*  *These soils will remain in place during construction.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *The groundwater table elevation (including seasonally high and historically high) has been determined.* |
| Yes  No | *The seasonally high groundwater table elevation is at least 10-feet below the proposed invert elevations of the proposed SCMs.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Fractured bedrock identified through geotechnical testing is at least 10-feet below the proposed invert elevations of the proposed SCMs.* |
| Yes  No | *Infiltration testing has been performed onsite at the proposed SCM locations and the geotechnical report has identified that the site is suitable for infiltration.* |

#### Setbacks

Establish setbacks and buffer zones surrounding restricted and/or sensitive areas. Identify all areas where SCMs cannot be constructed due to setback requirements. Examples include existing and proposed building foundations, municipal water wells, private water wells, septic systems, easements, etc.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Private potable water wells in the vicinity have been identified (onsite and offsite) and a minimum offset radius has been established indicating where infiltration SCMs are not authorized.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Municipal potable water wells in the vicinity have been identified (onsite and offsite) and a minimum offset radius has been established indicating where infiltration based SCMs are not authorized.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Within the Coastal Zone, a setback of 100-feet has been established from the upland extent of riparian vegetation. The limits of these setbacks are indicated on the Opportunity and Constraints map.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Within the Urban Reserve Lines, a setback of 50-feet has been established from the upland extent of riparian vegetation. The limits of these setbacks are indicated on the Opportunity and Constraints map.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *A setback of 10-ft has been established from all property lines to SCMs and the limits of these setbacks have been indicated on the Opportunity and Constraints Map.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *A setback of 10-ft has been established from all existing and proposed building foundations with notes indicating infiltration SCMs are not authorized within these limits.* |

#### Hydrology Features

Identify onsite and offsite downstream waterways, including creeks, wetlands, watercourse, seeps, riparian zones areas of 100-year flood inundation, potential stormwater run-on locations and depths to groundwater. All areas of hydrologic importance should be delineated at the earliest stage in the development planning process.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Hydrological features such as creeks, wetlands, riparian zones, etc. have been identified and incorporated into the Opportunity and Constraints Map.*  *Notes have been added to the Opportunity and Constraint Map indicating that these areas will be protected by exclusionary fencing during construction to prevent resource damage.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *The pre-developed site drainage pathways have been identified and the limits of these features have been placed onto the Opportunities and Constraints Map.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Existing storm drain infrastructure, including potential points of connection have been identified and placed onto the Opportunities and Constraints Map.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Stormwater run-on locations have been identified and placed onto the Opportunities and Constraints Map.* |

#### Hazardous Areas & Pollutants of Concern (POCs)

Identify locations where existing or future pollutants may occur onsite and identify features that may prevent these pollutants from being exposed to stormwater runoff. Examples include chemical storage locations, fueling stations, and industrial operation areas.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Existing hazardous storage areas and POC sources have been identified and* *placed onto the Opportunities and Constraints Map.* |
| Yes  No  N/A | *Proposed hazardous storage areas and POC sources have been identified and* *placed onto the Opportunities and Constraints Map.* |

Attachment 5: Anticipated SCM Maintenance Costs and Maintenance Frequency

[Include copies of County form SWP-1008 or similar level of documentation that includes anticipated SCM maintenance activities, frequency, and costs.]