

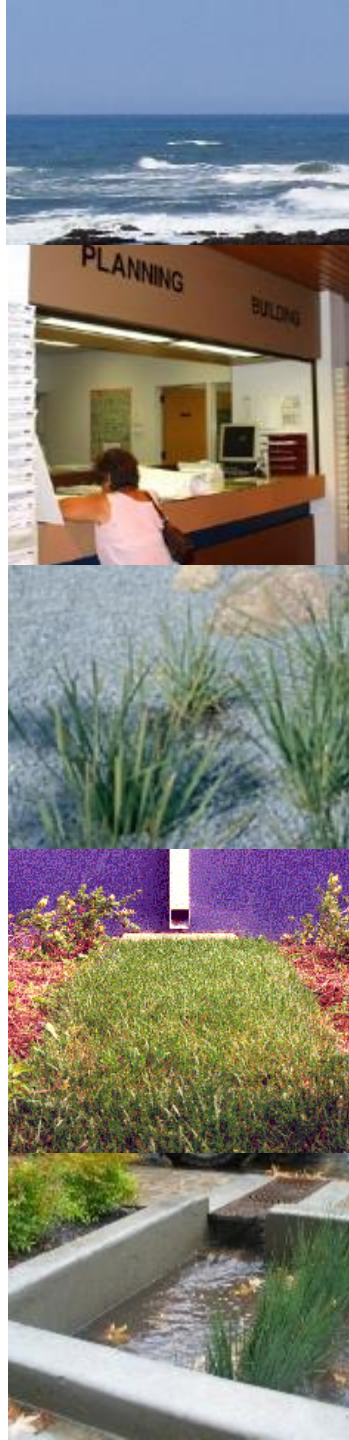
C.3 Basic Training: Stormwater Controls for Development Projects

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San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution
Prevention Program

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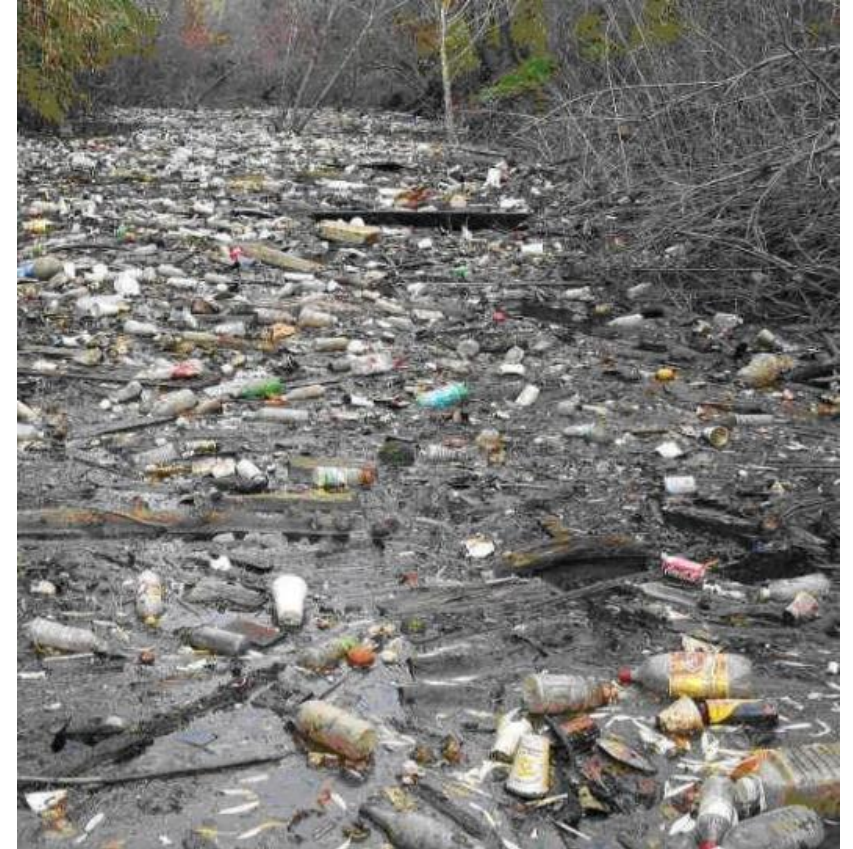


Outline of Presentation

- Water quality impacts of urbanization
- Regulatory background
- Types of post-construction controls
 - Source control measures
 - Site design measures
 - Treatment measures
- Hydromodification management

Why include stormwater controls in development projects?

- Uses of San Francisco Bay and many local creeks are impaired for numerous pollutants
- Stormwater runoff is the largest pollutant conveyance
- Stormwater discharge regulations require pollutant and flow controls



What happens during land development?

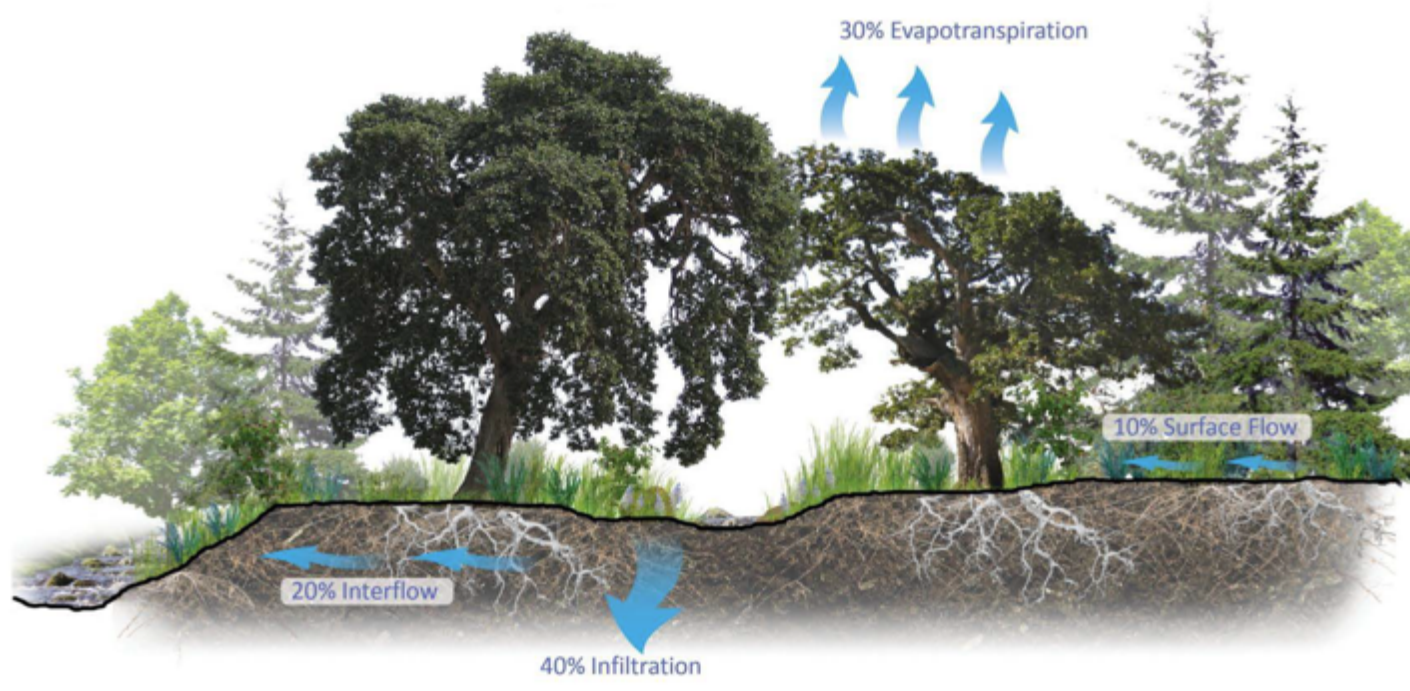
- Natural landforms changed
- Soil moved and compacted
- Vegetation removed
- Impervious surface created
- Structures create barriers in floodplain
- Land uses generate pollutants



The Biggest Culprit – Impervious Surface

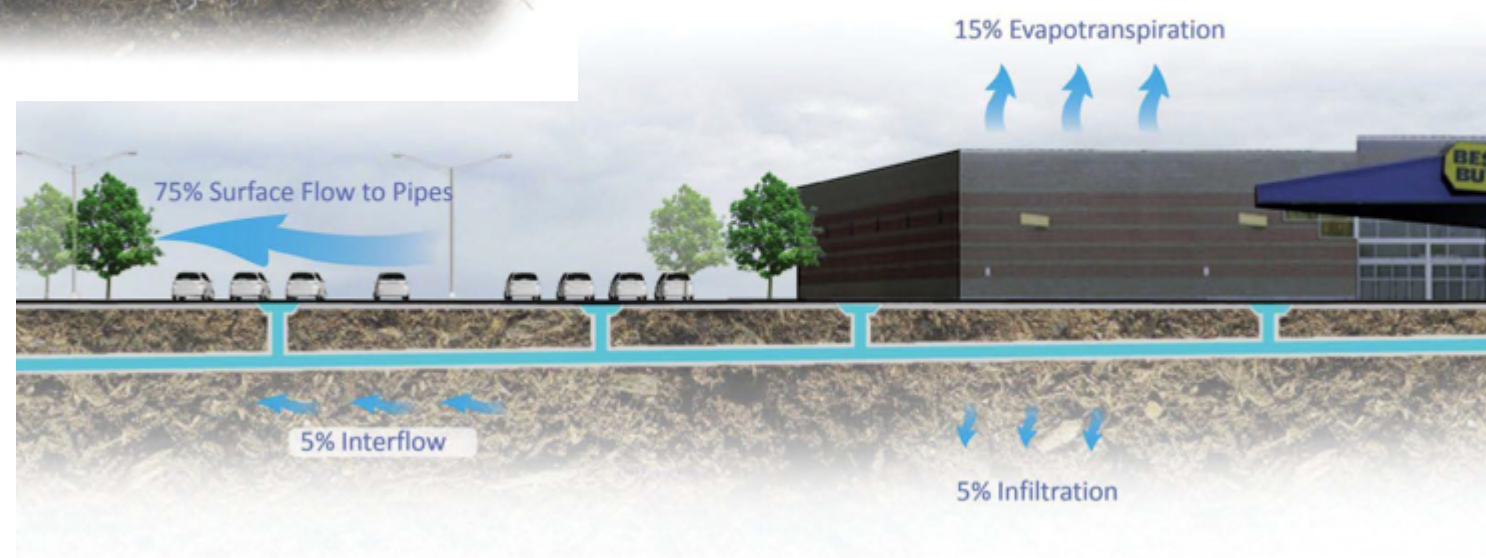


How does land development affect the hydrologic cycle?



Little runoff before development

Lots of runoff after development



How do increases in flow affect creeks?



Yerba Buena Creek – upstream reach



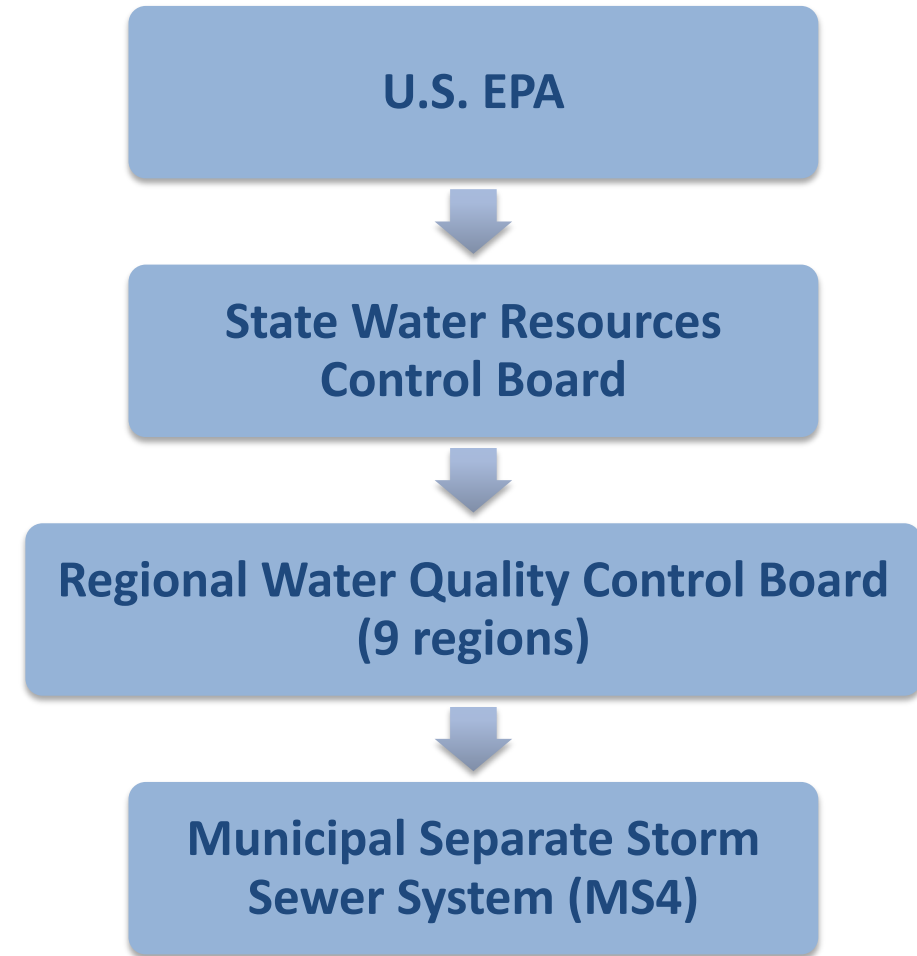
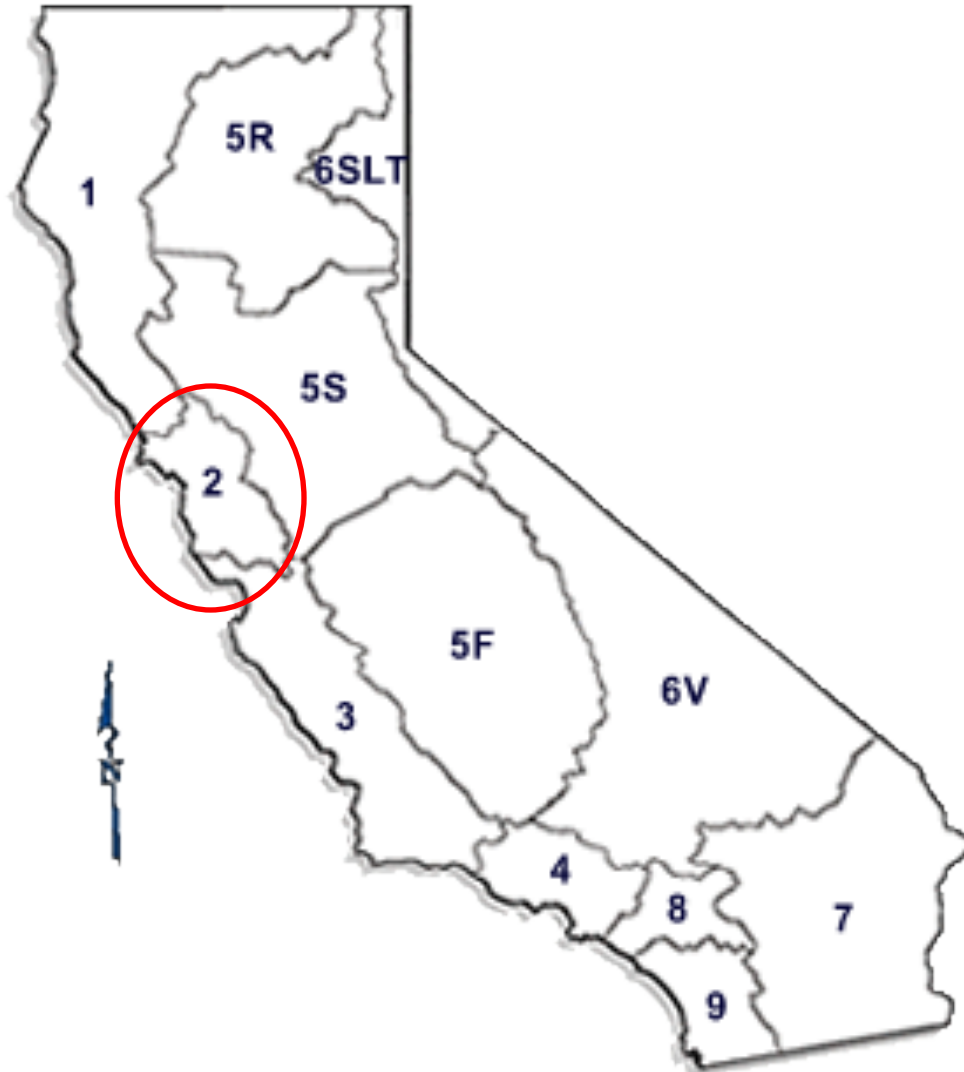
Channel incision on lower Yerba Buena Creek (tributary to Lower Silver Creek and Coyote Creek)

Regulatory Background: Municipal Stormwater Permits



- Since 1987 the federal Clean Water Act has required municipalities to obtain **permits to discharge stormwater** from municipal storm drain systems
- These are National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) **Municipal Stormwater** Permits
- EPA has also established construction and industrial discharge standards

NPDES Permitting Authority



Regulatory Framework for NPDES Permits in CA

- State Water Resources Control Board
 - Construction General Permit
 - Industrial General Permit
 - Municipal Phase II General Permit (Small MS4s)
- Regional Water Quality Control Boards
 - Municipal Phase I Stormwater Permits
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant Permits
 - Individual Industrial Permits

Bay Area Municipal Regional Permit (MRP)

- One regional permit for urbanized areas (total of 79 permittees):
 - San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties, Fairfield-Suisun, and Vallejo
- First MRP (1.0) effective 12/1/09
- Reissued MRP (2.0) effective 1/1/16
- MRP 3.0 expected effective date 7/1/21



MRP Provisions

- Municipal Operations
- New Development and Redevelopment (“C.3”)
- Industrial/Commercial Site Controls
- Illicit Discharge Controls
- Construction Site Controls
- Public Education/Outreach
- Water Quality Monitoring
- Pollutant of Concern Controls
 - Pesticides
 - Trash
 - Mercury
 - PCBs
 - Copper
- Exempted/Conditionally Exempted Non-Stormwater Discharges

Provision C.3 Requirements

- Regulated Projects
 - Public and private
 - Projects above certain thresholds
 - Small projects
 - “Special Projects”
- Non-regulated Projects
 - Green infrastructure
 - Primarily public retrofit projects
 - More on GI in June 17th Workshop

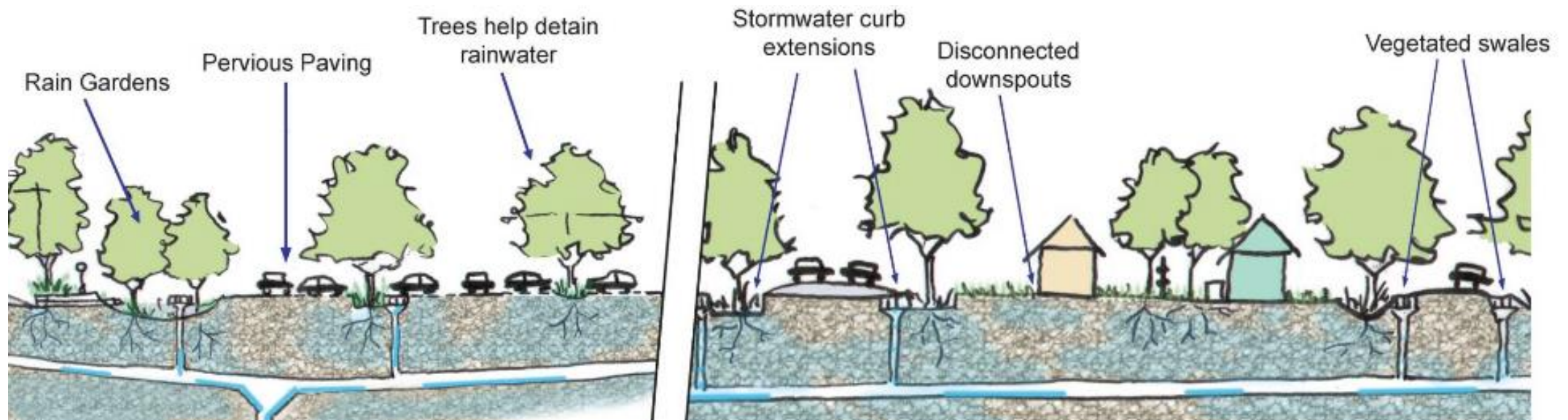
Regulated Project Requirements

- Must include permanent stormwater controls that are maintained for the life of the project
- Types of stormwater controls required:
 - Source control measures
 - Site design measures
 - Stormwater treatment
 - Hydromodification management
- Focus on Low Impact Development approach



Low Impact Development (LID)

- Approach to reduce runoff and mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology:
 - Minimize disturbed areas and impervious surfaces
 - Retain and treat stormwater runoff using infiltration, evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting/use or biotreatment



Source Control Measures



- **Structural Source Controls** are permanent design features that reduce pollutant sources

- Covered trash enclosures
- Storm drain labeling
- Drought-tolerant native plants



- **Operational Source Controls** are practices to be conducted on an ongoing basis after construction is completed

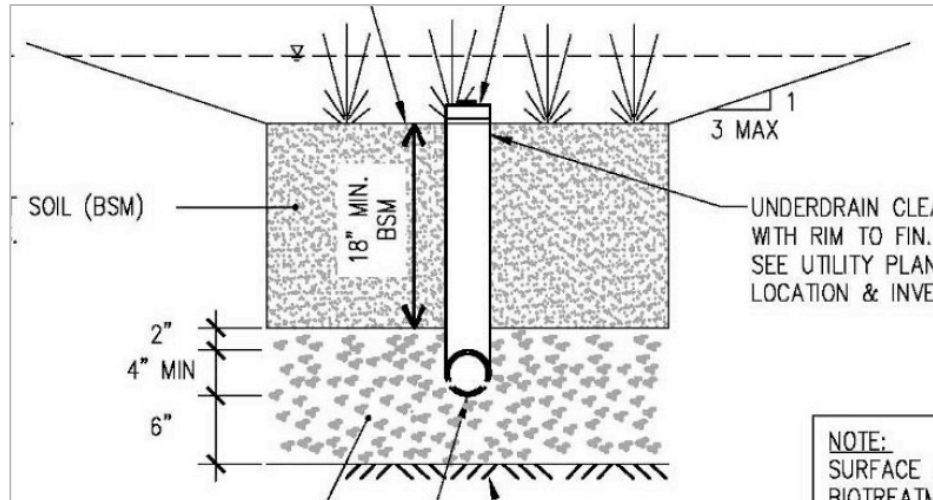
- Street sweeping
- Catch basin cleaning
- Reduced pesticide use

Site Design Measures

- Permanent design features that:
 - Reduce impervious surfaces
 - Disconnect impervious surfaces
 - Preserve/protect natural features
- Examples include:
 - Runoff directed to landscaping
 - Pervious pavement



Treatment Measures



- Engineered systems that remove pollutants from stormwater
- Sized to treat stormwater runoff from **frequent, small storm events**
- Provision C.3.d of the MRP specifies numeric sizing criteria for water quality design
- Maintenance agreement required

How Much Runoff Must Be Treated?



- Must treat 100% of project but not 100% of runoff
- Focus on frequent, small storms
- Water quality design criteria*:
 - 80% of average annual runoff (for volume-based treatment measures)
 - Flow of runoff from a rain event of 0.2 inches per hour intensity (flow-based treatment measure)

* “C.3.d amount of runoff” OR
“water quality design volume/flow”

LID Treatment Requirements

- LID treatment methods required since 12/1/11
- LID treatment defined as:
 - Infiltration
 - Evapotranspiration
 - Rainwater harvesting/use
 - Biotreatment
- Non-LID treatment only allowed in certain cases



Stormwater Treatment Measures (required for “Regulated Projects”)

- Required for projects that create and/or replace $\geq 10,000$ sq. ft. of impervious surface
- Required for following types of projects that create and/or replace $\geq 5,000$ sq. ft. of impervious surface
 - Restaurants
 - Retail gasoline outlets
 - Auto service facilities
 - Parking lots



Other C.3 Regulated Projects

- Road and trail projects that create and/or replace 10,000 sq. ft. of contiguous impervious surface
 - New roads, and sidewalks and bike lanes built as part of new roads
 - Widening of existing roads with traffic lane(s)
 - Trails >10 feet wide or < 50 feet from creek bank



The following are NOT Regulated Projects (do not require treatment):

- Detached single family home
- Roadway reconstruction within same footprint
- Road widening that does not add a travel lane
- Sidewalks and bike lanes along existing roads
- Impervious trails <10' wide and >50' from creek
- Sidewalks, bike lanes and trails that drain to vegetated areas or are constructed of pervious paving
- Interior remodels
- Routine maintenance and repair
- Pavement resurfacing within existing footprint

Small Project and Single Family Home Requirements

- **Single family homes** (>2,500 sq. ft. of impervious area) and **small projects** (between 2,500 and 10,000 sq. ft. of impervious area) must implement at least 1 of 6 site design measures:
 - Direct roof runoff into cisterns or rain barrels
 - Direct roof runoff onto vegetated areas
 - Direct sidewalk and patio runoff onto vegetated areas
 - Direct driveway and parking lot runoff onto vegetated areas
 - Construct sidewalks and patios with pervious surfaces
 - Construct bike lanes, driveways, and parking lots with pervious surfaces

Types of Stormwater Treatment Measures

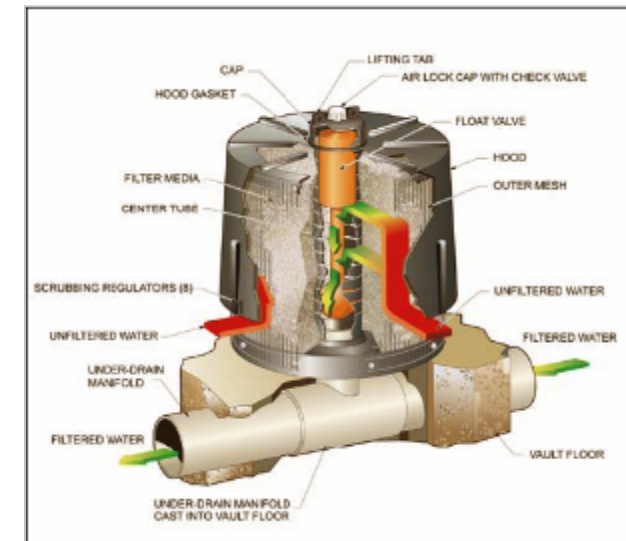
- LID Treatment Measures (required since 12/1/11)

- Infiltration
- Evapotranspiration
- Rainwater harvesting/use
- Biotreatment



- Non-LID Treatment Measures

- High rate media filters and tree well filters
- Allowed only for “Special Projects”



“Special Projects”

- Special Projects are high density and transit oriented development projects that may receive LID treatment reduction credit, i.e., allowed limited use of “non-LID” treatment measures
- Amount of credit based on size of project, lot coverage, location, density, and amount of surface parking
- Non-LID measures are limited to tree box filters and media filters



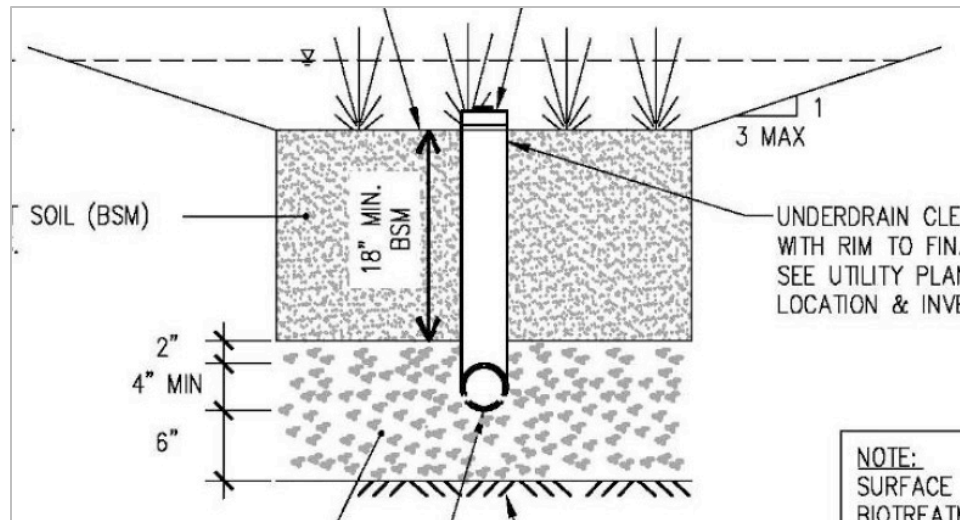
Biotreatment Measures

- Most Common
 - Bioretention areas/rain gardens
 - Linear bioretention areas
 - Flow-through planters



Bioretention Area in
Burlingame

Bioretention Area/Rain Garden

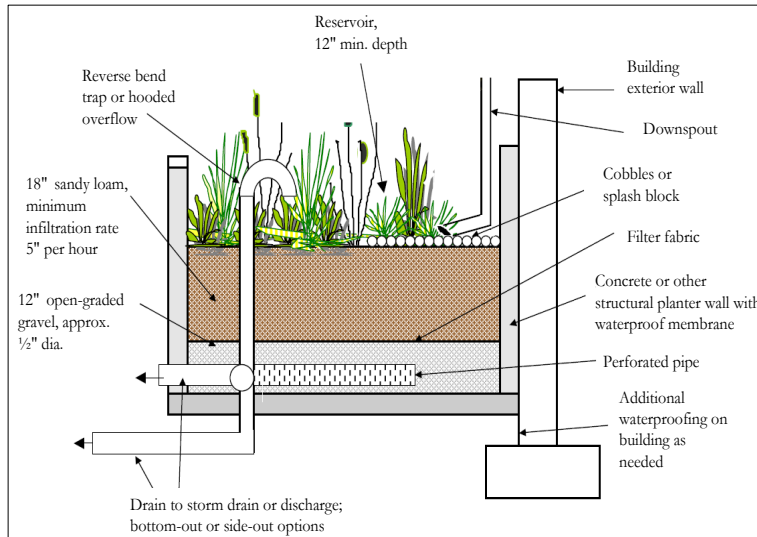


- Concave landscaped area of any shape, with sloped sides
- Engineered biotreatment soil mix with specified long term infiltration rate (5 in/hr)
- Underdrain required if clayey underlying soils
- Raise underdrain to maximize infiltration, if conditions allow

Bioretention Areas



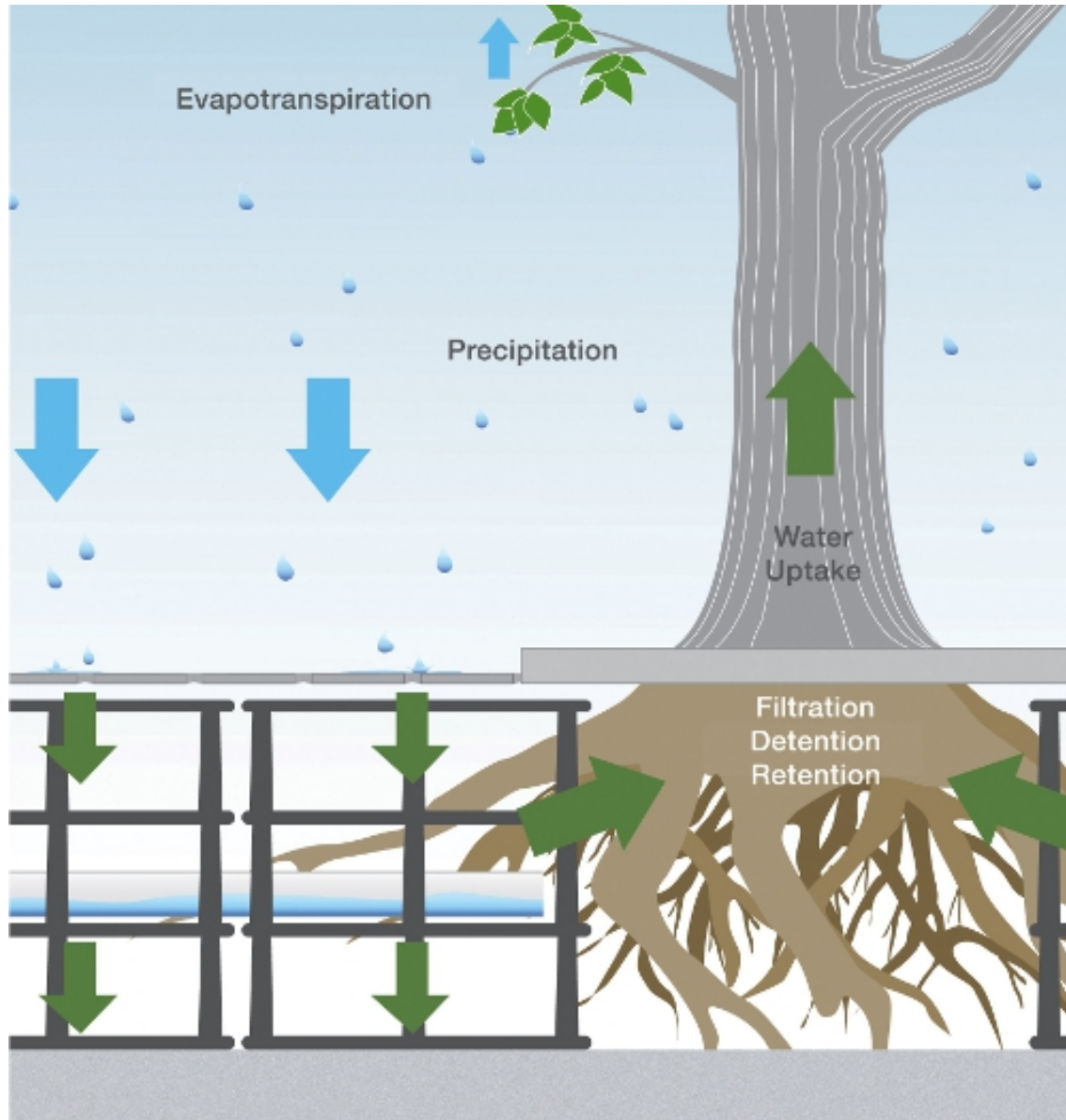
Flow-through Planter



Source: Dan Cloak Environmental Consulting, 2010, with modifications

- Lined planter box with vertical sides
- No infiltration to underlying soils
- Stormwater filters through specified biotreatment soil mix and released through underdrain
- OK to place next to building or on podium if waterproofed

Biotreatment in Tree Trench



Rainwater Harvesting and Use

- Captured stormwater used for non-potable uses, such as:
 - Toilet flushing
 - Irrigation



Cisterns installed
underground

Rainwater Harvesting

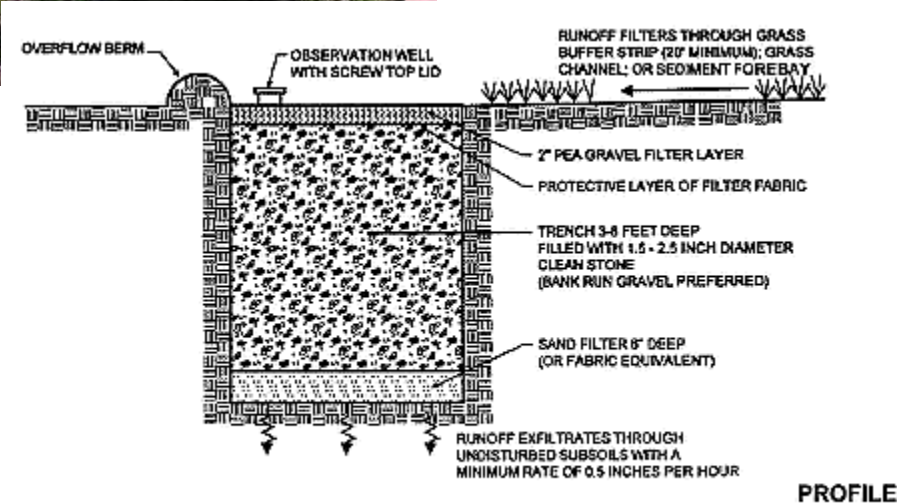


Infiltration Trench



- Store water in void space of rocks, allowing it to infiltrate to surrounding soils
- Requires well-draining soils

Infiltration Trenches



A schematic of an infiltration trench (Source: MDE, 2000)

Pervious Pavement



Green Roofs

- Green roofs are site design measures that remove runoff largely through plant evapotranspiration processes
- Planting media needs to be sufficiently deep to:
 - Provide capacity within the pore space of the media for the water quality design volume (typically $< 3''$)
 - Support the long term health of the vegetation selected for the green roof, as specified by a landscape architect or other

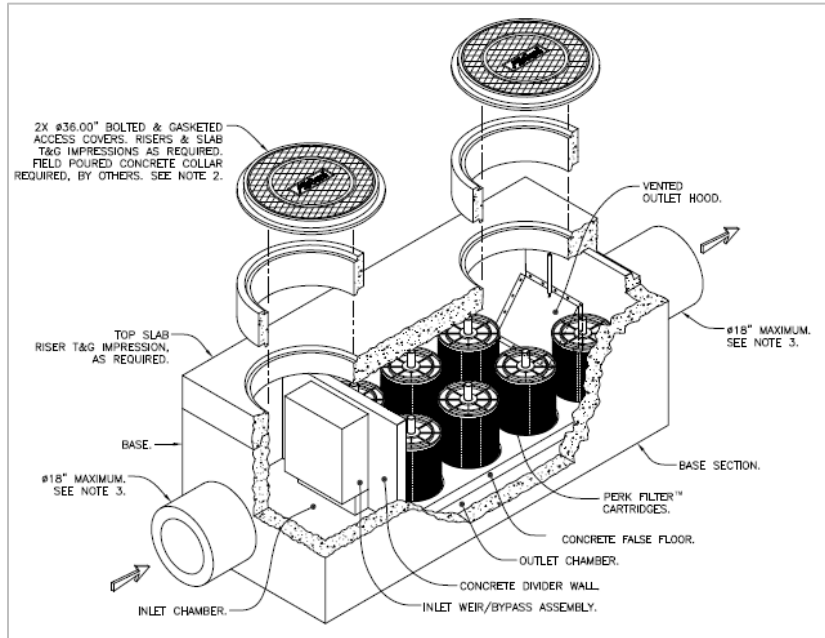


Green Roofs



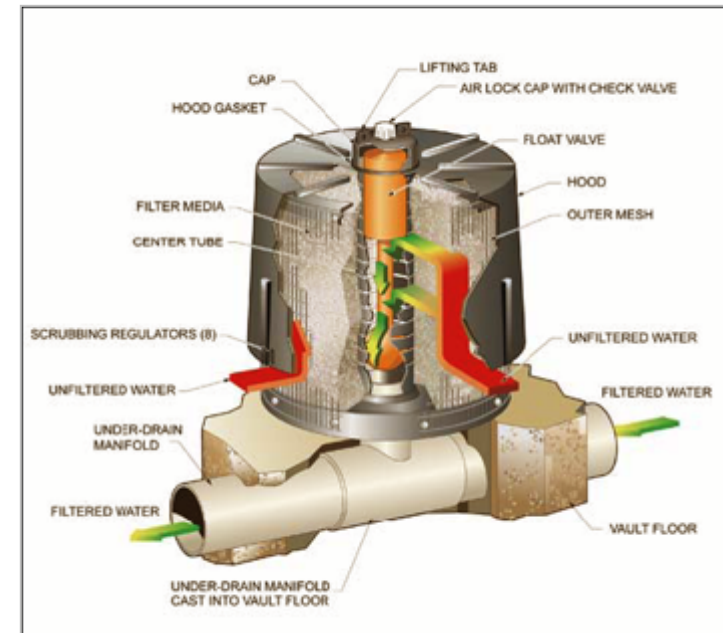
Non-LID: Media Filters

(Limited use ONLY in “Special Projects”)



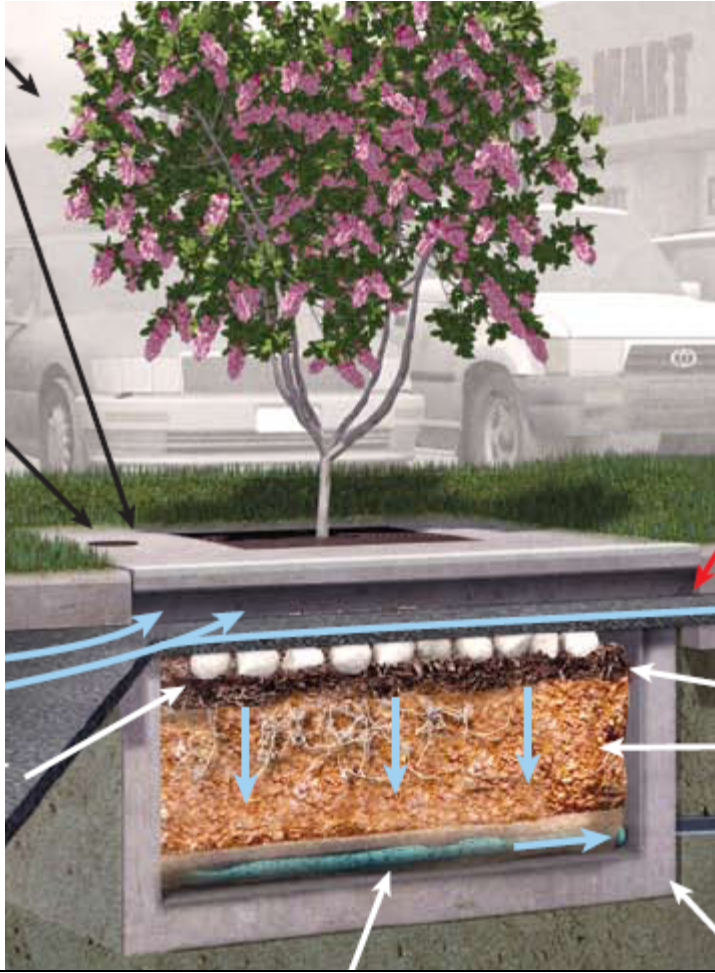
- Media cartridges installed in manholes or in vaults
- Vaults designed to allow settling of large particles before water enters the filter

- Fine particles are filtered by filter media (example cartridge to right)



Non-LID Tree Well Filters

(Limited use ONLY in “Special Projects”)

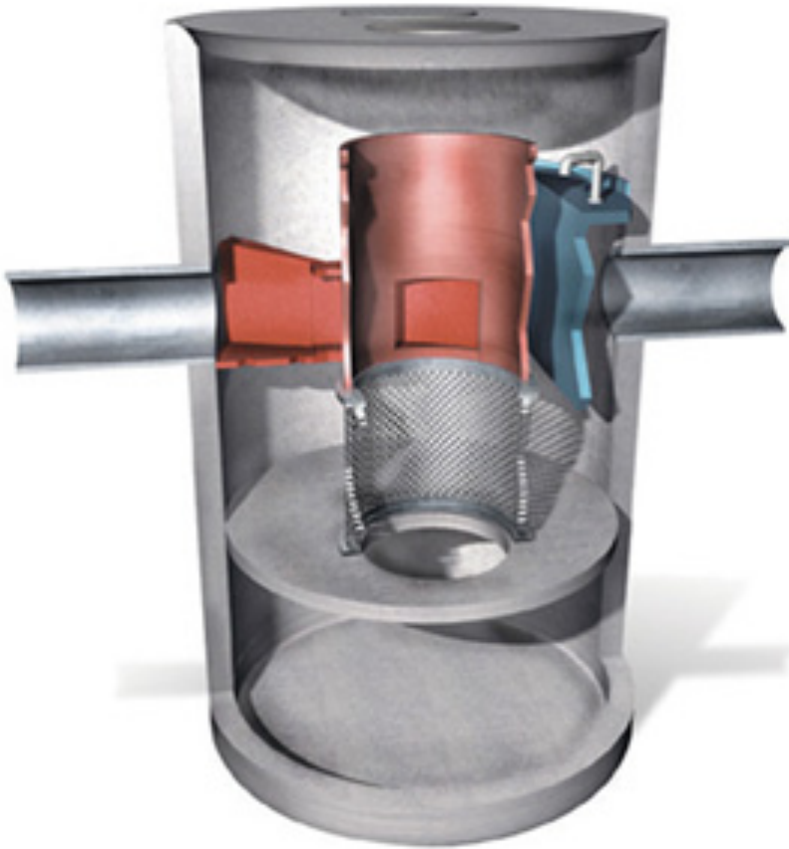


Example of a Manufactured Tree Well Filter

- Manufactured tree well filter with proprietary planting media
- Planting media has extremely high infiltration rate (50-100 in/hr)
- Unit now available with biotreatment soil to meet LID requirements (but treats smaller area).

Non-LID: Hydrodynamic Separators

(NOT a stand-alone treatment measure)



- Vault system
- Settling or separation unit to remove sediments
- Effective for trash and large particles
- Not designed to remove finer particles

Non-LID: Vegetated Swale

(NOT a stand-alone treatment measure)



- Linear, shallow, vegetated channel
- Filters stormwater as it flows through dense vegetation on the surface
- Relatively short detention time prior to discharge into storm drain inlet
- Not as effective as a linear bioretention system

Non-LID: Detention Basin

(NOT a stand-alone treatment measure)



- Basin with specially designed outlet to detain stormwater for at least 48 hours
- Used to be allowed to treat stormwater by settling out solids/sediments
- OK if used for storage upstream of LID measure or hydromodification control.

Hydromodification Management

- **Purpose:** Reduce erosive flows in creeks.
- **Goal:** Match post-project runoff rates, volumes and durations to pre-project condition for a range of storms.
- Required for projects that:
 - Create/replace 1 acre or more of impervious area,
 - Increase impervious area over pre-project condition, AND
 - Drain to creeks susceptible to erosion.



Areas Susceptible to HM Shown in Green



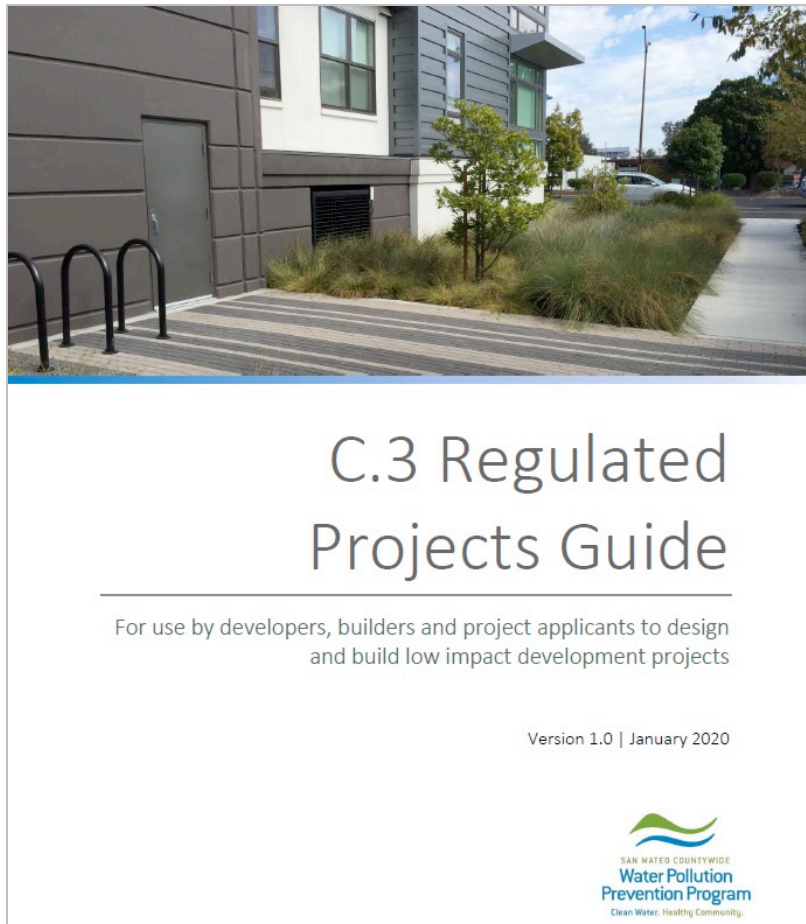
Hydromodification Management Control Measures

- Hydrologic source controls
 - Site design measures to reduce imperviousness
 - LID treatment measures
- Flow duration controls
 - Pond, detention basin, tank or vault
 - Specialized outlet to control rate and duration of flow



For More Information:

- SMCWPPP C.3 Regulated Projects Guide (February 2020)
<https://www.flowstobay.org/preventing-stormwater-pollution/with-new-redevelopment/c-3-regulated-projects/>



For More Information:

- C3-C6 Regulated Projects Checklist
- Biotreatment Soil Mix
 - Supplier List
 - Compliance Statement
 - Verification Checklist
- C.3 Sizing Worksheets
 - Volume Based Criteria
 - Combination Based Criteria
- Flyers & Fact Sheets

For More Information:

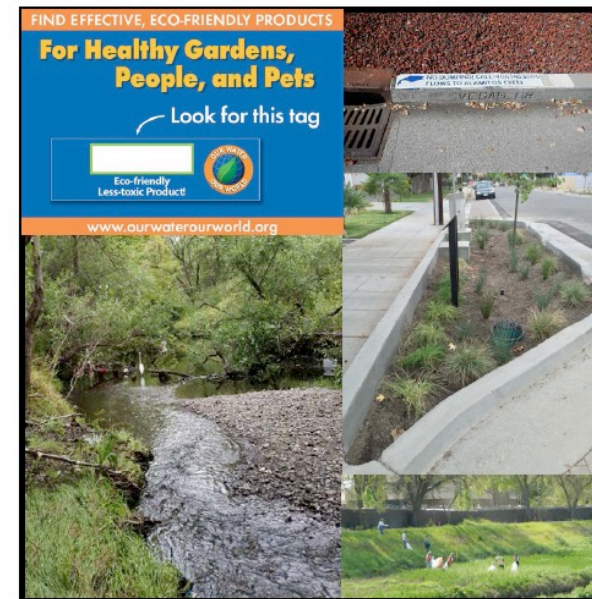
- Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/stormwater/Municipal/R2-2015-0049.pdf

(Google “SF Bay Municipal Regional Permit”)

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit

Order No. R2-2015-0049
NPDES Permit No. CAS612008
November 19, 2015



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