

Storm water from urban runoff is one of the leading causes of pollution in creeks, rivers, and lakes. In fields and forests, most rain water is absorbed by the soil and taken up by plants and trees. However, developed areas contain impermeable surfaces like roofs, walkways, patios, parking lots, and streets that cause rainwater and snowmelt to runoff (storm water) and collect pollutants. Storm water that flows into a storm drain without best management practices (BMPs) goes untreated directly into our creeks, rivers, lakes, delta and eventually, the ocean. Storm water is ultimately part of the hydrologic cycle so it is imperative to keep it as clean as possible.

Storm water can become polluted by pesticides, paint, fertilizers, pet waste, litter, oil and other automotive fluids, eroded soil and household chemicals. Even small amounts of pollutants that accumulate on roads, parking lots, and sidewalks can be transported into nearby streams and rivers. Identifying sources of storm water pollution and keeping this pollution away from storm drains and ditches is the best and most economical way to keep storm water clean.

What are Best Management Practices (BMPs)?

A BMP is an action, program or device that helps to reduce storm water runoff and pollutants. BMPs include:

- ◆ Planning & Scheduling - Pay attention to daily/weekly forecasts prior to and during ground disturbing activities
- ◆ Storm Water Pollution Awareness Training for employees, contractors/designers, property owners and the general public
- ◆ Good Housekeeping for Facilities and Ground Disturbing Projects - Maintaining clean and protected facilities and sites
- ◆ Temporary Erosion & Sediment Controls BMPs - e.g., Mulch applications, Fiber Rolls (Wattles), Silt Fence, Stockpile Protection, Storm Drain Inlet Protection, etc.
- ◆ Post-construction BMPs - e.g., Detention/Infiltration Basins, Vegetated Swales, Porous Surfaces, Rain Barrels, etc.
- ◆ Inspection and Maintenance - Monitor site BMPs (temporary and permanent) prior to, during, and following precipitation



For Questions or Comments about the Storm Water Management Program Contact:

**El Dorado County Long Range Planning Division
2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667
Placerville, CA 95667**

Hotline Phone Number: 530-573-7906

Fax: 530-642-0508

E-mail: stormwater@edcgov.us

Website: www.edcgov.us/Government/LongRangePlanning/StormWaterManagement/Storm_Water_Pollution_Prevention.aspx

Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/EDCStromwater>



El Dorado County

Storm Water Program Phase II NPDES Permit Guidance

July 1, 2015



National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Requirements

Storm water pollution is controlled by the Clean Water Act amendments of 1987. The amendments authorized the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to expand the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program to cover storm water discharges. The NPDES Program is a permitting mechanism that requires the implementation of controls designed to prevent harmful pollutants from being washed by storm water runoff into local water bodies.

The West Slope portion of El Dorado County (County) is covered under a Phase II NPDES Permit (Order #2013-0001-DWQ) administered by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) (Region 5). The current West Slope Municipal NPDES Permit was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) on February 5, 2013. The Permit became effective on July 1, 2013 for a term of five years. Additional Permit information and Order #2013-0001-DWQ can be found at: www.swrcb.ca.gov/wwwwaterwater_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml



What You Should Know

Beginning on July 1, 2015, the County updated standards and Ordinance language include the LID concepts below. County staff actively collaborated with local agencies, key stakeholders and the public to update existing standards in order to remain in compliance with the Permit and to protect water quality. The current West Slope Development and Redevelopment Standards for Storm Water Post Construction Plan Requirements can be accessed at: www.edcgov.us/LongRangePlanning/StormWaterManagement/West_Slope_Development_and_Redevelopment_Standards.aspx

Low Impact Development (LID)

According to the Permit, development **and** re-development projects, including single family home projects, creating 2,500 - 5,000 square feet (sf) of impervious surface are required to implement one or more LID Site Design Measures. **Site Design Measures include:**

- ◆ Rooftop and Impervious Area Disconnection
- ◆ Porous Pavement
- ◆ Cisterns or Rain Barrels
- ◆ Vegetated Swales
- ◆ Bioretention Facilities
- ◆ Green Roofs

What is LID?

The Permit defines LID as “A sustainable practice that benefits water supply and contributes to water quality protection. Unlike traditional storm water management, which collects and conveys storm water runoff through storm drains, pipes, or other conveyances to a centralized design and storm water facility, LID takes a different approach by using site design and storm water management to maintain the site’s pre-development hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate and detain runoff close to the source of rainfall”

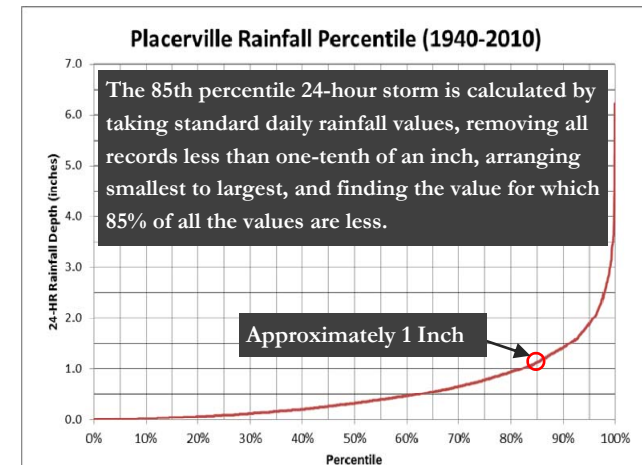
Refer to the below websites for additional LID guidance:

- ◆ EPA Website - <http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/>
- ◆ SWRCB Website - www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/low_impact_development/index.shtml
- ◆ Caltrans Website - www.dot.ca.gov/hq/oppd/storm1/caltrans_20090729.html
- ◆ TRPA Website - <http://tahoebmp.org/BMPResources.aspx>

Regulated Projects - Sections E.12.c. through E.12.l.

The Permit defines a “Regulated Project” as a project that creates and/or replaces 5,000 sf or more of impervious surface. Regulated projects must implement measures for site design, source control, runoff reduction, storm water treatment and baseline hydromodification management. All Regulated Projects are required to implement LID measures to reduce runoff, treat storm water, and provide hydromodification measures.

The following Post Construction Standards are applicable to new and redevelopment Regulated Projects, both private development requiring municipal permits and public projects: Site Assessments, Drainage Management Areas (DMAs), Numeric Sizing Criteria for Storm Retention and Treatment to the 85th percentile 24-hour storm runoff event, Site Design Measures, Source Controls, and Storm Water Treatment/Baseline Hydromodification Management Measures.



Regulated Projects Do Not Include:

- ◆ Detached single family home projects that are not part of a larger plan of development
- ◆ Interior remodels
- ◆ Linear Underground/Overhead Projects (LUPs) that do not create 5,000 sf or more of contiguous impervious surface in a discrete location
- ◆ Redevelopment projects including trenching, excavation and resurfacing associated with LUPs; pavement grinding and resurfacing of existing roadways; construction of new sidewalks, pedestrian ramps, or bike lanes on existing roadways; or routine replacement of damaged pavement such as pothole repair or replacement of short, non-contiguous sections of roadway
- ◆ Discretionary projects that have been deemed complete for processing with vesting tentative maps prior to July 1, 2014