

Provision C.3 Data Form

Which Projects Must Comply with Stormwater Requirements?

Effective July 1, 2023, the following projects must comply with Stormwater Requirements:

- **All development/redevelopment projects** (except single-family home projects) that create and/or replace **5,000 sq. ft.** or more of impervious surface on the project site must fill out this worksheet and submit it with the development project application.
- **All large single-family home projects** that create and/or replace **10,000 sq. ft.** or more of impervious surface on the project site must also fill out this worksheet.

These projects are called **Regulated Projects**. The Regulated Project area includes portions of the public right-of-way that are developed or redeveloped as part of the Regulated Project.

Excluded Projects - Interior remodeling projects, routine maintenance or repair projects such as re-roofing and re-surfacing, and smaller single-family homes that are not part of a larger plan of development are **NOT** required to complete this worksheet.

What is an Impervious Surface?

An impervious surface is a surface covering or pavement that prevents the land's natural ability to absorb and infiltrate rainfall/stormwater. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to rooftops, walkways, paved patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, impervious concrete and asphalt, gravel surfaces, and any other continuous watertight pavement or covering.

Pervious pavement, underlain with pervious soil and pervious storage material (e.g., drain rock), that infiltrates rainfall at a rate equal to or greater than surrounding unpaved areas OR that stores and infiltrates the water quality design volume specified in Provision C.3.d of the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP), is not considered an impervious surface.

For More Information

The SCVURPPP [C.3 Stormwater Handbook](#) provides more information on selection of site design, source control, and treatment measures for a development project as well as guidance on preparing a stormwater control plan.

1. Project Information

Project Name: _____ **APN #** _____

Project Address: _____

Cross Streets: _____

Applicant/Developer Name: _____

Project Phase(s): _____ **of** _____ **Engineer:** _____

Project Type (Check all that apply): New Development Redevelopment

Private Public Large Detached Single-Family Home

Residential Commercial Industrial Mixed Use Institutional

Other _____

Project Description: _____

Project Watershed/Receiving Water (creek, river or bay): _____

2. Project Size

a. Total Site Area: _____ (ft ²)		b. Total Land Area Disturbed During Construction: _____ (ft ²) (including clearing, grading, stockpiling, or excavating)			
Project Totals	Total Existing (Pre-project) Area (ft ²)	Existing Area Retained ¹ (ft ²)	Existing Area Replaced ² (ft ²)	New Area Created ² (ft ²)	Total Post-Project Area (ft ²)
Impervious Area (IA)					
c. Total on-site IA					
d. Total off-site IA ³					
e. Total project IA					
f. Total new and replaced IA					
Pervious Area (PA)⁴					
g. Total on-site PA					
h. Total off-site PA ³					
i. Total project PA					
j. Total Project Area (2.e.+2.i.)					
k. Percent Replacement of IA in Redevelopment Projects: (Total Existing IA Replaced ÷ Total Existing IA) x 100% _____ %					

¹“Retained” means to leave existing IA in place. An IA that receives surface treatment (e.g., pavement resurfacing/slurry seal/grind) only is considered “retained”. This category does not apply to off-site areas.

²The “new” and “replaced” IA are based on the total project area and not specific locations within the project. Constructed IA on a project that does not exceed the total pre-project IA will be considered “replaced” IA. A project will have “new” IA only if the total post-project IA exceeds the total pre-project IA (total post-project IA – total pre-project IA = New IA).

³Off-site areas include sidewalks and other parts of the public right-of-way (e.g., roads, bike lanes, curbs, ramps, park strip) that are being reconstructed as part of the project footprint. Do not include frontage areas that are not being reconstructed as part of the project. Note that gravel is considered an impervious surface.

⁴Include bioretention areas, infiltration areas, green roofs, and pervious pavement in PA calculations.

3. State Construction General Permit Applicability:

a. Is #2.b. equal to 43,560 ft² (1 acre) or more?

- Yes, applicant must obtain coverage under the State Construction General Permit (see https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.html)
- No, applicant does not need coverage under the State Construction General Permit.

4. MRP Provision C.3 Applicability:

a. Is #2.f. equal to 5,000 ft² or more, or 10,000 ft² for single family homes?

- Yes, C.3. source control, site design and treatment requirements apply
- No, C.3. source control and site design requirements may apply – check with local agency

b. For redevelopment projects, is #2.k. equal to 50% or more?

- Yes, C.3. requirements (site design and source control, as appropriate, and stormwater treatment) apply to the entire on-site area
- No, C.3. requirements only apply to the impervious area created and/or replaced

5. Hydromodification Management (HM) Applicability:

a. Does the project create and/or replace one acre or more of impervious surface AND is the total post-project impervious area greater than the pre-project (existing) impervious area?

- Yes (continue) No – exempt from HM, go to page 3

b. Is the project located in an area of HM applicability (green area) on the HM Applicability Map? www.scvurppp.org/hmp-map

- Yes the project must implement HM requirements
- No, the project is exempt from HM requirements

6. Selection of Specific Stormwater Control Measures:

Site Design Measures

- Minimize land disturbed (e.g., protect trees and soil)
- Minimize impervious surfaces (e.g., reduction in post-project impervious surface)
- Minimum-impact street or parking lot design (e.g., parking on top of or under buildings)
- Cluster structures/ pavement
- Disconnected downspouts (direct runoff from roofs, sidewalks, patios to landscaped areas)
- Pervious pavement⁵
- Green roof
- Other self-treating⁵ area (e.g., landscaped areas)
- Self-retaining⁵ area
- Rainwater harvesting and use (e.g., rain barrel, cistern for designated use)⁶
- Preserved open space
- Protected riparian and wetland areas/buffers
- Other _____

Source Control Measures

- Wash area/racks, drain to sanitary sewer⁷
- Covered dumpster area, drain to sanitary sewer⁷
- Sanitary sewer connection or accessible cleanout for swimming pool/spa/fountain⁷
- Beneficial landscaping (minimize irrigation, runoff, pesticides and fertilizers; promotes treatment)
- Outdoor material storage protection
- Covers, drains for loading docks, maintenance bays, fueling areas
- Maintenance (pavement sweeping, catch basin cleaning, good housekeeping)
- Storm drain labeling
- Other _____

Treatment Measures

- None (all impervious surface drains to self-retaining areas)
- Alternative compliance (treatment offsite or in-lieu)

LID Treatment (onsite & offsite)

- Bioretention area
- Flow-through planter
- Tree Well Filter or Trench with bioretention soils
- Rainwater harvest/use (e.g., cistern for designated use, sized for C.3.d treatment)
- Pervious pavement, sized for C.3.d treatment
- Infiltration trench
- Infiltration well/dry well
- Subsurface Infiltration System (e.g. vault or large diameter conduit over drain rock)
- Other _____

Non-LID Treatment Methods

- Proprietary high flow rate tree box filter⁸
- Proprietary high flow media filter (sand, compost, or proprietary media)⁸
- Vegetated filter strip⁹
- Extended detention basin⁹
- Vegetated swale⁹
- Other _____

Flow Duration Controls for Hydromodification Management (HM)

- Extended Detention basin
- Underground tank or vault
- Bioretention with outlet control
- Other _____

⁵ See SCVURPPP [C.3 Stormwater Handbook](#) for definitions. Pervious pavement areas should be sized per C.3.d treatment requirements.

⁶ Optional site design measure; does not have to be sized to comply with Provision C.3.d treatment requirements.

⁷ Subject to sanitary sewer authority requirements.

⁸ These treatment measures are only allowed if the project qualifies as a "Special Project".

⁹ These treatment measures are only allowed as part of a multi-step treatment process (i.e., for pretreatment).

7. Stormwater Treatment Measure (STM) Sizing for Projects with Treatment Requirements

Stormwater Treatment Measure (STM)	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Used*

- *Key: 1a: Volume – WEF Method
 1b: Volume – CASQA BMP Handbook Method
 2a: Flow – Factored Flood Flow Method
 2b: Flow – CASQA BMP Handbook Method
 2c: Flow – Uniform Intensity Method
 3: Combination Flow and Volume Design Basis

8. Does the project install 3,000 sf or more of pervious pavement (not including private-use patios at residences)?

- Yes
 No

9. Additional Stormwater Treatment of Non-Regulated Areas - Is the project providing stormwater treatment for non-regulated impervious area that is not included in **Item 2 Project Size**? For example, stormwater treatment of right-of-way areas that are outside the project footprint, or treatment measures that are treating more right-of-way impervious area quantities than required.

- Yes, complete the table below
 No

Additional Stormwater Treatment of Non-Regulated Areas

Non-Regulated Area Draining to Treatment Measure			Treatment Measures	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria
Impervious Area Treated (ft ²)	Pervious Area Treated (ft ²)	Total Area Treated (ft ²)		

10. Alternative Certification: Was the treatment system sizing and design reviewed by a qualified third-party professional that is not a member of the project team or agency staff?

- Yes No Name of Third-party Reviewer _____

11. Alternative Compliance: Is the Regulated Project using alternative compliance (AC) for stormwater treatment, i.e., is stormwater treatment provided at an off-site location?

- Yes. Complete the table below. No

Offsite Project Name and Address	
Offsite Project Description	
Offsite Project Reference # (if applicable)	
Offsite Project Watershed	
Offsite Project Construction Status	
Offsite Project Owner	
Total Regulated Project Impervious Area Requiring AC (ft ²)	
Impervious Area Treated at Offsite Project for AC (ft ²)	
Treatment Measure Used at Offsite Project to Provide AC	
Hydraulic Sizing Criteria for Treatment Measure at Offsite Project	
O&M Responsibility Mechanism for Offsite Project	

12. Operation & Maintenance Information

A. Property Owner's Name: _____

B. Responsible Party for Stormwater Treatment/Hydromodification Control O&M:

a. Name: _____

b. Address: _____

c. Phone/E-mail: _____

This section to be completed by Municipal staff.

O&M Responsibility Mechanism

Indicate how responsibility for O&M is assured. Check all that apply:

O&M Agreement

Other mechanism that assigns responsibility (describe below):

This section to be completed by Municipal staff (Note: This is an optional section that agencies should modify per their internal review and tracking process.)

Reviewed:

Community Development Department

Planning Division

Building Division

Public Works Department

Engineering

Other (Specify)

Return form to: _____

Data entry performed by: _____