Survey
Phase II Stormwater NPDES Permit
Provision E.12.g., Enforceable Mechanisms, and Provision E.12.j., Planning and Development Review Process

These provisions require each permittee to review existing local codes and other policies to identify any potential impediments to implementing the permit's Post-Construction (New Development and Redevelopment) requirements.

MCSTOPPP's current *Guidance for Applicants: Stormwater Quality Manual for Development Projects in Marin County* (February 2008) already incorporates most of the Provision E.12 Post-Construction requirements. The *Guidance for Applicants* will be updated to align with the new requirements. Each Permittee must have put those requirements into effect by July 1, 2015.

The following survey form will facilitate your review of existing local codes and policies.

The form lists each of the applicable Design Standards in Provision E.12. These are numbered for reference. In the next column, the form shows the corresponding requirement, if any, in the current (2008) *Guidance for Applicants.*

In the following blank column, list, cite, and/or quote any local codes or standards that correspond to, or potentially conflict with, the Provision E.12 requirement. If none, enter "none." In the rightmost column, note whether your municipality plans to revise or update that local code or standard. Provision E.12 requires that any changes needed to effectively administer its Provisions be adopted by June 30, 2017.

Retain the completed survey form as your record of "proposed or completed changes," as required by Provision E.12.j.

No.	Provision E.12 Design Standard	Page	MCSTOPPP *Guidance for Applicants* (2008 Edition) reference	Related Existing Local Standards (Cite Title or Code Section)	Standard to be Revised?
1	Define the development envelope and protected areas, identifying areas that are most suitable for development and areas to be left undisturbed.*	3-3	"Define the development envelope and protected areas, identifying areas that are most suitable for development and areas to be left undisturbed."	•	
2	Concentrate development on portions of the site with less permeable soils and preserve areas that can promote infiltration.*		Not included.	•	
3	Limit overall coverage of the site with paving and roofs.*	3-3	"Where possible, design compact, taller structures, narrower and shorter streets and sidewalks, smaller parking lots (fewer stalls, smaller stalls, and more efficient lanes), and indoor or underground parking. Examine the site layout and circulation patterns and identify areas where landscaping or planter boxes can be substituted for pavement."	•	
4	Set back development from creeks, wetlands, and riparian areas.*	3-3	Set back development from creeks, wetlands, and riparian habitats to the maximum degree possible and at minimum, as required by local ordinances.	•	
5	Preserve significant trees.*		Not included.	•	
6	Conform the site layout along natural landforms. Avoid excessive grading and disturbance of vegetation and soils. Replicate the site's natural drainage patterns.*	3-3	"Limit grading; preserve natural landforms and drainage patterns."	•	
7	Detain and retain runoff throughout the site.*	3-4	"On flat sites, it usually works best to intersperse self-retaining areas and bioretention facilities throughout the site."	•	

No.	Provision E.12 Design Standard	Page	MCSTOPPP *Guidance for Applicants* (2008 Edition) reference	Related Existing Local Standards (Cite Title or Code Section)	Standard to be Revised?
8	Provide a map or diagram dividing the developed portions of the project into discrete Drainage Management Areas (DMAs) and manage runoff from each DMA using Site Design Measures, and treatment/baseline hydromodification measures.	3-5	"Your Stormwater Control Plan must include an Exhibit showing the entire site divided into Drainage Management Areas…"	•	
9	Amend soils to reduce runoff*		Not included.	•	
10	Route drainage from impervious surfaces to landscape or other permeable areas.*	3-3	"Disperse runoff to lawns or landscaping."	•	
11	Substitute porous pavement for impermeable pavement*	3-3	"Use pervious pavements where possible."	•	
12	Use green roofs.*		Not explicitly referenced	•	
13	Incorporate vegetated swales*		Avoided due to potential confusion with criteria for treatment/baseline hydromodification management facilities.	•	
14	Incorporate rain barrels and cisterns*		Not included,	•	

15	Source control measures. Include measures consistent with the CASQA Handbook or equivalent for: Accidental spills or leaks Interior flood drains Parking/storage areas and maintenance Indoor and structural pest control Landscape/outoor pesticide use Pools spas, ponds, other water features Food service operations Refuse areas Industrial processes Outdoor storage of equipment or materials Vehicle and equipment cleaning Vehicle and equipment repair and maintenance Fuel dispensing areas Loading docks Fire sprinkler test water Drain or wash water from boiler drain lines, condensate drain lines, rooftop equipment, drainage sumps Unauthorized non-stormwater discharges Building and grounds maintenance	3-5	Source controls for: Pools, spas, fountains, and ponds Food service Refuse areas Maintenance and storage of materials Vehicle equipment repair and maintenance Fueling areas Loading docks Fire sprinkler test water	•	

16	Bioretention facility design criteria: Sizing factor of 4% may be used. Surface reservoir minimum 6 inches Planting medium depth 18 inches; may use 60% sand and 40% compost Subsurface storage layer 12 inches depth; minimum area equal to surface area Underdrain with discharge elevation at top of gravel layer No compaction of soils beneath facility No liners or other barriers interfering with infiltration Appropriate plant palette	4-5	Bioretention facility design criteria: Sizing factor of at least 4% Surface reservoir 4 inches plus 2 inches freeboard Minimum 18 inches soil mix; 50-50 mix recommended 12 inch depth "typical" Perforated pipe underdrain; no depth specified "Native soils protected against compaction during construction" "Should" allow infiltration (see p. 4-3) Plants selected for viability and to minimize need for fertilizers and pesticides.	•	
17	Allowed variations for special site conditions Within 10 feet of structures, may incorporate an impervious cutoff wall. Flow-through planter design allowed where groundwater is polluted or on elevated plazas. May omit underdrain in areas with high groundwater	4-3	Allowed variations for special site conditions: Flow-through planters may be sealed (except for a piped underdrain) if on unstable slopes or within 10 feet of building foundations.	•	

18	Exceptions to bioretention (Non-LID facilities). Tree box type biofilters or vault-based media filters may be used for Projects creating or replacing less than an acre of impervious area, in a designated pedestrian-oriented commercial district, and having at least 85% of the entire project site covered by permanent structures Facilities receiving runoff solely from pre-project impervious areas Historic sites, structures, or landscapes	3-5	On sites smaller than an acre that have "zero-lot-line" zoning, order of preference: Bioretention facilties fed and drained by gravity Bioretention facilities with pumped inflow or discharge Sand filters (minimum 4% of tributary area) Higher-rate biofilters, such as a tree-pit-style unit. Higher-rate vault-bsed filtration unit.	•	
19	Criteria for non-LID facilities (to be developed by June 30, 2015).		Not included.	•	