Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program Technical Guidance Manual Revision

Stakeholder Meeting

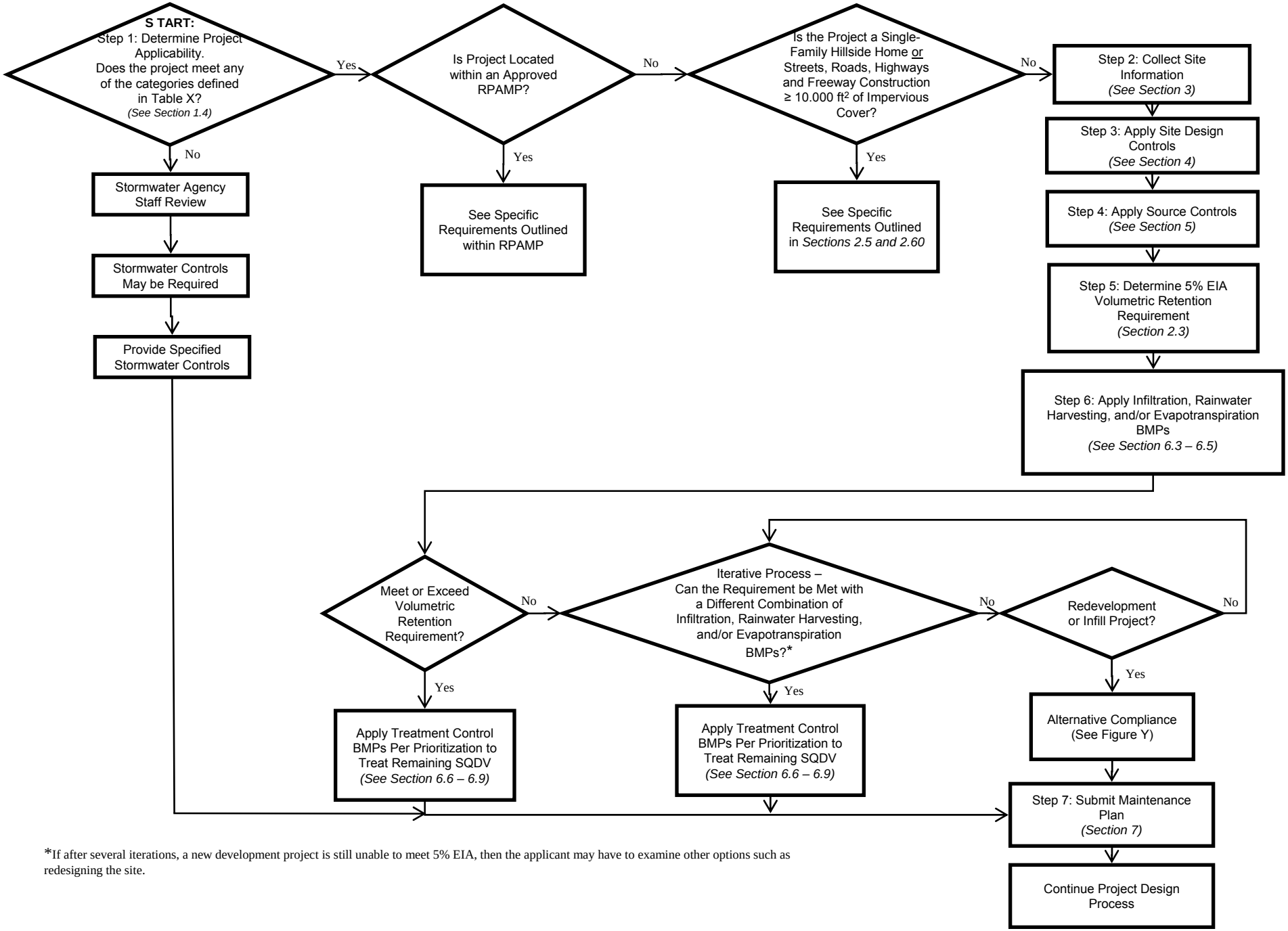
January 6, 2010

LARRY WALKER ASSOCIATES

Introduction

- 2 Flow Charts:
  - Technical Guidance Manual (TGM) Process
  - Alternative Compliance
- Establishes a framework and decision process to address permit requirements
- Purpose today is to provide an overview

DRAFT 2010 TGM Process Flow Chart



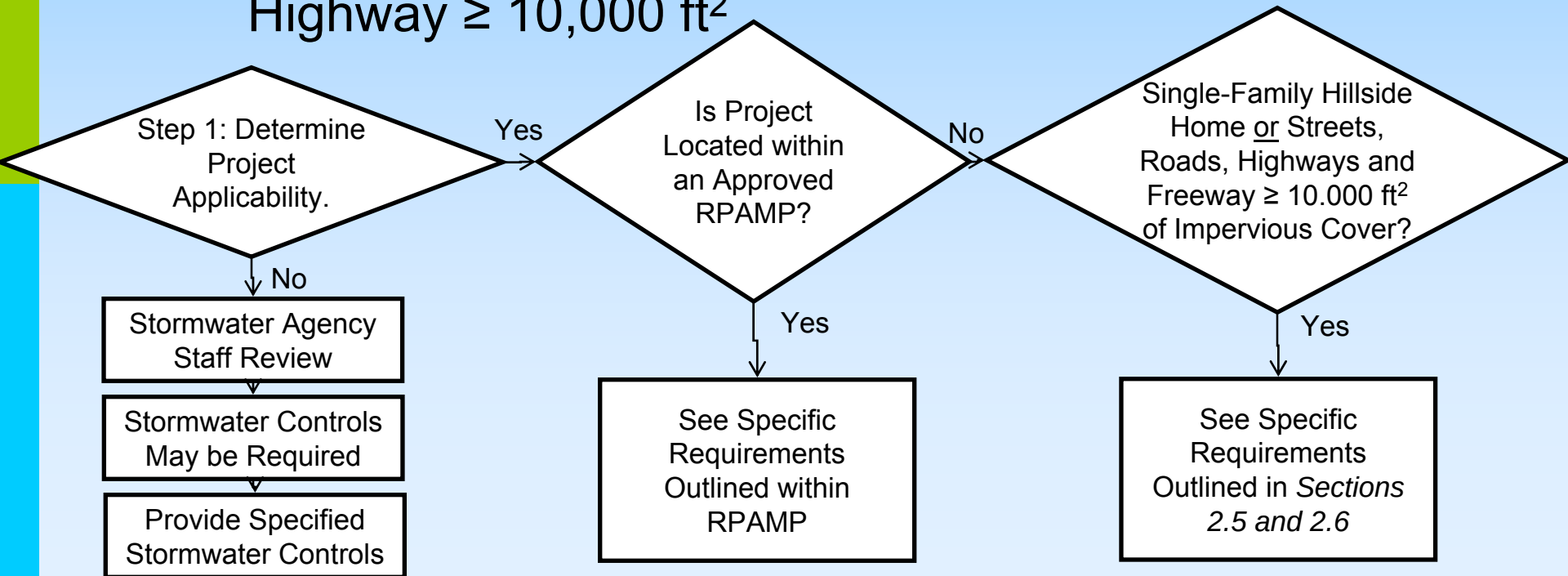
*If after several iterations, a new development project is still unable to meet 5% EIA, then the applicant may have to examine other options such as redesigning the site.

2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

- Steps roughly correspond to Sections in Draft 2010 TGM Outline
- Each step references section where more information will be provided

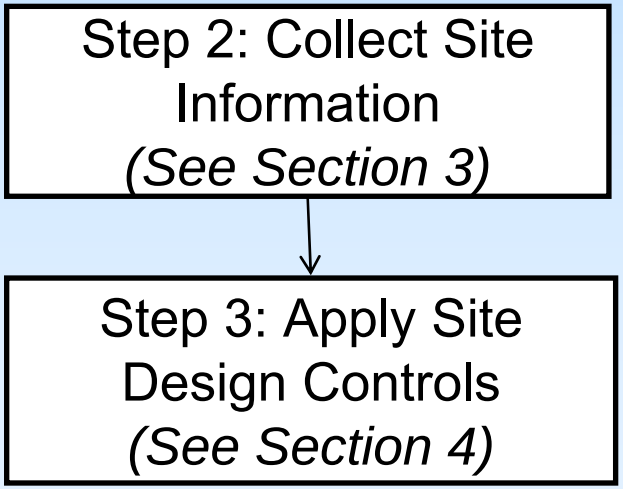
2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

1. Determine if Project is Subject to TGM
   - Permit Project Categories
   - Within RPAMP
   - Single-Family Hillside Home or Street, Road and Highway ≥ 10,000 ft^2



2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

2. Collect Site Information
   - Understand conditions and constraints onsite
   - Site conditions (topo, soils), nearby waterbodies, etc.
3. Apply Site Design Controls
   - LID Considerations Early in Site Planning Process



2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

4. Apply Source Controls

- Same as 2002 TGM
  - Storm Drain Signage, Fueling Area Design, etc.

Step 4: Apply Source Controls *(See Section 5)*

2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

5. Determine 5% EIA Volumetric Retention Requirement

- According to Permit: impervious surfaces shall be rendered ineffective if properly sized to infiltrate, store for reuse or evapotranspire without any runoff (aka retain) from the water quality design event
- Intent is to use Volume as the surrogate

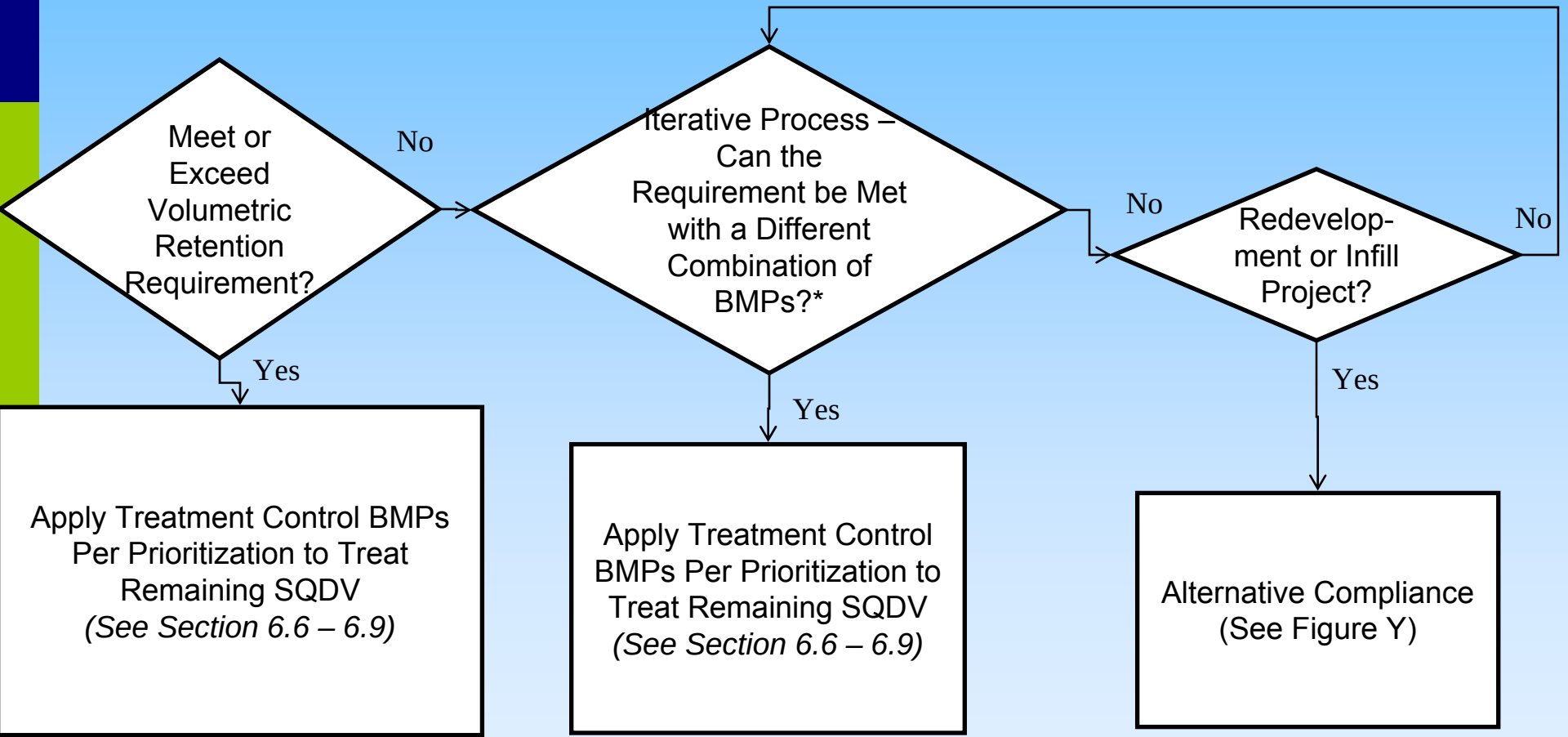
Step 5: Determine 5% EIA Volumetric Retention Requirement *(Section 2.3)*

2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

6. Apply Infiltration, Rainwater Harvesting, and/or Evapotranspiration BMPs
   - Use combination of these types of BMPs to chip away at EIA Volumetric Retention Requirement
   - Set up a crediting-type system to help user calculate how much volume a particular BMP is retaining

Step 6: Apply Infiltration, Rainwater Harvesting, and/or Evapotranspiration BMPs
(See Section 6.3 – 6.5)

2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process



2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

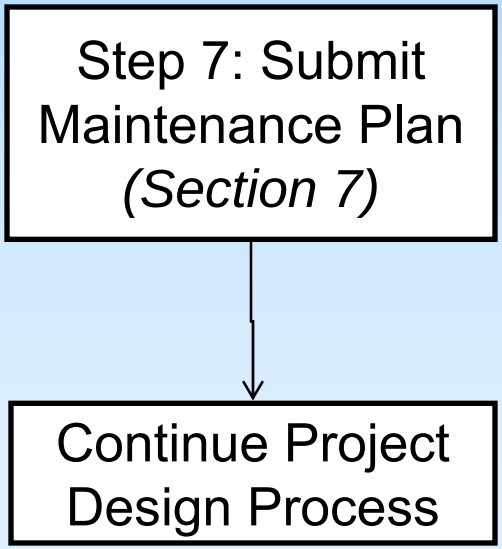
Iterative Process:

- If Volumetric Retention Requirement cannot be met, try again
- New Development/Greenfield Development must meet Retention Requirement
  - If Requirement cannot be met, applicant may have to redesign site
- Infill and Redevelopment Projects may be eligible for Alternative Compliance

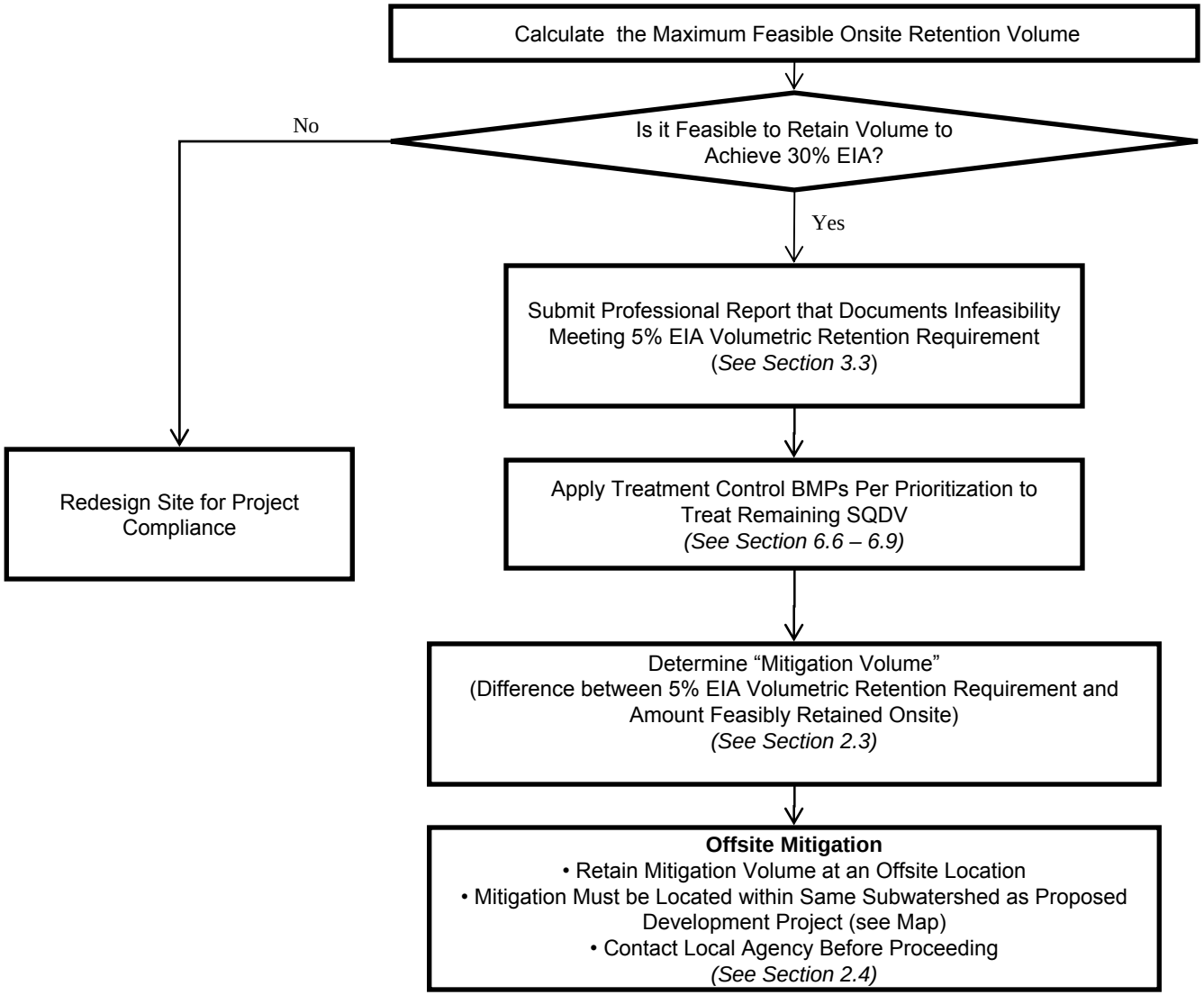
2010 TGM Step-by-Step Process

- Regardless of Volumetric Retention Requirement, SQDV must be captured and treated for disturbed project area
- BMP Prioritization:
  - Infiltration
  - Storage for Use
  - Evapotranspiration
  - Biofiltration
  - Proprietary LID Products

7. Submit Maintenance Plan

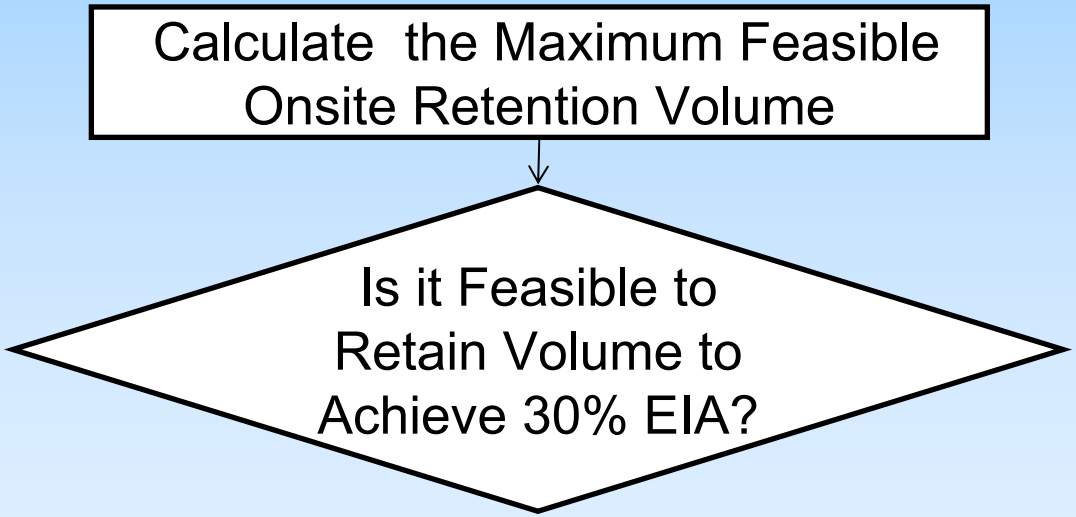


Alternative Compliance Flow Chart



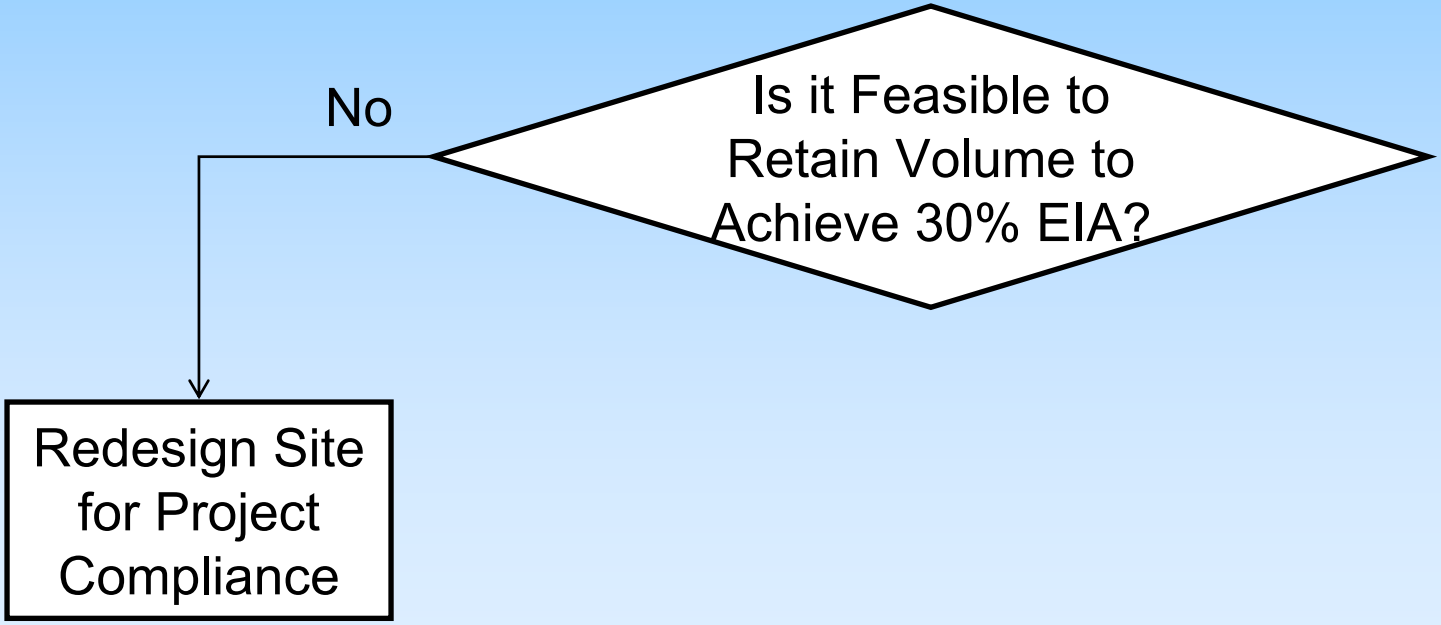
Alternative Compliance

- May be eligible if your site is infill or redevelopment
- Must retain maximum amount feasible
- 30% EIA Cap



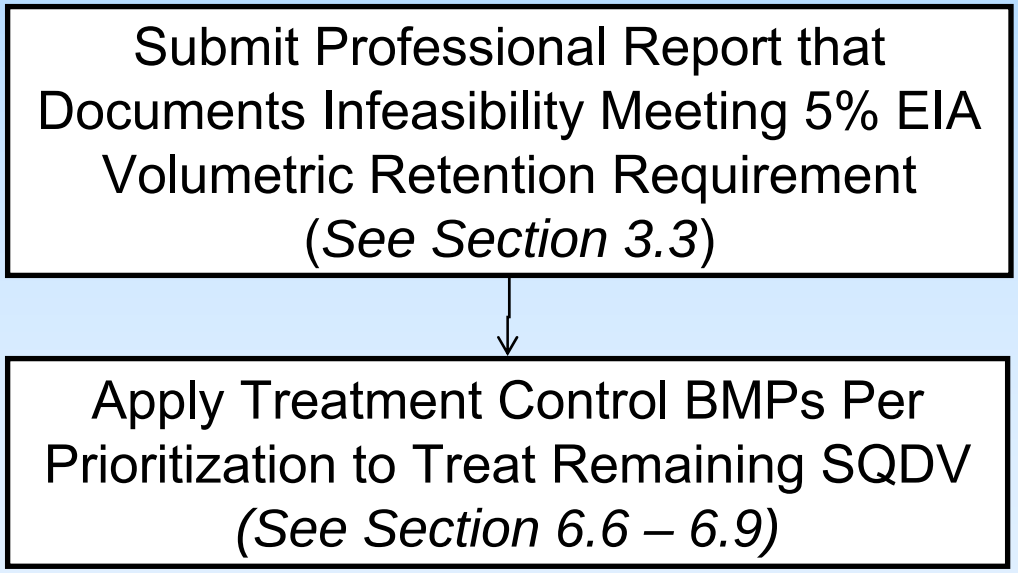
Alternative Compliance

- If 30% EIA cannot be met, applicant may have to redesign the site



Alternative Compliance

- Document infeasibility in Report
- Infeasibility criteria to be spelled out in Section 3.3
- SQDV must still be met for disturbed project area



Alternative Compliance

- Determine “Mitigation Volume”
  - Difference Between 5% Volumetric Retention Requirement and Amount Feasibly Retained Onsite
- Will provide example calculation in TGM

Determine “Mitigation Volume”
(Difference between 5% EIA Volumetric Retention Requirement and Amount Feasibly Retained Onsite)
(See Section 2.3)

Alternative Compliance

Offsite Mitigation

- Mitigation Volume must be retained at offsite location
- Must be within same subwatershed

Offsite Mitigation

• Retain Mitigation Volume at an Offsite Location

• Mitigation Must be Located within Same Subwatershed as Proposed Development Project (see Map)

• Contact Local Agency Before Proceeding *(See Section 2.4)*