

# Stormwater Evaluation Form

Planning, Building and Code Enforcement

INSTRUCTIONS: At minimum, ALL projects must complete Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this form and submit it with all Planning Permit applications.

If you answer "yes" to one or both questions below, you must complete the entire form and the Stormwater Submittal Checklist, as required by Provision C.3 of the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP):

- Does your project create or replace 5,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface on the project site?
- Does your project involve a Single-Family Home that creates or replaces 10,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface on a project site?
  - Small Projects (2,500 5,000 sq. ft.) and Single-Family Home Projects (2,500 10,000 sq. ft.), must implement one or more Site Design Measures (fill out section 3.g. below).

What is an impervious surface? An impervious surface is pavement or other surface covering that prevents land from absorbing and infiltrating rainfall and stormwater. Impervious surfaces include buildings, structures, driveways, walkways, parking lots, rooftops, and any other continuous watertight covering. Please note, gravel is considered impervious, except when it is constructed as part of an appropriately designed pervious pavement system. Pervious pavement underlain with pervious soil or 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 MRP, is not considered an impervious surface.

Please refer to the City Council Policy 6-29, City Council Policy 8-14, and Municipal Codes in Title 20 for reference.

Housing project applications meeting the criteria under government code 65589.5 dated on or before June 30, 2023 that are compliant with the MRP 2.0 C.3 requirements will not be affected by the new MRP 3.0 requirements. All other projects are subject to the following new C.3 requirements if they are not yet approved by July 1, 2023.

Temporary emergency housing projects<sup>1</sup> are not subject to Treatment System requirements and instead must implement Site Design Measures (see section 3.f below) and relevant Best Management Practices<sup>2</sup>.

### 1. PROJECT LOCATION AND USES

1.a Project File #:
1.b Project Name:
1.c Project Address:
1.d Project Cross Streets:
1.e Project APN(s) (include all that apply):
1.f Applicant/Developer Name:
1.g Estimated Project Completion Date:
1.h Are any of these land uses included in your project?
Check all that apply.
Commercial
Industrial
Public Street
Residential
Mixed Use
Single-Family Home
Other
FOOTNOTES 1. Examples of temporary emergency housing projects are: formal "community cabin" or tent communities; RV safe parking areas; and

homeless "navigation centers" with housing, that are temporary and provide housing for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. For example, those described in the Bay Area Municipal Stormwater Collaborative report, "Regional Best Management Practices Report 2.

for Addressing Non-Stormwater Discharges Associated with Unsheltered Homeless Populations.

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### 1.i Check the watershed in which your project is located.

See the Watershed Maps webpage

□ Baylands

Calabazas

Coyote (including Lower Penitencia)

□ Guadalupe

□ San Tomas Aquino

### 1.j Old Industrial Area

Is your project in an Old Industrial Area?

See the Old Industrial Area Map webpage to confirm if your project is in an Old Industrial Area.

□ Yes (at future stages, sediment sampling may be conditioned at your property)

🗆 No

### **1.k Special Project Status**

Use the online <u>Special Project Worksheet</u> and the <u>Affordable Housing calculator</u> to determine if your project qualifies as a Special Project. Does your project qualify?

 $\Box$  Yes, but it is feasible for the project to incorporate 100% LID.

□ Yes, and it is infeasible for the project to incorporate 100% LID. Attach the following to this application: Special ProjectWorksheet, Affordable Housing Calculator (if applicable), and Feasibility/Infeasibility Narrative justifying the use of non-LID.

🗆 No

### 2. AREA DATA

2.a Enter the Project Phase Number (1, 2, 3, etc. or N/A if Not Applicable):		
2.b Total area of site:	acres	
2.c Total area of site that will be disturbed $\!\!\!^1\!\!\!:$	acres	

### COMPARISON OF IMPERVIOUS AND PERVIOUS AREAS AT PROJECT SITE:

2.d IMPERVIOUS AREAS - IA <sup>2</sup>	Pre-Project Existing IA sq. ft.	Existing IA Retained As-Is <sup>3</sup> sq. ft.	Existing IA Replaced with IA <sup>4</sup> sq. ft.	New IA Created <sup>4</sup> sq. ft.	Total Post Project IA sq. ft.
Site Totals					
Total onsite IA	d.1	d.2	d.3	d.4	d.5 (d.2+d.3+d.4)
Total off-site IA <sup>2</sup>	d.6	d.7	d.8	d.9	d.10 (d.7+d8+d.9)
Total project IA	d.11 (d.1+d.6)	d.12 (d.2 +d.7)	d.13 (d.3 +d.8)	d.14 (d.4 +d.9)	d.15 (d.5 +d.10)
Total New and Replaced IA			d.16 (d.13+d.14)		
Percent Replacement of onsite IA in Redevelopment Projects (d.3÷d.1) x 100:				d.17 %	
2.e PERVIOUS AREAS - PA <sup>5</sup>	Pre-Project Existing PA sq. ft.				Total Post Project PA sq. ft.
Total on-site PA	e.1				e.2
Total off-site PA	e.3				e.4
Total PA <sup>5</sup>	e.5 (e.1+e.3)				e.6 (e.2+e.4)
2.f Total Area (IA + PA)	f.1 (d.11 + e.5)				f.2 (d.15 + e.6)

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San José Permit Center 408-535-3555 San José City Hall, 200 E. Santa Clara St., San José, CA 95113 www.sanjoseca.gov/planning

### FOOTNOTES

- 1. Per the State Construction General Permit, construction activity that includes, but is not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, and demolition activities that expose or disturb soil.
- 2. Include all sidewalks and other parts of the public Right-of-Way (e.g., roads, bike lanes, curbs, ramps, etc.) included in the project footprint for all cells in this row. Note that gravel is considered an impervious surface.
- 3. Per the State Construction General Permit, construction activity that includes, but is not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, and demolition activities that expose or disturb soil.
- 4. Include sidewalks and other parts of the public Right-of-Way (e.g., roads, bike lanes, curbs, ramps, etc.) included in the project footprint for all cells in this row. Note that gravel is considered an impervious surface.
- 5. "Retained" in box 2.d.2 means to leave existing IA in place. An IA that goes through maintenance (e.g., pavement resurfacing/ slurryseal/grind that doesn't disturb down to top of base) is considered "retained."
- 6. The "replaced" and "new" IA in boxes 2.d.3. and 2.d.4 are based on the total area of the site and not specific locations on site. For example, impervious parking created over a pervious area is not "new" IA if an equal amount of pervious area replaces IA somewhere else on the site. Constructed IA on a site that does not exceed the Total Pre-Project IA in box 2.d.1. will be considered "replaced" IA. A site will have "new" IA only if the Total Post-Project IA in box 2.d.15. exceeds the Total Pre-Project IA (2.d.15 2.d.11 = 2.d.14).
- 7. Include bioretention areas, infiltration areas, green roofs, and pervious pavement in PA calculations.

### **3.APPLICABILITY OF THE CGP, PROVISION C.3, PROVISION C.10**

### 3.a Is 2.c. equal to 1 acre or more?

Yes. Applicant must obtain coverage under the <u>State Construction General Permit</u>.
 No. Applicant does not need coverage under the State Construction General Permit.

### 3.b Is 2.c. equal to 1 acre or more and the project is a utility trenching project that is on average - over the entire

### length of the project – greater than or equal to eight feet wide?

Yes. Site Design, Source Control, and Treatment System requirements will all apply to the project area, including sidewalksand other parts of the public Right-of-way included in the project footprint (see section 3.f. below).
 No. Site Design and Source Control requirements may apply; check with the City Department of Public Works.

# 3.c Is box 2.d.16 equal to 5,000 sq. ft. or more for any type of project, or 10,000 sq. ft. or more for a Single-Family Home project?

□ Yes. Site Design, Source Control, and Treatment System requirements will all apply to the project area, including sidewalksand other parts of the public Right-of-way included in the project footprint (see section 3.g. below).

□ No. Site Design and Source Control requirements may apply; check with the City Department of Public Works. \*If the number in 2.d.16 is between 2,500 sq. ft. and 5,000 sq. ft. for any type of project, or 2,500 sq. ft. and 10,000 sq. ft. for Single-Family Home projects, one or more Site Design Measures will need to be implemented on your project (see section 3.g. below).

### 3.d Is box 2.d.17 equal to or greater than 50%?

□ Yes. Site Design, Source Control, and Treatment System requirements all apply to the entire site, including sidewalks andother parts of the public Right-of-way included in the project footprint.

□ No. Site Design, Source Control, and Treatment System requirements only apply to the area of site that is disturbed.

### 3.e Is your project connected or proposing to be connected to the City of San Jose's stormwater pipe system?

- □ Yes. There are storm drains on the property that are connected to the stormwater pipe system. Complete the following question (3.f).
- □ No. Your parcel is exempt from full trash capture requirements.

### 3.f Is the project area located within the green areas on this Trash Management Area map?

 $\square$  Yes. Your project is exempt from full trash capture requirements.

□ No. Your project is subject to Private Lands Trash Control requirements and may be required to install full trash capture devices approved by the Water Board (see section 3.g below)

3.g Indicate which of the following Provision C.3 and C.10 measures will be applied to your project. Check all that apply.			
SITE DESIGN MEASURES	SOURCE CONTROL MEASURES	TREATMENT SYSTEMS	
PROTECTION MEASURES	Beneficial landscaping <sup>3</sup>	NONE	
<ul> <li>Protect existing trees, vegetation, and soil.</li> <li>Protect riparian and wetland areas/</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use water efficient irrigation systems.</li> <li>Good housekeeping, e.g., sweep pavement and clean catch basin.</li> </ul>	Impervious surfaces drain to one or more self-retaining areas that are sized per the design criteria listed in the C.3 Stormwater Handbook.	
buffers (Riparian setback ft.) <sup>1</sup>	Label storm drains.	C.3 TREATMENT METHODS	
Preserve open space and natural drainage patterns: sq. ft.	<ul> <li>Connect to the sanitary sewer: <sup>4</sup></li> <li>Covered trash/recycling enclosures</li> <li>Interior parking structures</li> <li>Wash area/racks</li> <li>Pools spas fountains</li> </ul>	LID TREATMENT	
Rainwater harvesting and use (e.g., rain barrel, cistern connected to roof drains) <sup>2</sup>		<ul> <li>Flow-through planter</li> <li>Rainwater harvest and use (e.g., cistern or rain barrel sized for C.3.d treatment)</li> </ul>	
LANDSCAPE DESIGN MEASURES	• Covered loading docks and	Pervious pavement, sized for C.3.d	
Direct runoff from roofs, sidewalks,	maintenance bays	treatment	
patios to landscaped areas.	• Pumped groundwater	Infiltration well/dry well	
areas and adjacent to other impervious	- Be graded to prevent ponding	Infiltration trench	
areas.	<ul> <li>Be graded to prevent ponding.</li> <li>Use a concrete surface.</li> <li>Be separated from the site by a grade</li> </ul>	Subsurface Infiltration System (e.g., vault or large diameter pipe over drain rock)	
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA	break to prevent run-on.	Suspended Pavement Systems	
<ul> <li>Reduce existing impervious surfaces.</li> <li>Cluster structures/pavement.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Have a canopy cover extending at least 10 feet from each pump.</li> <li>Industrial, outdoor material storage, and recycling facilities must (all required):         <ul> <li>Stockpile material on an impervious surface or under a permanent roof or covering.</li> <li>Direct ponded water to the sanitary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Suspended Pavement Systems</li> <li>Other:</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Create new pervious areas:</li> <li>Candscaping</li> <li>Parking stalls</li> <li>Walkways and patios</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>recycling facilities must (all required):</li> <li>Stockpile material on an impervious surface or under a permanent roof or covering.</li> </ul>	
• Emergency vehicle access		OTHER C.3 TREATMENT METHODS	
• Private streets and sidewalks	sewer, <sup>4</sup> an on-site treatment system,	SPECIAL PROJECTS ONLY <sup>6</sup>	
Install a Green Roof on all or a portion	<ul> <li>Install berms or curbs to prevent</li> </ul>	Proprietary tree box filter	
of the roof. <ul> <li>Parking:</li> </ul>	runoff from the storage/processing areas.	Media filter (sand, compost, or proprietary media)	
• On top of or under buildings	<ul> <li>Segregate pollutant-generating</li> </ul>	MULTI-STEP PROCESS ONLY 7	
<b>O</b> Not provided in excess of Code	activities into a distinct drainage management area and provide	Vegetated filter strip	
D Other:	treatment.	Extended Detention Basin	
	Generation Other:	Vegetated Swale	
		C.10 FULL TRASH CAPTURE METHODS	
		Bioretention area <sup>8</sup>	
		Approved High flow capacity trash Device(s)	
		Approved catch basin insert(s) orother device(s)	

#### FOOTNOTES

- 1. Per Council Policy 6-34, setback is measured from the outside dripline of the Riparian Corridor vegetation or top-of-bank, whichever is greater(verify by Biological Report).
- 2. As a site design measure, it does not have to be sized to comply with Provision C.3.d treatment requirements.

- 3. Landscaping that minimizes irrigation and runoff, promotes surface infiltration where possible, and minimizes the use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- 4. Subject to the requirements of the sanitary sewer authority.
- 5. Bioretention soils shall infiltrate runoff at a minimum of 5 inches per hour during the life of the facility and sustain healthy, vigorous plant growth.
- 6. These treatment measures are only allowed if the project qualifies as a Special Project.
- 7. These treatment measures are only allowed as part of a multi-step treatment process (i.e., pretreatment).
- 8. Bioretention areas can count towards both C.3 LID treatment, C.10 full trash capture, C.11 Mercury and C.12 PCB Control requirements.

### **4.TREATMENT SYSTEM SIZING FOR PROJECTS WITH TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS**

For each treatment system component, indicate the hydraulic sizing criteria using the codes in the far right column, and provide the calculated design flow or volume to be treated:

Treatment Control Measure (TCM)	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria Enter Code	Design Flow or Volume cfs or cu.ft.	Codes For Hydraulic Sizing Criteria
			CODE1a- Volume–WEF Method1b- Volume–CASQA BMP Handbook Method2a- Flow–Factored Flood Flow Method2b- Flow–CASQA BMP Handbook Method2c- Flow–Uniform Intensity Method3- Combination Flow/Volume Design Basis

### **5.HYDROMODIFICATION MANAGEMENT (HM) APPLICABILITY**

5.a Does the project create and/or replace one acre or more of impervious surface AND create an increase in total impervious surface from the pre-project condition (from page 2, is 2.d.5 > 2.d.1 AND 2.d.16 is > one acre)?

 $\Box$  Yes. Continue to Question 5.b.

□ No. Project is exempt from Hydromodification Management.

### 5.b Is the project located in the green "Subwatersheds less than 65% Impervious" area on the HM Applicability Map?

- □ Yes. Project must implement HM requirements. Continue to Question 5.c.
- □ No. Project is exempt from Hydromodification Management.

### 5.c If Yes to 5.b, select the specific flow duration controls for Hydromodification Management.

Check all that apply:

- Extended Detention Basin
- Underground tank or vault
- $\hfill\square$  Bioretention with outlet control

Other:

### 6. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) CONTACT INFORMATION

Please enter the contact information of the Responsible Party for Stormwater Treatment/Hydromodification Control O&M:

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	EMAIL/PHONE
RESPONSIBLE PARTY IN CHARGE OF O&M	STREET:	EMAIL:
NAME:	CITY: ZIP:	PHONE:
FIRM NAME IF ANY:		

### 7. FORM COMPLETED BY

PRINT NAME