WATER QUALITY STUDY

Portion of Parcel 1, Parcel Map No. 18252
7991-93 Prospect Place
La Jolla, California 92037

Prepared By

Christensen Engineering & Surveying
7888 Silverton Avenue, Suite "J"
San Diego, CA 92126

For

Kevin Steel
7870 Torrey Lane
La Jolla, California 92037

PTS

June 07, 2016

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ATTACHMENTS

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project, located at 7991-93 Prospect Place, on a portion of Parcel 1 of Parcel Map no. 18252, involves the removal of one of the existing cottages and the construction of a basement below the remaining cottage and construction of a new single family residence at the rear of the site. The existing historic cottage will be raised while basement construction is completed and will be lowered to be supported by the new basement, once it is completed. Additional improvements include a driveway with vegetated swale, vegetated planters and landscaping fronting the site.

2.0 Anticipated and Potential Pollutants - Post-Construction

There are no sampling data available for the existing site condition. In addition, the project is not expected to generate significant amounts of non-visible pollutants. However, the following constituents are commonly found on similar developments and could affect water quality:

Sediment discharge due to construction activities and post-construction areas left bare. (Anticipated)

Nutrients from fertilizers (Anticipated)

Pesticides from landscaping (Anticipated)

Trash and debris (Anticipated)

Oxygen demanding substances (Potential)

Oil and Grease (Anticipated)

Bacteria and Viruses (Anticipated)

3.0 MITIGATION MEASURES TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY

To address water quality for the project, BMPs will be implemented post-construction using Low-Impact Development Design Practice as outlined below"

LOW-IMPACT DEVELOPMENT DESIGN PRACTICES

Required Permanent Best Management Practices for Standard Development Projects

Source Control (SC) BMP Requirements:

SC-1: Prevent illicit discharges into the MS4

An illicit discharge is any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

permit and discharges resulting from firefighting activities. Projects must effectively eliminate discharges of non-storm water into the MS4. This may involve a suite of housekeeping BMPs which could include effective irrigation, dispersion of non-storm water discharges into landscaping for infiltration, and controlling wash water from vehicle washing.

Non-storm water discharges are not expected to be generated onsite. The site will be constructed using the following landscape precautions:

Rain shutoff devices will be used in all landscaped areas that use irrigation located onsite. They will prevent irrigation during and after precipitation events.

Irrigation contribution to dry-weather runoff will by not allowing irrigation spray patterns to fall on paved surfaces or drain inlets.

The landscaped areas will include separate irrigation systems, as appropriate, to address specific water requirements.

Flow reducers and shutoff valves will be used, as appropriate to control water loss in the event of a break in the irrigation system.

Rain shutoff devices will be used in all landscaped areas that use irrigation located onsite.

Inlets within lawn areas will be minimized and/or will include a non-turf buffer around the inlet to minimize or eliminate the transport of lawn care products.

Vehicle washing, should it take place, will occur near the impervious surface catch basin shown on the project plan and will be collected and conveyed to a landscaped area fro treatment before being discharged from the site.

SC-2: Identify the storm drain system using stenciling or signage

Storm drain signs and stencils are visible source controls typically placed adjacent to the inlets. There are no storm drain inlets associated with this project that would require posting of notices or stenciling.

SC-3: Protect outdoor material storage areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal

Materials with the potential to pollute storm water runoff shall be stored in a manner that prevents contact with rainfall and storm water runoff. Contaminated runoff shall be managed for treatment shall incorporate structural or pollutant control BMPs for outdoor material storage areas, as applicable and feasible.

If outdoor storage areas were proposed for the this project materials with the potential to contaminate storm water would be:

• Placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, or similar structure, or under a roof or awning that prevents contact with rainfall runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or

• Protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.

• The storage areas would be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills, where necessary.

• The storage area would be sloped towards a sump or another equivalent measure that is effective to contain spills.

• Runoff from downspouts/roofs would be directed away from storage areas.

• The storage area would have a roof or awning that extends beyond the storage area to minimize collection of storm water within the secondary containment area. A manufactured storage shed may be used for small containers.

No outdoor material storage areas are proposed for this project

SC-4: Protect materials stored in outdoor work areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal

Outdoor work areas have an elevated potential for pollutant loading and spills. All development projects proposing outdoor work areas shall include the following structural or pollutant control BMPs for areas with potential for pollutant generation, as applicable and feasible:

• Create an impermeable surface such as concrete or asphalt, or a prefabricated metal drip pan, depending on the size needed to protect the materials.

• Cover the area with a roof or other acceptable cover.

• Berm the perimeter of the area to prevent water from adjacent areas from flowing on to the surface of the work area.

• Directly connect runoff to sanitary sewer or other specialized containment system(s), as needed and where feasible. This allows the more highly concentrated pollutants from these areas to receive special treatment that removes particular constituents. Approval for this connection must be obtained from the appropriate sanitary sewer agency.

• Locate the work area away from storm drains or catch basins.

No outdoor material storage in outdoor work areas are proposed for this project

SC-5: Protect trash storage areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal

Storm water runoff from areas where trash is stored or disposed of can be polluted. In addition, loose trash and debris can be easily transported by water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. All development projects shall include the following structural or pollutant control BMPs, as applicable:

• Design trash container areas so that drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement is diverted around the area(s) to avoid run-on. This can include berming or grading the waste handling area to prevent run-on of storm water.

• Ensure trash container areas are screened or walled to prevent offsite transport of trash.

• Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.

• Locate storm drains away from immediate vicinity of the trash storage area and vice versa.

• Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous material are not to be disposed.

This project proposed the use of an enclosed trash storage area and the use of refuse containers with attached lids.

SC-6: Use any additional BMPs determined to be necessary by the Copermittee to minimize pollutant generation at each project site

• SC-6A: Large Trash Generating Facilities:

This project is not such a facility.

• SC-6B: Animal Facilities:

This project is not such a facility.

• SC-6C: Plant Nurseries and Garden Centers:

This project is not such a facility.

• **SC-6D: Automotive-related Uses:**

This project is not such a facility.

Site Design (SD) BMP Requirements:

SD-1: Maintain natural drainage pathways and hydrologic features

There are no natural storage reservoirs or drainage corridors onsite. There are no natural waterbodies onsite. The project does not propose to dredge or place fill materials in Waters of the U.S. and so need not obtain Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The project does not propose to dredge or fill waters of the State and so does not need to fulfill waste discharge requirements.

SD-2: Conserve natural areas, soils and vegetation

• Conserve natural areas within the project footprint including existing trees, other vegetation, and soils

There are no undisturbed areas onsite. Some existing vegetation may be retained along the southerly boundary of the project.

SD-3: Minimize impervious area

The site will be generously landscaped using planter over the basement area that will allow precipitation to fall on the vegetated surfaces.

SD-4: Minimize soil compaction

Landscaped areas will be minimally compacted, consistent with geotechnical recommendations.

SD-5: Disperse impervious areas

Impervious areas will convey their runoff to landscaped areas before being conveyed offsite. Impervious areas are interspersed with pervious surfaces. Roof downspouts will convey runoff to landscaped areas.

SD-6: Collect runoff

Runoff is collected in numerous planter areas and is not conveyed to one large collection area permitting a greater opportunity for retaining some site runoff.

SD-7: Landscape with native or drought tolerant species

This project's landscape design and plant palette minimizes required resources (irrigation, fertilizers and pesticides) and pollutants generated from landscape areas. An effort will be made to use plants that will be drought tolerant and not require watering after establishment (2 to 3 years). Watering is planned only to be required during prolonged dry period. Final selection of plant material will be made by a landscape architect experienced with LID techniques.

SD-8: Harvest and use precipitation

The use of cisterns is impractical due to the requirement to utilize detained runoff in 36 hours. The site cannot utilize the DCV in that time limit. Use of rain barrels will be investigated at the time of final landscape design.

Other Source Control Requirements

Building plans / Grading plans shall require implementation of post-construction soil stabilization practices and construction shall be performed in conformance with those plans.

Pet Waste collection dispensers are not applicable to this project.

There are no high pedestrian traffic areas requiring trash receptacles for this project.

BMPs Applicable to Individual Priority Projects

This is not a Priority project and so not subject to review of additional BMPs applicable to such projects.

4.0 SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

This project is subject to Standard Permanent Storm Water BMP requirements. This Water Quality Study has been prepared to analyze and identify this project's anticipated pollutants or concern and has addressed how Low Impact Development (LID) and Source Control BMP will be incorporated into the project. The proposed LID and Source Control BMPs have been shown to address mitigation measures to protect water quality to the maximum extent practicable. This project is not subject to hydromodification requirements.

This Water Quality Study has been prepared under the direction of the following Registered Civil Engineer. The Registered Civil Engineer attests to the technical information contained herein and the engineering data upon which recommendations, conclusions, and decisions are based.

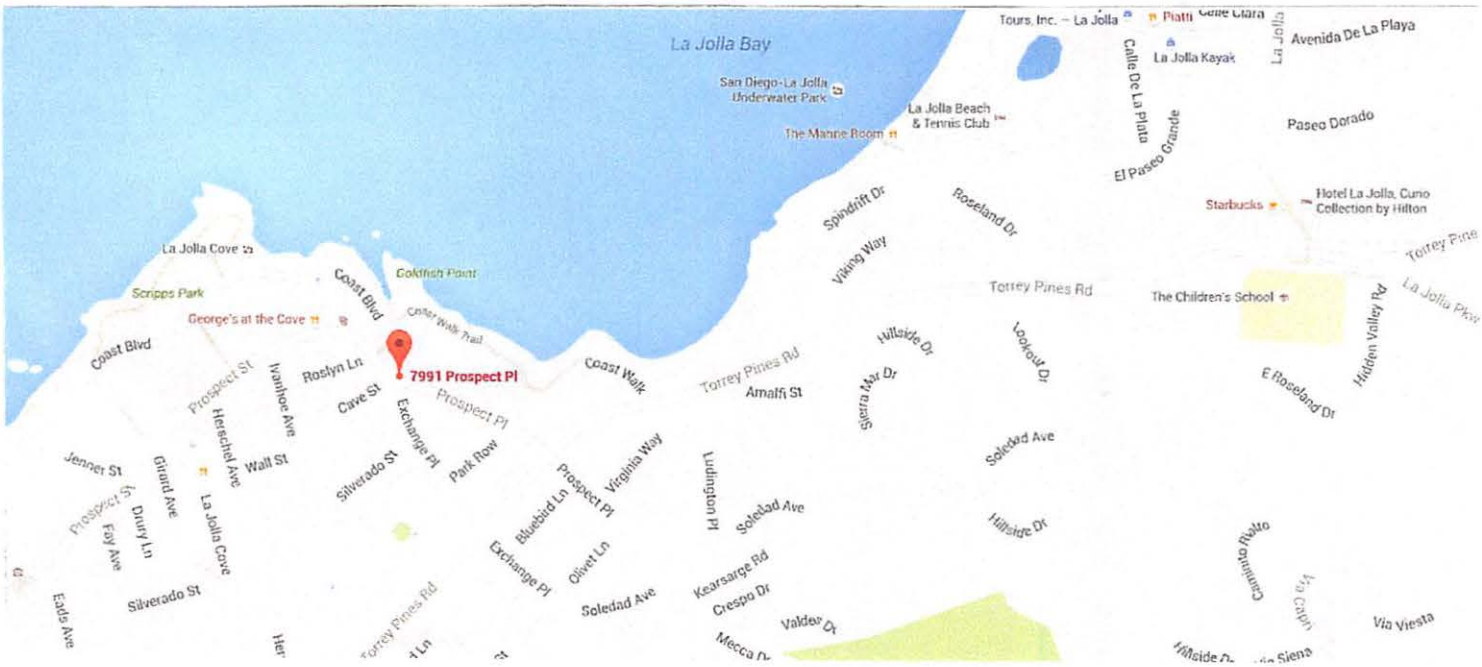
ANTONY K. CHRISTENSEN, RCE 54021, EXP. 12-31-17

06-07-16
DATE

ATTACHMENT A

LOCATION MAP

7991 PROSPECT PLACE



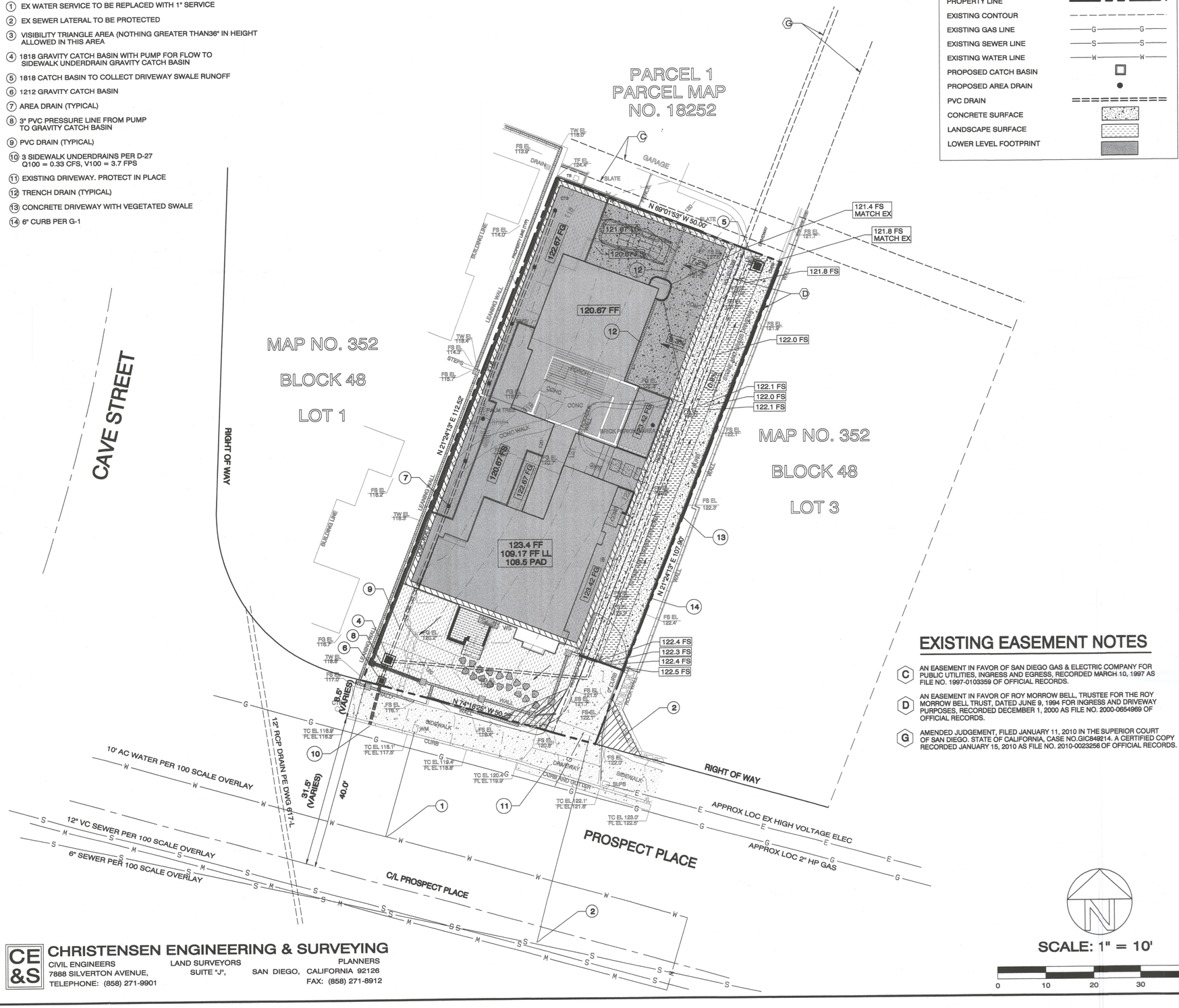
ATTACHMENT B

PROJECT MAP

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. EX WATER SERVICE TO BE REPLACED WITH 1" SERVICE
2. EX SEWER LATERAL TO BE PROTECTED
3. VISIBILITY TRIANGLE AREA (NOTHING GREATER THAN36" IN HEIGHT ALLOWED IN THIS AREA
4. 1818 GRAVITY CATCH BASIN WITH PUMP FOR FLOW TO SIDEWALK UNDERDRAIN GRAVITY CATCH BASIN
5. 1818 CATCH BASIN TO COLLECT DRIVEWAY SWALE RUNOFF
6. 1212 GRAVITY CATCH BASIN
7. AREA DRAIN (TYPICAL)
8. 3" PVC PRESSURE LINE FROM PUMP TO GRAVITY CATCH BASIN
9. PVC DRAIN (TYPICAL)
10. 3 SIDEWALK UNDERDRAINS PER D-27 Q100 = 0.33 CFS, V100 = 3.7 FPS
11. EXISTING DRIVEWAY. PROTECT IN PLACE
12. TRENCH DRAIN (TYPICAL)
13. CONCRETE DRIVEWAY WITH VEGETATED SWALE
14. 6" CURB PER G-1



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- EXISTING GAS LINE
- EXISTING SEWER LINE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- PROPOSED CATCH BASIN
- PROPOSED AREA DRAIN
- PVC DRAIN
- CONCRETE SURFACE
- LANDSCAPE SURFACE
- LOWER LEVEL FOOTPRINT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PARCEL 1 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 18252, IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, MAY 7, 1999.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM THAT PORTION OF SAID PARCEL 1 AS DESCRIBED IN DEED DOCUMENT RECORDED DECEMBER 22, 2011, AS DOCUMENT NO. 2011-0690431 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

THIS LEGAL DESCRIPTION IS MADE PURSUANT TO THAT CERTAIN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE SHOWN AS PARCEL B RECORDED DECEMBER 27, 2011 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 2011-0696417 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

APN: 350-121-39-00

BENCHMARK

CITY OF SAN DIEGO BENCHMARK BRASS PLUG IN TOP OF CURB AT THE SOUTHERLY CORNER OF PARK ROW AND PROSPECT PLACE. ELEVATION 138.50' MEAN SEA LEVEL (N.G.V.D. 1929).

NOTES

1. THE SOURCE OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS AN ON THE GROUND SURVEY BY CHRISTENSEN ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, DATED MAY 22, 2015 AND REVISED APRIL 11, 2016.
2. THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF THE PROPERTY IS A SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE.
3. THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS SERVED BY CITY OF SAN DIEGO SANITARY SEWER AND WATER MAINS.
4. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF ANY CONSTRUCTION PERMIT, THE OWNER SHALL INCORPORATE ANY CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH CHAPTER 14, ARTICLE 2, DIVISION 1 (GRADING REGULATIONS) OF THE SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE, INTO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS.
5. TREATMENT OF SITE RUNOFF IS BY FLOW OVER LANDSCAPED AREAS BEFORE LEAVING SITE
6. AN ENCROACHMENT MAINTENANCE AND REMOVAL AGREEMENT WILL BE REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN PROSPECT PLACE, INCLUDING SIDEWALK UNDERDRAIN WAKK.
7. PROPERTY AREA IS 0.1265 AC.

GRADING DATA

AREA OF SITE - 0.1265 AC
AREA OF SITE TO BE GRADED 0.113 AC
PERCENT OF SITE TO BE GRADED 89.3%
AMOUNT OF SITE WITH 25% SLOPES OR GREATER: AREA - 0 SF, PERCENT OF TOTAL SITE - 0%.
AMOUNT OF CUT - 1,700 C.Y. (WITHIN BUILDING FOOTPRINT)
AMOUNT OF FILL - 75 C.Y. WITHIN BUILDING FOOTPRINT
AMOUNT OF EXPORT - 1,625 C.Y.
MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF FILL - 2 FEET
MAXIMUM DEPTH OF CUT - 12.5 FEET WITHIN BUILDING
NO CUT OR FILL SLOPES
RETAINING WALL: NONE NOT PART OF BUILDING

EXISITNG IMPERVIOUS AREA: 3,325 SF (60.3%)
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA: 3,695 SF (67.0 %)

EXISTING EASEMENT NOTES

C. AN EASEMENT IN FAVOR OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, INGRESS AND EGRESS, RECORDED MARCH 10, 1997 AS FILE NO. 1997-0103359 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

D. AN EASEMENT IN FAVOR OF ROY MORROW BELL, TRUSTEE FOR THE ROY MORROW BELL TRUST, DATED JUNE 9, 1994 FOR INGRESS AND DRIVEWAY PURPOSES, RECORDED DECEMBER 1, 2000 AS FILE NO. 2000-0654969 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

G. AMENDED JUDGEMENT, FILED JANUARY 11, 2010 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN DIEGO. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CASE NO.GIC849214. A CERTIFIED COPY RECORDED JANUARY 15, 2010 AS FILE NO. 2010-0023256 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

SCALE: 1" = 10'

0 10 20 30 40

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Antony K. Christensen
No. 54021
Exp. 12-31-17
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JUNE 6, 2016

ANTONY K. CHRISTENSEN, RCE 54021 — Date

CE&S CHRISTENSEN ENGINEERING & SURVEYING
CIVIL ENGINEERS LAND SURVEYORS PLANNERS
7888 SILVERTON AVENUE, SUITE "J", SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92126
TELEPHONE: (858) 271-9901 FAX: (858) 271-8912

Prepared By:

CHRISTENSEN ENGINEERING & SURVEYING
7888 SILVERTON AVENUE, SUITE "J"
SAN DIEGO, CA 92126
PHONE (858) 271-9901 FAX (858) 271-8912

Project Address:

7991 AND 7993 PROSPECT PLACE
LA JOLLA, CA 92037

Project Name:

STEEL RESIDENCE

Revision 6:
Revision 5:
Revision 4:
Revision 3:
Revision 2:
Revision 1:

Original Date: JUNE 06, 2016

Sheet Title:

Sheet 1 of 1 Sheets

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN

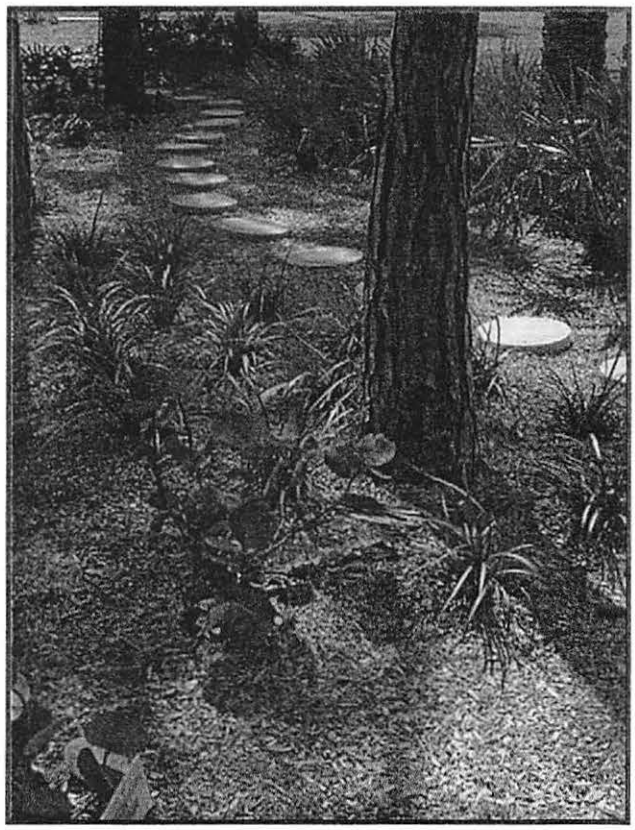
C-2

JN 2015-24

ATTACHMENT C

BMP DATA SHEETS

Site Design & Landscape Planning SD-10



Design Objectives

- ✓ Maximize Infiltration
- ✓ Provide Retention
- ✓ Slow Runoff
- ✓ Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Each project site possesses unique topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative features, some of which are more suitable for development than others. Integrating and incorporating appropriate landscape planning methodologies into the project design is the most effective action that can be done to minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.

Approach

Landscape planning should couple consideration of land suitability for urban uses with consideration of community goals and projected growth. Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

Design Considerations

Design requirements for site design and landscapes planning should conform to applicable standards and specifications of agencies with jurisdiction and be consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies.

CASQA
California Stormwater Quality Association

Designing New Installations

Begin the development of a plan for the landscape unit with attention to the following general principles:

- Formulate the plan on the basis of clearly articulated community goals. Carefully identify conflicts and choices between retaining and protecting desired resources and community growth.
- Map and assess land suitability for urban uses. Include the following landscape features in the assessment: wooded land, open unwooded land, steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, foundation suitability, soil suitability for waste disposal, aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, agricultural lands, and various categories of urban land use. When appropriate, the assessment can highlight outstanding local or regional resources that the community determines should be protected (e.g., a scenic area, recreational area, threatened species habitat, farmland, fish run). Mapping and assessment should recognize not only these resources but also additional areas needed for their sustenance.

Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Conserve Natural Areas during Landscape Planning

If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Cluster development on least-sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

Maximize Natural Water Storage and Infiltration Opportunities Within the Landscape Unit

- Promote the conservation of forest cover. Building on land that is already deforested affects basin hydrology to a lesser extent than converting forested land. Loss of forest cover reduces interception storage, detention in the organic forest floor layer, and water losses by evapotranspiration, resulting in large peak runoff increases and either their negative effects or the expense of countering them with structural solutions.
- Maintain natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors, including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and intermittent streams. Develop and implement policies and

regulations to discourage the clearing, filling, and channelization of these features. Utilize them in drainage networks in preference to pipes, culverts, and engineered ditches.

- Evaluating infiltration opportunities by referring to the stormwater management manual for the jurisdiction and pay particular attention to the selection criteria for avoiding groundwater contamination, poor soils, and hydrogeological conditions that cause these facilities to fail. If necessary, locate developments with large amounts of impervious surfaces or a potential to produce relatively contaminated runoff away from groundwater recharge areas.

Protection of Slopes and Channels during Landscape Design

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes.
- Avoid disturbing natural channels.
- Stabilize disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Stabilize temporary and permanent channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in run-off velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.
- Line on-site conveyance channels where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are high enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete, soil cement, or geo-grid stabilization are other alternatives.
- Consider other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

Redevelopment may present significant opportunity to add features which had not previously been implemented. Examples include incorporation of depressions, areas of permeable soils, and swales in newly redeveloped areas. While some site constraints may exist due to the status of already existing infrastructure, opportunities should not be missed to maximize infiltration, slow runoff, reduce impervious areas, disconnect directly connected impervious areas.

Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2001.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

ATTACHMENT D

STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS APPLICABILITY CHECKLIST

City of San Diego
Development Services
1222 First Ave., MS-302
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 446-5000

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Storm Water Requirements Applicability Checklist

FORM DS-560
FEBRUARY 2016

Project Address:	Project Number *(for City Use Only)*:
7991-93 Prospect Place	

SECTION 1. Construction Storm Water BMP Requirements:

All construction sites are required to implement construction BMPs in accordance with the performance standards in the Storm Water Standards Manual. Some sites are additionally required to obtain coverage under the State Construction General Permit (CGP)[1], which is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board.

For all project complete PART A: If project is required to submit a SWPPP or WPCP, continue to PART B.

PART A: Determine Construction Phase Storm Water Requirements.

1. Is the project subject to California's statewide General NPDES permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities, also known as the State Construction General Permit (CGP)? (Typically projects with land disturbance greater than or equal to 1 acre.)

   ☐ Yes; SWPPP required, skip questions 2-4 ☒ No; next question

2. Does the project propose construction or demolition activity, including but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing, excavation, or any other activity that results in ground disturbance and contact with storm water runoff?

   ☒ Yes; WPCP required, skip 3-4 ☐ No; next question

3. Does the project propose routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility? (Projects such as pipeline/utility replacement)

   ☐ Yes; WPCP required, skip 4 ☐ No; next question

4. Does the project only include the following Permit types listed below?
   - Electrical Permit, Fire Alarm Permit, Fire Sprinkler Permit, Plumbing Permit, Sign Permit, Mechanical Permit, Spa Permit.
   - Individual Right of Way Permits that exclusively include only ONE of the following activities: water service, sewer lateral, or utility service.
   - Right of Way Permits with a project footprint less than 150 linear feet that exclusively include only ONE of the following activities: curb ramp, sidewalk and driveway apron replacement, pot holing, curb and gutter replacement, and retaining wall encroachments.

   ☐ Yes; no document required

   Check one of the boxes to the right, and continue to PART B:

   ☐ If you checked "Yes" for question 1, **a SWPPP is REQUIRED. Continue to PART B**

   ☐ If you checked "No" for question 1, and checked "Yes" for question 2 or 3, **a WPCP is REQUIRED.** If the project proposes less than 5,000 square feet of ground disturbance AND has less than a 5-foot elevation change over the entire project area, a Minor WPCP may be required instead. **Continue to PART B.**

   ☐ If you checked "No" for all questions 1-3, and checked "Yes" for question 4 PART B **does not apply and no document is required. Continue to Section 2.**

1. More information on the City's construction BMP requirements as well as CGP requirements can be found at: www.sandiego.gov/stormwater/regulations/index.shtml

PART B: Determine Construction Site Priorit

This prioritization must be completed within this form, noted on the plans, and included in the SWPPP or WPCP. The city reserves the right to adjust the priority of projects both before and after construction. Construction projects are assigned an inspection frequency based on if the project has a "high threat to water quality." The City has aligned the local definition of "high threat to water quality" to the risk determination approach of the State Construction General Permit (CGP). The CGP determines risk level based on project specific sediment risk and receiving water risk. Additional inspection is required for projects within the Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) watershed. **NOTE:** The construction priority does **NOT** change construction BMP requirements that apply to projects; rather, it determines the frequency of inspections that will be conducted by city staff.

Complete PART B and continued to Section 2

1. ☐ **ASBS**
   a. Projects located in the ASBS watershed.

2. ☐ **High Priority**
   a. Projects 1 acre or more determined to be Risk Level 2 or Risk Level 3 per the Construction General Permit and not located in the ASBS watershed.
   b. Projects 1 acre or more determined to be LUP Type 2 or LUP Type 3 per the Construction General Permit and not located in the ASBS watershed.

3. ☐ **Medium Priority**
   a. Projects 1 acre or more but not subject to an ASBS or high priority designation.
   b. Projects determined to be Risk Level 1 or LUP Type 1 per the Construction General Permit and not located in the ASBS watershed.

4. ☒ **Low Priority**
   a. Projects requiring a Water Pollution Control Plan but not subject to ASBS, high, or medium priority designation.

SECTION 2. Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements.

Additional information for determining the requirements is found in the Storm Water Standards Manual.

PART C: Determine if Not Subject to Permanent Storm Water Requirements.

Projects that are considered maintenance, or otherwise not categorized as "new development projects" or "redevelopment projects" according to the Storm Water Standards Manual are not subject to Permanent Storm Water BMPs.

If "yes" is checked for any number in Part C, proceed to Part F and check "Not Subject to Permanent Storm Water BMP Requirements".

If "no" is checked for all of the numbers in Part C continue to Part D.

1.	Does the project only include interior remodels and/or is the project entirely within an existing enclosed structure and does not have the potential to contact storm water?	☐ Yes	☒ No
2.	Does the project only include the construction of overhead or underground utilities without creating new impervious surfaces?	☐ Yes	☒ No
3.	Does the project fall under routine maintenance? Examples include, but are not limited to: roof or exterior structure surface replacement, resurfacing or reconfiguring surface parking lots or existing roadways without expanding the impervious footprint, and routine replacement of damaged pavement (grinding, overlay, and pothole repair).	☐ Yes	☒ No

PART D: PDP Exempt Requirements.

PDP Exempt projects are required to implement site design and source control BMPs.

If "yes" was checked for any questions in Part D, continue to Part F and check the box labeled "PDP Exempt."

If "no" was checked for all questions in Part D, continue to Part E.

1. Does the project ONLY include new or retrofit sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or trails that:
   - Are designed and constructed to direct storm water runoff to adjacent vegetated areas, or other non-erodible permeable areas? Or;
   - Are designed and constructed to be hydraulically disconnected from paved streets and roads? Or;
   - Are designed and constructed with permeable pavements or surfaces in accordance with the Green Streets guidance in the City's Storm Water Standards manual?

   ☐ Yes; PDP exempt requirements apply ☒ No; next question

2. Does the project ONLY include retrofitting or redeveloping existing paved alleys, streets or roads designed and constructed in accordance with the Green Streets guidance in the City's Storm Water Standards Manual?

   ☐ Yes; PDP exempt requirements apply ☒ No; project not exempt. PDP requirements apply

PART E: Determine if Project is a Priority Development Project (PDP).
Projects that match one of the definitions below are subject to additional requirements including preparation of a Storm Water Quality Management Plan (SWQMP).

If "yes" is checked for any number in PART E, continue to PART F.

If "no" is checked for every number in PART E, continue to PART F and check the box labeled "Standard Development Project".

1.	**New Development that creates 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces collectively over the project site.** This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land.	☐ Yes ☒ No
2.	**Redevelopment project that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces on an existing site of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces.** This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land.	☐ Yes ☒ No
3.	**New development or redevelopment of a restaurant.** Facilities that sell prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC 5812), and where the land development creates and/or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface.	☐ Yes ☒ No
4.	**New development or redevelopment on a hillside.** The project creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site) and where the development will grade on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.	☐ Yes ☒ No
5.	**New development or redevelopment of a parking lot that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site).**	☐ Yes ☒ No
6.	**New development or redevelopment of streets, roads, highways, freeways, and driveways.** The project creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the project site).	☐ Yes ☒ No

7.	**New development or redevelopment discharging directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area.** The project creates and/or replaces 2,500 square feet of impervious surface (collectively over project site), and discharges directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). "Discharging directly to" includes flow that is conveyed overland a distance of 200 feet or less from the project to the ESA, or conveyed in a pipe or open channel any distance as an isolated flow from the project to the ESA (i.e. not commingled with flows from adjacent lands).	☐ Yes ☒ No
8.	**New development or redevelopment projects of a retail gasoline outlet (RGO) that create and/or replaces 5,000 square feet of impervious surface.** The development project meets the following criteria: (a) 5,000 square feet or more or (b) has a projected Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of 100 or more vehicles per day.	☐ Yes ☒ No
9.	**New development or redevelopment projects of an automotive repair shops that creates and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces.** Development projects categorized in any one of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.	☐ Yes ☒ No
10.	**Other Pollutant Generating Project.** The project is not covered in the categories above, results in the disturbance of one or more acres of land and is expected to generate pollutants post construction, such as fertilizers and pesticides. This does not include projects creating less than 5,000 sf of impervious surface and where added landscaping does not require regular use of pesticides and fertilizers, such as slope stabilization using native plants. Calculation of the square footage of impervious surface need not include linear pathways that are for infrequent vehicle use, such as emergency maintenance access or bicycle pedestrian use, if they are built with pervious surfaces of if they sheet flow to surrounding pervious surfaces.	☐ Yes ☒ No

PART F: Select the appropriate category based on the outcomes of PART C through PART E.

1.	The project is **NOT SUBJECT TO STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS**.	☐
2.	The project is a **STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**. Site design and source control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance.	☒
3.	The project is **PDP EXEMPT**. Site design and source control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance.	☐
4.	The project is a **PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**. Site design, source control, and structural pollutant control BMP requirements apply. See the Storm Water Standards Manual for guidance on determining if project requires a hydromodification plan management	☐

Name of Owner or Agent *(Please Print)*: Joy D. Christensen

Title: Assistant Engineer

Signature: Joy D. Christensen

Date: June 8, 2016