

MUNICIPAL REGIONAL STORMWATER PERMIT FACT SHEET

C.2 MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

This provision ensures development and implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control and reduce non-stormwater discharges and polluted stormwater to storm drains and watercourses during the operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Sediment accumulated on paved surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, parks, sidewalks, and corporation yards, can be a source of pollutants in urban runoff.



Corporation Yard Outdoor Storage

Road repair, culvert installation and other rural maintenance activities can disturb the soil and the drainage patterns to streams in undeveloped areas, thereby impacting water quality due to excess runoff, erosion, and sediment release.

Another key requirement of this provision is to prevent the discharge of water with low dissolved oxygen (DO) levels from stormwater pump stations into watercourses. Dissolved oxygen is gaseous oxygen in water and, as a necessary element for aquatic life, is essential for good water quality. Stormwater pump stations contain “wet wells” that collect water generated from urban runoff containing both organic and inorganic debris. Decomposition of this debris can lower DO levels in the wet wells. If the DO of the water in the wet well is low when a pump station discharges, this may impact water quality by lowering DO in the receiving water.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Develop and implement appropriate BMPs to prevent polluted wash water, debris, and waste materials generated during routine repair and maintenance activities from entering storm drains and watercourses. These activities include street and road repair and maintenance, sidewalk and plaza maintenance, pavement washing, bridge and structure maintenance, and graffiti removal.
- Develop and implement rural roads inspection and maintenance program to reduce erosion of adjacent riparian habitat and streams.
- Prepare, implement, and maintain site specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for corporation yards and ensure that facilities comply with water quality standards.
- Prevent the discharge of water with low DO levels from stormwater pump stations into watercourses.



Storm drain inlet BMP

- Beginning July 1, 2010 implement dry season monitoring programs at pump stations for DO.
- Apply corrective actions at pump stations when monitoring results show that DO levels are at or below 3.0 milligrams per liter.
- Starting Fall 2010, conduct pump station inspections at least twice during the wet season post storm events and report the presence and quantity of trash.

SAN JOSE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Repair & Maintenance, Corporation Yards, and Rural Roads:

- Evaluate current repair and maintenance activities in relation to compliance with MRP
- Prioritize stormwater protection measures to ensure optimal use of limited resources
- Assess and revise, as needed, existing standard operating procedures (SOP) and BMPs to meet new requirements
- Review and update agreement templates for contracted services
- Update SOP and BMP training program
- Develop and implement inspection and reporting activities to align with new requirements.
- Review and update Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)



Rincon II Pump Station

Pump Stations:

- Develop and implement new monitoring and inspection program
- Purchase collection and monitoring equipment capable of measuring DO levels within a stormwater pump station environment
- Assess and revise, as needed, existing standard operating procedures (SOP) and BMPs to meet new requirements
- Train staff on new inspection procedures
- Update SOP and BMP training program

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will work with the Department of Transportation (DoT); Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services (PRNS); and General Services (GS) to implement this provision.

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C.3 NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

This provision mandates that new development and redevelopment projects include appropriate source control, site design, and treatment measures to manage stormwater runoff pollutants and prevent increases in runoff flows from project sites. Compliance is achieved primarily through the development review and permitting process by ensuring water quality protection is integrated into new and redevelopment projects.



Downspout draining to landscaping.

The preferred approach to stormwater management established by the Stormwater Permit is Low Impact Development (LID). LID practices aim to treat stormwater as a resource, rather than a waste product. LID emphasizes keeping rain water on site, rather than simply filtering and discharging it to the storm drain system. LID prioritizes the preservation of open spaces and natural features of the project site and minimizing hardscape, then using permeable surfaces and landscaping to filter, evaporate and infiltrate runoff. LID tools include rain barrels and cisterns, green roofs, permeable pavement, rain gardens, and planters/tree boxes. The Stormwater Permit does not allow common stormwater treatment practices such as landscape or vault-based filtration systems draining to the storm sewer when LID alternatives are feasible.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Beginning December 1, 2011 runoff from new public and private development projects that create or replace 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface must be managed through LID practices.
- Projects involving auto service facilities, retail gasoline outlets, restaurants, and uncovered parking that create or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface must treat the site's runoff with LID.
- Construction of new roads and widening of existing roads involving 10,000 square feet or more of newly constructed contiguous impervious surface are now required to treat the road's runoff.
- All MRP Permittees must collectively complete ten pilot green street projects that incorporate LID techniques, at least two of which must be within Santa Clara County.
- Several reports to the Water Board are allowed or required during the five-year Stormwater Permit term. The reports will address the feasibility of stormwater infiltration and harvesting, establish minimum green roof specifications, and identify Special Projects (e.g., smart growth, high density) that may receive some relief from the 100% LID requirements.

- Hydromodification Management requires projects that create or replace one acre or more of impervious surface and are located in a subwatershed that is comprised of 65% or greater impervious surfaces to manage stormwater runoff so that post-project runoff does not exceed pre-project runoff rates and durations.
- Implement an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Verification Program to ensure the proper maintenance of stormwater treatment systems for the life of all regulated projects. Beginning December 1, 2011, verify proper installation of treatment systems within 45 days of installation.
- New requirements on small and single-family home development projects that create or replace $\geq 2,500$ to $< 10,000$ square feet of impervious surface entail selection and implementation of one or more stormwater design measures from a list of six.



Inspecting permeable pavement.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Stormwater management goals and policies encouraging an LID-based approach to stormwater management will be included in the San Jose General Plan 2040 to foster realistic, achievable objectives. On a project level, PBCE, Public Works, and ESD will work with applicants during the development review process so that development projects include appropriate source control, site design, and stormwater treatment systems that meet the requirements of the Stormwater Permit.

To accommodate sustainable development that will meet new population and job growth, the City will analyze the feasibility of LID-based stormwater management techniques for its smart growth/high density development projects. The City will also collaborate with co-Permittees to understand how local conditions (e.g., soil and groundwater) affect opportunities and constraints for LID, identify and work to reconcile institutional barriers (e.g., building and health codes) to rainwater capture and reuse, and pursue developing larger, shared stormwater treatment facilities that can treat runoff from multiple properties.



A Green Street retrofit.

As the largest City in the Bay Area and a regional leader, the City will aim to construct at least one green street pilot project to contribute to the ten total green street pilot projects required by the State Water Board as part of the MRP. Furthermore, the City will support pilot and demonstration projects that

advance other sustainable stormwater management practices, such as rainwater harvesting systems, green roofs, and permeable pavements.

Partnering with Public Works, ESD will improve and expand the current O&M program to ensure stormwater treatment systems are maintained at project sites in perpetuity. ESD will also coordinate training and outreach to City staff, developers, residents, and businesses focusing on new C.3 regulations and policies, as well as stormwater management techniques.

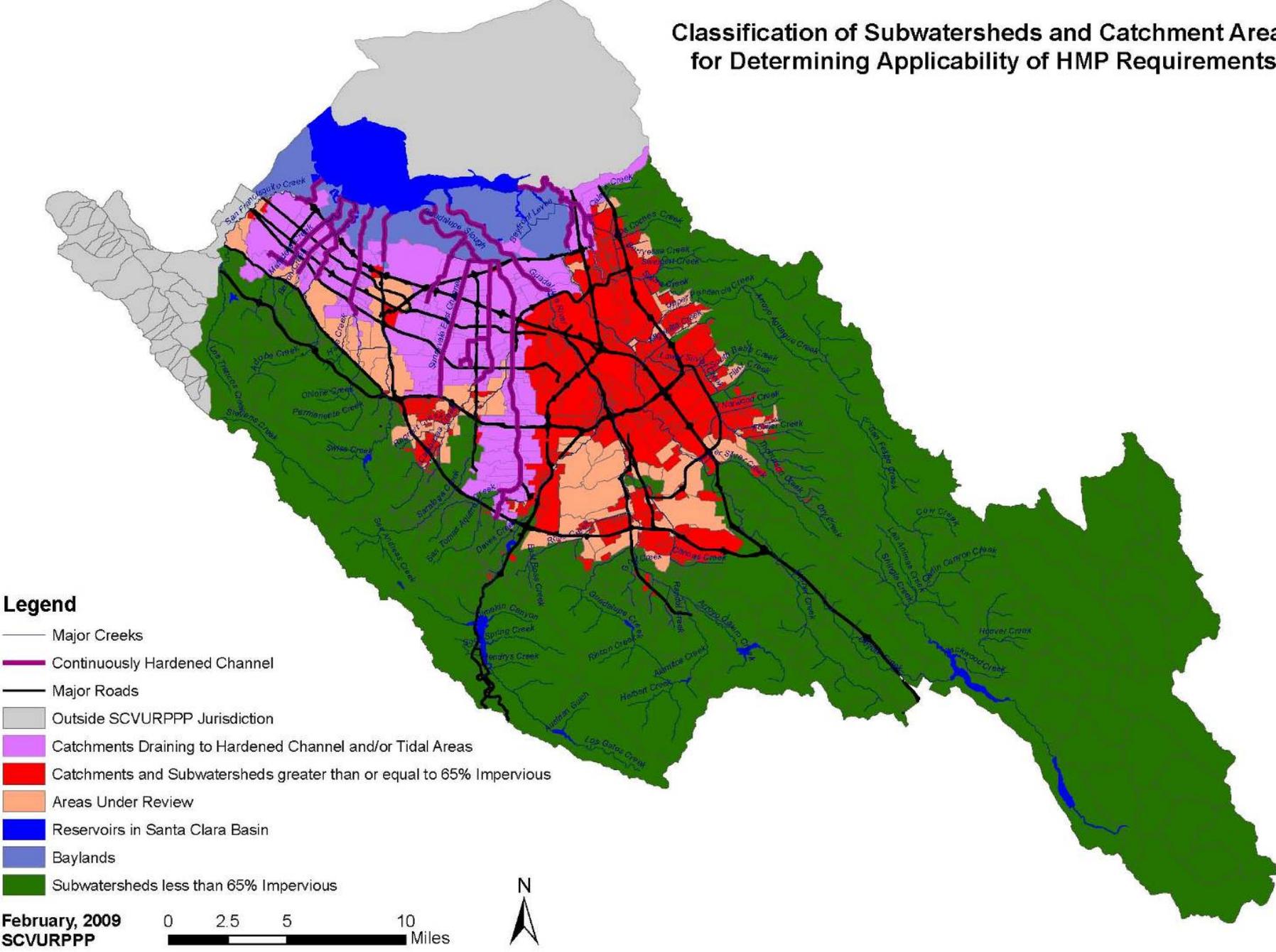
The City may develop an Alternative Compliance program to allow qualified projects to meet stormwater treatment requirements through the construction of stormwater facilities off-site or by payment of in-lieu fees, consistent with the Stormwater Permit's recognition that certain conditions may impede the construction of on-site stormwater treatment.

To successfully implement the Stormwater Permit's Hydromodification Management (HM) requirements, the City will undertake two major tasks: First, in coordination with the SCVWD, the City will identify opportunities to construct regional HM facilities to manage runoff from multiple projects and potentially enhance riparian habitat. Secondly, the City will complete an analysis of its hydromodification applicability map (below) to ensure that impervious surface coverage in built-out areas, and the resulting HM control applicability, are accurately mapped.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

Environmental Services (ESD) will partner with Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) and Public Works to implement this Provision. The Redevelopment Agency and DOT will also have important roles in ensuring compliance. ESD, Public Works, and PBCE will work with developers, residents, and businesses to ensure development projects meet the regulations and advance the objectives of the Provision. The City will also continue to collaborate with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) and associated municipalities.

Classification of Subwatersheds and Catchment Areas for Determining Applicability of HMP Requirements



This map contains a revision to the November 2007 version to correct a mapping error. This correction does not change the HM applicability criteria set forth in Attachment F, Section 4. of the MRP

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C.4 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITE CONTROLS

PROVISION OBJECTIVES



To protect stormwater quality by implementing an industrial and commercial inspection program of facilities which could reasonably be considered to cause or contribute to stormwater pollution. Environmental Inspectors use a combination of education and enforcement to cease illegal discharges, control potential stormwater pollutant sources, and achieve compliance with City codes.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Have the legal authority to obtain effective stormwater pollution control;
- Develop and implement an Industrial and Commercial Business Inspection Plan which details which facilities are subject to inspection, inspection frequencies, and what steps inspectors will take to determine compliance;
- Develop and implement an Enforcement Response Plan which details requirements, expectations, and tiered enforcement tools available to achieve compliance; and
- Work with facilities to correct violations within ten business days or before the next rain event, whichever comes first.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Inspect approximately 5,500 businesses per year
- Analyze current City codes and propose changes to ensure adequate legal authority;
- Prioritize facilities for inspection and focus on business types and individual facilities with the greatest potential to cause or contribute to stormwater pollution;
- Revise the current Urban Runoff Management Plan to include the required Industrial and Commercial Business Inspection Plan and Enforcement Response Plan;
- Reduce the amount of time given to businesses to correct violations, to comply with the stringent new requirements;
- Ensure adequate data collection and management



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department conducts inspections of private industrial and commercial businesses in the City of San José. ESD will partner with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) and the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) to develop key components of this provision to assure consistency across all permittees.

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C.5 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

To protect stormwater quality by both prohibiting illicit discharges and ensuring any illicit discharges are detected, controlled, and eliminated. Utilize both active surveillance of key locations in the storm sewer system and centralized complaint collection to detect illicit discharges and deploy resources to eliminate them.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Have the legal authority to obtain effective stormwater pollution control;
- Develop and implement an Enforcement Response Plan which details requirements, expectations, and tiered enforcement tools available to achieve compliance;
- Maintain a central complaint contact point: 408-945-3000;
- Establish oversight and control of pollutants associated with mobile business sources;
- Develop and implement a screening program by conducting surveys of strategic collection system check points including key major outfalls;
- Make maps of the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) publically available.
- Work with responsible parties to correct violations within ten business days or before the next rain event, whichever comes first.



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Conduct approximately 800 inspections per year;
- Analyze current City codes and propose changes to ensure adequate legal authority;
- Combine education and enforcement to cease illegal discharges, control potential stormwater pollutant sources, and achieve compliance with City codes.
- Update existing storm sewer inspection and maintenance programs to establish routine surveys of key check points in the collection system for illicit connections and illegal dumping.
- Collaborate regionally with other permittees to develop the mobile business oversight and control strategy.
- Reduce the amount of time given to responsible parties to correct violations, to comply with the stringent new requirements.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) will work with both businesses and the public to implement and enforce this provision. ESD will partner with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) and the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) to develop key components of this provision to assure consistency across all permittees.

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C.6 CONSTRUCTION SITE CONTROL

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

Vegetation clearing, mass grading, lot leveling and excavation expose soil to erosion processes and can increase the potential for sediment mobilization, runoff and deposition in receiving waters. Construction sites without adequate Best Management Practice implementation can result in runoff that can cause siltation and impairment of creeks and waterways. The construction site inspection and control program targets all construction sites, including follow-up and enforcement to prevent construction site discharges of pollutants to local waterways.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Implement an Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) to ensure consistent actions and effective compliance from all public and private construction site owners/operators.
- During the plan approval process, the City must review erosion control plans or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for consistency with local requirements and adequacy of proposed Best Management Practices BMPs for each construction site.
- The City must verify that sites disturbing one acre or more of land have filed a Notice of Intent for coverage under the State Construction General Permit.
- The City must ensure all construction sites have effective year-round seasonally appropriate run-on and run-off control, sediment control, active treatment systems (as necessary), good site management, and non stormwater management BMPs.
- The City must carry out regular construction site inspections, consistent enforcement, and meaningful tracking as dictated in the MRP.
- The City must provide training or access to training for staff conducting construction stormwater inspections on the correct uses of specific BMPs, proper installation and maintenance of BMPs, MRP requirements, local requirements, and the ERP.



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Conduct approximately 900 inspections per year
- Update and implement the Enforcement Response Plan and Construction Inspection Program Standard Operating Procedures.
- Update inspection report forms to incorporate new construction site inspection and tracking requirements.
- Environmental Services, Public Works, and PBCE will coordinate to ensure adequate training is provided to construction site inspectors and that regular inspections and consistent enforcement actions are carried out.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will partner with Public Works and Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) to implement this provision. Environmental Services, Public Works, and PBCE will work with public and private construction site owners/operators through the grading permit approval process and by conducting construction site inspections and enforcement.

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C.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND OUTREACH

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

To change public behaviors and practices that contribute to stormwater pollution through increasing public awareness and promoting appropriate solutions. To foster watershed stewardship by providing opportunities for direct public involvement prevention stormwater pollution and by encouraging activities beneficial to the watershed.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Mark and inspect at least 80% of San Jose's 29,000 storm drain inlets located in the Public Right of Way (ROW) and all newly constructed inlets located in newly constructed private projects.
- Participate in advertizing campaigns focused on trash/litter and pesticides and conduct pre and post-campaign surveys on residents' behaviors.
- Participate in or host at least eight public outreach events and five citizen involvement events.
- Implement outreach to target school-age children with stormwater pollution prevention messages.



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- San Jose has evaluated several marking technologies, and has marked approximately 3,500 inlets with thermoplastic markers. Finalizing the strategy to mark the remaining inlets.
- Develop a five-year strategic communications plan designed to raise awareness of local creeks and the Bay, and change behaviors to reduce the amount of trash, pesticides and other pollutants reaching creeks and waterways.
- Work with SCVURPPP to implement Watershed Watch education campaigns and BASMAA advertising campaigns on litter and pesticides to maximize media placements and provide consistency of message county-wide and regionally.
- Disseminate information on stormwater issues and garner media cover to raise awareness of stormwater issues
- Work with City departments and local community groups to identify outreach events and provide citizen involvement opportunities.



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will work with the Department of Transportation (DoT), Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services (PRNS), Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE), and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) and the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) to implement various components of this provision.

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C8. MONITORING, C. 11 MERCURY AND C.12 PCBs

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

The objectives of these provisions are to:

- Implement a monitoring program to track the condition of Bay Area water bodies and adaptively address needs for more information regarding the effects of stormwater on the Bay and its tributary creeks.
- Explore methods to control pollutants to urban creeks and San Francisco Bay, especially mercury and PCBs, through enhanced inspection and maintenance practices and modifications to existing storm and sanitary infrastructure.



Most pollutants of concern, especially PCBs, pesticides, mercury and other metals, are strongly bound to fine sediments. Urban runoff typically contains a higher fraction of fine sediments and correspondingly higher concentrations of these pollutants. The most effective control measures are thought to be those that control and remove sediments. An additional provision (C.14) requires characterization of PBDEs, legacy pesticides, and selenium in urban runoff. These are thought to be slightly lower priority pollutants, and their sources and pathways differ from most priority pollutants. Together, these provisions seek to identify, measure, and track the loading of pollutants of concern to help design and optimize measures for their control in urban runoff.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

Key requirements of Provision C.8 include:

- Conduct status monitoring on a rotating watershed basis.
- Conduct monitoring projects to investigate site-specific problems.
- Conduct Pollutants of Concern and Long-Term Trends monitoring.
- Collect and report monitoring data in a manner consistent with the Statewide Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP).
- Encourage Citizen Monitoring.

Key requirements of Provisions C.11 and C.12 include:

- Identify possible sources of mercury and PCBs through routine inspection and special investigations
- Conduct pilot projects to investigate problem areas, enhance sediment removal practices, and treat problems via retrofit
- Evaluate reduced loads to stormwater through pilot dry weather and first flush diversions to the Sanitary System

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Continue to participate directly in planning and steering activities for the San Francisco Bay Regional Monitoring Program, as well as Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association, Bay Area Clean Water Agencies, and Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program monitoring efforts.
- Directly participate in and guide monitoring activities occurring within San Jose and assist in the interpretation of monitoring data within the context of local pollution prevention and maintenance activities.
- Incorporate identification of mercury and PCB-containing equipment into industrial inspection programs.
- Work with regional partners to implement pilot projects to:
 - evaluate PCBs in certain building materials during demolition;
 - investigate and abate on-land sources of PCBs;
 - Evaluate municipal sediment removal and management practices such as street sweeping and inlet and catch basin cleaning;
 - evaluate treatment via retrofit of the storm sewer system; and
 - divert dry weather and first flush flows to the sanitary system.
- Participate in implementation of BASMAA’s Bay Area-wide grant project to address some elements of this provision. It is expected that at least one enhanced sediment removal project and one pilot retrofit will occur in San Jose.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will work with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, BASMAA, BACWA, the Regional Water Board, and with the Departments of Transportation and Public Works to implement these provisions.

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C9. PESTICIDE TOXICITY CONTROL

PROVISION OBJECTIVES



Lambs grazing at Guadalupe River Park Historic Orchard for

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a pest control strategy that uses an array of complementary methods such as natural predators and parasites, pest-resistant varieties, cultural practices, biological controls and various physical techniques, and pesticides as a last resort. It is an approach that if implemented properly can significantly reduce or eliminate the use of pesticides, thereby reducing pesticide-related toxicity of urban streams. Pesticides applied on the urban landscape reach streams through storm water runoff. Pesticides and herbicides are harmful to plants and animals in our creeks and bay.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Adopt and implement an Integrated Pest Management Policy or Ordinance to reduce use of pesticides on City-owned properties, including operations by municipal employees, contractors and tenants
- Track and participate in relevant federal, state and local processes for regulating pesticides, and evaluate the effectiveness of the program through monitoring.
- Conduct public outreach to residents and landscape maintenance professionals educating them about less-toxic pest control measures, adverse impact of pesticides on streams, and proper use and disposal of necessary pesticides

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



Owl nesting box installed at Silver Creek Linear Park to

- Implement ongoing IPM pilot programs such as grazing for weed control, and owl and bat nesting for rodent control.
 - Investigate and implement additional IPM Pilot and Demonstration projects.
 - Review and update the City's IPM policy and implement the City's IPM policy by using best practices for integrated pest management and following pre-determined environmentally-friendly standard operating procedures for all pest problems.
 - Provide training to landscape maintenance staff and require landscape maintenance contractors to implement integrated pest management practices per City's policy.
- Conduct public outreach, individually, and in conjunction with regional organizations, to disseminate information to residents and landscape maintenance professionals.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will work with the departments of Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood (PRNS), Transportation (DOT) and General Services (GS) to implement this provision.

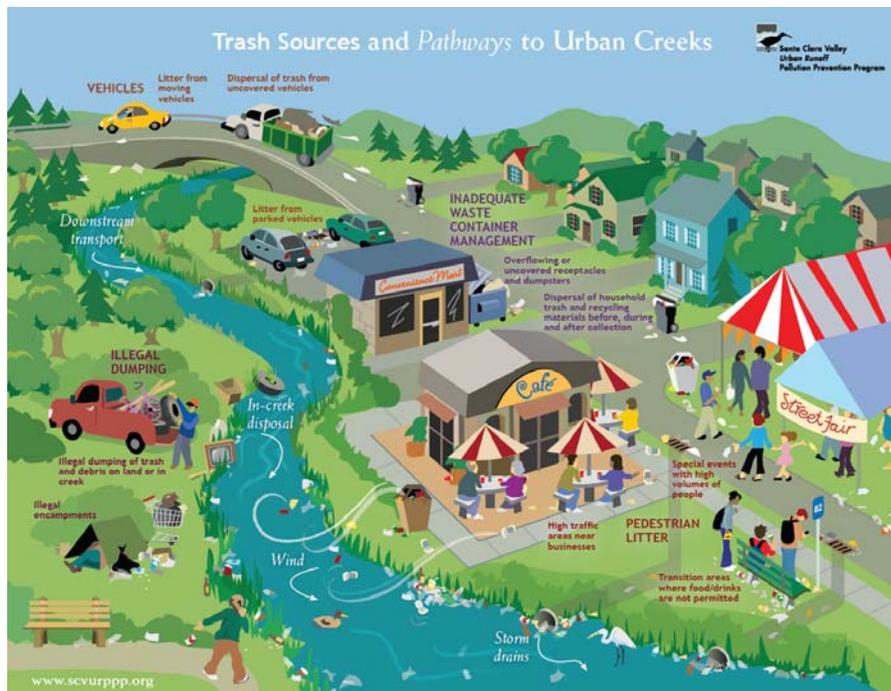
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C.10 TRASH LOAD REDUCTION

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

Trash and litter are a pervasive problem in and around creeks and the San Francisco Bay. Locally, in San Jose, the Guadalupe River, Silver Creek and the Coyote Creek are proposed for impairment listing due to trash. Trash that is littered on city streets is washed into the local waterways through the storm sewer system. It also is the result of people directly dumping or littering into waterways, and from wind blowing in litter from vehicles and pedestrian areas.

This provision requires annual cleaning of Trash Hot Spots and sets aggressive goals to reduce and eventually eliminate trash loads in local waterways originating from the stormwater sewer system in order to protect the beneficial uses of those waterways for habitat and recreation.



KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Attain the following trash load reduction reductions from the storm sewer system:
 - 40% by 2014
 - 70% by 2017
 - 100% by 2022
- Determine the baseline total trash load from the storm sewer system.
- Develop and implement a Short Term Trash Load Reduction Plan designed to attain a 40% trash reduction goal by July 1, 2014.
- Install and maintain trash capture devices in the storm sewer system that would capture trash from a total catchment area of at least 895 acres.
- Develop a Long Term Trash Load Reduction Plan designed to attain a 70% trash load reduction by July 1, 2017 and a 100% reduction by July 1, 2022.
- Identify and annually clean 'to the point of no visual impact' 32 trash hot spots in San Jose waterways.

- Work with local stakeholders to identify and prioritize 32 creek Trash Hot Spots. Begin clean-ups starting July of 2010.
- 84 inlet screens were installed in San Jose in 2007. Staff has been collecting data on the amount of trash captured and level of maintenance the screens require. This data will be used by the City in collaboration with SCVURPPP to develop the methodology for estimating the baseline trash load in the storm sewer system and to identify methods for tracking progress in trash load reductions.
- Target installation of the full trash capture devices, including inlet screens and larger in-pipe trash collection devices, in catchment areas that would result in the highest amount of trash removed.
- Develop and implement a Short Term Trash Load Reduction Plan to address the existing and historic trash loads in the City's waterways and the storm sewer system.
- Identify the most cost effective tactics to reducing trash and litter. Possible approaches to achieve the initial reduction goal include, but may not be limited to, the following:
 - Installation of full trash capture devices beyond the required minimum
 - Enhancement of street sweeping or inlet cleaning
 - Additional Maintenance of public litter cans
 - Product stewardship and source reduction actions targeting highly littered items (such as single use disposable bags)
 - Public education and outreach designed to discourage littering behaviors
 - Partnering with other agencies and stakeholders, specifically those concerned with highway and roadway litter
 - Increased enforcement of anti-littering laws
 - Determining how changes to the way the City collects residential yard waste impacts the trash in the storm sewer system
- Create a Long Term Trash Reduction Plan that compliments the efforts of the Short Term Trash Load Reduction Plan with a focus on increased preventative measures.
- Work with local and regional stakeholders to develop and implement multifaceted anti-litter program



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will work with the Department of Transportation, Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services, Public Works, and Police and the regional organizations Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) and Santa Clara Valley Water District to implement provision. The City will also engage other agencies and partners concerned with trash and litter, specifically highway and road way.

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C13. COPPER CONTROLS

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

Copper discharged to San Francisco Bay can have adverse effects on aquatic life. Copper is a harmful pollutant that can have a negative impact on many species. By targeting copper sources such as vehicle brake pads, architectural copper, copper pesticides and industrial copper use, programs can minimize the amount of copper entering the streams that feed the Bay through storm water runoff.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Manage waste generated from cleaning and treating copper architectural features.
- Manage discharges from pools, spas, and fountains that contain copper based chemicals.
- Manage industrial sources so that they don't discharge to storm drains.
- Participate in regional programs and research leading to reduction of copper discharge and environmental impact of copper.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Ensure that the industrial users and all construction sites that use copper are implementing required and relevant best management practices.
- Provide BMP information for its residential and commercial constituents on various actions they can take to reduce or eliminate the exposure and discharge of copper from their activities.
- Participate with regional or statewide initiatives, such as the Brake Pad Partnership, working to phase out copper from certain automobile brake pads in California
- Work with program partners to conduct technical studies to investigate possible copper sediment toxicity and to investigate sub-lethal effects on fish.



Swimming pools must be drained into the sanitary system and not into storm drains

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will work with the residents of San Jose and owners and operators of industrial facilities in San Jose to reduce the release of copper in urban storm water runoff.

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C.15 EXEMPTED AND CONDITIONALLY EXEMPTED DISCHARGES

PROVISION OBJECTIVES

The Stormwater Permit generally prohibits the discharge of non-stormwater into the storm sewer system. However, certain types of non-stormwater are exempted from this prohibition if the discharge is unpolluted. Additionally, other discharges are conditionally exempted if the discharger employs appropriate control measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) prior to discharge, and monitors and reports on the discharge.

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Design and implement mechanism for identifying, controlling, and tracking new on-going uncontaminated groundwater discharges (i.e. water pumped from foundation drains, crawl spaces, footing drains, etc.) including validating and documenting associated BMPs and sampling results for public and private projects.
- Implement new monitoring, sampling and reporting requirements for planned and unplanned discharges from the San Jose Municipal Water System.
- Implement appropriate BMPs to meet new pH, dechlorination and turbidity benchmarks for planned and unplanned discharges San Jose Municipal Water System.
- Encourage residents to utilize commercial carwash facilities and other low impact options through outreach.
- Require water from existing swimming pool, hot tub, spa, and fountains be directed to landscape or sanitary sewer system, or dechlorinate water prior to entering the storm sewer system.
- Require new or rebuilt swimming pools, hot tubs, spas, and fountains to connect to the sanitary sewer system.
- Promote measures that minimize runoff and pollutant loading from overwatering.



SAN JOSE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Update and implement standard operating procedures, BMPs, Water Utility Operations and Maintenance Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan, and inspection report forms to implement the monitoring requirements for planned and unplanned water system discharges as required.
- Develop and implement new program to control and require BMPs and monitoring for new on-going uncontaminated groundwater discharges (i.e. water pumped from foundation drains, crawl spaces, and footing drains)
- Utilize public education tactics to encourage and incentivize residents to utilize commercial carwash facilities and to minimize overwatering.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The Environmental Services Department (ESD) will partner with Public Works, Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement (PBCE) and the San Jose Municipal Water System to implement this provision.