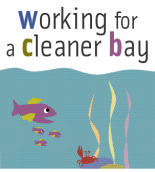


Example Best Management Practices (BMPs)



The following are examples of BMPs that can be used to minimize into the storm water conveyance system the introduction of pollutants of concern, which are generated from site runoff and may result in significant impacts to the ocean environment.

- Provide reduced width sidewalks and incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets. However, sidewalk widths must still comply with regulations for the Americans with Disabilities Act and other life-safety requirements.
- Design residential streets for the minimum required pavement widths needed to comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to support travel lanes; on-street parking; emergency, maintenance, and service vehicle access; sidewalks; and vegetated open channels.
- Comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to minimize the width of residential streets, cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover. The radius of cul-de-sacs should be the minimum required to accommodate emergency and maintenance vehicles. Alternative turnarounds should be considered.
- Use permeable materials for private sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, or interior roadway surfaces (examples: hybrid lots, parking groves, permeable overflow parking, modular pavers (plastic, concrete) etc.).
- Use open space development that incorporates smaller footprint building sizes.
- Reduce building density.
- Comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to reduce overall lot imperviousness by promoting alternative driveway surfaces and shared driveways that connect two or more homes together.
- Comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to reduce the overall imperviousness associated with parking lots by providing compact car spaces, minimizing stall dimensions, incorporating efficient parking lanes, and using pervious materials in parking areas.
- Direct rooftop runoff to pervious areas, such as yards, open channels, rain gardens, or vegetated areas, and avoid routing rooftop runoff to the alley, parking area, street gutter, which all enter the storm water conveyance system. This is called downspout disconnection or redirect from impermeable areas; many home improvement stores sell these devices (flexible, stretchable hoses attached to end of downspout) to direct runoff to the landscape area.

- Vegetated swales, rain gardens and biofilters
- Extended/dry detention basins
- Infiltration basins/trenches (drywells)
- Wet ponds
- Constructed wetlands
- Oil/Water separators/clarifiers
- Catch basin inserts/screens
- Storm drain inserts/screens
- Vortex-type flow deflective, separation systems
- Media filtration
- Bioretention facility
- Cisterns
- Perimeter planters
- Normal flow storage/ separation systems
- Filtration systems
- Downspout Inserts
- Green or Eco roofs
- Tree and other vegetated sidewalk wells (biofilter)
- Street bulb-outs or curb extensions (biofilter)

