
CITY OF OCEANSIDE

**REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION OF A RUNOFF
ASSESSMENT REPORT**



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Oceanside requires submission of a Runoff Assessment Report to address mitigation of water quality impacts from certain new development and redevelopment projects that require discretionary approval. This document provides information to applicants on how to develop a Runoff Assessment Report for specific new private and public development projects in the City of Oceanside.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The municipal storm water National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Order No. 2001-01, NPDES No. CAS0108758, hereinafter referred to as “Municipal Permit”) issued to San Diego County, the Port of San Diego, and 18 cities (Copermittees) by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) on February 21, 2001, requires the development and implementation of a program addressing urban runoff pollution issues in development planning for public and private projects.

The requirement to implement a program for development planning is based on federal and state statutes including: Section 402 (p) of the Clean Water Act, Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (“CZARA”), and the California Water Code. The Clean Water Act amendments of 1987 established a framework for regulating urban runoff discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction activities under the NPDES program. The Municipal Permit requires the implementation of a Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP). The primary objectives of the jurisdictional URMP requirements are to:

1. Ensure that discharges from municipal urban runoff conveyance systems do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards;
2. Effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges in urban runoff (except those permitted under Section B.2 and B.3 of the Municipal Permit; and
3. Reduce the discharge of pollutants from urban runoff conveyance systems to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP statutory standard).

Additionally, the City of Oceanside General Plan, Land Use Element, contains language requiring development projects protect, preserve, mitigate and/or enhance the City’s waterways.

The City of Oceanside’s Building, Planning, Engineering, and Water Utilities Departments collectively developed this reporting requirement to ensure applicants understand, address and provide mitigation, in the form of Best Management Practices (BMPs), to urban runoff pollution generated by the development and activities performed from certain new development and redevelopment projects that require discretionary approval. The BMPs described in this document are to assist the project developer in understanding City requirements pertaining to site design in mitigating water quality impacts from runoff, and identifying the measures appropriate for a particular project. To assist applicants with a wide variety of projects, many site design BMP options are listed. Applicant may chose BMPs, where feasible, from the site design options pertaining to their site.

2.0 RUNOFF ASSESSMENT REPORT

This section discusses the plan review and permitting processes pertaining to the City of Oceanside's Runoff Assessment Report requirements.

2.1 APPLICABILITY

Certain new development and significant redevelopment projects that fall into one of the following categories are subject to these reporting requirements. In the instance where a project feature, such as a parking lot, falls into one of these categories, the entire project footprint is subject to these reporting requirements. The categories are:

- Residential development from 5 to 9 units, unless project has been deemed as needing to comply with the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation requirements.
- Commercial developments (as identified per City Zoning Code) which would create or replace impervious area (i.e. concrete, asphalt, etc.) from 2,500 to 4,999 square feet.
- Industrial development (as identified per City Zoning Code) which would create or replace impervious area (i.e. concrete, asphalt, etc.) from 2,500 to 4,999 square feet.
- Parking lots from 5 to 14 parking spaces.
- Agricultural activities, including nurseries.

2.2 OUTLINE

The City of Oceanside will approve a project's urban runoff pollution mitigation adequacy, with regard to the City's environmental review standards, for projects requiring Planning, Building and/or Engineering Department review, and prior to issuing permits for projects only requiring counter review. A Runoff Assessment Report is required to be submitted at the time of permit application. The Building, Public Works, Water Utilities and Planning Departments are responsible for ensuring the requirements contained in a Runoff Assessment Report (RAR) are accurate and implemented within the confines of the roles and responsibilities each department possesses.

A project's RAR shall include analysis of the project's anticipated pollutants to site runoff, mitigation measures to protect water quality and description of maintenance to site Best Management Practices (BMPs). The required contents of a RAR are outlined below:

I. Introduction

- a. Project Description
- b. Location Map
 - i. Identification of receiving waters
 - ii. Beneficial use of receiving waters
- c. Site Map, including nearby waterbodies and location of storm water conveyance systems (ditches, inlets, storm drains, etc.)
 - i. Location of "impervious" areas- paved areas, buildings, covered areas
 - ii. Locations where materials would be directly exposed to storm water
 - iii. Location of building and activity areas (e.g. fueling islands, garages, waste container area, wash racks, hazardous material storage areas, etc.)
 - iv. Areas of potential soil erosion

- II. Characterization of Project Runoff**
 - a. Expected runoff discharges
 - b. Anticipated pollutants to site runoff
 - c. Soil characteristics of development area

- III. Mitigation Measures to Protect Water Quality**
 - a. Site design Best Management Practices implemented
 - i. Description of BMP
 - ii. Location of BMP
 - iii. Purpose of the BMP and Expected Benefits
 - b. Construction Site Best Management Practices implemented
 - i. Description of the BMP
 - ii. Location of the BMP
 - iii. Purpose of the BMP and Expected Benefits

Information for Section I(b) can be obtained through the Planning, Building, Engineering or Water Utilities Departments. Additionally, some information can be obtained online through the State Water Resources Control Board website at www.swrcb.ca.gov. Information for Section II(b) is described below in Table 1. Best Management Practice suggestions for Section III are included in the following pages for project consideration.

2.3 ADEQUACY OF PROPOSED REPORTS

City Staff will review submitted RAR and other relevant plans for compliance with the applicable requirements contained in this document. City Staff may approve proposed alternatives to listed BMPs if they are determined to be applicable and equally effective. Additional analysis or information may be required to enable staff to determine the adequacy of proposed BMPs and will be requested following the conclusion of a staff review cycle. The RAR will be deemed complete once City Staff determines that the project's compliance with the City's regulations is adequately described in the RAR and related plans.

3.0 STORM WATER BMP SELECTION

This section provides a procedure for identifying a project's anticipated runoff pollutants.

3.1 IDENTIFY ANTICIPATED RUNOFF POLLUTANTS FROM PROJECT AREA

Project proponents shall use Table 1 as guidance to identify anticipated runoff pollutants for which they need to mitigate or protect against. Once identified, appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for these pollutants can be selected. Projects meeting the definition of more than one project category should identify all general pollutant categories that apply. Pollutants associated with any hazardous material sites that have been remediated or are not threatened by the proposed project are not considered a pollutant of concern. For further clarification of each pollutant category, and its associated effect on water quality refer to Attachment A.

Table 1. Anticipated and Potential Pollutants Generated by Land Use Types

Project Categories	General Pollutant Categories								
	Sediments	Nutrients	Heavy Metals	Organic Compounds	Trash & Debris	Oxygen Demanding Substances	Oil & Grease	Bacteria & Viruses	Pesticides
Detached Residential Development	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Attached Residential Development	X	X			X	P ⁽¹⁾	P ⁽²⁾	P	X
Commercial Development <2,500 ft ²	P ⁽¹⁾	P ⁽¹⁾		P ⁽²⁾	X	P ⁽⁵⁾	X	P ⁽³⁾	P ⁽⁵⁾
Industrial Development <2,500 ft ²	P ⁽¹⁾	P ⁽¹⁾	X	P ⁽²⁾	X	P ⁽²⁾	X	P ⁽³⁾	P ⁽¹⁾
Parking Lots	P ⁽¹⁾	P ⁽¹⁾	X		X	P ⁽¹⁾	X		P ⁽¹⁾
Agricultural Activities	X	X		X	X	X	X	P ⁽³⁾	X

X = anticipated

P = potential

1. A potential pollutant if landscaping exists on-site.
2. A potential pollutant if the project includes uncovered parking areas.
3. A potential pollutant if land use involves food or animal waste products.
4. Including petroleum hydrocarbons.
5. Including solvents.

3.2 ESTABLISH STORM WATER BMPs

Development projects should be designed so as to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the introduction of pollutants that may result in significant water quality impacts, generated from site runoff to the storm water conveyance system. The following are a list of suggested BMPs that should be implemented for applicable new development or significant redevelopment projects.

3.2.1 MITIGATION MEASURES TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY

Minimizing the Environmental Impact of a Development Project

By incorporating the following BMPs, where feasible, a development projects' impact on the environment can be minimized.

1. Reducing impervious footprint. Examples of design techniques include:
 - a. Increasing building density (number of stories above or below ground).
 - b. Constructing walkways, trails, patios, overflow parking lots and alleys and other low-traffic areas with permeable surfaces, such as pervious concrete, porous asphalt, unit pavers, and granular materials.
 - c. Constructing streets, sidewalks and parking lot aisles to the minimum widths necessary, provided that public safety and a walkable environment for pedestrians are not compromised.
 - d. Minimizing the use of impervious surfaces, such as decorative concrete, in the landscape design.
2. Conserving natural areas, where feasible. Examples of design techniques include:
 - a. Concentrating or clustering development on the least environmentally sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural, undisturbed condition.
 - b. Use natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
3. Maximizing canopy interception and water conservation. Examples of design techniques include:
 - c. Preserving existing native trees and shrubs.
 - d. Planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs.
4. Minimizing Directly Connected Impervious Areas.
 - e. Where landscaping is proposed, drain rooftops into adjacent landscaping prior to discharging to the storm water conveyance system.
 - f. Where landscaping is proposed, drain impervious parking lots, sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping.

Protect Slopes and Channels

According to City of Oceanside City Code Chapter 40, slopes and channels must be protected from erosion. Examples of slope and channel BMP design techniques include:

1. Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.

2. Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
3. Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
4. Stabilize permanent channel crossings.
5. 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.

Provide Storm Drain System Stenciling and Signage

To discourage illegal dumping development projects can include the following in the project design.

1. Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area with prohibitive language (such as: “No Dumping – I Live Downstream”) and/or graphical icons.
2. Post signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
3. Maintain legibility of stencils and signs.

Design Outdoor Material Storage Areas to Reduce Pollution Introduction

City of Oceanside City Code Chapter 40 requires all materials and wastes, with the potential to pollute runoff, to be stored in a manner that either prevents contact with rainfall and runoff, or contains runoff for treatment and disposal. Therefore, where the development project plans include outdoor areas for storage of materials that may contribute pollutants to the urban runoff conveyance system, the following storm water BMPs shall be incorporated, where feasible:

1. Hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate urban runoff must either be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
2. The storage area should be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
3. The storage area shall have a roof or awning to minimize direct precipitation within the secondary containment area.

Design Trash Storage Areas to Reduce Pollution Introduction

All trash container areas should be designed with the following suggestions (limited exclusion – detached residential homes):

1. Paved with an impervious surface.
2. Designed not to allow run-on from adjoining areas.
3. Screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.
4. Include attached lids on all trash containers that exclude rain, or a roof or awning to minimize direct precipitation.

Use Efficient Irrigation Systems & Landscape Design

Development projects should design the timing and application methods of irrigation water to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm water conveyance system. The following methods to reduce excessive irrigation runoff should be considered and implemented, where feasible.

1. Employing rain shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation.
2. Designing irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements.
3. Using flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines.
4. Using soil moisture sensors to regulate irrigation.
5. Employing other comparable, equally effective, methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.

Parking Areas

To minimize the offsite transport of pollutants from parking areas, the following design concepts should be incorporated, where applicable:

1. Where landscaping is proposed in parking areas, incorporate landscape areas into the drainage design.
2. Overflow parking (parking stalls provided in excess of the City's minimum parking requirements) may be constructed with permeable paving.

Fueling Area

The City of Oceanside Commercial Urban Runoff Requirements Manual details fuel dispensing areas should contain the following, where feasible and applicable:

1. Fueling areas shall be under permanent cover.
3. Have an appropriate slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of urban runoff.
4. Storm drain inlets draining the areas of fueling and surrounding areas shall be connected to an oil/water separator and discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Equipment Wash Areas

The City of Oceanside City Code Chapter 40 prohibits the discharge of commercial wash water from entering the City's storm drain system. Outdoor equipment/accessory washing and steam cleaning activities area should use the following design concepts:

1. Be self-contained; or covered with a roof or overhang.
2. Be equipped with clarifier, grease trap or other pretreatment facility, as appropriate.
3. Be properly connected to a sanitary sewer.

Vehicle Wash Areas

The City of Oceanside City Code Chapter 40 prohibits the discharge of commercial wash water from entering the City's storm drain system. Projects that include areas for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles should use the following:

1. Self-contained; or covered with a roof or overhang.
2. Equipped with a clarifier or other pretreatment facility, as appropriate.
3. Properly connected to a sanitary sewer.

Outdoor Processing Areas

The City of Oceanside City Code Chapter 40 prohibits the discharge of pollutants from entering the City's storm drain system. Therefore, outdoor process equipment operations, such as rock grinding or crushing, painting or coating, grinding or sanding, degreasing or parts cleaning, landfills, waste piles, and wastewater and solid waste treatment and disposal, and other operations determined to be a potential threat to water quality by the City shall adhere to the following requirements.

1. Cover or enclose areas that would be the most significant source of pollutants; or, slope the area toward a dead-end sump; or discharge to the sanitary sewer system following appropriate treatment in accordance with conditions established by the City.
2. Grade or berm area to prevent run-on from surrounding areas.
3. Installation of storm drains in areas of equipment repair is prohibited.

Dock Areas

Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited. Loading/unloading dock areas should include the following, where feasible:

1. Cover loading dock areas, or design drainage to preclude runoff.

Maintenance Bays

Maintenance bays should include the following:

1. Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors; or, designed to preclude runoff.
2. Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited.

3.2.2. CONSTRUCTION SITE BMPS

Information for complying to City of Oceanside construction site BMP requirements can be found in the Construction Urban Runoff Requirements Manual located at the Engineering Counter or online at www.oceansidecleanwaterprogram.org.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

Attached Residential Development	Any development that provides 2 or more residential units that share an interior/exterior wall. This category includes, but is not limited to dormitories, condominiums and apartments.
Commercial Development	Any development on private land that is not exclusively heavy industrial or residential uses. The category includes, but is not limited to: mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses, hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, car wash facilities, automotive dealerships, commercial airfields, and other light industrial complexes.
Detached Residential Development	Any development that provides 2 or more freestanding residential units. This category includes, but is not limited to: detached homes, such as single-family homes and detached condominiums.
Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)	The area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/or other impervious surfaces, which drains directly into the storm drain without first flowing across permeable vegetated land area (e.g., lawns).
Hillside	Lands that have a natural gradient of 25 percent (4 feet of horizontal distance for every 1 foot of vertical distance) or greater and a minimum elevation differential of 50 feet, or a natural gradient of 200 percent (1 foot of horizontal distance for every 2 feet of vertical distance) or greater and a minimum elevation differential of 10 feet.
Infiltration	The downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.
Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)	The technology-based standard established by Congress in the Clean Water Act 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that municipal dischargers of urban runoff must meet. MEP generally emphasizes pollution prevention and source control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional lines of defense).
New Development	Land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of building or structure, the creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.
Parking Lot	Land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally, or for business or commerce.
Project Footprint	The limits of all grading and ground disturbance, including landscaping, associated with a project.

Receiving Waters	Surface bodies of water, which directly or indirectly receive discharges from urban runoff conveyance systems, including naturally occurring wetlands, streams A (perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral [exhibiting bed, bank, and ordinary high water mark]), creeks, rivers, reservoirs, lakes, lagoons, estuaries, harbors, bays and the Pacific Ocean.
Residential Development	Any development on private land that provides living accommodations for one or more persons. This category includes, but is not limited to: single-family homes, multi-family homes, condominiums, and apartments.
Significant Redevelopment	Development that would create or add at least 5,000 square feet of impervious surfaces on an already developed site. Significant redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint; addition to or replacement of a structure; replacement of an impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Replacement of impervious surfaces includes any activity that is not part of a routine maintenance activity where impervious material(s) are removed, exposing underlying soil during construction. Significant redevelopment does not include trenching and resurfacing associated with utility work; resurfacing and reconfiguring surface parking lots; new sidewalk construction, pedestrian ramps, or bike lane on existing roads; and replacement of damaged pavement.
Site Design BMP	Any project design feature that reduces the creation or severity of potential pollutant sources or reduces the alteration of the project site's natural flow regime. Redevelopment projects that are undertaken to remove pollutant sources (such as existing surface parking lots and other impervious surfaces) or to reduce the need for new roads and other impervious surfaces (as compared to conventional or low-density new development) by incorporating higher densities and/or mixed land uses into the project design, are also considered site design BMPs.
Storm Water Best Management Practice (BMP)	Any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, structural treatment control BMPs, and other management practices to prevent or reduce to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to receiving waters. Storm Water BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
Storm Water Conveyance System	Private and public drainage facilities by which storm water may be conveyed to Receiving Waters, such as: natural drainages, ditches, roads, streets, constructed channels, aqueducts, storm drains, pipes, street gutters, or catch basins.

ATTACHMENT A

GENERAL CATEGORIES OF WATER POLLUTION

Urban runoff from a developed site has the potential to contribute pollutants, including oil and grease, suspended solids, metals, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens to the storm water conveyance system and receiving waters. For the purposes of identifying pollutants of concern and associated storm water BMPs, pollutants are grouped in nine general categories as follows:

1. **Sediments** – Sediments are soils or other superficial materials eroded and then transported or deposited by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity. Sediments can increase turbidity, clog fish gills, reduce spawning habitat, lower young aquatic organisms survival rates, smother bottom dwelling organisms, and suppress aquatic vegetation growth.
2. **Nutrients** – Nutrients are inorganic substances, such as nitrogen and phosphorus. They commonly exist in the form of mineral salts that are either dissolved or suspended in water. Primary sources of nutrients in urban runoff are fertilizers and eroded soils. Excessive discharge of nutrients to water bodies and streams can cause excessive aquatic algae and plant growth. Such excessive production, referred to as eutrophication, may lead to excessive decay of organic matter in the water body, loss of oxygen in the water, release of toxins in sediment, and the eventual death of aquatic organisms.
3. **Metals** – Metals are raw material components in non-metal products such as fuels, adhesives, paints, and other coatings. Primary source of metal pollution in storm water are typically commercially available metals and metal products. Metals of concern include cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc. Lead and chromium have been used as corrosion inhibitors in primer coatings and cooling tower systems. At low concentrations naturally occurring in soil, metals are not toxic. However, at higher concentrations, certain metals can be toxic to aquatic life. Humans can be impacted from contaminated groundwater resources, and bioaccumulation of metals in fish and shellfish. Environmental concerns, regarding the potential for release of metals to the environment, have already led to restricted metal usage in certain applications.
4. **Organic Compounds** – Organic compounds are carbon-based. Commercially available or naturally occurring organic compounds are found in pesticides, solvents, and hydrocarbons. Organic compounds can, at certain concentrations, indirectly or directly constitute a hazard to life or health. When rinsing off objects, toxic levels of solvents and cleaning compounds can be discharged to storm drains. Dirt, grease, and grime retained in the cleaning fluid or rinse water may also adsorb levels of organic compounds that are harmful or hazardous to aquatic life.
5. **Trash & Debris** – Trash (such as paper, plastic, polystyrene packing foam, and aluminum materials) and biodegradable organic matter (such as leaves, grass cuttings, and food waste) are general waste products on the landscape. The presence of trash & debris may have a significant impact on the recreational value of a water body and aquatic habitat. Excess organic matter can create a high biochemical oxygen demand in a stream and thereby lower its water quality. Also, in areas where stagnant water exists, the presence of excess organic matter can promote septic conditions resulting in the growth of undesirable organisms that are odorous and hazardous to aquatic life.
6. **Oxygen-Demanding Substances** – This category includes biodegradable organic material, as well as chemicals, that react with dissolved oxygen in water to form other compounds.

Proteins, carbohydrates, and fats are examples of biodegradable organic compounds. Compounds such as ammonia and hydrogen sulfide are examples of oxygen-demanding compounds. The oxygen demand of a substance can lead to depletion of dissolved oxygen in a water body and possibly the development of septic conditions.

7. Oil and Grease – Oil and grease are characterized as high-molecular weight organic compounds. Primary sources of oil and grease are petroleum hydrocarbon products, motor products from leaking vehicles, esters, oils, fats, waxes, and high molecular-weight fatty acids. Introduction of these pollutants to the water bodies are very possible due to the wide uses and applications of some of these products in municipal, residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas. Elevated oil and grease content can decrease the aesthetic value of the water body, as well as the water quality.
8. Bacteria and Viruses – Bacteria and viruses are ubiquitous microorganisms that thrive under certain environmental conditions. Their proliferation is typically caused by the transport of animal or human fecal wastes from the watershed. Water, containing excessive bacteria and viruses can alter the aquatic habitat and create a harmful environment for humans and aquatic life. Also, the decomposition of excess organic waste causes increased growth of undesirable organisms in the water.
9. Pesticides – Pesticides (including herbicides) are chemical compounds commonly used to control nuisance growth or prevalence of organisms. Excessive application of a pesticide may result in run off containing toxic levels of its active component.

**Attachment A
City of Oceanside
Runoff Assessment Report
Owner's Certification
(Commercial)**

This project specific Runoff Assessment Report (RAR) has been prepared for:

Owner's Name: _____

For the project known as (Insert Project Name): _____

File Number: _____

The RAR is intended to comply with the requirements of the City of Oceanside Urban Runoff Management Program and Stormwater Ordinance.

The undersigned, while owning the property/project described in the preceding paragraph, shall be responsible for the implementation of this RAR and will ensure that this RAR is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site. This RAR will be reviewed with the facility operator, facility supervisors, employees, tenants, maintenance and service contractors, or any other party (or parties) having responsibility for implementing portions of the RAR. At least one copy of this RAR will be maintained at the project site or project office in perpetuity. An appropriate number of approved and signed copies of the RAR shall be available on the subject site in perpetuity.

The undersigned is authorized to certify and to approve implementation of this RAR. The undersigned is aware that implementation of the RAR is enforceable under City of Oceanside Water Quality Ordinance (City of Oceanside Code, Chapter 40).

If the undersigned transfers its interest in the subject property/project, the undersigned shall notify the successor in interest of its responsibility to implement this RAR.

"I certify under penalty of law that the provision of this RAR has been reviewed and accepted and that the RAR will be transferred to future successors in interest."

Owner's Signature

Date

Owner's Printed Name

Owner's Title/Position

Owner's Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Attachment B
City of Oceanside
Runoff Assessment Report
Owner's Certification
(Residential)

Project Name: _____

File Number: _____

The Runoff Assessment Report (RAR) has been prepared for (Insert Owner's Name):

The RAR is intended to comply with the requirements of the City of Oceanside Urban Runoff Management program and Storm Water Ordinance, as well as the Municipal Storm Water Permit which requires the preparation of Storm Water Mitigation Plans (SWMPs) for priority development projects.

The undersigned, while it owns the subject property, is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the RAR. The undersigned will ensure that this plan is carried out and amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site consistent with the current City of Oceanside Urban Runoff Management Program and the intent of the NPDES/MS4 Permit for Waste Discharge Requirements as authorized by the State and EPA. Once the undersigned transfers its interest in the property, its successors-in-interest shall bear the aforementioned responsibility to implement and amend the RAR. An appropriate number of approved and signed copies of this document shall be available on the subject site in perpetuity.

Signed: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

Telephone #: _____

Date: _____

Email Address: _____

Designated O&M Responsible party:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Contact Information: _____
