

## C-7.0 NEW DEVELOPMENT/SIGNIFICANT REDEVELOPMENT

### C-7.1 Introduction

One of the most important responsibilities of local government is to provide a decision making and approval processing framework for new development and re-development. This framework ensures that (1) development occurs in an orderly and organized fashion in a manner that reflects the vision and needs of the community, (2) environmental issues associated with development are assessed, and (3) that standards set by the jurisdiction are implemented.

Since the inception of the Program, it has been recognized that the incorporation of BMPs into a development project in its planning stages offers a unique opportunity to limit increases in pollutant loads. **DAMP Section 7.0** links new development and significant redevelopment BMP design, construction and operation to the earlier phases of new development project planning, encompassed by the jurisdictional General Plans, environmental review and development permit approval processes.

### C-7.2 Accomplishments

#### C-7.2.1 New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program

The BMPs in the New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program has evolved over the permit terms from a primary focus on water quality to a broader consideration of the hydrologic impacts of land use change comprising concern for changes in peak flow characteristics, and changes in total runoff as well as concern for changes in quality of water. Routine structural and non-structural BMPs implemented during the first two permit terms aimed to minimize the introduction of pollutants into the drainage system. In the third permit term, the Permittees continued to implement routine structural and non-structural BMPs, but they also worked with project proponents to improve site design. The current Fourth Term Permits emphasize use of site design BMPs and bring the concepts of LID and hydromodification control to the forefront.

##### C-7.2.1.1 Development of Program Documentation

In October 2009 the County of Orange, as Principal Permittee, kicked off a major project to update the New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program guidance and documentation, to include an update of Section 7 of the DAMP, an update of DAMP Exhibit 7.1, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidance, development of a new Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP; also referred to as a Standard Stormwater Mitigation Plan - SSMP), and development of a new Technical Guidance Document (TGD). Two stakeholder advisory groups were formed: a Permittee Advisory Group (PAG) composed of stormwater program managers and County and city planners; and a Technical Advisory Group (TAG), composed of a broad spectrum of disciplines to inform the program and provide technical advice. Disciplines that participated included: water suppliers, sanitation districts, Orange County Vector Control, builders, developers, major landholders, staff from the Santa Ana and San

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Diego Regional Boards, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and neighboring counties.

A Model WQMP and companion TGD were developed and submitted to the Santa Ana Regional Board on March 22, 2010. On May 19, 2011, the Executive Officer approved the March 22, 2011 Draft Model WQMP, TGD and supporting documents as modified by the May 17, 2011 Errata and the Permittees commenced implementation of the documents on August 17, 2011.

The Model WQMP and companion TGD were submitted to the San Diego Regional Board on December 16, 2011. The Model WQMP, TGD and HMP were posted on the San Diego Regional Board's website for public review and comment period, which ended on May 9, 2012. A final determination of adequacy from the Regional Board is pending for all of the documents.

In addition to LID BMPs, the Model WQMP provides guidance on assessing hydrologic conditions of concern and implementing hydromodification control BMPs. In the Santa Ana Region, hydromodification control is addressed in Watershed Infiltration and Hydromodification Master Plans (WIHMPs), which are intended to integrate water quality, hydromodification, water supply and habitat protection issues on a watershed basis. In the San Diego Region, hydromodification control is addressed in a Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP), which shall be incorporated into each Permittees Local SSMP upon a determination of adequacy from the San Diego Regional Board.

A Model WIHMP for the San Gabriel River/Coyote Creek Watershed was submitted to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board on May 23, 2011. Once this Model WIHMP is approved (approval pending as of submittal of this report), WIHMPs will be prepared for the following watersheds: Anaheim Bay-Huntington Harbour, Santa Ana River, and Newport Bay-Newport Coast.

A Draft HMP for the San Diego Region was submitted to the San Diego Regional Board on December 16, 2011. The Draft HMP was posted on the San Diego Regional Board's website for public review and comment period, which ended on April 14, 2012. The San Diego Regional Board returned comments on the Draft HMP on April 25, 2012 and the Final HMP is due for submittal on October 25, 2012. (Note: The San Diego Region Permittees began implementing interim hydromodification criteria on December 16, 2010 and was encouraged in the April 25, 2012 comment letter to immediately implement measures likely to be included in the HMP, in compliance with Permit requirement F.1.h.(4)(d).) The HMP will provide guidance on determining hydromodification performance criteria and selection of hydromodification control BMPs.

### C-7.2.1.2 Training

The new requirements for New Development and Significant Redevelopment Projects in the area of Orange County under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board took effect August 17, 2011. In order to provide land developers,

project proponents, and associated consultants and organizations with an overview of the new land development requirements, training for NPDES Program Managers, planners, plan checkers and the development community was provided in July and September 2011. The objective of this training was to orient Project WQMP reviewers and practitioners to the contents of both the updated Model WQMP and the TGD. The training provided an overview of the level of detail that must be included at each phase of the WQMP preparation process, site and watershed assessment methods, LID BMP selection and prioritization methods, LID BMP design standards and performance criteria, regional LID BMP options, watershed-based plans and LID alternative compliance options. All of the training modules have been posted to the OC Watersheds website ([http://www.ocwatersheds.com/WQMP\\_FAQs.aspx](http://www.ocwatersheds.com/WQMP_FAQs.aspx)).

#### C-7.2.1.3 "Help Desk"

Further to the training offered to Program Managers, planners, plan checkers and the development community, the County maintains a "help desk" where project proponents or reviewers can submit questions for technical interpretation and application of New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program documents. During the 2011-12 reporting period, County staff, with support from their technical consultant, team fielded over fifty "help desk" questions.

#### C-7.2.2 General Plan Assessment and Development Standards Review

Each permit term, the Permittees are required to review their General Plans and related documents for the purpose of providing effective water quality and watershed protection principles and policies that direct land-use decisions and require implementation of consistent water quality protection measures for all development and redevelopment projects. In October 2009, the Principal Permittee hosted a workshop for the Permittees to provide guidance on assessing their General Plans and development standards review to ensure the following LID principles are considered in their review, and considered for inclusion in some fashion as appropriate, in the General Plan and Local Coastal Plan (if applicable):

1. Limit disturbance of natural water bodies and drainage systems; conserve natural areas; minimize soil compaction to landscaped areas; protect slopes and channels; and minimize impacts from storm water and urban runoff on the biological integrity of natural drainage systems and water bodies.
2. Minimize changes in hydrology and pollutant loading; ensure that post-development runoff rates and velocities from a site have no significant adverse impact on downstream erosion and stream habitat.
3. Maximize the percentage of permeable surfaces to allow more percolation of storm water into the ground; construct streets, sidewalks, or parking lot aisles to the minimum widths necessary, provided that public safety is not compromised.
4. Preserve wetlands, riparian corridors, and buffer zones and establish reasonable limits on the clearing of vegetation from the project site.

5. Encourage the use of water quality wetlands, biofiltration swales, watershed-scale retrofits, etc., where such measures are likely to be effective and technically and economically feasible.
6. Provide for appropriate permanent measures to reduce storm water pollutant loads in storm water from the development site.
7. Establish development guidelines for areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.

C-7.2.3 Enhancements in Assessment Methodologies and Their Role in New Development/Significant Redevelopment

The County of Orange, on behalf of the Permittees, participates in a number of collaborative studies and initiatives that are aimed at the further development of assessment techniques and methodologies to support more informed and consistent decision making across Southern California. Some examples of current studies and initiatives affecting New Development/Significant Development include:

*Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC) – Phase 1 Hydromodification Study*

The primary objective of this study was to find relationships between stream channel type and resistance that would allow prediction of channel response under changed conditions associated with increased impervious cover. Ultimately this effort will contribute to the establishment of stormwater management criteria to help minimize the impacts to stream channels from the conversion of undeveloped (or less developed) areas to residential, commercial, or other intensive land uses.

*SMC – Low Impact Development Study*

SMC developed a manual of practice for LID that provides:

- Details on how to use LID Principles and LID BMPs to reduce the impacts of land development or re-development on water resources at the project level.
- Guidance for municipalities, land use planners, land developers, consultants, design professionals who prepare stormwater engineering plans and specifications, and others in private industry and public service.
- A site planning and design reference that will facilitate the implementation of LID for projects in Southern California. It is designed to complement the Stormwater BMP Manual(s) that have been developed and are maintained by CASQA.
- A tool that can be applied at the site level for the development of integrated water and stormwater management regulatory compliance and resource protection programs.

The status of these studies and initiatives are discussed in **Section C-3.2.2**.

### **C-7.3 Assessment**

The current and potential program effectiveness assessment outcome levels for the New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program are presented in **Table C-7.1**.

#### C-7.3.1 New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program

While the Fourth Term Permit provisions for LID and hydrologic conditions of concern were not applicable to projects that had a Project WQMP approved during part or all of the current reporting period, the Permittees anticipated such provisions and have endeavored to include them into future project planning to the extent possible. As such, reporting on BMP implementation has shifted focus from structural and non-structural BMPs to regional/watershed BMPs and treatment control BMPs, and the new regime for land development was reflected in the 2011-12 program foci and will carry into 2012-13.

As we progress into the Fourth Term, the revised New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program focuses on LID strategies, thereby shifting the emphasis of the way land development is conditioned from mitigation using treat and release of runoff to approaches using on-site retention. LID BMPs must be selected based on a hierarchy of controls and sized to capture the maximum feasible portion of the design capture volume using the higher priority type control (e.g., retention), before attempting to address the remaining volume with the next lower priority control (biotreatment).

In addition, the revised Program includes more rigorous requirements regarding assessing and abating hydromodification impacts. The concern now is not only with water quality but also with runoff volumes and flow rates where sites may discharge to channels potentially susceptible to erosion. The effects of hydromodification can be mitigated with the use of LID strategies, site design and hydrologic source controls.

The revised Model WQMP identifies appropriate LID practices and BMPs as well as other alternative compliance programs, for new development and significant redevelopment projects. New development and significant redevelopment projects are required to develop and implement a Conceptual/Preliminary, or Project WQMP that includes LID and hydromodification control BMPs, where necessary, at the earliest conceptual planning stages of a project for early review. Depending upon the project size and characteristics, these may include:

- BMP site design measures
- Implementing LID BMPs on-site
- Constructing or participating in sub-regional/regional LID systems
- Implementing hydromodification control BMPs
- Utilizing alternative programs or treatment control BMPs
- Employing applicable source control BMPs

By initiating planning for water quality early in the development process, the

Preliminary/Conceptual WQMP can be used as the principal mechanism for describing how water quality impacts of a project will be reduced to less than significant when developing documentation for the project to comply with CEQA. Further discussion of the CEQA process in the context of New Development/Significant Redevelopment Planning process and the role of the Preliminary/Conceptual Model WQMP can be found in **DAMP Section 7**.

During the Land Development stakeholder meetings it was recommended that the New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program Documentation provide a clear outline of the role of each document and how all of the documents interrelate.

**2012-13 Program Focus:**

- Update and integrate Program Documentation (DAMP, Model WQMP, TGD, WIHMP/HMP).
- Provide refresher training on the revised New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program.
- Provide additional training for the implementation of the revised New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program upon approval of the Model SSMP and HMP for the San Diego Region.

C-7.3.2 Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs)

Project WQMPs are required for private new development and significant redevelopment projects within Permittees' jurisdictions, and equivalent public agency capital projects undertaken by the Permittees that are either:

- "Priority Projects" meeting one of the criteria identified in the Permit, regardless of project size.
- "Non-Priority Projects" that do not qualify as one of the Priority Project Categories but meet one of the following:
  - Require discretionary action that will include a precise plan of development, except for those projects exempted by the Water Quality Ordinance (as applicable), or
  - Require issuance of a non-residential plumbing permit.

Since 2002, a total of 4,126 Project WQMPs have been approved, covering 38,246 acres which represents 8.8% of the area within Orange County subject to subject to the regulatory provisions of the Third and Fourth Term Permits. (681.4 square miles). It is difficult to identify year-to-year trends as development activity is reflective of the economy at the time.

**Headline Indicator – Number of WQMPs approved and acreage of development covered:** During the 2011-12 reporting period 24 Final Project WQMPs for Priority Public Projects were approved for a total of 413 acres of development; 192 Final Project WQMPs for Priority Private Projects were approved for a total of 8,624 acres of development; 9 Final Project WQMPs for Non-priority Public Projects were approved for a total of 4 acres of development; and, 91 Final Project WQMPs for Non-priority Private Projects were approved for a total of 73 acres of development. The combined number of WQMPs processed in 2011-12 was 317, which covers 9,114 acres of development. This compares to 263 WQMPs processed for 1,746 acres of development in 2010-11; 277 WQMPs processed for 1,154 acres of development in 2009-10; 274 WQMPs processed for 6,046 acres of development in 2008-09; and, 320 WQMPs processed for 5,008 acres of development in 2007-08; (**Table C-7.2 and Figures C-7.1 and C-7.2**).

Level 1: Documenting Stormwater Program Activities

### C-7.3.3 Stormwater Management BMPs

The Project WQMP is expected to address water quality and water quantity BMPs applicable to the project to address pollutants and hydrologic conditions of concern. The BMPs required vary for Priority Projects versus Non-Priority Projects.

The Project WQMP for a Priority Project must include:

- Regional or watershed programs (if applicable)
- Routine structural and non-structural Source Control BMPs
- Site Design BMPs (as appropriate)
  - Treatment Control BMPs (Treatment Control BMP requirements may be met through either project specific (on-site) controls or regional or watershed management controls that provide equivalent or better treatment performance, subject to certain conditions described in the Model WQMP)
- The mechanism(s) by which long-term operation and maintenance of all structural BMPs will be provided.

The Project WQMP for a Non-Priority Project must include:

- Routine structural and non-structural Source Control BMPs
- Site Design BMPs (as appropriate)
- The mechanism(s) by which long-term operation and maintenance of all structural BMPs will be provided.

In the 2011-12 reporting period 30 regional/watershed BMPs were in place with 20 projects approved that were tributary to these regional/watershed BMPs, and 493 treatment control BMPs were approved (**Table C-7.3**). The reported number of regional/watershed BMPs is less than what was reported in the 2010-11 reporting

period (40), which indicates that further guidance for reporting consistency is warranted.

**Headline Indicator – Number of BMPs Implemented:** 32 regional/watershed BMPs were in place with 20 projects approved that were tributary to these regional/watershed BMPs, and 493 treatment control BMPs were approved in the 2011-12 reporting period. This compares to 40 regional/watershed BMPs reported to be in place with 24 projects approved that were tributary to these regional/watershed BMPs, and 446 treatment control BMPs that were approved in the 2010-11 reporting period (**Table C-7.3**).

Level 3: Changing Behavior (incorporation of site design BMPs)

Level 4: Reducing Loads from Sources (regional and watershed BMPs)

The Orange County Water District, a member of the TAG, expressed interest in working with the Permittees to identify regional infiltration BMP projects with the dual benefit of meeting the LID and hydromodification provisions of the Permits while augmenting our region's water supply. Coordination with the San Juan Basin Authority has been initiated.

**2012-13 Program Focus:**

- Coordinate with the Orange County Water District to identify potential regional infiltration BMP sites for inclusion in the Watershed Infiltration and Hydromodification Master Plan (WIHMP).

During the Land Development stakeholder meetings it was recommended that guidance for selecting BMPs be updated and enhanced, particularly with regard to LID BMPs and determining feasibility.

**2012-13 Program Focus:**

- Develop a library of BMP performance reports.
- Develop standard design checklist/plans/details for selected LID BMPs.
- Develop recommendations for streamlining regulatory agency approval of regional treatment control BMPs.
- Complete a LID BMP economic feasibility analysis.
- Coordinate with Riverside and San Bernardino Counties to work toward greater tri-county consistency regarding local regulation of development for water quality protection.

Through audits of the New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program during the reporting period, the Permittees recognized that additional training is needed to implement a process to verify compliance with the WQMP/SSMP requirements. This includes the verification of source and treatment control BMPs.



**2012-13 Program Focus:**

- Continue to provide training that targets different municipal departments/staff responsible for plan checking WQMP/SSMPs and field verification of post-construction BMPs.
- Coordinate with Riverside and San Bernardino Counties to develop Project WQMP preparation and verification training materials.

**C- 7.4 Summary**

The Third Term Permits required the Permittees to develop and implement a significantly revised WQMP/SSMP- equivalent program for new development/significant redevelopment. This effort has resulted in an enhanced New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program that, since 2002, has delivered a total of 4,126 Project WQMPs covering 38,246 acres. This represents 8.8% of the area within Orange County subject to the regulatory provisions of the Third Term Permits (681.4 square miles).

With the adoption of the Fourth Term Permits, the New Development/Significant Redevelopment Program is going through another metamorphosis, with a focus of controlling pollutants at their sources, mimicking pre-development site hydrology, and integrating water quality with hydromodification, water supply, and habitat restoration. The revised Program took effect on August 17, 2011 in the Santa Ana Region and will take effect in early-2013 in the San Diego Region (with the exception of the interim hydromodification requirements, which took effect on December 16, 2010). The 2012-13 Program Foci are intended to support implementation of the revised land development program, which includes document integration, training for Permittee staff and the land development community, and completion of an economic feasibility analysis as a first step toward creation of an in-lieu fee and alternative compliance scheme based upon regional runoff retention BMPs.

**Table C-7.1: Current and Potential Outcome Levels (New Development/Significant Redevelopment)**

Development Program Component	Effectiveness Assessment Outcome Levels					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
	Document Stormwater Program Activities	Raise Awareness	Change Behavior-	Load Reduction	Runoff Quality	Receiving Water Quality
<b>WQMPs</b>	✓ # of WQMPs approved		<sup>P</sup> Implementation of site design BMPs	<sup>P</sup> Load reduction associated with BMPs	<sup>P</sup> Load reduction associated with BMPs	
<b>Training</b>	✓ Track number/type of training sessions	<sup>P</sup> Surveys show improved knowledge				
<p><u>Key:</u>                      ✓ = Currently Achieved Outcome Level  <sup>P</sup> = Potentially Achievable Outcome Level</p>						

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Table C-7.2: Historical WQMPs and Acreage Covered

Permittee	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12							
	# of WQMPs Approved	Acreage Covered by WQMP	# of WQMPs Approved	Acreage Covered by WQMP	# of WQMPs Approved	Acreage Covered by WQMP	# of WQMPs Approved	Acreage Covered by WQMP	Priority Projects				Non-Priority Projects			
									Final Project WQMP - Public Project		Final Project WQMP - Private Project		Final Project WQMP - Public Project		Final Project WQMP - Private Project	
									# Approved	Acres Covered	# Approved	Acres Covered	# Approved	Acres Covered	# Approved	Acres Covered
Aliso Viejo	8	80.0	7	80.0	12	120.0	8	60.0	0	0.0	4	30.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Anaheim	22	62.8	10	30.2	17	48.6	18	62.7	0	0.0	8	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Brea	2	11.9	3	196.5	2	14.8	6	21.0	0	0.0	3	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Buena Park	12	29.6	5	11.0	2	0.0	8	16.8	3	15.4	12	29.1	1	1.0	1	0.4
Costa Mesa	6	19.0	5	19.0	34	6.9	27	38.4	0	0.0	14	49.5	0	0.0	28	27.9
Cypress	4	4.2	5	21.8	2	1.2	3	4.0	1	1.0	4	3.0	1	0.1	3	0.0
Dana Point	3	6.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fountain Valley	5	38.0	1	3.4	3	4.3	2	0.3	0	0.0	5	53.2	0	0.0	3	0.5
Fullerton	6		6	NA	13	0.0	8	21.0	0	0.0	6	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garden Grove	7	7.4	3	6.0	6	4.0	2	3.1	1	1.5	10	17.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Huntington Beach	18	76.0	13	51.0	15	34.4	11	15.1	0	0.0	11	48.2	4	1.5	2	0.6
Irvine	48	4412.0	42	5265.0	27	191.1	42	1201.0	4	35.7	35	7882.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
La Habra	4	1.2	26	3.4	29	5.3	27	8.2	0	0.0	2	16.3	2	0.8	11	3.0
La Palma	2	1.8	NA	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4
Laguna Beach	10	2.6	7	1.6	4	7.1	3	3.0	0	0.0	4	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Laguna Hills	2	2.0	6	NA	3	13.0	2	5.2	1	1.8	5	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Laguna Niguel	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Laguna Woods	0	0.0	1	4.6	0	0.0	DNR	DNR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lake Forest	8	62.6	3	38.3	3	389.2	3	13.3	1	33.5	5	34.0	0	0.0	5	1.9
Los Alamitos	2	0.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
Mission Viejo	7	9.0	6	5.5	5	8.5	10	27.1	3	11.9	1	4.4	0	0.0	9	27.7
Newport Beach	15	11.8	7	8.3	14	44.3	5	24.2	1	12.9	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.2
Orange	30	29.0	29	21.0	22	81.0	7	11.9	0	0.0	8	12.7	0	0.0	6	2.1
Placentia	3	6.8	3	9.0	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
Rancho Santa Margarita	1	9.2	3	11.9	2	5.0	3	4.9	0	0.0	5	8.5	0	0.0	2	0.8
San Clemente	0	1.9	2	0.0	3	4.9	3	9.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
San Juan Capistrano	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	56.8	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR	DNR
Santa Ana	9	9.0	6	10.0	10	24.1	8	4.1	1	4.0	19	38.0	0	0.0	5	2.2
Seal Beach	3	1.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.7	6	8.6	0	0.0	2	0.3
Stanton	1	4.0	6	7.7	2	0.2	3	2.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.6	1	0.2
Tustin	10	14.1	6	33.5	3	0.7	5	2.6	3	39.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.6
Villa Park	1	3.5	NA	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westminster	6	9.0	7	6.0	4	2.2	5	5.4	0	0.0	6	3.1	0	0.0	2	0.3
Yorba Linda	4	15.0	3	59.5	1	1.0	1	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
County of Orange	58	66.9	47	139.4	36	137.7	36	109.0	4	254.0	12	327.0	0	0.0	3	1.4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>5,008.4</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>6,045.6</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>1,154.6</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1,746.2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>413.0</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>8,624.2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>73.0</b>

DNR = Did not Report - See individual Permittee PEA

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**Table C-7.3: Regional/Watershed BMPs and Treatment Control BMPs Approved/Implemented in the 2011-12 Reporting Period**

PERMITTEE	Regional or Watershed BMPs in Jurisdiction	Projects approved in the 2011-12 reporting period that are tributary to a regional treatment system	No. of Treatment Control BMPs Approved in 2011-12 Reporting Period
Aliso Viejo	2	0	0
Anaheim	0	0	32
Brea	0	0	13
Buena Park	0	0	12
Costa Mesa	2	1	56
Cypress	0	0	6
Dana Point	0	0	0
Fountain Valley	0	0	62
Fullerton	0	6	22
Garden Grove	0	0	17
Huntington Beach	0	0	11
Irvine	4	8	52
La Habra	0	0	11
La Palma	0	0	5
Laguna Beach	2	0	3
Laguna Hills	0	0	5
Laguna Niguel	0	0	8
Laguna Woods	0	0	0
Lake Forest	0	0	0
Los Alamitos	DNR	DNR	DNR
Mission Viejo	0	0	8
Newport Beach	12	3	8
Orange	0	0	25
Placentia	DNR	DNR	DNR
Rancho Santa Margarita	0	0	0
San Clemente	10	1	3
San Juan Capistrano	DNR	DNR	DNR
Santa Ana	0	0	45
Seal Beach	0	0	23
Stanton	0	0	3
Tustin	0	0	14
Villa Park	0	0	0
Westminster	0	0	6
Yorba Linda	0	0	0
County of Orange	0	1	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>493</b>

DNR = Did not Report - See individual Permittee PEA

Figure C-7.1: Historical WQMPs and Acreage Covered

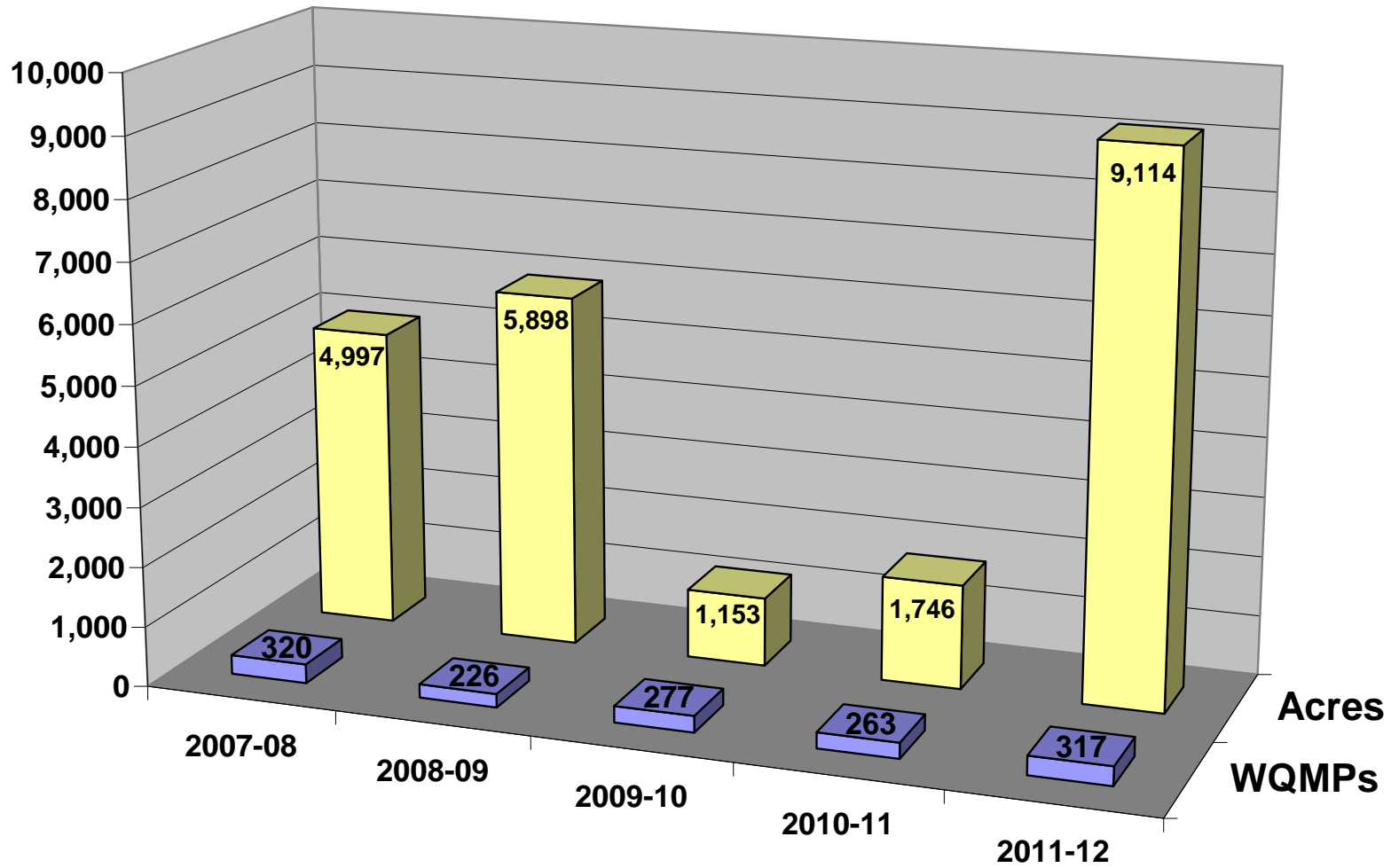


Figure C-7.2: Priority and Non-Priority Project WQMPs Approved in 2011-12

