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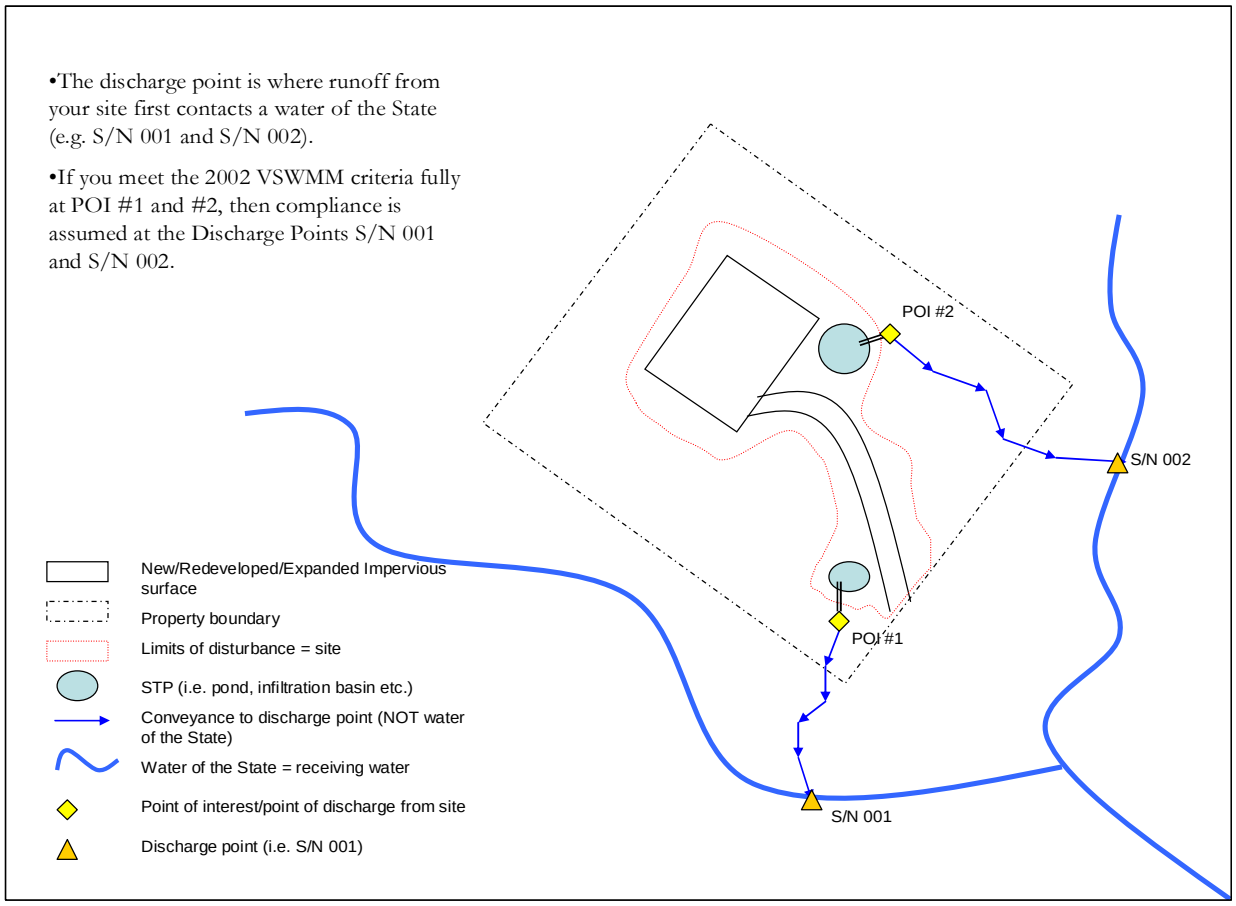
Schedule A Guidance

The diagram below illustrates a few key points that are helpful in understanding how to fill out the Schedule A's. First of all, note that the **site** is typically defined as the area occupied by the **impervious and disturbed pervious surfaces** for your project. Secondly, the location of the **discharge point** is not where the runoff discharges from your site but rather **the location where runoff from your site first encounters a water of the State. Waters of the State include, but are not limited to** streams (intermittent or perennial), rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs and some wetlands.

The diagram also demonstrates that often times, given that the discharge points may be somewhat downgradient and far off-site, it is often easier to define "design points of interest" (POIs) which represent points of discharge at the most downgradient limit of the site in the drainage area for the discharge point in question (See diagram below). If compliance with each of the pertinent 5 stormwater criteria is demonstrated at the design POI, then compliance is assumed at the discharge point. It is also possible to have more than one point of interest draining to a single discharge point - in this case, WQv and CPv must typically be met at each POI, with recharge, Qp10 and Qp100 often acheived at a combination of the POIs for that discharge point.



Whereas previous versions of the schedule A were meant to contain information and calculations demonstrating compliance with the 2002 VSWMM, the current version of the schedule A serves simply to act as a summary of the discharge point characteristics and the various methods (waivers, credits and STPs) which are used to comply with the five stormwater standards. For each waiver, credit and STP you list, you must also attach the appropriate worksheet which contains the calculations and feasibility details of the specific waiver, credit or STP you are proposing. In situations in which you have more than one practice per discharge point (perhaps treating runoff that drains to a particular point of interest for the discharge point) you need to attach multiple worksheets for that practice, unless of course the type and design parameters are identical.

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Schedule A Instructions

Name of Receiving Water: This should be the name of the receiving water that runoff from your site fist enters. If the receiving water does not have a name, use the designation of "unnamed tributary to the X" where X is the first named waterbody. Please note that wetlands (no matter what their class) may be considered waters of the State. When your receiving water body is a wetland, please be specific with regard to the wetland's relationship to other waters of the State. For instance 1) Wetland contiguous to the Otter Creek; 2) Wetland tributary of Otter Creek; 3) Wetland draining to Otter Creek; or 4) Wetland in the Otter Creek watershed. Please note that wetlands (no matter what their class) may be considered waters of the State.

In the instance where you may be discharging all (up to 100 year storm) of your water to groundwater (infiltration) you should name your receiving water as "groundwater in the [ ] watershed." In the instance where you are both discharging to groundwater, but some overflow is expected to travel via surface runoff to a water of the State, the receiving water should be listed as "groundwater with overflow to the [name of the receiving water]."

Contact the stormwater section at 802-241-3770 if you need assitance in determining what your receiving water is.

Latitude and Longitude of Discharge Point : This is the location where the runoff from your site first enters a water of the State.

On-Site Impervious Area included for permit coverage

DO NOT INCLUDE IMPERVIOUS ON YOUR SCHEDULE A UNLESS YOU HAVE TREATED IT ACCORDING TO THE VSWMM 2002 STANDARDS. Note that per Chapter 18 (18-304.a.5) and Chapter 22 (22-304.a.5) if the redeveloped portion of your project (see definition below) is less than 1 acre, YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO OBTAIN COVERAGE for the stormwater runoff from your redeveloped surface. Likewise, you are typically not required to obtain coverage for the stormwater runoff from your existing impervious surface under a new permit (see "Existing impervious requirements below").

Depending on the stormwater treatment practices that you are employing to treat new impervious, you may, in the course of your design, be treating redeveloped or existing impervious as a requirement of the design process. Even when this is the case, you are not required to seek coverage for, pay application review fees or operating fees for existing or redeveloped impervious surface. In all cases, existing impervious surfaces not being permitted, but which drain to the stormwater system should be discussed in the narrative and listed separately in the subwatershed information for any runoff modelling /area spreadsheets.

"Redevelopment" means the construction or reconstruction of an impervious surface where an impervious surface already exists when such new construction involves substantial site grading, substantial subsurface excavation, or modification of existing stormwater conveyance such that the total of impervious surface to be constructed or reconstructed is greater than the minimum regulatory threshold. Redevelopment does not mean management activities on impervious surfaces, including any crack sealing, patching, coldplaning, resurfacing, paving a gravel road, reclaiming, or grading treatments used to maintain pavement, bridges and unpaved roads. Redevelopment does not include expansions.(18-201[a][18])

If you are redeveloping an area of impervious surface which was previously covered under a stormwater discharge permit (whether expired or valid) please contact the stormwater section to discuss whether or not coverage of this impervious should fall under a new stormwater discharge permit or be addressed under the existing permit.

"Existing impervious requirements": Existing impervious may not require treatment, but may be included in permit coverage if the applicant chooses to treat the the existing impervious in full compliance with the 2002 VSWMM. An applicant should check the permit thresholds and permitting standards in the Stormwater Management Rule (Chapter 18 for projects in non-stormwater impaired waters or Chapter 22 for projects in stormwater-impaired waters) to determine permitting standards for existing impervious surfaces. If you need help determining what the requirements are for your existing impervious, contact the Stormwater Section at 802-241-3770.