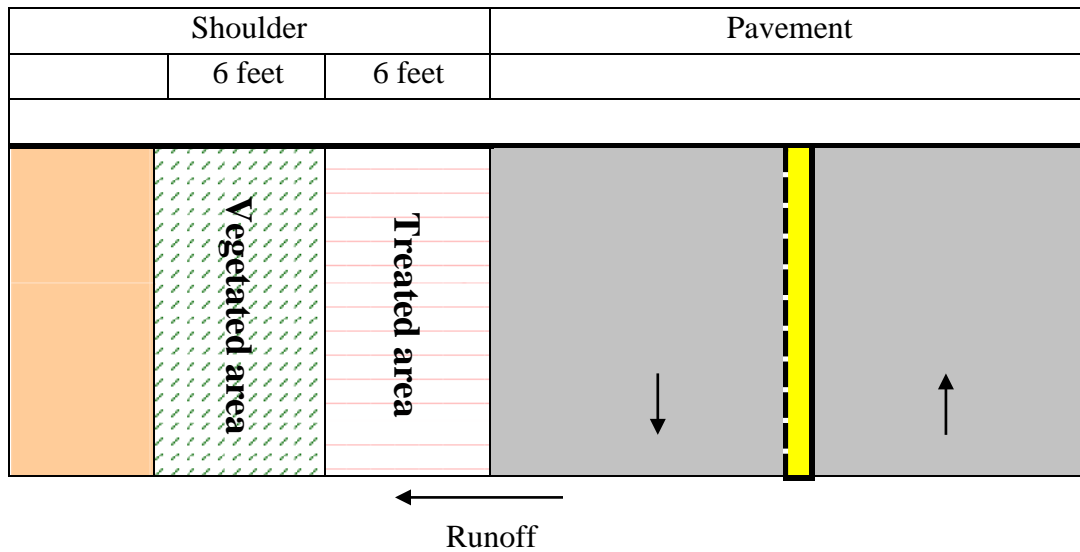


Use Requirements (Management Practices) for Engineered Rights of Way within GWPAs

"Engineered rights-of-way" means areas within a ground water protection area that are constructed in a way that results in increased runoff and collection of storm water, such as railroad ballasts and berms, public roadsides, and highway median strips or similar areas, but not canal or ditch banks or utility lines.

Choose one of the following management practices for designation on the permit:

1. [Use Requirements for Runoff GWPAs](#) (3CCR section 6484.4)
Choose one of the management practices specified for runoff GWPAs, or
2. Vegetated area (3CCR section 6487.3 [b])
Manage any runoff from the treated right-of-way so that it passes through a noncrop fully vegetated area adjacent, and equal in area, to the treated area, or



3. Stormwater permits (3CCR section 6487.3 [c])
Comply with any permit issued pursuant to the storm water provisions of the federal Clean Water Act pertaining to the treated area; or
4. Approved Alternative Management Practice: Overland flow (3CCR section 6487.3 [d])
Runoff water must move offsite as overland flow onto adjacent land, at least equal in area to the treated area, where it infiltrates into the soil with no chance of flow into structures such as dry wells, or ditches or excavated retention areas with percolation rates of greater than 0.2 inches per hour. "Overland flow" is the movement of water over the surface of the ground in a broad thin layer before it is channeled as ditches, creeks, or streams.

Proposals for other alternative management practices may be submitted to DPR. For information on requesting an alternative management practices or to view currently approved alternative management practices, [click here](#).