DIFFUSE SOURCE WATER QUALITY - Planning and Construction

DA = DA, ARI = Average Reoccurance Interval, IECA = International Erosion Control Association, WQO = Water Quality Objective, SPP = State Planning Policy, USQMP = Urban Stormwater Quality Management Plan, WQIP = Water Quality Improvement Plan, TWCMP = Total Water Cycle Management Plan, HWMP = Healthy Waters Management Plan

D - Dated management practices that are superseded or unacceptable	C - Conventional management practices that meet minimum expectations	B - Best Management Practices Currently promoted best management practices (BMPs)	A - Aspirational Management Innovative practices that require further validation
Council acknowledges the need for other stakeholders to improve water quality and ecosystem health. Community and industry involvement in water quality improvement is limited due to lack of support and regulation	Council policy acknowledges the need for total water cycle management and ecosystem health protection in partnership with other stakeholders. Community and industry involvement in water quality improvement is supported through community based education and involvement programs with some increase in capacity to implement water quality improvement actions and measures	Council acknowledges the need for a catchment-based total water cycle management approach to water quality and ecosystem health improvement and its policy supports the achievement of water quality improvement over time with available resources. Community and industry involvement in water quality improvement is supported through innovative and relevant community based education and involvement programs resulting in increased capacity to implement water quality improvement actions and measures	Council actively supports and regulates catchment-based total water cycle management as a pathway for water quality and ecosystem health protection and improvement and this is reflected in its policies, strategies and initiatives which are resourced and implemented in partnership with all relevant stakeholders to accelerate water quality improvement outcomes. Community and industry involvement in water quality improvement is supported through innovative and relevant community based education and involvement programs resulting in behaviour change and increased capacity to implement water quality improvement actions and measures
Council has not developed a Floodplain Development and Management Plan	Council has developed a Floodplain Development and Management Plan which is inconsistently used by council to inform the planning scheme. Council policy acknowledges the risk of development within the 1 in 100 ARI	A Floodplain Development and Management Plan is developed and used by council to inform the planning scheme. Council policy and seeks to discourage development within the 1 in 100 ARI	A Floodplain Development and Management Plan is developed, used and regulated by council to inform the planning scheme. Council policy discourages development within the 1 in 100 ARI. Recognition is given for Floodplain Development and Management Plan which exceed best practice and/or are innovative
Subdivisions are approved within the 1 in 100 ARI	Subdivisions are commonly approved within the 1 in 100 ARI	Subdivisions are seldom approved within the 1 in 100 ARI	No subdivisions approved within the 1 in 100 ARI
Commercial and industry development is approved in flood plain areas	Commercial and industry development is commonly approved in flood plain areas	Commercial and industry development is seldom approved in flood plain areas	No commercial or industrial developments approved in flood plain areas
Development is approved within 1 in 100 ARI storm tide areas	A portion of development approved within 1 in 100 ARI storm tide areas	Limited development approved within 1 in 100 ARI storm tide areas	No development approved within 1 in 100 ARI storm tide areas
DA conditions do not match industry expectations or accepted best management practice	DA conditions meet State guidelines	DA conditions meet and where possible exceed State guidelines. Council and the development industry seek work together to implement practices that achieve good outcomes for business and the community	DA conditions exceed State guidelines. Council and the development industry work together to implement practices that achieve excellent outcomes for business and the community
Non-compliance with legislative requirements and DA conditions is frequent.	Non-compliance with legislative requirements and DA conditions is infrequent and then only minor i.e. contained on site	Non-compliance with legislative requirements and DA conditions occurs but is able to be remediated without significant off-site environmental harm being caused	Non-compliance with legislative requirements and DA conditions does not occur
No USQMP exists or if one does, it is not being implemented	A USQMP has been developed and is being implemented	An integrated and practical USQMP is being implemented and incorporates existing strategic plans, programs and projects including USQMPs, WQIPs, TWCMPs, HWMPs and their operational components	An innovative, integrated, practical and effective USQMP is being implemented and regulated by council and incorporates existing strategic plans, programs and projects including USQMP, WQIPs, TWCMPs, HWMPs and their operational components.
WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are seldom incorporated in new developments and Council projects	WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are incorporated in the majority of new developments and Council projects to: • Reduce the water pollutant loads reaching receiving waters to meet regulatory requirements (SPP); • Reduce peak discharge from directly connected impervious surfaces to stormwater systems	WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are incorporated in the majority of developments and Council projects to: • Reduce the water pollutant loads reaching receiving waters to exceed regulatory requirements (SPP); • Approach natural flows through detention and release of water over time to resemble the hydrograph of undisturbed areas i.e. effectively achieves <10% directly connected impervious surfaces to stormwater systems	WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are incorporated in the majority of new developments developments and Council projects to: • Exceed locally specific design objectives for treatment effectiveness as defined in the SPP • Reduce the water pollutant loads reaching receiving waters to normal background levels for pre developed areas • Mimic natural flows through detention and release of water over time to reflect the hydrograph of undisturbed areas i.e. effectively achieves 0% directly connected impervious surfaces to stormwater systems
There are insufficient WSUD stormwater quality measures to influence achievement of WQOs for local or catchment receiving waters	WSUD stormwater quality measures achieve WQOs for local receiving waters	WSUD stormwater quality measures contribute to achieving WQOs for local and catchment receiving waters	WSUD stormwater quality measures contribute to the exceedance of WQOs for local and catchment receiving waters
No stormwater infrastructure designed	Stormwater infrastructure is designed to meet regulatory requirements including use of best practice stormwater management	Stormwater infrastructure is designed to reflect best practice stormwater management i.e. integrating quantity (flood mitigation) and quality, using a catchment–based total water cycle management approach	Stormwater infrastructure is designed using best practice integrated stormwater management principles and measures (i.e. addresses quality, quantity and hydrology, to mimic conditions associated with stormwater run-off from natural areas) and is regulated by Council
Road crossings and drains do not meet minimum State guidelines for flow and fish passage	Road crossings and drains meet minimum State guidelines for flow and fish passage	All road crossings approved have designs that facilitate fish passage	No road crossings use pipes or impede water flow; all are designed to maintain fish passage
ESC goals and effective possible measures not included in Council development manual	Minimum standard ESC goals and effective possible measures included in Council development manual	ESC goals and BMP measures included in Council development manual	Industry and Council works together to develop innovative ESC goals and practices exceeding those outlined in Council development manual
No Council procedures on how to develop ESC plans for development sites	Council procedures in place on how to develop ESC plans for development sites	Council procedures on how to develop ESC plans for development sites meet industry BMP	Council procedures on how to develop ESC plans for development sites exceed industry BMP
Council staff not trained in ESC	Relevant Council staff given minimum standard training in ESC	Relevant Council staff given extensive training (eg 5 day workshop) in ESC	Relevant Council staff incorporate knowledge of ESC principles in their work, and new staff are given extensive training (e.g. 5 day workshop) in ESC
DA ESC conditions do not meet regulatory requirements (i.e. are not consistent with SPP) and are not consistently appli.e.d	DA ESC conditions meet regulatory requirements but do not go beyond this nor do they incorporate IECA recommendations	DA ESC conditions are consistent with, and supported by best IECA recommendations. Conditions are practicable, measurable, and consistently applied. ESC plans incorporate an adaptive management strategy which is amended as required to meet and/or exceed regulatory requirements	DA ESC conditions are appropriate for each site and supported by IECA recommendations. Conditions are practicable, measurable and consistenly applied and regulated. ESC plans incorporate an adaptive management strategy which is amended responsively to exceed expectations and management objectives
ESC measures are only monitored, assessed and reported on by developers following a formal request by Council	ESC measures are monitored/assessed/audited by Council and/or developers on a needs basis to meet regulatory requirements. Reports are provided to Council on request	ESC measures are regularly monitored/assessed/audited by Council and/or third party audited by developers with reports provided to Council in a reasonable timeframe	ESC measures are voluntarily monitored/assessed/audited by developers at the appropriate stages of the development cycle using accredited third party assessors and/or in collaboration with Council with comprehensive reports provided to Council soon after each assessment
No community and industry education programs for ESC associated with development	Basic community and industry education programs for ESC associated with development	Integrated community and industry education programs for ESC associated with development. Use of leaflets, education and awareness programs, demonstration sites	Integrated community and industry education and training programs exceed ESC BMP associated with development
No enforcement of ESC conditions on developments and Council projects	Minimum inspections conducted on ESC conditions on developments and Council projects to comply with legislation	Audits conducted on ESC conditions on developments and Council projects	Regular audits conducted on ESC conditions on developments and Council projects
Council projects have inadequate ESC measures in place	ESC incorporated in Council works to comply with regulatory requirements (SPP)	ESC incorporated in Council works achieve/exceed regulatory requirements (SPP)	Exemplary ESC measures are incorporated in Council works far exceeding regularlory requirements (SPP)
Open space does not provide a function for stormwater retention or stormwater quality improvement	Open space occurs in floodplain areas but does not perform effective stormwater management function, and stormwater quality improvement is low	Open space has BMP facilities which aid in the retention of urban stormwater and its treatment	Open space has facilities which exceed BMP to aid in the retention of urban stormwater and its treatment
Vegetation clearing and/or soil exposure for land development and/or construction is undertaken at any time of the year and often across the entire site at the start of the development	Vegetation clearing and/or soil exposure for land development and/or construction is limited during the wet season (December to March)	Vegetation clearing and/or soil exposure for land development does not occur during the wet season (November to May) Clearing/disturbance for construction (December to March) is limited to the area required for construction purposes	Vegetation clearing and/or soil exposure for land development or construction does not occur during the wet season (November to May)
Water quality monitoring is undertaken if requested or in response to a breach of conditions	A basic water quality monitoring program is undertaken to measure baseline and post construction water quality	An approved water quality monitoring program (stormwater flow and base flow) is undertaken prior to, during and after construction activities to measure plan performance	Site Based Stormwater Management Plan (USQMP) includes a comprehensive water quality monitoring program i.e. stormwater flow and base flow sampled prior to, during and after construction activities, designed to measure the efficacy of the plan and identify improvement options

DIFFUSE SOURCE WATER QUALITY - Post Construction (Operational)

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WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are seldom incorporated into new developments and Council projects	WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are incorporated into the majority of new developments and Council projects to: • Reduce the water pollutant loads reaching receiving waters to meet regulatory requirements (SPP); • Reduce peak discharge from directly connected impervious surfaces to stormwater systems	WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are incorporated in the majority of new developments and Council projects to: • Reduce the water pollutant loads reaching receiving waters to exceed regulatory requirements (SPP); • Approach natural flows through detention and release of water over time to resemble the hydrograph of undisturbed areas i.e. effectively achi.e.ves <10% directly connected impervious surfaces to stormwater systems	WSUD stormwater quality principles and measures are incorporated in the majority of new developments and Council projects to: • Exceed locally specific design objectives for treatment effectiveness as defined in the SPP • Reduce the water pollutant loads reaching receiving waters from to normal background levels fpr pre developed areas • Mimic natural flows through detention and release of water over time to reflect the hydrograph of undisturbed areas i.e. effectively achi.e.ves 0% directly connected impervious surfaces to stormwater systems
There are insufficient WSUD stormwater quality measures to influence achievement of WQOs for local or catchment receiving waters	WSUD stormwater quality measures achieve WQOs for local receiving waters	WSUD stormwater quality measures contribute to achieving WQOs for local and catchment receiving waters	WSUD stormwater quality measures contribute to the exceedance of WQOs for local and catchment receiving waters
Some water quality improvement devices are maintained during the life cycle of the asset, rendering variable levels of treatment efficiency	The majority of water quality improvement devices are managed and maintained over the life cycle of the asset and maintain a reasonable level of treatment efficiency	All water quality improvement devices are managed and maintained over the life cycle of the asset to ensure treatment efficiencies are maintained	All water quality improvement devices are managed, maintained and regulated over the life cycle of the asset to ensure treatment efficiencies are maintained and enhanced
Retrofit and upgrade opportunities for stormwater management and WSUD stormwater quality measures are not systematically investigated or implemented	Retrofit and upgrade opportunities for stormwater management and WSUD stormwater quality measures are identified and prioritised. High priority opportunities are implemented as resources become available	Retrofit and upgrade opportunities for stormwater management and WSUD stormwater quality measures are comprehensively investigated, mapped, modelled, assessed and prioritised. Retrofit and upgrade opportunities are systematically implemented as part of a long term, integrated urban stormwater management improvement program utilising innovative and collaborative public/private sector and community partnerships	Retrofit and upgrade opportunities for stormwater management and WSUD stormwater quality measures are comprehensively investigated, mapped, modelled, assessed and prioritised. Retrofit and upgrade opportunities are systematically implemented as part of a long term, integrated urban stormwater management improvement program utilising innovative and collaborative public/private sector and community partnerships
No USQMP exists or if one does, it is not being implemented	A USQMP has been developed to meet regulatory requirements (SPP) and is being implemented	An integrated and practical USQMP is implemented and incorporates existing strategic plans, programs and projects including USQMPs, WQIPs, TWCMPs, HWMPs and their operational components	An innovative, integrated, practical and effective USQMP is implemented and regulated and incorporates existing strategic plans, programs and projects including USQMP, WQIPs, TWCMPs, HWMPs and their operational components
USQMP implementation is seldom monitored, assessed or reported on by Council	USQMP implementation is monitored/assessed/audited by Council on a needs basis to meet regulatory requirements	USQMP implementation is regularly monitored/assessed/audited and documented by Council to meet regulatory requirements	USQMP implementation is regularly monitored/assessed/audited and documented by Council and is incoporated into a stormwater management upgrade program
USQMP maintenance schedules are seldom adhered to	USQMP maintenance schedules are adhered to	USQMP maintenance schedules are adjusted as necessary to continue to meet regulatory requirements and water quality improvement objectives	USQMP maintenance schedules incorporate an adaptive management strategy and continue to exceed regulatory requirements and water quality improvement objectives
Basic stormwater infrastructure designed	Stormwater infrastructure is designed to meet regulatory requirements including use of best practice stormwater management	Stormwater infrastructure is designed to reflect best practice stormwater management i.e. integrating quantity (flood mitigation) and quality, using a catchment–based total water cycle management approach	Stormwater infrastructure is designed using best practice integrated stormwater management principles and measures i.e. addresses quality, quantity and hydrology, to mimic conditions associated with stormwater run-off from natural areas
The road system does not have the capacity to collect, store and treat polluted stormwater runoff	The road system has a basic capacity to collect, store and treat polluted stormwater runoff	The road system has a capacity to collect, store and treat polluted stormwater runoff, in accordance with industry BMP	The road system has a capacity to collect, store and treat polluted stormwater runoff, using technology that exceeds industry BMP
Transport Infrasture Plan/Urban Plan does not consider measures to reduce reliance on cars	Transport Infrasture Plan/Urban Plan incorporates measures to reduce reliance on cars	Transport Infrasture Plan/Urban Plan incorporates measures to reduce reliance on cars and is implemented in new development	Transport Infrasture Plan/Urban Plan incorporates measures to reduce reliance on cars in new developments. Retrofit/upgrade opporunities to reduce reliance on cars are planned and implemented
No public transport service	Basic public transport service underutilised	Appropriate public transport service is in place	Excellent/innovative public transport service, fully utilised
No stormwater monitoring program exists	A stormwater monitoring and evaluation program designed and implemented to meet regulatory requirements	A stormwater monitoring, modelling and evaluation program designed and implemented in an adaptive planning and management framework to support management practice improvement over time	A comprehensive stormwater monitoring, modelling and evaluation program is designe, implementedand regulated in an adaptive planning and management framework that supports active management practice improvement in 'real time' over the lifecycle of the asset
No stormwater management records are kept	Stormwater management records are kept including for: water quality monitoring, and stormwater management asset maintenance regimes. Records are made available if specifically requested	Stormwater management records are kept including for: water quality monitoring, and stormwater management asset maintenance regimes and costs. Records are made available for inclusion in local and regional reporting	Comprehensive stormwater management records are kept including for: water quality monitoring, stormwater management asset/measure effectiveness, stormwater management asset maintenance regimes and costs, stormwater management asset establishment and construction costs and non-compliance issues and remedies. Records are made readily available for inclusion in local and regional performance reporting and are used by council to regulate performance
No effective water quality improvement outcome reporting	A report card is developed to communicate environmental outcomes of stormwater quality improvement efforts	An integrated report card is developed and delivered to communicate environmental, social and economic outcomes of stormwater quality improvement efforts	An integrated reporting process is developed to effectively communicate environmental, social and economic outcomes delivered through urban stormwater quality management programs, including urban stormwater quality management plan (USQMP) actions, as part of a world class monitoring, modelling and evaluation program promoting and achieving water quality improvement
Marine debris collection is reactive - no formal programs/arrangements are developed	Basic programs/arrangements developed and implemented manage marine debris	Marine debris management is included in Council documents. Formal marine debris management arrangements exists	Marine debris management is incorporated into an integrated litter management strategy that incoporates Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) (DEWHA 2009) actions (to address key threatening process 'Injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris' (EPBC Act 1999). Formal marine debris management arrangements are reviewed and regulated to ensure BMP
No marine data collected	Marine debris data collected opportunistically	Marine debris data collected and analysed	Marine debris data collected, analysed and interpreted into management actions
No Gross Pollutant Traps installed	Some gross pollutant traps installed but not necessarily in strategic locations and may have poor maintenance proerams	USQMP's are developed to collect gross pollutants from urban areas	USQMP's are developed to collect gross pollutants and chemical pollutants from urban areas
No Marina Strategy is developed	A Marina Strategy is developed but not implemented	A Marina Strategy is developed and implemented in coastal marinas	Marina Strategies are implemented and regulated to ensure current best practice in coastal marinas
No education and awareness program is developed to reduce marine debris	An education and awareness program is developed to reduce marine debris	An education and awareness program is developed and implemented to reduce marine debris	Education and awareness programs are developed to reduce marine debris and are integrated into schools and commercial activities
Open space is not seen to be an appropriate location for stormwater management measures	Open space sometimes includes stormwater management measures that aid in the treatment and/or detention of urban stormwater runoff and contribute towards achieving regulatory requirements (SPP)	Open space is multi-functional incorporating WSUD principles and stormwater management measures that aid in the detention and treatment of urban stormwater runoff resulting in water quality that exceeds regulatory requirements (SPP)	Open space is designed to be multi-functional incorporating WSUD principles and integrated stormwater management measures that detain and treat urban stormwater runoff resulting in hydrological conditions and water quality that is characteristic of natural areas
Open space maintenance activities increase sediment, nutrient, pesticide and/or gross pollutant levels in rainfall run-off	Open space maintenance activities result in sediment, nutrient, pesticide and gross pollutants concentrations in rainfall run-off that achieve regulatory requirements (SPP)	Open space maintenance activities incorporate BMP ensuring sediment, nutrient, and gross pollutant levels in rainfall run-off are below regulartory requirements (SPP)	Open space maintenance activities incorporate innovative practices resulting in sediment, nutrient, pesticide and gross pollutant concentrations in rainfall run-off normally associated with natural areas
Maintenance is poorly undertaken	Maintenance is adequately undertaken but water usage is not timed or well managed	Strategic timing of grounds maintenance (fertiliser application, mowing, surface stabilisation measures, erosion control) in relation to wet season	Innovative practices for grounds maintenance (e.g. fertiliser application, reduced mowing, surface stabilisation measures, erosion control) are in place
Parkland areas have unregulated, unplanned use of fertilisers	Parkland areas use controlled, planned amounts of fertiliser	Parkland areas do not use fertiliser	Parkland areas are improved through innovative practices such as compost application
Creeks in urban area are degraded and require rehabilitation for habitat purposes and for nutrient removal	More than 70% of creeks in urban area are degraded and require rehabilitation for habitat purposes and for nutrient removal	Degraded urban creeks have plans in place for habitat restoration and water quality improvement	All degraded urban creeks have been restored
Coastal reserves are being degraded by human and vehicle usage	Coastal reserves are in reasonable condition but require formal management guidelines to reduce damage	Coastal reserves have foreshore management plans which reflect the State Coastal Plan desired goals	All Coastal reserves have foreshore management plans and funded management activities in place

POINT SOURCE WATER QUALITY

(ERA = Environmentally Relevant Activity, STP = Sewage Treatment Plan, WWTP = Waste Water Treatment Plan, BMP = Best Management Practice, LBL= Load Based License, WSUD = Water Sensitive Urban Design, EHP = Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)

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STP/WWTPs are viewed as a separate component of the water cycle	STP/WWTPs are considered to be an indirect component of total water cycle management planning	STP/WWTPs are considered an integral component of total water cycle management planning	STP/WWTPs are considered an integral component of total water cycle management planning and are included in water sensitive urban design (WSUD) considerations, policy and strategies
No ERA license LBL. STP/WWTPs and other ERA activities regularly exceed licence conditions (annually) as a result of a reactive maintenance regime	ERA license or LBL. STP/WWTPs and other ERA activities exceed licence conditions due to external factors e.g. severe flooding, and/or unanticipated equipment failure	ERA license or LBL. STP/WWTPs and other ERA activities exceed licence conditions only due to external factors e.g. severe flooding, and/or unanticipated equipment failure	ERA license or LBL. STP/WWTPs and other ERA activities rarely exceed licence conditions as a result of a pro-active maintenance regime
No inspections of ERAs by the Council or DEHP	Infrequent inspections of ERAs by the Council or DEHP	Annual inspections of ERAs by the Council or DEHP to manage known associated risks with activity	Inspections of ERAs by the Council or DEHP only where required to assess any changes in risk or to demonstrate above compliance measures for licensing discounts
No compliance of stormwater or sewerage discharges by ERA	Basic compliance of stormwater or sewerage discharges by ERA - complaint initiated	Compliance of stormwater or sewerage discharges by ERAs - processes in place to respond to complaint	All ERA's compliant with minimising stormwater and sewerage discharges
No interception device between the ERA workspaces and the sewerage system	Basic interception devices used between the ERA workspaces and the sewerage system	A variety of interception devices used between the ERA workspaces and the sewerage system	Sophisticated and effective interception devices used between the ERA workspaces and the sewerage system
No interception device between the ERA workspaces and the nearest waterway	Basic interception device between the ERA workspaces and the nearest waterway	A variety of interception device between the ERA workspaces and the nearest waterway	Sophisticated and effective device between the ERA workspaces and the nearest waterway. Discharges from ERA activities, other than STP/WWTPs, are connected to an approved reticulated wastewater treatment plant, or if wastewater is treated on site it is treated in accordance with best practice water quality improvement standards
All treated wastewater is discharged to receiving waters	Less than 10% of treated wastewater is reused or recycled with the majority of treated wastewater discharged to receiving waters.	Treated wastewater is reused and recycled with less than 50% of the volume of treated wastewater discharged to receiving waters i.e. at least 50% reuse.	Treated wastewater is reused and recycled with less than 10% of the volume of treated wastewater discharged to receiving waters.
No interception device for air borne pollutants	Basic interception device for air borne pollutants.	A variety of interception devices for air borne pollutants.	Sophisticated and effective device for air borne pollutions
No trade waste policies or trade waste management plan developed	Trade Waste Management Plan been adopted but not implemented	Trade Waste Management Plan has been adopted and partially (not fully) implemented	Trade Waste Management Plan has been adopted and implemented
No treatment. Biosolids from STP/WWTPs are treated as waste and disposed of opportunistically	Treatment process is at a minimum primary treatment. Biosolids from STP/WWTPs are retained on land	Treatment process is activated sludge at a minimum with secondary treatment. Biosolids from STP/WWTPs are recycled with other organic material or otherwise reused to retain carbon and nutrients on land	Treatment process is at a minimum tertiary treatment and includes activated sludge and biological nutrient removal. The ERA process is integrated into a sophisticated reuse management system
No sampling/monitoring undertaken of the point source. Monitoring of discharges is undertaken to fulfil the minimum requirement of the STP/WWTP licencing conditions	Monitoring of ERA carried out by flow weighed sampling. An environmental monitoring program for receiving waters is undertaken as a necessary requirement of the STP/WWTP licencing conditions	Monitoring of ERAs carried out by discrete grab sampling. A comprehensive environmental monitoring program for receiving waters and land based treated effluent disposal areas is undertaken as a component of the STP/WWTP management process	Sophisticated treatment and monitoring processes. Continuous online monitoring or ERA's undertaken. A comprehensive environmental monitoring program for receiving waters and land based treated effluent disposal areas is undertaken as an integral component of the STP/WWTP management process. All biosolids from STP/WWTPs are added to other organic materials to produce high value compost / organic soils, or otherwise reused to retain carbon and nutrients on land
Upgrades to and replacement of STP/WWTP facilities occur after the facility reaches 100% of capacity	Upgrades to and replacement of STP/WWTP facilities is planned for and implemented prior to the facility reaching 100% of capacity	Upgrades to and replacement of STP/WWTP facilities is planned for and implemented prior to the facility reaching 95% of capacity	Upgrades to and replacement of STP/WWTP facilities is planned for and implemented prior to the facility reaching 85% of capacity