

**Major Stormwater Management Plan  
(Major SWMP)  
For  
*Estates at Willow Ridge***

*Tm 5560 RPL-2*

*Project: PDS 2009-3100-5560  
Enviro: 04-09-011A*

*Ramona, San Diego County, California*

**Preparation/Revision Date: 2-27-15**

**Prepared for:**

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**Prepared by:**

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The selection, sizing, and preliminary design of stormwater treatment and other control measures in this plan have been prepared under the direction of the following Registered Civil Engineer and meet the requirements of Regional Water Quality Control Board Order R9-2007-0001 and subsequent amendments.

David Yeh, REC 62717, EXP 6-30-16

2-27-15

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Name, RCE # 62717

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Date



The Major Stormwater Management Plan (Major SWMP) must be completed in its entirety and accompany applications to the County for a permit or approval associated with certain types of development projects. To determine whether your project is required to submit a Major or Minor SWMP, please reference the County's Stormwater Intake Form for Development Projects.

Project Name:	Estates at Willow Ridge
Project Location:	The site is located on the southeasterly corner of the intersection of Hanson Lane and Hanson Way, between Ramona Street and San Vicente Road, in the community of Ramona, in the County of San Diego, State of California
Permit Number (Land Development Projects):	
Work Authorization Number (CIP only):	
Applicant:	Jean F. McDonald
Applicant's Address:	1212 H. Street # 175 Ramona, CA 92065
Plan Prepared By ( <i>Leave blank if same as applicant</i> ):	Landmark Consulting
Preparer's Address:	9555 Genesee Ave. Ste. 200 San Diego, Ca 92121
Date:	02-27-2015

The County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ordinance No. 9926) requires all applications for a permit or approval associated with a Land Disturbance Activity to be accompanied by a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) (section 67.806.b). The purpose of the SWMP is to describe how the project will minimize the short and long-term impacts on receiving water quality. Projects that meet the criteria for a priority development project are required to prepare a Major SWMP.

Since the SWMP is a living document, revisions may be necessary during various stages of approval by the County. Please provide the approval information requested below.

Project Stages	Does the SWMP need revisions?		If YES, Provide Revision Date
	YES	NO	
	X		

Instructions for a Major SWMP can be downloaded at <http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/watersheds/susmp/susmp.html>  
 Completion of the following checklists and attachments will fulfill the requirements of a Major SWMP for the project listed above.

## STEP 1

### PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DETERMINATION

TABLE 1: IS THE PROJECT IN ANY OF THESE CATEGORIES?

Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	A	Housing subdivisions of 10 or more dwelling units. Examples: single-family homes, multi-family homes, condominiums, and apartments.
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Commercial—greater than one acre. Any development other than heavy industry or residential. Examples: hospitals; laboratories and other medical facilities; educational institutions; recreational facilities; municipal facilities; commercial nurseries; multi-apartment buildings; car wash facilities; mini-malls and other business complexes; shopping malls; hotels; office buildings; public warehouses; automotive dealerships; airfields; and other light industrial facilities.
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	Heavy industry—greater than one acre. Examples: manufacturing plants, food processing plants, metal working facilities, printing plants, and fleet storage areas (bus, truck, etc.).
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	Automotive repair shops. A facility categorized in any one of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E	Restaurants. Any facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC code 5812), where the land area for development is greater than 5,000 square feet. Restaurants where land development is less than 5,000 square feet shall meet all SUSMP requirements except for structural treatment BMP and numeric sizing criteria requirements and hydromodification requirements.
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	F	Hillside development greater than 5,000 square feet. Any development that creates 5,000 square feet of impervious surface and is located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development will grade on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G	Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All development located within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to an ESA (where discharges from the development or redevelopment will enter receiving waters within the ESA), which either creates 2,500 square feet of impervious surface on a proposed project site or increases the area of imperviousness of a proposed project site to 10% or more of its naturally occurring condition. “Directly adjacent” means situated within 200 feet of the ESA. “Discharging directly to” means outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely of flows from the subject development or redevelopment site, and not commingled with flows from adjacent lands.
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H	Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 15 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to urban runoff.
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	I	Street, roads, highways, and freeways. Any paved surface that is 5,000 square feet or greater used for the transportation of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles.
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	J	Retail Gasoline Outlets (RGOs) that are: (a) 5,000 square feet or more or (b) a projected Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of 100 or more vehicles per day.

To use the table, review each definition A through K. If any of the definitions match, the project is a Priority Development Project. Note some thresholds are defined by square footage of impervious area created; others by the total area of the development. Please see special requirements for previously developed sites and project exemptions on page 6 of the County SUSMP.

## STEP 2

### PROJECT STORMWATER QUALITY DETERMINATION

Total Project Site Area **9.8 Acres**

Estimated amount of disturbed acreage: **7.9**

(If >1 acre, you must also provide a WDID number from the SWRCB)

WDID:

Complete A through C and the calculations below to determine the amount of impervious surface on your project before and after construction.

A. Total size of project site: **9.8 Acres**

B. Total impervious area (including roof tops) before construction **0.09 Acres**

C. Total impervious area (including roof tops) after construction **2.73 Acres**

Calculate percent impervious before construction:  $B/A = \underline{0.9\%}$

Calculate percent impervious after construction:  $C/A = \underline{27.9\%}$

Please provide detailed descriptions regarding the following questions:

TABLE 2: PROJECT SPECIFIC STORMWATER ANALYSIS

1.	Please provide a brief description of the project.
	The proposed development consists of the subdivision of the site into 15 parcels for future single-family home construction. No home construction is proposed for this project.
2.	Describe the current and proposed zoning and land use designation.
	The current and proposed zoning is R-R-1. The surrounding area of this project is consisting of rural and single-family developments.
3.	Describe the pre-project and post-project topography of the project. (Show on Plan)
	The existing project site is consisting of largely undisturbed rolling hills with moderate to steep canyons and single family residences. The post-project will consist of 15 graded lots future single-family home construction. No home construction is proposed for this project. *
4.	Describe the soil classification, permeability, erodibility, and depth to groundwater for LID and Treatment BMP consideration. (Show on Plan) If infiltration BMPs are proposed, a Geotechnical Engineer must certify infiltration BMPs in Attachment E.
	The site soil is classified as Type “D” as defined in the San Diego County Hydrology Manual and is characterized as having slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted, rate of water transmission is slow.
5.	Describe if contaminated or hazardous soils are within the project area. (Show on Plan)
	No contaminated or hazardous soils are encountered within the project area.
6.	Describe the existing site drainage and natural hydrologic features. (Show on Plan).
	The site sheet flows to the northern portion of the project site. The south easterly portion of the site sheet flows east onto the existing Keyser Road. The existing single-family houses on the site are drained onto the existing Keyser Road.
7.	Describe site features and conditions that constrain, or provide opportunities for stormwater control, such as LID features.
	The project site is covered with heavy vegetation that prevent soil erosion from runoff discharge. The manufactured slopes associated with home pad grading will be planted with native, drought tolerant plants to prevent erosion and sediment transport to adjacent natural terrain.  The runoff from hardscape areas and roof areas will be directed into adjacent landscaped areas before entering area drains. The landscaped areas should have a minimum 18” thick layer of top soil to promote infiltration and retention of the first flush flows for that will both retain the pollutant laden runoff but also conserve the retained water for irrigation thus minimize water usage. The vegetation in the landscaped area will also function as treatment BMPs to remove pollutants to further reduce and eliminate the potential for pollutants to reach downstream facilities.
8.	Is this project within the environmentally sensitive areas as defined on the maps in

	Appendix A of the <i>County of San Diego Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan for Land Development and Public Improvement Projects?</i>
	<b>No</b>
9.	Is this an emergency project?
	<b>No</b>

\*Even though no home construction is proposed for this project, the post-development treatment BMPs and IMPs are designed to handle the anticipated build out conditions including paved streets, driveways, rooftops and walkways.

## CHANNELS & DRAINAGES

Complete the following checklist to determine if the project includes work in channels.

TABLE 3: PROJECT SPECIFIC STORMWATER ANALYSIS

No.	CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
1.	Will the project include work in channels?		X		If YES go to 2 If NO go to 13.
2.	Will the project increase velocity or volume of downstream flow?				If YES go to 6.
3.	Will the project discharge to unlined channels?				If YES go to 6.
4.	Will the project increase potential sediment load of downstream flow?				If YES go to 6.
5.	Will the project encroach, cross, realign, or cause other hydraulic changes to a stream that may affect downstream channel stability?				If YES go to 8.
6.	Review channel lining materials and design for stream bank erosion.				Continue to 7.
7.	Consider channel erosion control measures within the project limits as well as downstream. Consider scour velocity.				Continue to 8.
8.	Include, where appropriate, energy dissipation devices at culverts.				Continue to 9.
9.	Ensure all transitions between culvert outlets/headwalls/wingwalls and channels are smooth to reduce turbulence and scour.				Continue to 10.
10.	Include, if appropriate, detention facilities to reduce peak discharges.				Continue to 11.
11.	“Hardening“ natural downstream areas to prevent erosion is not an acceptable technique for protecting channel slopes, unless pre-development conditions are determined to be so erosive that hardening would be required even in the absence of the proposed development.				Continue to 12.
12.	Provide other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.				Continue to 13.
13.	End				

### **TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION BMPs**

Please check the construction BMPs that may be implemented during construction of the project. The applicant will be responsible for the placement and maintenance of the BMPs incorporated into the final project design.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Silt Fence   | <input type="checkbox"/> Desilting Basin                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fiber Rolls   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gravel Bag Berm                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street Sweeping and Vacuuming  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sandbag Barrier                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm Drain Inlet Protection   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material Delivery and Storage  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stockpile Management   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spill Prevention and Control   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste Management   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Waste Management      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Conservation Practices   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dewatering Operations   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paving and Grinding Operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Any minor slopes created incidental to construction and not subject to a major or minor grading permit shall be protected by covering with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event, and shall have vegetative cover reestablished within 180 days of completion of the slope and prior to final building approval. |  |

**EXCEPTIONAL THREAT TO WATER QUALITY DETERMINATION**

Complete the checklist below to determine if a proposed project will pose an “exceptional threat to water quality,” and therefore require Advanced Treatment Best Management Practices during the construction phase.

TABLE 4: EXCEPTIONAL THREAT TO WATER QUALITY DETERMINATION

No.	CRITERIA	YES	NO	INFORMATION
1.	Is all or part of the proposed project site within 200 feet of waters named on the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list of Water Quality Limited Segments as impaired for sedimentation and/or turbidity? Current 303d list may be obtained from the following site: <a href="http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/303dlists2006/approved/r9_06_303d_reqtmdls.pdf">http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/303dlists2006/approved/r9_06_303d_reqtmdls.pdf</a>		X	If YES, continue to 2. If NO, go to 5.
2.	Will the project disturb more than 5 acres, including all phases of the development?			If YES, continue to 3. If NO, go to 5.
3.	Will the project disturb slopes that are steeper than 4:1 (horizontal: vertical) with at least 10 feet of relief, and that drain toward the 303(d) listed receiving water for sedimentation and/or turbidity?			If YES, continue to 4. If NO, go to 5.
4.	Will the project disturb soils with a predominance of USDA-NRCS Erosion factors $k_f$ greater than or equal to 0.4?			If YES, continue to 6. If NO, go to 5.
5.	Project is not required to use Advanced Treatment BMPs.	X		Document for Project Files by referencing this checklist.
6.	Project poses an “exceptional threat to water quality” and is required to use Advanced Treatment BMPs.			Advanced Treatment BMPs must be consistent with WPO section 67.811(b)(20)(D) performance criteria

**Exemption potentially available for projects that require advanced treatment:** Project proponent may perform a Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation, Version 2 (RUSLE 2), Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE), or similar analysis that shows to the County official’s satisfaction that advanced treatment is not required

## STEP 3

### HYDROMODIFICATION DETERMINATION

The following questions provide a guide to collecting information relevant to hydromodification management plan (HMP) issues. If the project is exempt from the HMP criteria, please provide the supporting documentation in Attachment H. Please reference the full descriptions of the HMP exemptions located in Figure 1-1 of the County SUSMP.

TABLE 5: HYDROMODIFICATION DETERMINATION

	QUESTIONS	YES	NO	Information
1.	Will the project reduce the pre-project impervious area and are the unmitigated post-project outflows (outflows without detention routing) to each outlet location less as compared to the pre-project condition?		X	If NO, continue to 2. If YES, go to 7.
2.	Would the project site discharge directly into to an exempt receiving water, such as the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, and exempt reservoir, or a tidally-influenced area?		X	If NO, continue to 3. If YES, go to 7.
3.	Would the project site discharge to a stabilized conveyance system, which has the capacity for the ultimate Q10 and extends to the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, a tidally-influenced area, an exempt river reach or reservoir?		X	If NO, continue to 4. If YES, go to 7.
4.	Does the contributing watershed area to which the project discharges have an impervious area percentage greater than 70 percent?		X	If NO, continue to 5. If YES, go to 7.
5.	Is this an urban infill project which discharges to an existing hardened or rehabilitated conveyance system that extends beyond the “domain of analysis,” where the potential for cumulative impacts in the watershed are low, and the ultimate receiving channel has a “Low” susceptibility to erosion as defined in the SCCWRP channel assessment tool?		X	If NO, continue to 6. If YES, go to 7.
6.	Project is required to manage hydromodification impacts.	X		Reference Appendix G “Hydromodification Management Plan” of the County SUSMP.
7.	Project is not required to manage hydromodification impacts.			Hydromodification Exempt. Keep on file.

**An exemption is potentially available for projects that are required (No. 5. in Table 2 above) to manage hydromodification impacts:** The project proponent may conduct an independent geomorphic study to determine the project’s full hydromodification impact. The study must incorporate sediment transport modeling across the range of geomorphically-significant flows and demonstrate to the County’s

satisfaction that the project flows and sediment reductions will not detrimentally affect the receiving water to qualify for the exemption.

## STEP 4

### POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN DETERMINATION

#### WATERSHED

Please check the watershed(s) for the project.

<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan 901	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Margarita 902	<input type="checkbox"/> San Luis Rey 903	<input type="checkbox"/> Carlsbad 904
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> San Dieguito 905	<input type="checkbox"/> Penasquitos 906	<input type="checkbox"/> San Diego River 907	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweetwater 909
<input type="checkbox"/> Otay 910	<input type="checkbox"/> Tijuana 911	<input type="checkbox"/> Whitewater 719	<input type="checkbox"/> Clark 720
<input type="checkbox"/> West Salton 721	<input type="checkbox"/> Anza Borrego 722	<input type="checkbox"/> Imperial 723	

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/basin\\_plan/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml)

#### HYDROLOGIC SUB-AREA NAME AND NUMBER(S)

Number	Name
905.41	Ramona

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/basin\\_plan/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml)

**SURFACE WATERS** that each project discharge point proposes to discharge to. List the impairments identified in Table 7.

SURFACE WATERS (river, creek, stream, etc.)	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Impairment(s) listed [303(d) listed waters or waters with established TMDLs ]	Distance to Project
Santa Maria Creek	905.41		Approximately 6300 feet north
Lake Hodges	905.41	Color, nitrogen, phosphorus, total dissolved solids.	Approx. 10 miles west

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/tmdl/docs/303dlists2006/epa/r9\\_06\\_303d\\_reqtmls.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/docs/303dlists2006/epa/r9_06_303d_reqtmls.pdf)

#### GROUND WATERS

Ground Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	FRESH	POW	REC1	REC2	BIOL	WARM	COLD	WILD	RARE	SPWN
	905.41	X	X	X	X											

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/basin\\_plan/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml)

+ Excepted from Municipal

● Existing Beneficial Use

○ Potential Beneficial Use

#### PROJECT ANTICIPATED AND POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

Using Table 6, identify pollutants that are anticipated to be generated from the proposed priority project categories. 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.

TABLE 6: ANTICIPATED AND POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS GENERATED BY LAND USE TYPE

<b>PDP Categories</b>	<b>General Pollutant Categories</b>								
	Sediments	Nutrients	Heavy Metals	Organic Compounds	Trash & Debris	Oxygen Demanding Substances	Oil & Grease	Bacteria & Viruses	Pesticides
<b>Detached Residential Development</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Attached Residential Development	X	X			X	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(2)</sup>	P	X
Commercial Development 1 acre or greater	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(1)</sup>		P <sup>(2)</sup>	X	P <sup>(5)</sup>	X	P <sup>(3)</sup>	P <sup>(5)</sup>
Heavy industry /industrial development	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Automotive Repair Shops			X	X <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	X		X		
Restaurants					X	X	X	X	
Hillside Development >5,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	X	X			X	X	X		X
Parking Lots	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(1)</sup>	X		X	P <sup>(1)</sup>	X		P <sup>(1)</sup>
Retail Gasoline Outlets			X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Streets, Highways &amp; Freeways</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>P<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>X</b>	<b>P<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>X</b>		

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.

**PROJECT POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN SUMMARY TABLE**

Please summarize the identified project pollutant of concern by checking the appropriate boxes in the table below and list any surface water impairments identified. Pollutants anticipated to be generated by the project, which are also causing impairment of receiving waters, shall be considered the primary pollutants of concern. For projects where no primary pollutants of concern exist, those pollutants identified as anticipated shall be considered secondary pollutants of concern.

TABLE 7: PROJECT POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

<b>Pollutant Category</b>	<b>Anticipated (X)</b>	<b>Potential (P)</b>	<b>Surface Water Impairments</b>
Sediments	X		
Nutrients	X		X
Heavy Metals	X		
Organic Compounds	X		
Trash & Debris	X		
Oxygen Demanding Substances	X		
Oil & Grease	X		
Bacteria & Viruses	X		X
Pesticides	X		

## STEP 5

### LID AND SITE DESIGN STRATEGIES

Each numbered item below is a Low Impact Development (LID) requirement of the WPO. Please check the box(s) under each number that best describes the LID BMP(s) and Site Design Strategies selected for this project.

TABLE 8: LID AND SITE DESIGN

1. Conserve natural Areas, Soils, and Vegetation
<input type="checkbox"/> Preserve well draining soils (Type A or B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Preserve Significant Trees
<input type="checkbox"/> Preserve critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Description: Not feasible. No type A or B soil on site, no significant trees on site.
2. Minimize Disturbance to Natural Drainages
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set-back development envelope from drainages
<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict heavy construction equipment access to planned green/ open space areas
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Description:
3. Minimize and Disconnect Impervious Surfaces (see 5)
<input type="checkbox"/> Clustered Lot Design
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Items checked in 5?
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Description:
4. Minimize Soil Compaction
<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict heavy construction equipment access to planned green/ open space areas
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Re-till soils compacted by construction vehicles/equipment
<input type="checkbox"/> Collect & reuse upper soil layers of development site containing organic Materials
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Description:
5. Drain Runoff from Impervious Surfaces to Pervious Areas
<u>LID Street &amp; Road Design</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Curb-cuts to landscaping
<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Swales
<input type="checkbox"/> Concave Median
<input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac Landscaping Design
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Description: Street is super elevated such that the runoff from the street will sheet flow into the grass-lined detention basin located at the northeasterly corner of Hanson Lane and Glae Jean Court.

<u>LID Parking Lot Design</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permeable Pavements
<input type="checkbox"/>	Curb-cuts to landscaping
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other. Description:
<u>LID Driveway, Sidewalk, Bike-path Design</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permeable Pavements
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pitch pavements toward landscaping
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other. Description:
<u>LID Building Design</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cisterns & Rain Barrels
<input type="checkbox"/>	Downspout to swale
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetated Roofs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other. Description: Downspout to landscaped areas.
<u>LID Landscaping Design</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil Amendments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reuse of Native Soils
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smart Irrigation Systems
<input type="checkbox"/>	Street Trees
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other. Description:
6.	Minimize erosion from slopes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disturb existing slopes only when necessary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minimize cut and fill areas to reduce slope lengths
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide benches or terraces on high cut and fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rounding and shaping slopes to reduce concentrated flow
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other. Description:

## **STEP 6**

### **SOURCE CONTROL**

Please complete the checklist on the following pages to determine Source Control BMPs. Below is instruction on how to use the checklist. (Also see instructions on page 40 of the *SUSMP*)

1. Review Column 1 and identify which of these potential sources of stormwater pollutants apply to your site. Check each box that applies.
2. Review Column 2 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable BMPs in your Source Control Exhibit in Attachment B.
3. Review Columns 3 and 4 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable permanent controls and operational BMPs in a table in your Project-Specific SUSMP.
4. Use the format in Table 9 below to summarize the project Source Control BMPs. Incorporate all identified Source Control BMPs in your Source Control Exhibit in Attachment B.

TABLE 9: PROJECT SOURCE CONTROL BMPS

<i>Potential source of runoff pollutants</i>	<i>Permanent source control BMPs</i>	<i>Operational source control BMPs</i>
Sediment discharge due to construction activities	Stabilize disturbed and exposed areas with BFM or hydroseeding.	
Nutrients from fertilizers	Select landscape plants species that require little or no fertilizers.	
Trash and debris deposited and accumulated in drain inlets	Good house keeping practices, inspect inlets before and after each runoff producing rain event, remove trash and debris as necessary.	
Hydrocarbons from streets and driveways	Good house keeping practices, keep streets and driveways clean, pitch driveways towards landscaped areas.	
Pesticides from landscaping and home use	Select landscape plants species that are drought and pest tolerant to reduced the use of pesticides and irrigation frequency.	Maintain landscaping using minimum or no pesticide use.

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B	3 Permanent Controls—List in SUSMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in SUSMP Table and Narrative
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. On-site storm drain inlets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Locations of inlets.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mark all inlets with the words “No Dumping! Flows to Bay” or similar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintain and periodically repaint or replace inlet markings.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide stormwater pollution prevention information to new site owners, lessees, or operators.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-44, “Drainage System Maintenance,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include the following in lease agreements: “Tenant shall not allow anyone to discharge anything to storm drains or to store or deposit materials so as to create a potential discharge to storm drains.”
<input type="checkbox"/> B. Interior floor drains and elevator shaft sump pumps		<input type="checkbox"/> State that interior floor drains and elevator shaft sump pumps will be plumbed to sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and maintain drains to prevent blockages and overflow.
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Interior parking garages		<input type="checkbox"/> State that parking garage floor drains will be plumbed to the sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and maintain drains to prevent blockages and overflow.

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B	3 Permanent Controls—List in SUSMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in SUSMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> D1. Need for future indoor & structural pest control		<input type="checkbox"/> Note building design features that discourage entry of pests.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide Integrated Pest Management information to owners, lessees, and operators.

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B	3 Permanent Controls—List in SUSMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in SUSMP Table and Narrative
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D2. Landscape/ Outdoor Pesticide Use  <u>Note: Should be consistent with project landscape plan (if applicable).</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show locations of native trees or areas of shrubs and ground cover to be undisturbed and retained.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show self-retaining landscape areas, if any.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show stormwater treatment facilities.	<p>State that final landscape plans will accomplish all of the following:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover to the maximum extent possible.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design landscaping to minimize irrigation and runoff, to promote surface infiltration where appropriate, and to minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides that can contribute to stormwater pollution.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Where landscaped areas are used to retain or detain stormwater, specify plants that are tolerant of saturated soil conditions.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consider using pest-resistant plants, especially adjacent to hardscape.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To insure successful establishment, select plants appropriate to site soils, slopes, climate, sun, wind, rain, land use, air movement, ecological consistency, and plant interactions.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintain landscaping using minimum or no pesticides.  <input type="checkbox"/> See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-41, “Building and Grounds Maintenance,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>  <input type="checkbox"/> Provide IPM information to new owners, lessees and operators.

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B	3 Permanent Controls—List in SUSMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in SUSMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> E. Pools, spas, ponds, decorative fountains, and other water features.	<input type="checkbox"/> Show location of water feature and a sanitary sewer cleanout in an accessible area within 10 feet.	<input type="checkbox"/> If the local municipality requires pools to be plumbed to the sanitary sewer, place a note on the plans and state in the narrative that this connection will be made according to local requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/> See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-72, “Fountain and Pool Maintenance,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> F. Food service	<input type="checkbox"/> For restaurants, grocery stores, and other food service operations, show location (indoors or in a covered area outdoors) of a floor sink or other area for cleaning floor mats, containers, and equipment.  <input type="checkbox"/> On the drawing, show a note that this drain will be connected to a grease interceptor before discharging to the sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe the location and features of the designated cleaning area.  <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the items to be cleaned in this facility and how it has been sized to insure that the largest items can be accommodated.	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B	3 Permanent Controls—List in SUSMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in SUSMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> G. Refuse areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Show where site refuse and recycled materials will be handled and stored for pickup. See local municipal requirements for sizes and other details of refuse areas.  <input type="checkbox"/> If dumpsters or other receptacles are outdoors, show how the designated area will be covered, graded, and paved to prevent run-on and show locations of berms to prevent runoff from the area.  <input type="checkbox"/> Any drains from dumpsters, compactors, and tallow bin areas shall be connected to a grease removal device before discharge to sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> State how site refuse will be handled and provide supporting detail to what is shown on plans.  <input type="checkbox"/> State that signs will be posted on or near dumpsters with the words “Do not dump hazardous materials here” or similar.	<input type="checkbox"/> State how the following will be implemented:  Provide adequate number of receptacles. Inspect receptacles regularly; repair or replace leaky receptacles. Keep receptacles covered. Prohibit/prevent dumping of liquid or hazardous wastes. Post “no hazardous materials” signs. Inspect and pick up litter daily and clean up spills immediately. Keep spill control materials available on-site. See Fact Sheet SC-34, “Waste Handling and Disposal” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> H. Industrial processes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Show process area.	<input type="checkbox"/> If industrial processes are to be located on site, state: “All process activities to be performed indoors. No processes to drain to exterior or to storm drain system.”	<input type="checkbox"/> See Fact Sheet SC-10, “Non-Stormwater Discharges” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B	3 Permanent Controls—List in SUSMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in SUSMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> I. Outdoor storage of equipment or materials. (See rows J and K for source control measures for vehicle cleaning, repair, and maintenance.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Show any outdoor storage areas, including how materials will be covered. Show how areas will be graded and bermed to prevent run-on or run-off from area.  <input type="checkbox"/> Storage of non-hazardous liquids shall be covered by a roof and/or drain to the sanitary sewer system, and be contained by berms, dikes, liners, or vaults.  <input type="checkbox"/> Storage of hazardous materials and wastes must be in compliance with the local hazardous materials ordinance and a Hazardous Materials Management Plan for the site.	<input type="checkbox"/> Include a detailed description of materials to be stored, storage areas, and structural features to prevent pollutants from entering storm drains.  Where appropriate, reference documentation of compliance with the requirements of local Hazardous Materials Programs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hazardous Waste Generation</li> <li>▪ Hazardous Materials Release Response and Inventory</li> <li>▪ California Accidental Release (CalARP)</li> <li>▪ Aboveground Storage Tank</li> <li>▪ Uniform Fire Code Article 80 Section 103(b) &amp; (c) 1991</li> <li>▪ Underground Storage Tank</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> See the Fact Sheets SC-31, “Outdoor Liquid Container Storage” and SC-33, “Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials ” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>

<p><input type="checkbox"/> J. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Show on drawings as appropriate:</p> <p>(1) Commercial/industrial facilities having vehicle /equipment cleaning needs shall either provide a covered, bermed area for washing activities or discourage vehicle/equipment washing by removing hose bibs and installing signs prohibiting such uses.</p> <p>(2) Multi-dwelling complexes shall have a paved, bermed, and covered car wash area (unless car washing is prohibited on-site and hoses are provided with an automatic shut-off to discourage such use).</p> <p>(3) Washing areas for cars, vehicles, and equipment shall be paved, designed to prevent run-on to or runoff from the area, and plumbed to drain to the sanitary sewer.</p> <p>(4) Commercial car wash facilities shall be designed such that no runoff from the facility is discharged to the storm drain system. Wastewater from the facility shall discharge to the sanitary sewer, or a wastewater reclamation system shall be installed.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> If a car wash area is not provided, describe measures taken to discourage on-site car washing and explain how these will be enforced.</p>	<p>Describe operational measures to implement the following (if applicable):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Washwater from vehicle and equipment washing operations shall not be discharged to the storm drain system.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Car dealerships and similar may rinse cars with water only.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> See Fact Sheet SC-21, “Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a></p>
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<p><input type="checkbox"/> K. Vehicle/Equipment Repair and Maintenance</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodate all vehicle equipment repair and maintenance indoors. Or designate an outdoor work area and design the area to prevent run-on and runoff of stormwater.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Show secondary containment for exterior work areas where motor oil, brake fluid, gasoline, diesel fuel, radiator fluid, acid-containing batteries or other hazardous materials or hazardous wastes are used or stored. Drains shall not be installed within the secondary containment areas.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Add a note on the plans that states either (1) there are no floor drains, or (2) floor drains are connected to wastewater pretreatment systems prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer and an industrial waste discharge permit will be obtained.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> State that no vehicle repair or maintenance will be done outdoors, or else describe the required features of the outdoor work area.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State that there are no floor drains or if there are floor drains, note the agency from which an industrial waste discharge permit will be obtained and that the design meets that agency's requirements.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State that there are no tanks, containers or sinks to be used for parts cleaning or rinsing or, if there are, note the agency from which an industrial waste discharge permit will be obtained and that the design meets that agency's requirements.</p>	<p>In the SUSMP report, note that all of the following restrictions apply to use the site:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No person shall dispose of, nor permit the disposal, directly or indirectly of vehicle fluids, hazardous materials, or rinsewater from parts cleaning into storm drains.</p> <p>No vehicle fluid removal shall be performed outside a building, nor on asphalt or ground surfaces, whether inside or outside a building, except in such a manner as to ensure that any spilled fluid will be in an area of secondary containment. Leaking vehicle fluids shall be contained or drained from the vehicle immediately.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No person shall leave unattended drip parts or other open containers containing vehicle fluid, unless such containers are in use or in an area of secondary containment.</p>
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<p><input type="checkbox"/> L. Fuel Dispensing Areas</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Fueling areas<sup>1</sup> shall have impermeable floors (i.e., portland cement concrete or equivalent smooth impervious surface) that are: a) graded at the minimum slope necessary to prevent ponding; and b) separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of stormwater to the maximum extent practicable.</p> <p>Fueling areas shall be covered by a canopy that extends a minimum of ten feet in each direction from each pump. [Alternative: The fueling area must be covered and the cover's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break or fuel dispensing area<sup>1</sup>.] The canopy [or cover] shall not drain onto the fueling area.</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> The property owner shall dry sweep the fueling area routinely.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> See the Business Guide Sheet, "Automotive Service—Service Stations" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a></p>
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<sup>1</sup> The fueling area shall be defined as the area extending a minimum of 6.5 feet from the corner of each fuel dispenser or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus a minimum of one foot, whichever is greater.

<input type="checkbox"/> M. Loading Docks	<input type="checkbox"/> Show a preliminary design for the loading dock area, including roofing and drainage. Loading docks shall be covered and/or graded to minimize run-on to and runoff from the loading area. Roof downspouts shall be positioned to direct stormwater away from the loading area. Water from loading dock areas should be drained to the sanitary sewer where feasible. Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks are prohibited.  Loading dock areas draining directly to the sanitary sewer shall be equipped with a spill control valve or equivalent device, which shall be kept closed during periods of operation.  <input type="checkbox"/> Provide a roof overhang over the loading area or install door skirts (cowling) at each bay that enclose the end of the trailer.  <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Move loaded and unloaded items indoors as soon as possible.  <input type="checkbox"/> See Fact Sheet SC-30, “Outdoor Loading and Unloading,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> N. Fire Sprinkler Test Water		<input type="checkbox"/> Provide a means to drain fire sprinkler test water to the sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> See the note in Fact Sheet SC-41, “Building and Grounds Maintenance,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>

<p>○ Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Boiler drain lines</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Condensate drain lines</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rooftop equipment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage sumps</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Roofing, gutters, and trim.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Boiler drain lines shall be directly or indirectly connected to the sanitary sewer system and may not discharge to the storm drain system.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Condensate drain lines may discharge to landscaped areas if the flow is small enough that runoff will not occur. Condensate drain lines may not discharge to the storm drain system.</li> </ul> <p>Rooftop mounted equipment with potential to produce pollutants shall be roofed and/or have secondary containment.</p> <p>Any drainage sumps on-site shall feature a sediment sump to reduce the quantity of sediment in pumped water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Avoid roofing, gutters, and trim made of copper or other unprotected metals that may leach into runoff.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> P. Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots shall be swept regularly to prevent the accumulation of litter and debris. Debris from pressure washing shall be collected to prevent entry into the storm drain system. Washwater containing any cleaning agent or degreaser shall be collected and discharged to the sanitary sewer and not discharged to a storm drain.</li> </ul>

## STEP 7

### LID AND TREATMENT CONTROL SELECTION

A treatment control BMP and/or LID facility must be selected to treat the project pollutants of concern identified in Table 7 “Project Pollutants of Concern”. A treatment control facility with a high or medium pollutant removal efficiency for the project’s most significant pollutant of concern shall be selected. It is recommended to use the design procedure in Chapter 4 of the SUSMP to meet NPDES permit LID requirements, treatment requirements, and flow control requirements. If your project does not utilize this approach, the project will need to demonstrate compliance with LID, treatment and flow control requirements. Review Chapter 2 “Selection of Stormwater Treatment Facilities” in the SUSMP to assist in determining the appropriate treatment facility for your project.

Will this project be utilizing the unified LID design procedure as described in Chapter 4 of the Local SUSMP? <i>(If yes, please document in Attachment D following the steps in Chapter 4 of the County SUSMP)</i>	
<b>Yes</b>	
If this project is not utilizing the unified LID design procedure, please describe how the alternative treatment facilities will comply with applicable LID criteria, stormwater treatment criteria, and hydromodification management criteria.	

➤ Indicate the project pollutants of concern (POCs) from Table 7 in Column 2 below.

TABLE 10: GROUPING OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS of Concern (POCs) by fate during stormwater treatment

Pollutant	Check Project Specific POCs	Coarse Sediment and Trash	Pollutants that tend to associate with fine particles during treatment	Pollutants that tend to be dissolved following treatment
Sediment	X	X	X	
Nutrients	X		X	X
Heavy Metals	X		X	
Organic Compounds	X		X	
Trash & Debris	X	X		
Oxygen Demanding	X		X	
Bacteria	X		X	
Oil & Grease	X		X	
Pesticides	X		X	

➤ Indicate the treatment facility(s) chosen for this project in the following table.

TABLE 11: GROUPS OF POLLUTANTS and relative effectiveness of treatment facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Bioretention Facilities (LID)	Settling Basins (Dry Ponds) *	Wet Ponds and Constructed Wetlands	Infiltration Facilities or Practices (LID)	Media Filters	Higher-rate biofilters*	Higher-rate media filters*	Trash Racks & Hydro-dynamic Devices	Vegetated Swales
Coarse Sediment and Trash	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Pollutants that tend to associate with fine particles during treatment	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Pollutants that tend to be dissolved following treatment	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

- Detention basins.

➤ Please check the box(s) that best describes the Treatment BMP(s) and/or LID BMP selected for this project.

TABLE 12: PROJECT LID AND TC-BMPS

<b>Bioretention Facilities (LID)</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bioretention area
<input type="checkbox"/> Flow-through Planter
<input type="checkbox"/> Cistern with Bioretention Facility
<b>Settling Basins (Dry Ponds)</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extended/dry detention basin with grass/vegetated lining
<input type="checkbox"/> Extended/dry detention basin with impervious lining*
<b>Infiltration Facilities or Practices (LID)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Infiltration basin
<input type="checkbox"/> Dry well
<input type="checkbox"/> Infiltration trench
<b>Wet Ponds and Constructed Wetlands</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Wet pond/basin (permanent pool)
<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed wetland
<b>Vegetated Swales (LID<sup>(1)</sup>)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetated Swale
<b>Media Filters</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Austin Sand Filter
<input type="checkbox"/> Delaware Sand Filter

<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Chambered Treatment Train (MCTT)
<b>Higher-rate Biofilters</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Tree-pit-style unit
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<b>Higher-rate Media Filters</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Vault-based filtration unit with replaceable cartridges
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<b>Hydrodynamic Separator Systems</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Swirl Concentrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Cyclone Separator
<b>Trash Racks</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Catch Basin Insert
<input type="checkbox"/> Catch Basin Insert w/ Hydrocarbon boom
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<b>Self-Treating or Self-Retaining Areas (LID)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pervious Pavements
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetated Roofs
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

<sup>(1)</sup> Must be designed per SUSMP “Vegetated Swales” design criteria for LID credit (p. 65).

For design guidelines and calculations refer to Chapter 4 “Low Impact Development Design Guide” in the SUSMP. Please show all calculations and design sheets for all treatment facilities proposed in Attachment D.

➤ Create a Construction Plan SWMP Checklist for your project.

Instructions on how to fill out table

1. Number and list each measure or BMP you have specified in your SWMP in Columns 1 and Maintenance Category in Column 3 of the table. Leave Column 2 blank.
2. When you submit construction plans, duplicate the table (by photocopy or electronically). Now fill in Column 2, identifying the plan sheets where the BMPs are shown. List all plan sheets on which the BMP appears. This table must be shown on the front sheet of the grading and improvement plans.

Stormwater Treatment Control and LID BMP's			
Description / Type	Sheet	Maintenance Category	Revisions
Bioretention Area		1	
Detention basin		2	

The selected Bioretention areas and detention basin have high effectiveness treating the targeted pollutants of concern for the development.

## **STEP 8**

### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- Please check the box that best describes the maintenance mechanism(s) for this project.

TABLE 13: PROJECT BMP CATEGORY

CATEGORY	SELECTED		BMP Description
	YES	NO	
First	X		Individual lot Bioretention, Bioretention / Detention Basin
Second <sup>1</sup>	X		
Third <sup>2</sup>			
Fourth			

Note:

1. A recorded maintenance agreement will be required.
  2. Project will be required to establish or be included in a Stormwater Maintenance Assessment District for the long-term maintenance of treatment BMPs.
- Please list all individual LID and Treatment Control BMPs (TC-BMPs) incorporated into project. Please ensure the “BMP Identifier” is consistent with the legend in Attachment C “LID and/or TC-BMP Exhibit”. Please attach the record plan sheets upon completion of project and amend the Major SWMP where appropriate. For each type of LID or TC-BMP provide an inspection sheet in Attachment F “Maintenance Plan”.

TABLE 14: PROJECT SPECIFIC LID AND TC-BMPS

BMP Identifier*	LID or TC-BMP Type	BMP Pollutant of Concern Efficiency (H,M,L) – Table 11	Final Construction Date <i>(to be completed by County inspector)</i>	Final Construction Inspector Name <i>(to be completed by County inspector)</i>
Bioretention on pads 1-8	Bioretention	Sediment (H) Nutrients (H) Bacteria & Viruses (H)		
Detention Basin north easterly side of proposed Glae Jean Ct.	Detention Basin	Sediment (M) Nutrients (L) Bacteria & Viruses (M)		
Bioretention northwestern portion of Wendy Marie Ct.	Bioretention	Sediment (H) Nutrients (H) Bacteria & Viruses (H)		

Responsible Party for Long-term Maintenance:

Identify the parties responsible for long-term maintenance of the BMPs identified above and Source Controls specified in Attachment B. Include the appropriate written agreement with the entities responsible for O&M in Attachment F. Please see Chapter 5 “Private Ownership and Maintenance” on page 94 of the County SUSMP for appropriate maintenance mechanisms.

Name:	Jean McDonald
Company Name:	
Phone Number:	(760) 789-8311
Street Address:	1212 H. Street # 175
City/State/Zip:	Ramona, CA 92065
Email Address:	

Funding Source:

Provide the funding source or sources for long-term operation and maintenance of each BMP identified above. By certifying the Major SWMP the applicant is certifying that the funding responsibilities have been addressed and will be transferred to future owners.

None required.
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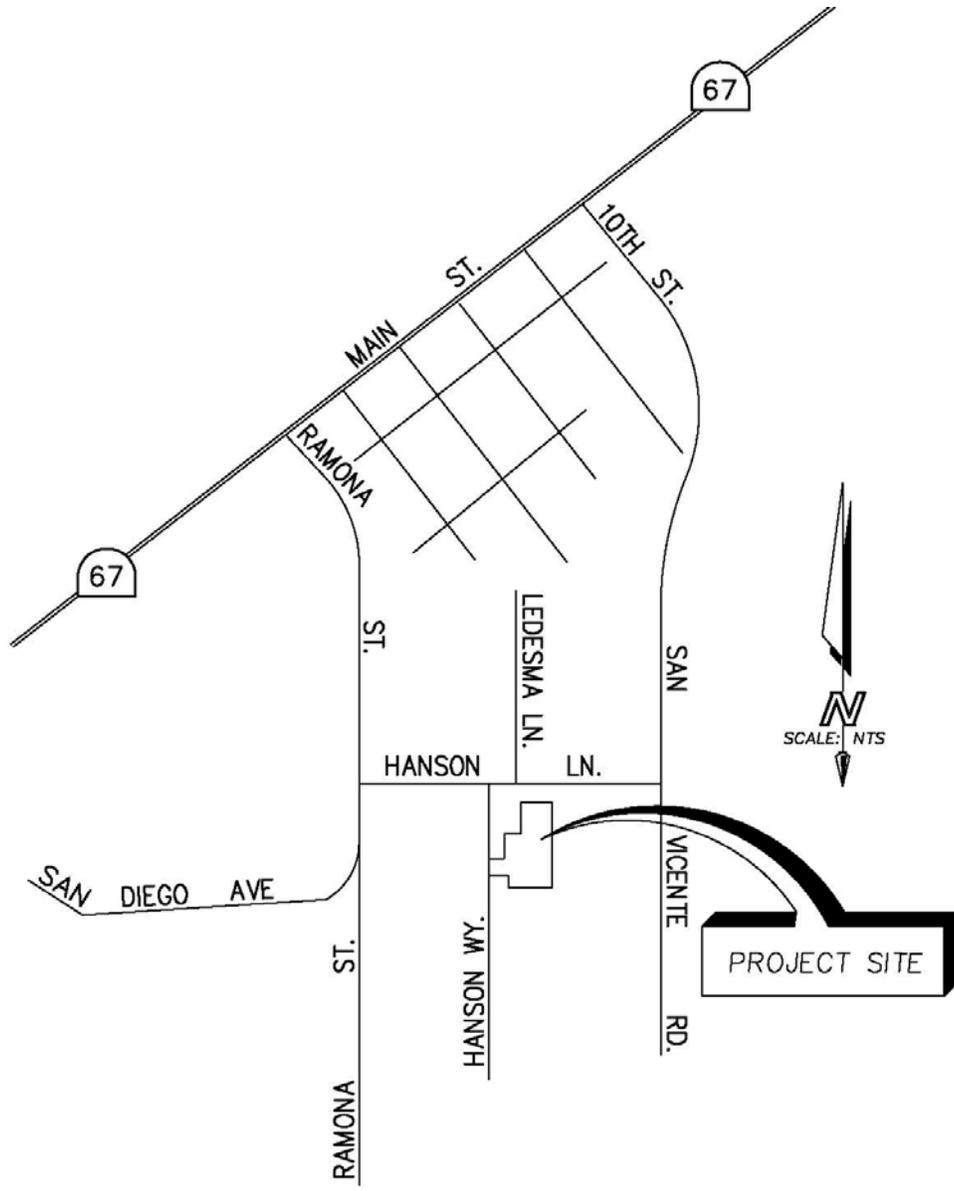
**ATTACHMENTS**

Please include the following attachments.

<b>ATTACHMENT</b>		<b>COMPLETED</b>	<b>N/A</b>
A	Project Location Map	X	
B	Source Control Exhibit	X	
C	Drainage Management Area (DMA) Exhibit	X	
D	Sizing Design Calculations and TC-BMP/LID Design Details	X	
E	Geotechnical Certification Sheet		X
F	Maintenance Plan	X	
G	Treatment Control BMP Certification for DWP Permitted Land Development Projects	X	
H	Addendum		

# ATTACHMENT A

## Project Location Map



### VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE



# **ATTACHMENT B**

## **Source Control Exhibit**

**\*Combined with Attachment C**

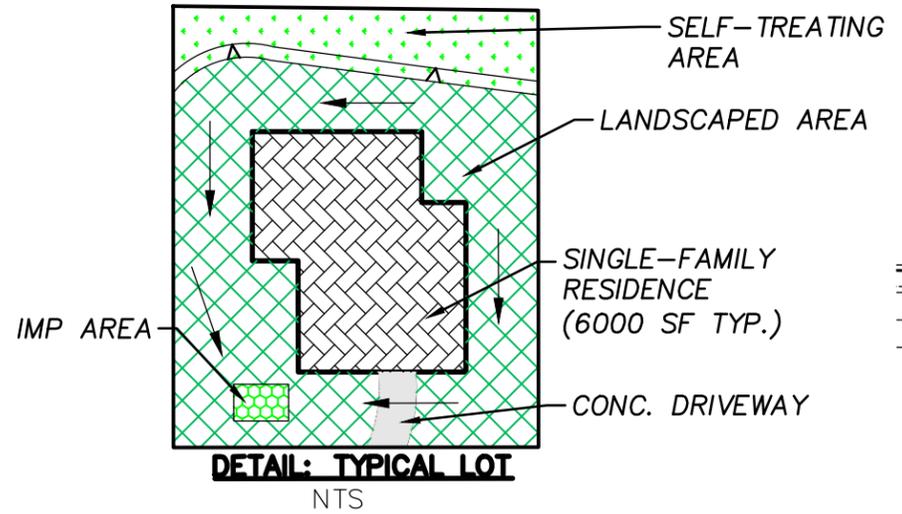
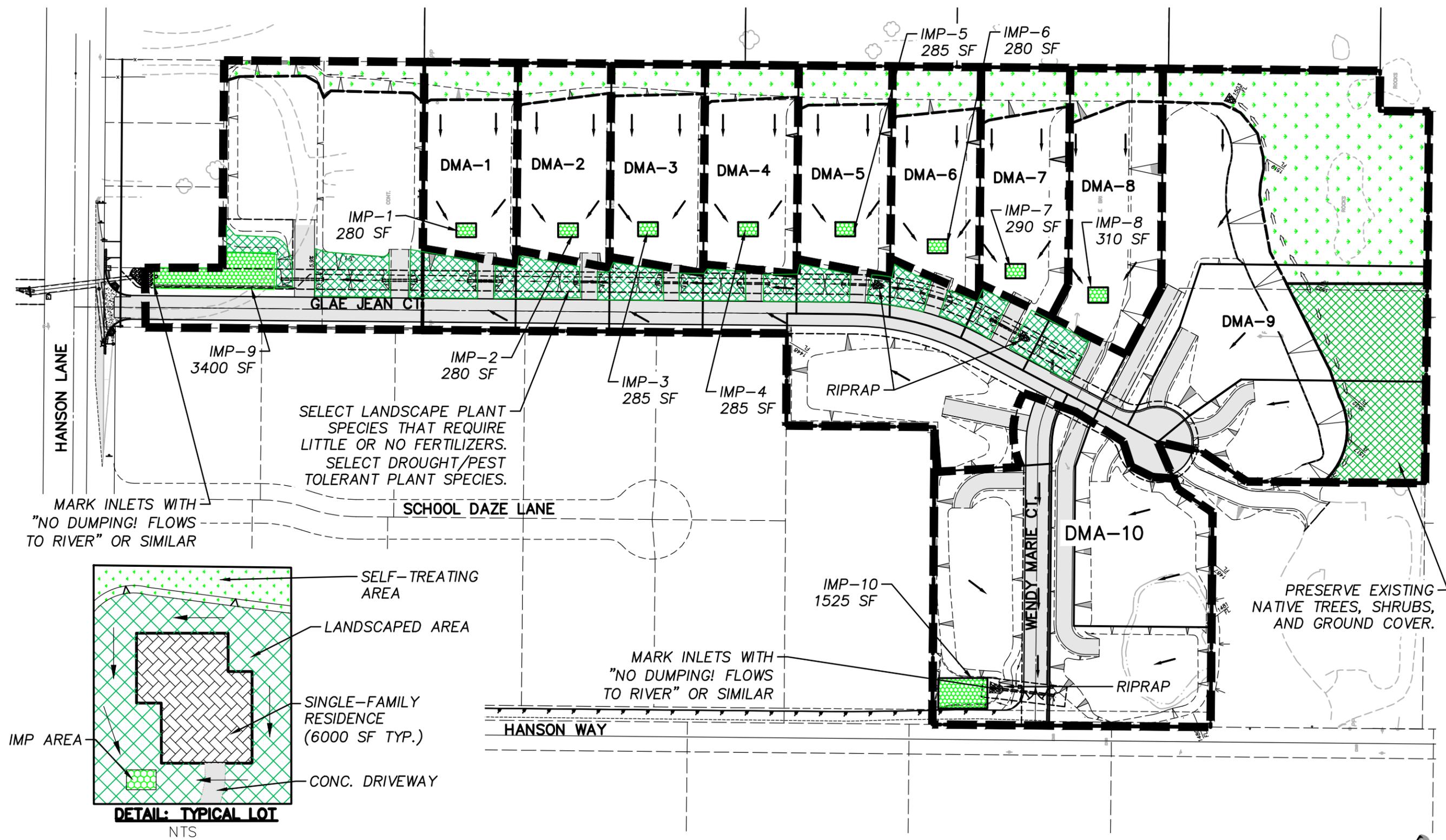


# **ATTACHMENT C**

## **Drainage Management Area (DMA) Exhibit**

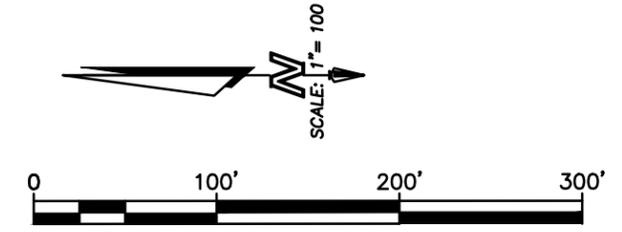


DMA SITE PLAN FOR ESTATES AT MCDONALD



**LEGEND**

- DMA NAME
- DMA BOUNDARY
- DIRECTION OF FLOW
- IMP AREA (BIORETENTION)
- SELF-TREATING AREA
- DMA-1
- CONC/AC PAVING
- LANDSCAPED AREA



# ATTACHMENT D

## **Sizing Design Calculations and TC-BMP/LID Design Details**

(Provide BMP Sizing Calculator results and/or continuous simulation modeling results, if applicable)

























### Design Considerations

- Soil for Infiltration
- Tributary Area
- Slope
- Aesthetics
- Environmental Side-effects

### Description

The bioretention best management practice (BMP) functions as a soil and plant-based filtration device that removes pollutants through a variety of physical, biological, and chemical treatment processes. These facilities normally consist of a grass buffer strip, sand bed, ponding area, organic layer or mulch layer, planting soil, and plants. The runoff's velocity is reduced by passing over or through buffer strip and subsequently distributed evenly along a ponding area. Exfiltration of the stored water in the bioretention area planting soil into the underlying soils occurs over a period of days.

### California Experience

None documented. Bioretention has been used as a stormwater BMP since 1992. In addition to Prince George's County, MD and Alexandria, VA, bioretention has been used successfully at urban and suburban areas in Montgomery County, MD; Baltimore County, MD; Chesterfield County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Smith Mountain Lake State Park, VA; and Cary, NC.

### Advantages

- Bioretention provides stormwater treatment that enhances the quality of downstream water bodies by temporarily storing runoff in the BMP and releasing it over a period of four days to the receiving water (EPA, 1999).
- The vegetation provides shade and wind breaks, absorbs noise, and improves an area's landscape.

### Limitations

- The bioretention BMP is not recommended for areas with slopes greater than 20% or where mature tree removal would

### Targeted Constituents

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sediment	■
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nutrients	▲
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash	■
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Metals	■
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacteria	■
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oil and Grease	■
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Organics	■

### Legend (Removal Effectiveness)

- Low
- High
- ▲ Medium



be required since clogging may result, particularly if the BMP receives runoff with high sediment loads (EPA, 1999).

- Bioretention is not a suitable BMP at locations where the water table is within 6 feet of the ground surface and where the surrounding soil stratum is unstable.
- By design, bioretention BMPs have the potential to create very attractive habitats for mosquitoes and other vectors because of highly organic, often heavily vegetated areas mixed with shallow water.
- In cold climates the soil may freeze, preventing runoff from infiltrating into the planting soil.

#### **Design and Sizing Guidelines**

- The bioretention area should be sized to capture the design storm runoff.
- In areas where the native soil permeability is less than 0.5 in/hr an underdrain should be provided.
- Recommended minimum dimensions are 15 feet by 40 feet, although the preferred width is 25 feet. Excavated depth should be 4 feet.
- Area should drain completely within 72 hours.
- Approximately 1 tree or shrub per 50 ft<sup>2</sup> of bioretention area should be included.
- Cover area with about 3 inches of mulch.

#### **Construction/Inspection Considerations**

Bioretention area should not be established until contributing watershed is stabilized.

#### **Performance**

Bioretention removes stormwater pollutants through physical and biological processes, including adsorption, filtration, plant uptake, microbial activity, decomposition, sedimentation and volatilization (EPA, 1999). Adsorption is the process whereby particulate pollutants attach to soil (e.g., clay) or vegetation surfaces. Adequate contact time between the surface and pollutant must be provided for in the design of the system for this removal process to occur. Thus, the infiltration rate of the soils must not exceed those specified in the design criteria or pollutant removal may decrease. Pollutants removed by adsorption include metals, phosphorus, and hydrocarbons. Filtration occurs as runoff passes through the bioretention area media, such as the sand bed, ground cover, and planting soil.

Common particulates removed from stormwater include particulate organic matter, phosphorus, and suspended solids. Biological processes that occur in wetlands result in pollutant uptake by plants and microorganisms in the soil. Plant growth is sustained by the uptake of nutrients from the soils, with woody plants locking up these nutrients through the seasons. Microbial activity within the soil also contributes to the removal of nitrogen and organic matter. Nitrogen is removed by nitrifying and denitrifying bacteria, while aerobic bacteria are responsible for the decomposition of the organic matter. Microbial processes require oxygen and can result in depleted oxygen levels if the bioretention area is not adequately

aerated. Sedimentation occurs in the swale or ponding area as the velocity slows and solids fall out of suspension.

The removal effectiveness of bioretention has been studied during field and laboratory studies conducted by the University of Maryland (Davis et al, 1998). During these experiments, synthetic stormwater runoff was pumped through several laboratory and field bioretention areas to simulate typical storm events in Prince George's County, MD. Removal rates for heavy metals and nutrients are shown in Table 1.

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Removal Rate</b>
Total Phosphorus	70-83%
Metals (Cu, Zn, Pb)	93-98%
TKN	68-80%
Total Suspended Solids	90%
Organics	90%
Bacteria	90%

Results for both the laboratory and field experiments were similar for each of the pollutants analyzed. Doubling or halving the influent pollutant levels had little effect on the effluent pollutant concentrations (Davis et al, 1998).

The microbial activity and plant uptake occurring in the bioretention area will likely result in higher removal rates than those determined for infiltration BMPs.

### **Siting Criteria**

Bioretention BMPs are generally used to treat stormwater from impervious surfaces at commercial, residential, and industrial areas (EPA, 1999). Implementation of bioretention for stormwater management is ideal for median strips, parking lot islands, and swales. Moreover, the runoff in these areas can be designed to either divert directly into the bioretention area or convey into the bioretention area by a curb and gutter collection system.

The best location for bioretention areas is upland from inlets that receive sheet flow from graded areas and at areas that will be excavated (EPA, 1999). In order to maximize treatment effectiveness, the site must be graded in such a way that minimizes erosive conditions as sheet flow is conveyed to the treatment area. Locations where a bioretention area can be readily incorporated into the site plan without further environmental damage are preferred. Furthermore, to effectively minimize sediment loading in the treatment area, bioretention only should be used in stabilized drainage areas.

**Additional Design Guidelines**

The layout of the bioretention area is determined after site constraints such as location of utilities, underlying soils, existing vegetation, and drainage are considered (EPA, 1999). Sites with loamy sand soils are especially appropriate for bioretention because the excavated soil can be backfilled and used as the planting soil, thus eliminating the cost of importing planting soil.

The use of bioretention may not be feasible given an unstable surrounding soil stratum, soils with clay content greater than 25 percent, a site with slopes greater than 20 percent, and/or a site with mature trees that would be removed during construction of the BMP.

Bioretention can be designed to be off-line or on-line of the existing drainage system (EPA, 1999). The drainage area for a bioretention area should be between 0.1 and 0.4 hectares (0.25 and 1.0 acres). Larger drainage areas may require multiple bioretention areas. Furthermore, the maximum drainage area for a bioretention area is determined by the expected rainfall intensity and runoff rate. Stabilized areas may erode when velocities are greater than 5 feet per second (1.5 meter per second). The designer should determine the potential for erosive conditions at the site.

The size of the bioretention area, which is a function of the drainage area and the runoff generated from the area is sized to capture the water quality volume.

The recommended minimum dimensions of the bioretention area are 15 feet (4.6 meters) wide by 40 feet (12.2 meters) long, where the minimum width allows enough space for a dense, randomly-distributed area of trees and shrubs to become established. Thus replicating a natural forest and creating a microclimate, thereby enabling the bioretention area to tolerate the effects of heat stress, acid rain, runoff pollutants, and insect and disease infestations which landscaped areas in urban settings typically are unable to tolerate. The preferred width is 25 feet (7.6 meters), with a length of twice the width. Essentially, any facilities wider than 20 feet (6.1 meters) should be twice as long as they are wide, which promotes the distribution of flow and decreases the chances of concentrated flow.

In order to provide adequate storage and prevent water from standing for excessive periods of time the ponding depth of the bioretention area should not exceed 6 inches (15 centimeters). Water should not be left to stand for more than 72 hours. A restriction on the type of plants that can be used may be necessary due to some plants' water intolerance. Furthermore, if water is left standing for longer than 72 hours mosquitoes and other insects may start to breed.

The appropriate planting soil should be backfilled into the excavated bioretention area. Planting soils should be sandy loam, loamy sand, or loam texture with a clay content ranging from 10 to 25 percent.

Generally the soil should have infiltration rates greater than 0.5 inches (1.25 centimeters) per hour, which is typical of sandy loams, loamy sands, or loams. The pH of the soil should range between 5.5 and 6.5, where pollutants such as organic nitrogen and phosphorus can be adsorbed by the soil and microbial activity can flourish. Additional requirements for the planting soil include a 1.5 to 3 percent organic content and a maximum 500 ppm concentration of soluble salts.

Soil tests should be performed for every 500 cubic yards (382 cubic meters) of planting soil, with the exception of pH and organic content tests, which are required only once per bioretention area (EPA, 1999). Planting soil should be 4 inches (10.1 centimeters) deeper than the bottom of the largest root ball and 4 feet (1.2 meters) altogether. This depth will provide adequate soil for the plants' root systems to become established, prevent plant damage due to severe wind, and provide adequate moisture capacity. Most sites will require excavation in order to obtain the recommended depth.

Planting soil depths of greater than 4 feet (1.2 meters) may require additional construction practices such as shoring measures (EPA, 1999). Planting soil should be placed in 18 inches or greater lifts and lightly compacted until the desired depth is reached. Since high canopy trees may be destroyed during maintenance the bioretention area should be vegetated to resemble a terrestrial forest community ecosystem that is dominated by understory trees. Three species each of both trees and shrubs are recommended to be planted at a rate of 2500 trees and shrubs per hectare (1000 per acre). For instance, a 15 foot (4.6 meter) by 40 foot (12.2 meter) bioretention area (600 square feet or 55.75 square meters) would require 14 trees and shrubs. The shrub-to-tree ratio should be 2:1 to 3:1.

Trees and shrubs should be planted when conditions are favorable. Vegetation should be watered at the end of each day for fourteen days following its planting. Plant species tolerant of pollutant loads and varying wet and dry conditions should be used in the bioretention area.

The designer should assess aesthetics, site layout, and maintenance requirements when selecting plant species. Adjacent non-native invasive species should be identified and the designer should take measures, such as providing a soil breach to eliminate the threat of these species invading the bioretention area. Regional landscaping manuals should be consulted to ensure that the planting of the bioretention area meets the landscaping requirements established by the local authorities. The designers should evaluate the best placement of vegetation within the bioretention area. Plants should be placed at irregular intervals to replicate a natural forest. Trees should be placed on the perimeter of the area to provide shade and shelter from the wind. Trees and shrubs can be sheltered from damaging flows if they are placed away from the path of the incoming runoff. In cold climates, species that are more tolerant to cold winds, such as evergreens, should be placed in windier areas of the site.

Following placement of the trees and shrubs, the ground cover and/or mulch should be established. Ground cover such as grasses or legumes can be planted at the beginning of the growing season. Mulch should be placed immediately after trees and shrubs are planted. Two to 3 inches (5 to 7.6 cm) of commercially-available fine shredded hardwood mulch or shredded hardwood chips should be applied to the bioretention area to protect from erosion.

## Maintenance

The primary maintenance requirement for bioretention areas is that of inspection and repair or replacement of the treatment area's components. Generally, this involves nothing more than the routine periodic maintenance that is required of any landscaped area. Plants that are appropriate for the site, climatic, and watering conditions should be selected for use in the bioretention cell. Appropriately selected plants will aide in reducing fertilizer, pesticide, water, and overall maintenance requirements. Bioretention system components should blend over time through plant and root growth, organic decomposition, and the development of a natural

soil horizon. These biologic and physical processes over time will lengthen the facility's life span and reduce the need for extensive maintenance.

Routine maintenance should include a biannual health evaluation of the trees and shrubs and subsequent removal of any dead or diseased vegetation (EPA, 1999). Diseased vegetation should be treated as needed using preventative and low-toxic measures to the extent possible. BMPs have the potential to create very attractive habitats for mosquitoes and other vectors because of highly organic, often heavily vegetated areas mixed with shallow water. Routine inspections for areas of standing water within the BMP and corrective measures to restore proper infiltration rates are necessary to prevent creating mosquito and other vector habitat. In addition, bioretention BMPs are susceptible to invasion by aggressive plant species such as cattails, which increase the chances of water standing and subsequent vector production if not routinely maintained.

In order to maintain the treatment area's appearance it may be necessary to prune and weed. Furthermore, mulch replacement is suggested when erosion is evident or when the site begins to look unattractive. Specifically, the entire area may require mulch replacement every two to three years, although spot mulching may be sufficient when there are random void areas. Mulch replacement should be done prior to the start of the wet season.

New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection states in their bioretention systems standards that accumulated sediment and debris removal (especially at the inflow point) will normally be the primary maintenance function. Other potential tasks include replacement of dead vegetation, soil pH regulation, erosion repair at inflow points, mulch replenishment, unclogging the underdrain, and repairing overflow structures. There is also the possibility that the cation exchange capacity of the soils in the cell will be significantly reduced over time. Depending on pollutant loads, soils may need to be replaced within 5-10 years of construction (LID, 2000).

### **Cost**

#### ***Construction Cost***

Construction cost estimates for a bioretention area are slightly greater than those for the required landscaping for a new development (EPA, 1999). A general rule of thumb (Coffman, 1999) is that residential bioretention areas average about \$3 to \$4 per square foot, depending on soil conditions and the density and types of plants used. Commercial, industrial and institutional site costs can range between \$10 to \$40 per square foot, based on the need for control structures, curbing, storm drains and underdrains.

Retrofitting a site typically costs more, averaging \$6,500 per bioretention area. The higher costs are attributed to the demolition of existing concrete, asphalt, and existing structures and the replacement of fill material with planting soil. The costs of retrofitting a commercial site in Maryland, Kettering Development, with 15 bioretention areas were estimated at \$111,600.

In any bioretention area design, the cost of plants varies substantially and can account for a significant portion of the expenditures. While these cost estimates are slightly greater than those of typical landscaping treatment (due to the increased number of plantings, additional soil excavation, backfill material, use of underdrains etc.), those landscaping expenses that would be required regardless of the bioretention installation should be subtracted when determining the net cost.

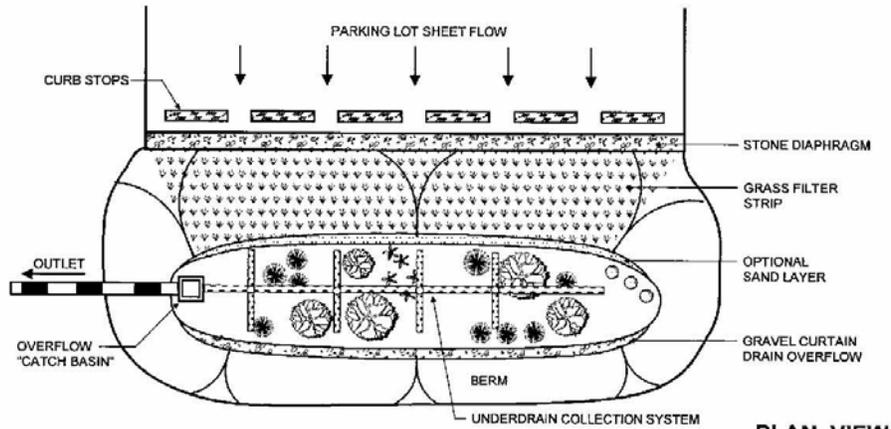
Perhaps of most importance, however, the cost savings compared to the use of traditional structural stormwater conveyance systems makes bioretention areas quite attractive financially. For example, the use of bioretention can decrease the cost required for constructing stormwater conveyance systems at a site. A medical office building in Maryland was able to reduce the amount of storm drain pipe that was needed from 800 to 230 feet - a cost savings of \$24,000 (PGDER, 1993). And a new residential development spent a total of approximately \$100,000 using bioretention cells on each lot instead of nearly \$400,000 for the traditional stormwater ponds that were originally planned (Rappahanock, ). Also, in residential areas, stormwater management controls become a part of each property owner's landscape, reducing the public burden to maintain large centralized facilities.

### **Maintenance Cost**

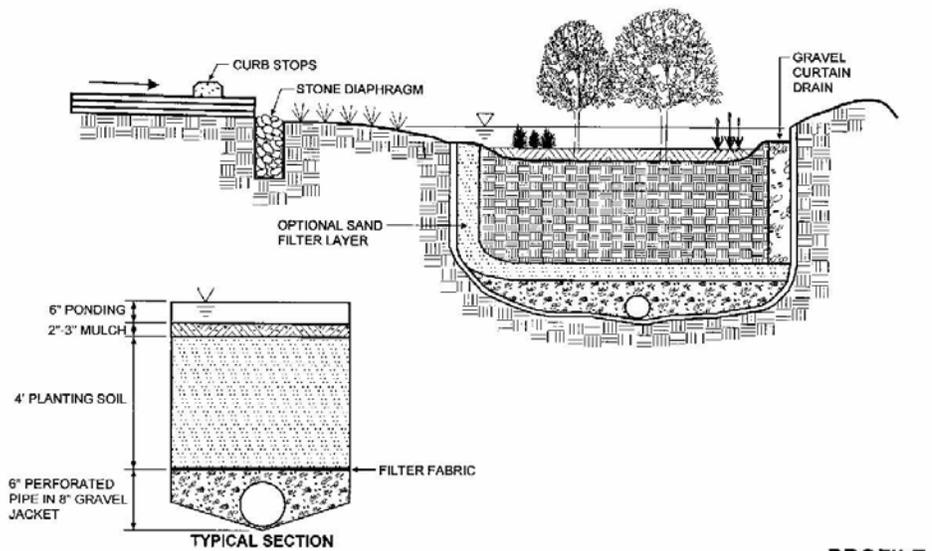
The operation and maintenance costs for a bioretention facility will be comparable to those of typical landscaping required for a site. Costs beyond the normal landscaping fees will include the cost for testing the soils and may include costs for a sand bed and planting soil.

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PLAN VIEW



PROFILE

Schematic of a Bioretention Facility (MDE, 2000)



## Design Considerations

- Tributary Area
- Area Required
- Hydraulic Head

## Description

Dry extended detention ponds (a.k.a. dry ponds, extended detention basins, detention ponds, extended detention ponds) are basins whose outlets have been designed to detain the stormwater runoff from a water quality design storm for some minimum time (e.g., 48 hours) to allow particles and associated pollutants to settle. Unlike wet ponds, these facilities do not have a large permanent pool. They can also be used to provide flood control by including additional flood detention storage.

## California Experience

Caltrans constructed and monitored 5 extended detention basins in southern California with design drain times of 72 hours. Four of the basins were earthen, less costly and had substantially better load reduction because of infiltration that occurred, than the concrete basin. The Caltrans study reaffirmed the flexibility and performance of this conventional technology. The small headloss and few siting constraints suggest that these devices are one of the most applicable technologies for stormwater treatment.

## Advantages

- Due to the simplicity of design, extended detention basins are relatively easy and inexpensive to construct and operate.
- Extended detention basins can provide substantial capture of sediment and the toxics fraction associated with particulates.
- Widespread application with sufficient capture volume can provide significant control of channel erosion and enlargement caused by changes to flow frequency

## Targeted Constituents

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sediment	▲
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nutrients	●
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash	■
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Metals	▲
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bacteria	▲
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oil and Grease	▲
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Organics	▲

### Legend (Removal Effectiveness)

- Low
- High
- ▲ Medium



relationships resulting from the increase of impervious cover in a watershed.

**Limitations**

- Limitation of the diameter of the orifice may not allow use of extended detention in watersheds of less than 5 acres (would require an orifice with a diameter of less than 0.5 inches that would be prone to clogging).
- Dry extended detention ponds have only moderate pollutant removal when compared to some other structural stormwater practices, and they are relatively ineffective at removing soluble pollutants.
- Although wet ponds can increase property values, dry ponds can actually detract from the value of a home due to the adverse aesthetics of dry, bare areas and inlet and outlet structures.

**Design and Sizing Guidelines**

- Capture volume determined by local requirements or sized to treat 85% of the annual runoff volume.
- Outlet designed to discharge the capture volume over a period of hours.
- Length to width ratio of at least 1.5:1 where feasible.
- Basin depths optimally range from 2 to 5 feet.
- Include energy dissipation in the inlet design to reduce resuspension of accumulated sediment.
- A maintenance ramp and perimeter access should be included in the design to facilitate access to the basin for maintenance activities and for vector surveillance and control.
- Use a draw down time of 48 hours in most areas of California. Draw down times in excess of 48 hours may result in vector breeding, and should be used only after coordination with local vector control authorities. Draw down times of less than 48 hours should be limited to BMP drainage areas with coarse soils that readily settle and to watersheds where warming may be determined to downstream fisheries.

**Construction/Inspection Considerations**

- Inspect facility after first large storm to determine whether the desired residence time has been achieved.
- When constructed with small tributary area, orifice sizing is critical and inspection should verify that flow through additional openings such as bolt holes does not occur.

**Performance**

One objective of stormwater management practices can be to reduce the flood hazard associated with large storm events by reducing the peak flow associated with these storms. Dry extended detention basins can easily be designed for flood control, and this is actually the primary purpose of most detention ponds.

Dry extended detention basins provide moderate pollutant removal, provided that the recommended design features are incorporated. Although they can be effective at removing some pollutants through settling, they are less effective at removing soluble pollutants because of the absence of a permanent pool. Several studies are available on the effectiveness of dry extended detention ponds including one recently concluded by Caltrans (2002).

The load reduction is greater than the concentration reduction because of the substantial infiltration that occurs. Although the infiltration of stormwater is clearly beneficial to surface receiving waters, there is the potential for groundwater contamination. Previous research on the effects of incidental infiltration on groundwater quality indicated that the risk of contamination is minimal.

There were substantial differences in the amount of infiltration that were observed in the earthen basins during the Caltrans study. On average, approximately 40 percent of the runoff entering the unlined basins infiltrated and was not discharged. The percentage ranged from a high of about 60 percent to a low of only about 8 percent for the different facilities. Climatic conditions and local water table elevation are likely the principal causes of this difference. The least infiltration occurred at a site located on the coast where humidity is higher and the basin invert is within a few meters of sea level. Conversely, the most infiltration occurred at a facility located well inland in Los Angeles County where the climate is much warmer and the humidity is less, resulting in lower soil moisture content in the basin floor at the beginning of storms.

Vegetated detention basins appear to have greater pollutant removal than concrete basins. In the Caltrans study, the concrete basin exported sediment and associated pollutants during a number of storms. Export was not as common in the earthen basins, where the vegetation appeared to help stabilize the retained sediment.

### **Siting Criteria**

Dry extended detention ponds are among the most widely applicable stormwater management practices and are especially useful in retrofit situations where their low hydraulic head requirements allow them to be sited within the constraints of the existing storm drain system. In addition, many communities have detention basins designed for flood control. It is possible to modify these facilities to incorporate features that provide water quality treatment and/or channel protection. Although dry extended detention ponds can be applied rather broadly, designers need to ensure that they are feasible at the site in question. This section provides basic guidelines for siting dry extended detention ponds.

In general, dry extended detention ponds should be used on sites with a minimum area of 5 acres. With this size catchment area, the orifice size can be on the order of 0.5 inches. On smaller sites, it can be challenging to provide channel or water quality control because the orifice diameter at the outlet needed to control relatively small storms becomes very small and thus prone to clogging. In addition, it is generally more cost-effective to control larger drainage areas due to the economies of scale.

Extended detention basins can be used with almost all soils and geology, with minor design adjustments for regions of rapidly percolating soils such as sand. In these areas, extended detention ponds may need an impermeable liner to prevent ground water contamination.

The base of the extended detention facility should not intersect the water table. A permanently wet bottom may become a mosquito breeding ground. Research in Southwest Florida (Santana et al., 1994) demonstrated that intermittently flooded systems, such as dry extended detention ponds, produce more mosquitoes than other pond systems, particularly when the facilities remained wet for more than 3 days following heavy rainfall.

A study in Prince George's County, Maryland, found that stormwater management practices can increase stream temperatures (Galli, 1990). Overall, dry extended detention ponds increased temperature by about 5°F. In cold water streams, dry ponds should be designed to detain stormwater for a relatively short time (i.e., 24 hours) to minimize the amount of warming that occurs in the basin.

### Additional Design Guidelines

In order to enhance the effectiveness of extended detention basins, the dimensions of the basin must be sized appropriately. Merely providing the required storage volume will not ensure maximum constituent removal. By effectively configuring the basin, the designer will create a long flow path, promote the establishment of low velocities, and avoid having stagnant areas of the basin. To promote settling and to attain an appealing environment, the design of the basin should consider the length to width ratio, cross-sectional areas, basin slopes and pond configuration, and aesthetics (Young et al., 1996).

Energy dissipation structures should be included for the basin inlet to prevent resuspension of accumulated sediment. The use of stilling basins for this purpose should be avoided because the standing water provides a breeding area for mosquitoes.

Extended detention facilities should be sized to completely capture the water quality volume. A micropool is often recommended for inclusion in the design and one is shown in the schematic diagram. These small permanent pools greatly increase the potential for mosquito breeding and complicate maintenance activities; consequently, they are not recommended for use in California.

A large aspect ratio may improve the performance of detention basins; consequently, the outlets should be placed to maximize the flowpath through the facility. The ratio of flowpath length to width from the inlet to the outlet should be at least 1.5:1 (L:W) where feasible. Basin depths optimally range from 2 to 5 feet.

The facility's drawdown time should be regulated by an orifice or weir. In general, the outflow structure should have a trash rack or other acceptable means of preventing clogging at the entrance to the outflow pipes. The outlet design implemented by Caltrans in the facilities constructed in San Diego County used an outlet riser with orifices



**Figure 1**  
Example of Extended Detention Outlet Structure

sized to discharge the water quality volume, and the riser overflow height was set to the design storm elevation. A stainless steel screen was placed around the outlet riser to ensure that the orifices would not become clogged with debris. Sites either used a separate riser or broad crested weir for overflow of runoff for the 25 and greater year storms. A picture of a typical outlet is presented in Figure 1.

The outflow structure should be sized to allow for complete drawdown of the water quality volume in 72 hours. No more than 50% of the water quality volume should drain from the facility within the first 24 hours. The outflow structure can be fitted with a valve so that discharge from the basin can be halted in case of an accidental spill in the watershed.

### **Summary of Design Recommendations**

- (1) Facility Sizing - The required water quality volume is determined by local regulations or the basin should be sized to capture and treat 85% of the annual runoff volume. See Section 5.5.1 of the handbook for a discussion of volume-based design.

Basin Configuration – A high aspect ratio may improve the performance of detention basins; consequently, the outlets should be placed to maximize the flowpath through the facility. The ratio of flowpath length to width from the inlet to the outlet should be at least 1.5:1 (L:W). The flowpath length is defined as the distance from the inlet to the outlet as measured at the surface. The width is defined as the mean width of the basin. Basin depths optimally range from 2 to 5 feet. The basin may include a sediment forebay to provide the opportunity for larger particles to settle out.

A micropool should not be incorporated in the design because of vector concerns. For online facilities, the principal and emergency spillways must be sized to provide 1.0 foot of freeboard during the 25-year event and to safely pass the flow from 100-year storm.

- (2) Pond Side Slopes - Side slopes of the pond should be 3:1 (H:V) or flatter for grass stabilized slopes. Slopes steeper than 3:1 (H:V) must be stabilized with an appropriate slope stabilization practice.
- (3) Basin Lining – Basins must be constructed to prevent possible contamination of groundwater below the facility.
- (4) Basin Inlet – Energy dissipation is required at the basin inlet to reduce resuspension of accumulated sediment and to reduce the tendency for short-circuiting.
- (5) Outflow Structure - The facility's drawdown time should be regulated by a gate valve or orifice plate. In general, the outflow structure should have a trash rack or other acceptable means of preventing clogging at the entrance to the outflow pipes.

The outflow structure should be sized to allow for complete drawdown of the water quality volume in 72 hours. No more than 50% of the water quality volume should drain from the facility within the first 24 hours. The outflow structure should be fitted with a valve so that discharge from the basin can be halted in case of an accidental spill in the watershed. This same valve also can be used to regulate the rate of discharge from the basin.

The discharge through a control orifice is calculated from:

$$Q = CA(2g(H-H_o))^{0.5}$$

where: Q = discharge (ft<sup>3</sup>/s)  
 C = orifice coefficient  
 A = area of the orifice (ft<sup>2</sup>)  
 g = gravitational constant (32.2)  
 H = water surface elevation (ft)  
 H<sub>o</sub> = orifice elevation (ft)

Recommended values for C are 0.66 for thin materials and 0.80 when the material is thicker than the orifice diameter. This equation can be implemented in spreadsheet form with the pond stage/volume relationship to calculate drain time. To do this, use the initial height of the water above the orifice for the water quality volume. Calculate the discharge and assume that it remains constant for approximately 10 minutes. Based on that discharge, estimate the total discharge during that interval and the new elevation based on the stage volume relationship. Continue to iterate until H is approximately equal to H<sub>o</sub>. When using multiple orifices the discharge from each is summed.

- (6) Splitter Box - When the pond is designed as an offline facility, a splitter structure is used to isolate the water quality volume. The splitter box, or other flow diverting approach, should be designed to convey the 25-year storm event while providing at least 1.0 foot of freeboard along pond side slopes.
- (7) Erosion Protection at the Outfall - For online facilities, special consideration should be given to the facility's outfall location. Flared pipe end sections that discharge at or near the stream invert are preferred. The channel immediately below the pond outfall should be modified to conform to natural dimensions, and lined with large stone riprap placed over filter cloth. Energy dissipation may be required to reduce flow velocities from the primary spillway to non-erosive velocities.
- (8) Safety Considerations - Safety is provided either by fencing of the facility or by managing the contours of the pond to eliminate dropoffs and other hazards. Earthen side slopes should not exceed 3:1 (H:V) and should terminate on a flat safety bench area. Landscaping can be used to impede access to the facility. The primary spillway opening must not permit access by small children. Outfall pipes above 48 inches in diameter should be fenced.

### Maintenance

Routine maintenance activity is often thought to consist mostly of sediment and trash and debris removal; however, these activities often constitute only a small fraction of the maintenance hours. During a recent study by Caltrans, 72 hours of maintenance was performed annually, but only a little over 7 hours was spent on sediment and trash removal. The largest recurring activity was vegetation management, routine mowing. The largest absolute number of hours was associated with vector control because of mosquito breeding that occurred in the stilling basins (example of standing water to be avoided) installed as energy dissipaters. In most cases, basic housekeeping practices such as removal of debris accumulations and vegetation

perceived value of homes adjacent to a dry pond by between 3 and 10 percent (Emmerling-Dinovo, 1995).

**Maintenance Cost**

For ponds, the annual cost of routine maintenance is typically estimated at about 3 to 5 percent of the construction cost (EPA website). Alternatively, a community can estimate the cost of the maintenance activities outlined in the maintenance section. Table 1 presents the maintenance costs estimated by Caltrans based on their experience with five basins located in southern California. Again, it should be emphasized that the vast majority of hours are related to vegetation management (mowing).

**Table 1 Estimated Average Annual Maintenance Effort**

Activity	Labor Hours	Equipment & Material (\$)	Cost
Inspections	4	7	183
Maintenance	49	126	2282
Vector Control	0	0	0
Administration	3	0	132
Materials	-	535	535
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>\$668</b>	<b>\$3,132</b>

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### **Information Resources**

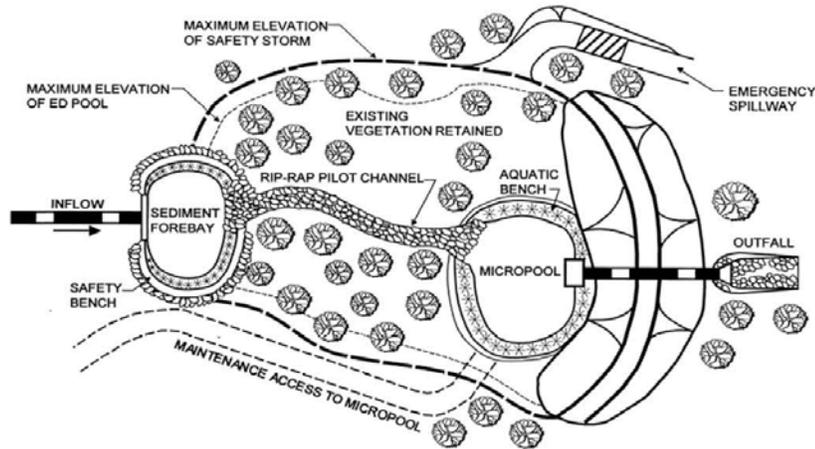
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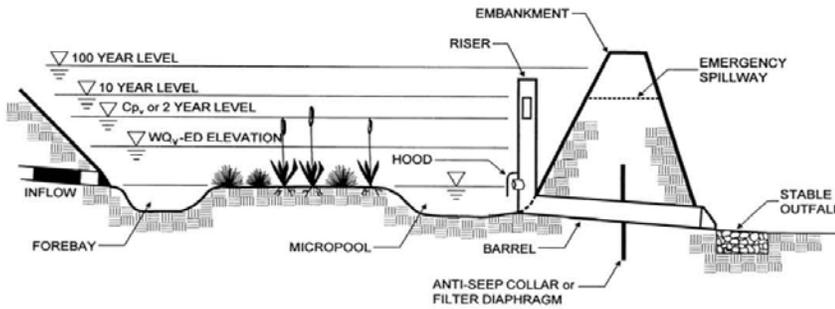
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# TC-22

# Extended Detention Basin



PLAN VIEW



PROFILE

Schematic of an Extended Detention Basin (MDE, 2000)

No home construction is proposed for this project. The lots and graded pads will be sold to future home owners / builders who will submit separate SWMPs for each individual lot. The proposed pads will be stabilized per this SWMP and will remain the responsibility of the current owner until ownership is transferred.

Each pad will be graded and compacted in accordance to current grading ordinance and geotechnical consultant requirements, the top 1' of soil outside of the proposed building envelope, where future landscaping will eventually be installed, shall be loosened to allow water quality runoff from the pad to infiltrate into the ground and be retained on each pad.

# ATTACHMENT E

## Certification Sheet

The design of stormwater treatment and other control measures proposed in this plan requiring specific soil infiltration characteristics and/or geological conditions has been reviewed and approved by a registered Civil Engineer, Geotechnical Engineer, or Geologist in the State of California.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

### OWNER CERTIFICATION:

I certify that, as owner of the property described herein, I have read and understand the requirements of this Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) and that I am responsible for ensuring that all storm water treatment measures described within said SWMP will be properly implemented, monitored and maintained.

Jean McDonald  
\_\_\_\_\_

10-10-14  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# ATTACHMENT F

## General Maintenance Requirements:

<b>BMP CATEGORY (FIRST)</b>	<b>MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ANNUAL COST</b>
BIO-RETENTION AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MAINTAIN VEGETATION IN AREA</li> <li>- RESEED/VEGETATE BARE SPOTS AS NECESSARY</li> <li>- REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM AREA AS NECESSARY</li> <li>- BACKFILL BURROW HOLES AS NECESSARY</li> </ul>	\$5000
DETENTION BASIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MAINTAIN VEGETATION IN AREA</li> <li>- REMOVE ACCUMULATED TRASH AND DEBRIS</li> <li>- REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND RE-GRADE WHEN NECESSARY</li> <li>- CONDUCT SEMIANNUAL INSPECTIOND AT BEGINNING AND END OF WET SEASON</li> </ul>	\$3000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8000</b>
MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY	The developer, Jean McDonald, will be responsible for the maintenance of the post-development, permanent BMPs on each lot until the lots are sold to subsequent homeowners. The individual homeowners will be responsible for the continuing maintenance of the post-development, permanent and LID BMPs on each lot.	



# **ATTACHMENT G**

## **Treatment Control BMP Certification for DPW Permitted Land Development Projects**





# County of San Diego

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### Treatment Control BMP Certification for DPW Permitted Land Development Projects

Permit Number \_\_\_\_\_ SWMP # \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name \_\_\_\_\_

Location / Address \_\_\_\_\_

#### Responsible Party for Construction Phase

Developer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Engineer of Work: \_\_\_\_\_

Engineer's Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Responsible Party for Perpetual Maintenance

Owner's Name(s)\* \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Note: If a corporation or LLC, provide information for principal partner or Agent for Service of Process. If an HOA, provide information of president at time of project closeout.

Maintenance Agreement No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Percent Impervious Before Construction: % \_\_\_\_\_

Percent Impervious After Construction: % \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed Disturbed Area: \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

Hydromodification Management:

Yes  or No

**Primary or Secondary Pollutants of Concerns** *(check all that apply)*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrients        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Compounds           | <input type="checkbox"/> Trash and Debris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen Demanding Substances | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil and Grease   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria and Viruses        | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides       |

**Site Layout Strategies** *(check all that apply)*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conserve Natural Areas                | <input type="checkbox"/> Minimize Disturbance to Natural Areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minimize and Disconnect Imp. Surfaces | <input type="checkbox"/> Minimize Soil Compaction              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minimize erosion from slopes          |  |

**Disperse Runoff from Impervious Surfaces to Pervious** *(check all that apply)*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of pervious surfaces | <input type="checkbox"/> Street and Road Design              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parking Lot Design       | <input type="checkbox"/> Driveway, Sidewalk, Bikepath Design |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Design          | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Design                    |

**Source BMPs** *(check all that apply)*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Storm Drain Inlets                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Floor Drains                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Parking Garages            | <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor & Structural Pest Control           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape/Outdoor Pesticide Use     | <input type="checkbox"/> Pools, spas, etc.                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Service                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse Areas                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Processes                | <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor Storage of Equipment and Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning      | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/ Equipment Repair and Maintenance  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel Dispensing Areas               | <input type="checkbox"/> Loading Docks                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Sprinkler Test Water           | <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. drain or wash water                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots |   |

**Treatment Control, Hydromodification and LID BMPs**

BMP Identifier: (Identifier to match TCBMPs on TCBMP Table.)	Type	Record Plan Page for TCBMP	BMP Pollutant of Concern Efficiency (H,M,L)

(Add sheet for all additional BMPs)

The Maintenance Agreement has been recorded. Yes  or No

I certify that the above items for this project are in substantial conformance with the approved plans. Yes  or No

Please sign your name and seal. [SEAL]

Engineer's Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Engineer's Signed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Submittals Required with Certification:**

- Copy of the final approved SWMP.
- Copy of the approved record plan showing Stormwater TCBMP Table and the location of each verified as-built TCBMP.
- Copy of the specification sheets for the verified proprietary TCBMPs
- Recorded Maintenance Agreement (Category 1 or 2 only)
- Photograph(s) of TCBMP(s)

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**COUNTY - OFFICIAL USE ONLY:**

For PDCI:

PDCI Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Project has/expects to close: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Certification received from EOW: \_\_\_\_\_

DPW Inspector concurs that every noted BMP on the plan and the SWMP or SWMP Addendum is installed onsite through field verification and completed as certified:    Yes   
or    No

PDCI Inspector's Signed Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR WPP:

Date Received from PDCI: \_\_\_\_\_

WPP Submittal Reviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

WPP Reviewer concurs that the provided TC-BMP information is acceptable to enter into the TC-BMP Maintenance verification inventory.    Yes     or    No

WPP Reviewer's Signed Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# **ATTACHMENT H**

## **HMP Determination Documentation** (if applicable)



CHAPTER 1: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

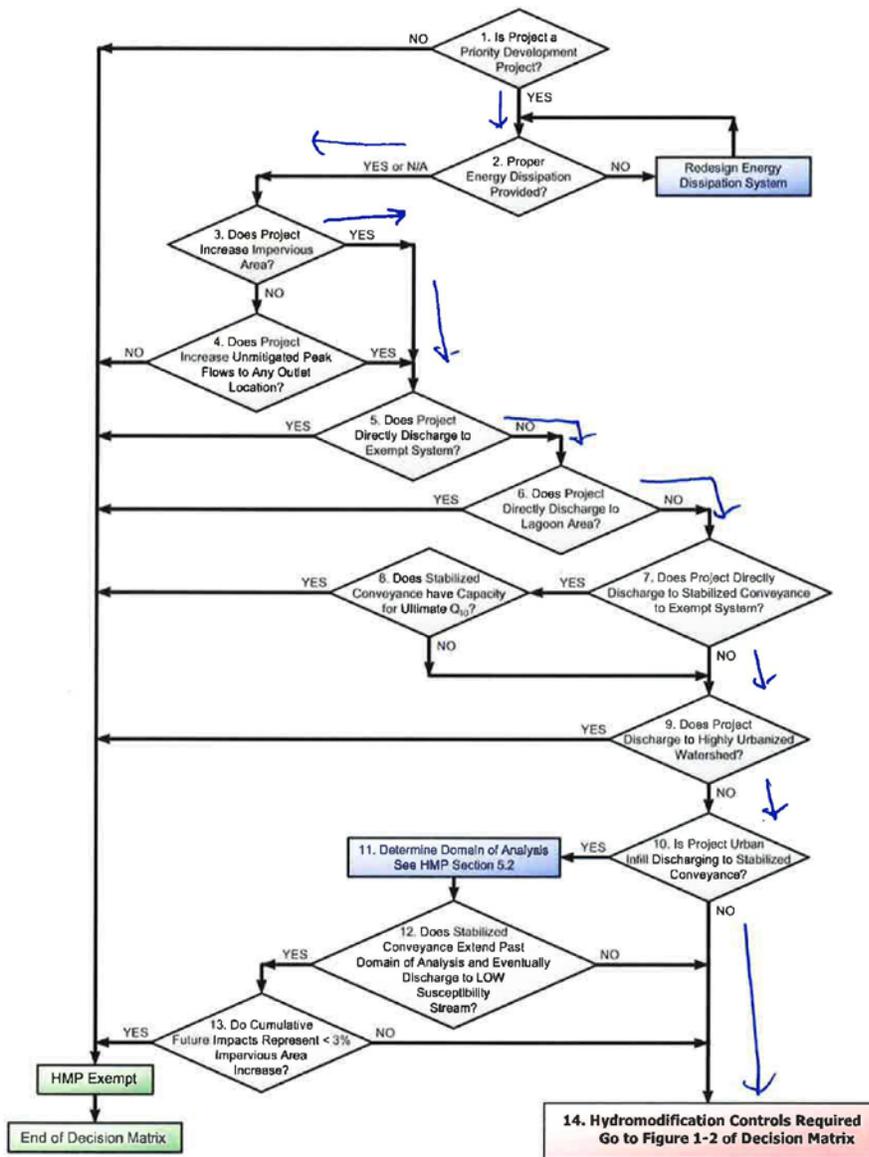


FIGURE 1-1. HMP Applicability Determination



# **ATTACHMENT I**

## **Addendum**