Major Stormwater Management Plan
(Major SWMP)
For
15030 Montana Serena, El Cajon, CA
(Bongiovanni)

Preparation/Revision Date: October 30, 2011

Prepared for:

Frank Bongiovanni and Kathleen A. Bongiovanni,
Trustees of the Bongiovanni Living Trust Dated September 18, 2001
1162 Greenfield Dr
El Cajon, CA 92021-3314
(619) 449-7323

Prepared by:

TAIT
CONSULTING, INC.

Bruce A. Tait, President
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760-433-1166

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.

Name, RCE #

10/30/11
Date

SDC DPLU RCVD 04-20-12

TPM21080RPL2

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:	Bongiovanni – Montana Serena
Project Location:	15030 Montana Serena, El Cajon, CA
Permit Number (Land Development Projects):	TPM 21080
Work Authorization Number (**CIP only**):	-
Applicant:	Frank Bongiovanni and Kathleen A. Bongiovanni, Trustees of the Bongiovanni Living Trust Dated September 18, 2001
Applicant's Address:	1162 Greenfield Dr El Cajon, CA 92021-3314
Plan Prepared By (*Leave blank if same as applicant*):	Bruce A. Tait, President Tait Consulting, Inc.
Preparer's Address:	702 Civic Center Drive Oceanside, CA 02054
Date:	October 26, 2011

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	County Reviewer
	YES	NO		
SWMP 1st Submittal	x		1/4/08	
SWMP 2nd Submittal	x		2/8/08	
SWMP 3rd Submittal	x		4/8/10	
SWMP 4th Submittal	x		10/30/11	
SWMP 5th Submittal				

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 ☐	No ☑	A	Housing subdivisions of 10 or more dwelling units. Examples: single-family homes, multi-family homes, condominiums, and apartments.
Yes ☐	No ☑	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 ☐	No ☑	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 ☐	No ☑	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 ☐	No ☑	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 ☐	No ☑	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 ☑	No ☐	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 ☐	No ☑	H	Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 15 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to urban runoff.
Yes ☑	No ☐	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 ☐	No ☑	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 16.76 (Acres or ft^2)

Estimated amount of disturbed area: 5.6 (Acres or ft^2)
(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: 16.76 (Acres or ft^2)

B. Total impervious area (including roof tops) before construction: 0.4 (Acres or ft^2)

C. Total impervious area (including roof tops) after construction: 1.2 (Acres or ft^2)

Calculate percent impervious before construction: B/A = 3.8%
Calculate percent impervious after construction: C/A = 7.2%

Please provide detailed descriptions regarding the following questions:

TABLE 2: PROJECT SPECIFIC STORMWATER ANALYSIS

1.	Please provide a brief description of the project.
The Montana Serena Project is located at 15030 Montana Serena Road, east of the city of El Cajon along highway 8 and southeast of the West La Cresta Road off-ramp in San Diego County. It is north of Harbison Canyon in the Crest/Dehesa Community Planning Area. It is also approximately 4 miles from the Loveland Reservoir. The Montana Serena Project, consisting of 16.76 acres, proposes a parcel map of 4 single-family parcels to ultimately include graded pads, private driveways, and landscaping. The project site currently has one house on it. The adjacent properties consist of low density zoned single family property, with large single-family homes. There are no year round flows within or near the project site.	
2.	Describe the current and proposed zoning and land use designation.
Current land use designations: SR-2 (allows 1 D.U. per 2, 4, or 8 ac. depending on slope) SR-4 (allows 1 D.U. per 4, 8, or 16 ac. depending on slope) Proposed land use designations: SR-2 & SR-4	
3.	Describe the pre-project and post-project topography of the project. (Show on Plan)
The existing slopes range from 10% to 50+%. The site generally slopes from the northeast to the southwest. 3 new pads are proposed, which will each drain onto natural ground so that it will re-enter the natural drainage patterns before leaving the site. No changes in general flow patterns are proposed.	
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.
CnE2: Cieneba-Fallbrook, rocky sandy loams, 1.4 %, permeability is moderate to high (septic system rates of 22 – 38 minutes per inch), erodibility is low to moderate (K=0.28), depth to groundwater is >15', LpE2: Las Posas fine sandy loam, 79.2%, 1.4 %, permeability is moderate to high (septic system rates of 22 – 38 minutes per inch), erodibility is low to moderate (K=0.28), depth to groundwater is >15' LrG: Las Posas stony fine sandy loam, 19.4%, permeability is moderate to high (septic system rates of 22 – 38 minutes per inch), erodibility is low to moderate (K=0.24), depth to groundwater is >15'	

5.	Describe if contaminated or hazardous soils are within the project area. (Show on Plan)
No known contaminated or hazardous soils.	
6.	Describe the existing site drainage and natural hydrologic features. (Show on Plan).
The site generally drains from the northeast to the southwest. Offsite areas to the north and northeast drain across the site. These drainage ways of these offsite flows are to remain undisturbed. 3 new pads are proposed, which will each drain onto natural ground so that it will re-enter the natural drainage patterns before leaving the site. No changes in general flow patterns are proposed.	
7.	Describe site features and conditions that constrain, or provide opportunities for stormwater control, such as LID features.
No existing or proposed site features that will constrain storm water control. The proposed grading will allow for pads large enough to incorporate grass lined swales, bio-retention facilities and pervious pavement to intercept flows from impervious areas.	
8.	Is this project within the environmentally sensitive areas as defined on the maps in Appendix A of the *County of San Diego Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan for Land Development and Public Improvement Projects?*
Yes	No☑
9.	Is this an emergency project? If yes, please provide a description below.
Yes	No☑

CHANNELS & DRAINAGES

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

TABLE 3: CHANNEL& DRAINAGE ANALYSIS

No.	CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
1.	Will the project include work in channels?		☑		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				If YES go to 8.

No.	CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
	that may affect downstream channel stability?				
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.

- ☑ Silt Fence
- ☑ Fiber Rolls
- ☑ Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
- ☑ Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- ☑ Stockpile Management
- ☑ Solid Waste Management
- ☑ Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit
- ☐ Dewatering Operations
- ☑ Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- ☑ Desilting Basin
- ☑ Gravel Bag Berm
- ☐ Sandbag Barrier
- ☑ Material Delivery and Storage
- ☑ Spill Prevention and Control
- ☑ Concrete Waste Management
- ☐ Water Conservation Practices
- ☑ Paving and Grinding Operations
- ☑ 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: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/303dlists2006/approved/r9_06_303d_reqtmdls.pdf		☑	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.	☑		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 demonstrates (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?		☑	If NO, continue to 2. If YES, go to 7.
2.	Would the project site discharge runoff directly to an exempt receiving water, such as the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, an exempt reservoir, or a tidally-influenced area?		☑	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 Q_{10}, and extends to the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, a tidally-influenced area, an exempt river reach or reservoir?		☑	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?		☑	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?		☑	If NO, continue to 6. If YES, go to 7.
6.	Project is required to manage hydromodification impacts.	☑		Reference Appendix G "Hydromodification Management Plan" of the County SUSMP. **Please see copy of Hydromodification deferral letter on the following page.**
7.	Project is not required to manage hydromodification impacts.			Hydromodification Exempt. Keep on file.

September 21, 2011

County of San Diego
Department of Public Works
5201 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123

RE: TPM 21080– Hydromodification

To Whom It May Concern:

1. We understand that the hydromodification requirements in the regulations adopted by the County of San Diego, effective January 14, 2011, will apply to this project at the time of grading and improvement plan preparation.
2. The site and existing technical studies have been reviewed and it is our opinion that the hydromodification facilities required by the above regulations can be installed without significant changes to the project.
3. We understand that the processing of the project without the benefit of the hydromodification analysis at this time may result in a parcel or parcels that cannot be built upon without a revised map or design changes which will require additional County processing.

Signed:

Frank Bongiovanni (Trustee) Date

Kathleen A. Bongiovanni, trustee

Kathleen A. Bongiovanni (Trustee) Date 10·3·11

TRUSTEES OF THE BONGIOVANNI LIVING TRUST DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 2001

Bruce A. Tait
Engineer of Work
RCE 32247

10/3/11
Date

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
BRUCE A. TAIT
No. 32247
Exp. 12-31-12
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STEP 4

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN DETERMINATION

WATERSHED

Please check the watershed(s) for the project.

☐ San Juan 901	☐ Santa Margarita 902	☐ San Luis Rey 903	☐ Carlsbad 904
☐ San Dieguito 905	☐ Penasquitos 906	☐ San Diego 907	☑ Sweetwater 909
☐ Otay 910	☐ Tijuana 911	☐ Whitewater 719*	☐ Clark 720*
☐ West Salton 721*	☐ Anza Borrego 722*	☐ Imperial 723*	

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml

*Projects located fully within these watersheds require only a Minor SWMP.

HYDROLOGIC SUB-AREA NAME AND BASIN NUMBER(S)

Basin Number	Sub-Area Name
909.23	Sweetwater (Middle), Dehesa Subarea

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml

SURFACE WATERS that each project discharge point proposes to discharge to.

SURFACE WATERS (river, creek, stream, etc.)	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Impairment(s) listed [303(d) listed waters or waters with established TMDLs]. List the impairments identified in **Table 7**.	Distance to Project
Sweetwater (Middle)	909.23	None.	7 miles
Sweetwater Reservoir	909.21	Oxygen, Dissolved	15.5 miles

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/docs/303dlists2006/epa/r9_06_303d_reqtmdls.pdf

GROUND WATERS

Ground Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	FRESH	POW	REC1	REC2	BIOL	WARM	COLD	WILD	RARE	SPWN
	909.20	☑	☑	☑												

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

	General Pollutant Categories								
PDP Categories	Sediments	Nutrients	Heavy Metals	Organic Compounds	Trash & Debris	Oxygen Demanding Substances	Oil & Grease	Bacteria & Viruses	Pesticides
Detached Residential Development	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Attached Residential Development	X	X			X	P(1)	P(2)	P	X
Commercial Development 1 acre or greater	P(1)	P(1)		P(2)	X	P(5)	X	P(3)	P(5)
Heavy industry /industrial development	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Automotive Repair Shops			X	X(4)(5)	X		X		
Restaurants					X	X	X	X	
Hillside Development >5,000 ft²	X	X			X	X	X		X
Parking Lots	P(1)	P(1)	X		X	P(1)	X		P(1)
Retail Gasoline Outlets			X	X	X	X	X		
Streets, Highways & Freeways	X	P(1)	X	X(4)	X	P(5)	X		

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 pollutants-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

Pollutant Category	Anticipated (X)	Potential (P)	Surface Water Impairments
Sediments	X		Oxygen, Dissolved
Nutrients	X		Oxygen, Dissolved
Heavy Metals	X		
Organic Compounds	X		
Trash & Debris	X		
Oxygen Demanding Substances	X		Oxygen, Dissolved
Oil & Grease	X		
Bacteria & Viruses	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. LID BMPs selected on this table will be typically represented as a self-retaining area, self-treating area, pervious pavement and greenroof, which, should be delineated in the Drainage Management Area map in Attachment C.

TABLE 8: LID AND SITE DESIGN

1.	Conserve natural Areas, Soils, and Vegetation
	☑ Preserve well draining soils (Type A or B)
	☐ Preserve Significant Trees
	☐ Preserve critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions
	☐ Other. Description:
2.	Minimize Disturbance to Natural Drainages
	☑ Set-back development envelope from drainages
	☑ Restrict heavy construction equipment access to planned green/open space areas
	☐ Other. Description:
3.	Minimize and Disconnect Impervious Surfaces (see 5)
	☐ Clustered Lot Design
	☑ Items checked in 5
	☐ Other. Description:
4.	Minimize Soil Compaction
	☑ Restrict heavy construction equipment access to planned green/open space areas
	☑ Re-till soils compacted by construction vehicles/equipment **for proposed landscaping.**
	☐ Collect & re-use upper soil layers of development site containing organic materials
	☐ Other. Description:
5.	Drain Runoff from Impervious Surfaces to Pervious Areas
	LID Street & Road Design
	☑ Curb-cuts to landscaping
	☐ Rural Swales
	☐ Concave Median
	☐ Cul-de-sac Landscaping Design
	☐ Other. Description:

	LID Parking Lot Design **(N.A.)**
☐	Permeable Pavements
☐	Curb-cuts to landscaping
☐	Other. Description:
	LID Driveway, Sidewalk, Bike-path Design
☑	Permeable Pavements
☑	Pitch pavements toward landscaping
☐	Other. Description:
	LID Building Design
☐	Cisterns & Rain Barrels
☑	Downspout to swale or landscaping
☐	Vegetated Roofs
☐	Other. Description:
	LID Landscaping Design
☑	Soil Amendments
☐	Reuse of Native Soils
☑	Smart Irrigation Systems
☐	Street Trees
☐	Other. Description:
6.	Minimize erosion from slopes
☑	Disturb existing slopes only when necessary
☑	Minimize cut and fill areas to reduce slope lengths
☐	Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes
☐	Provide benches or terraces on high cut and fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows
☑	Rounding and shaping slopes to reduce concentrated flow
☑	Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels
☐	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 60 of the *SUSMP)*

Review Column 1 and identify which of these potential sources of stormwater pollutants apply to your site. Check each box that applies and list in Table 9.

1. Review Column 2 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable BMPs in your Source Control Exhibit in Attachment B.

2. Review Columns 3 and 4 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable permanent controls and operational BMPs into Table 9.

3. 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

Potential source of runoff pollutants	*Permanent source control BMPs*	*Operational source control BMPs*
Landscape/ Outdoor Pesticide Use	The final landscape plans will accomplish all of the following: • Preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover to the maximum extent possible. • 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. • Where landscaped areas are used to retain or detain stormwater, specify plants that are tolerant of saturated soil conditions. • Consider using pest-resistant plants, especially adjacent to hardscape. • To insure successful establishment, select plants appropriate to site soils, slopes, climate, sun, wind, rain, land use, air movement, ecological consistency, and plant interactions.	Maintain landscaping using minimum or no pesticides. See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-41, "Building and Grounds Maintenance," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com Provide IPM information to new owners, lessees and operators.

Pools, spas, ponds, decorative fountains, and other water features.	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.	See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-72, "Fountain and Pool Maintenance," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com
Roofing, gutters, and trim.	Avoid roofing, gutters, and trim made of copper or other unprotected metals that may leach into runoff.	
Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots.		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.

Describe your specific Source Control BMPs in an accompanying narrative, and explain any special conditions or situations that required omitting Source Control BMPs or substituting alternatives.

Source Control BMPs will consist of a combination of permanent practices and operational practices.

The permanent practices will be implemented via:

Specifications in the landscape plans

A connection from any pools decorative fountains and water features to the septic system

Avoidance of roofing, gutters, and trim made of copper or other unprotected metals.

Operational practices will consist of:

Maintenance of landscaping using minimum or no pesticides.

Reference to CASQA's Fact Sheet SC-41, "Building and Grounds Maintenance".

Reference to CASQA's Fact Sheet SC-72, "Fountain and Pool Maintenance".

Providing IPM information to new owners, lessees and operators.

Sweeping sidewalks and patios regularly.

Collecting debris from pressure washing to prevent entry into the storm drain system.

Collecting washwater containing cleaning agents or degreasers & discharging it to the septic system.

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 – List in Table 9**	**2** **Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B**	**3** **Permanent Controls—List in Table 9 and Narrative**	**4** **Operational BMPs—Include in Table 9 and Narrative**
❑ **A.** On-site storm drain inlets	❑ Locations of inlets.	❑ Mark all inlets with the words "No Dumping! Flows to Bay" or similar where feasible.	❑ Maintain and periodically repaint or replace inlet markings. ❑ Provide stormwater pollution prevention information to new site owners, lessees, or operators. ❑ See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-44, "Drainage System Maintenance," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com ❑ 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."
❑ **B.** Interior floor drains and elevator shaft sump pumps		❑ State that interior floor drains and elevator shaft sump pumps will be plumbed to sanitary sewer.	❑ Inspect and maintain drains to prevent blockages and overflow.
❑ **C.** Interior parking garages		❑ State that parking garage floor drains will be plumbed to the sanitary sewer.	❑ 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 - List in Table 9**	2 **Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B**	3 **Permanent Controls—List in Table 9 and Narrative**	4 **Operational BMPs—Include in Table 9 and Narrative**
❑ **D1.** Need for future indoor & structural pest control		❑ Note building design features that discourage entry of pests.	❑ 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 – List in Table 9**	**2** **Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B**	**3** **Permanent Controls—List in Table 9 and Narrative**	**4** **Operational BMPs—Include in Table 9 and Narrative**
☑ **D2.** Landscape/ Outdoor Pesticide Use <u>Note: Should be consistent with project landscape plan (if applicable).</u>	☑ Show locations of native trees or areas of shrubs and ground cover to be undisturbed and retained. ☐ Show self-retaining landscape areas, if any. ☑ Show stormwater treatment facilities.	State that final landscape plans will accomplish all of the following: ☑ Preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover to the maximum extent possible. ☑ 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. ☑ Where landscaped areas are used to retain or detain stormwater, specify plants that are tolerant of saturated soil conditions. ☑ Consider using pest-resistant plants, especially adjacent to hardscape. ☑ To insure successful establishment, select plants appropriate to site soils, slopes, climate, sun, wind, rain, land use, air movement, ecological consistency, and plant interactions.	☑ Maintain landscaping using minimum or no pesticides. ☑ See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-41, "Building and Grounds Maintenance," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com ☑ 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 - List in Table 9**	**2** **Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B**	**3** **Permanent Controls—List in Table 9 and Narrative**	**4** **Operational BMPs—Include in Table 9 and Narrative**
☑ **E.** Pools, spas, ponds, decorative fountains, and other water features.	☐ Show location of water feature and a sanitary sewer cleanout in an accessible area within 10 feet. LOCATIONS NOT YET KNOWN	☑ 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.	☑ See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-72, "Fountain and Pool Maintenance," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com
☐ **F.** Food service	☐ 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. ☐ On the drawing, show a note that this drain will be connected to a grease interceptor before discharging to the sanitary sewer.	☐ Describe the location and features of the designated cleaning area. ☐ Describe the items to be cleaned in this facility and how it has been sized to insure that the largest items can be accommodated.	☐

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 – List in Table 9**	**2** **Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B**	**3** **Permanent Controls—List in Table 9 and Narrative**	**4** **Operational BMPs—Include in Table 9 and Narrative**
❑ **G.** Refuse areas	❑ 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. ❑ 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. ❑ Any drains from dumpsters, compactors, and tallow bin areas shall be connected to a grease removal device before discharge to sanitary sewer.	❑ State how site refuse will be handled and provide supporting detail to what is shown on plans. ❑ State that signs will be posted on or near dumpsters with the words "Do not dump hazardous materials here" or similar.	❑ 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 www.cabmphandbooks.com
❑ **H.** Industrial processes.	❑ Show process area.	❑ 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."	❑ See Fact Sheet SC-10, "Non-Stormwater Discharges" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com

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 – List in Table 9**	**2** **Permanent Controls—Show on Source Control Exhibit, Attachment B**	**3** **Permanent Controls—List in Table 9 and Narrative**	**4** **Operational BMPs—Include in Table 9 and Narrative**
❑ I. Outdoor storage of equipment or materials. (See rows J and K for source control measures for vehicle cleaning, repair, and maintenance.)	❑ 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. ❑ 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. ❑ 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.	❑ 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: ▪ Hazardous Waste Generation ▪ Hazardous Materials Release Response and Inventory ▪ California Accidental Release (CalARP) ▪ Aboveground Storage Tank ▪ Uniform Fire Code Article 80 Section 103(b) & (c) 1991 ▪ Underground Storage Tank	❑ 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 www.cabmphandbooks.com

❑ **J.** Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	❑ Show on drawings as appropriate: (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. (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). (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. (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.	❑ If a car wash area is not provided, describe measures taken to discourage on-site car washing and explain how these will be enforced.	Describe operational measures to implement the following (if applicable): ❑ Washwater from vehicle and equipment washing operations shall not be discharged to the storm drain system. ❑ Car dealerships and similar may rinse cars with water only. ❑ See Fact Sheet SC-21, "Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com

❑ **K.** Vehicle/Equipment Repair and Maintenance	❑ 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. ❑ 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. ❑ 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.	❑ State that no vehicle repair or maintenance will be done outdoors, or else describe the required features of the outdoor work area. ❑ 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. ❑ 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.	In the SUSMP report, note that all of the following restrictions apply to use the site: ❑ 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. ❑ 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. ❑ 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.

❑ **L.** Fuel Dispensing Areas	❑ Fueling areas[1] 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. ❑ 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[1].] The canopy [or cover] shall not drain onto the fueling area.		❑ The property owner shall dry sweep the fueling area routinely. ❑ See the Business Guide Sheet, "Automotive Service—Service Stations" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com

[1] 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.

❑ **M.** Loading Docks	❑ 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. ❑ Provide a roof overhang over the loading area or install door skirts (cowling) at each bay that enclose the end of the trailer.		❑ Move loaded and unloaded items indoors as soon as possible. ❑ See Fact Sheet SC-30, "Outdoor Loading and Unloading," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com
❑ **N.** Fire Sprinkler Test Water		❑ Provide a means to drain fire sprinkler test water to the sanitary sewer.	❑ See the note in Fact Sheet SC-41, "Building and Grounds Maintenance," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com

O. Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water ☐ Boiler drain lines ☐ Condensate drain lines ☐ Rooftop equipment ☐ Drainage sumps ☑ Roofing, gutters, and trim.		☐ Boiler drain lines shall be directly or indirectly connected to the sanitary sewer system and may not discharge to the storm drain system. ☐ 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. ☐ Rooftop mounted equipment with potential to produce pollutants shall be roofed and/or have secondary containment. ☐ Any drainage sumps on-site shall feature a sediment sump to reduce the quantity of sediment in pumped water. ☑ Avoid roofing, gutters, and trim made of copper or other unprotected metals that may leach into runoff.	
☑ **P.** Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots.			☑ 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.

STEP 7

LID AND TREATMENT CONTROL SELECTION

A treatment control BMP and/or LID IMP 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 hydromodification 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? *(If yes, please document in Attachment D following the steps in Chapter 4 of the County SUSMP)*	
(Yes)	No
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	
Nutrients			X	X
Heavy Metals			X	
Organic Compounds			X	
Trash & Debris		X		
Oxygen Demanding			X	
Bacteria			X	
Oil & Grease			X	
Pesticides			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 Devices (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

➢ Please check the box(s) that best describes the Treatment Control BMP(s) and/or LID IMP selected for this project. Please check if the treatment facility is designed for water quality or hydromodification flow control.

TABLE 12: PROJECT LID AND TC-BMPS

LID and TC-BMP Type	Water Quality Treatment Only	Hydromodification Flow Control
Bioretention Facilites (LID)		
☑ Bioretention area	☑	
☐ Flow-through Planter		
☐ Cistern with Bioretention		
Settling Basins (Dry Ponds)		
☐ Extended/dry detention basin with grass/vegetated lining		
☐ Extended/dry detention basin with impervious lining		
Infiltration Devices (LID)		
☐ Infiltration basin		
☐ Infiltration trench		
☐ Other_____		
Wet Ponds and Constructed Wetlands		

☐ Wet pond/basin (permanent pool)		
☐ Constructed wetland		
Vegetated Swales (LID[1])		
☑ Vegetated Swale	☑	
Media Filters		
☐ Austin Sand Filter		
☐ Delaware Sand Filter		
☐ Multi-Chambered Treatment Train (MCTT)		
Higher-rate Biofilters		
☐ Tree-pit-style unit		
☐ Other_____		
Higher-rate Media Filters		
☐ Vault-based filtration unit with replaceable cartridges		
☐ Other_____		
Hydrodynamic Separator Systems		
☐ Swirl Concentrator		
☐ Cyclone Separator		
Trash Racks		
☐ Catch Basin Insert		
☐ Catch Basin Insert w/ Hydrocarbon boom		
☐ Other_____		

[1] Must be designed per SUSMP "Vegetated Swales" design criteria for water quality treatment 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 control BMPs 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 BMPs and LID BMPs			
Description / Type	Sheet	Maintenance Category	Revisions
Bioretention areas		First	
Vegetated swales		First	

BMP's approved as part of Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) dated xx/xx/xx on file with DPW. Any changes to the above BMP's will require SWMP revision and Plan Change approvals.

- Please describe why the chosen treatment control BMP(s) was selected for this project. For projects utilizing a low performing BMP, please provide a **feasibility analysis** that demonstrates utilization of a treatment control BMP with a high or medium removal efficiency ranking is infeasible.

Bio-retention Facilities were chosen because they provide medium to highly effective treatment of the pollutants of concern (sediment, nutrients and oxygen demanding substances).

Vegetated Swales were chosen because they provide highly effective treatment for sediment and some of the oxygen demanding substances.

Both of these BMPs were chosen because they can be built in locations to treat runoff from the same single family lot and can be maintained by each individual homeowner, so that they fall into the First Category of maintenance.

Please provide the sizing design calculations for each Drainage Management Area in Attachment D. Guidelines for design calculations are located in Chapter 4 of the County SUSMP. To assist in these calculations a BMP sizing calculator is available for use at the following location: http://www.projectcleanwater.org/html/wg_susmp.html

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[1]	☑		Bioretention area (treatment and LID), vegetated swales (treatment and LID), pervious pavement (LID)*
Second[2]			
Third[3]			
Fourth[4]			

Note:

1. A maintenance notification will be required.
2. A recorded maintenance agreement and access easement will be required.
3. The project will be required to establish or be included in a watershed specific Community Facility District (CFD) for long-term maintenance.
4. The developer would be required to dedicate the BMP (and the property on which it is located and any necessary access) to the County.

- Please list all individual LID and Treatment Control BMPs (TC-BMPs) incorporated into the project. Please ensure the "BMP Identifier" is consistent with the legend in Attachment C "Drainage Management Area 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".

* According to the San Diego County SUSMP manual, page 105, there is "No maintenance verification requirement" for pervious pavement.

TABLE 14: PROJECT SPECIFIC LID AND TC-BMPS

BMP Identifier*: (Identifier to match TC-BMPs on TC-BMP Table.)	Type	Record Plan Page for TC-BMP	BMP Pollutant of Concern Efficiency (H,M,L)
1b - Parcel 1 Pad - West	Bioretention area		Sediment – High Nutrients – High Oxygen Demanding Substances- Medium to High
1c - Parcel 1 Pad - East	Bioretention area		Sediment – High Nutrients – High Oxygen Demanding Substances- Medium to High
3b - Parcel 3 Pad	Bioretention area		Sediment – High Nutrients – High Oxygen Demanding Substances- Medium to High
4a - Parcel 4 Pad	Bioretention area		Sediment – High Nutrients – High Oxygen Demanding Substances- Medium to High
1b - Parcel 1 Pad - West	Vegetated Swale		Sediment – High Nutrients – Low Oxygen Demanding Substances- Low to Medium
1c - Parcel 1 Pad - East	Vegetated Swale		Sediment – High Nutrients – Low Oxygen Demanding Substances- Low to Medium
3b - Parcel 3 Pad - West	Vegetated Swale		Sediment – High Nutrients – Low Oxygen Demanding Substances- Low to Medium
Parcel 3 Pad - East	Vegetated Swale		Sediment – High Nutrients – Low Oxygen Demanding Substances- Low to Medium
Parcel 4 Pad - West	Vegetated Swale		Sediment – High Nutrients – Low Oxygen Demanding Substances- Low to Medium
Parcel 4 Pad - East	Vegetated Swale		Sediment – High Nutrients – Low Oxygen Demanding Substances- Low to Medium

* For location of BMP's, see approved Record Plan dated XX/XX/XX, plan (TYPE) sheet (#)

➢ 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 "Stormwater Facility Maintenance" of the County SUSMP for appropriate maintenance mechanisms.

Representative Name: Frank Bongiovanni
Company Name: Frank Bongiovanni and Kathleen A. Bongiovanni, Trustees of the Bongiovanni Living Trust Dated September 18, 2001
Phone Number: (619) 449-7323
Street Address: 1162 Greenfield Drive
City/State/Zip: El Cajon, CA 92021-3314
Email Address: fbongiovanni@sealelectric.com

➢ Funding Source:

Provide the funding source or sources for long-term operation and maintenance of each BMP identified above. Please see Chapter 5 "Stormwater Facility Maintenance" of the County SUSMP for the appropriate funding source options. By certifying the Major SWMP the applicant is certifying that the funding responsibilities have been addressed and will be transferred to future owners.

Since this is a First Category project, no funding source is necessary. The BMP maintenance will be conducted or paid for by the individual property owners.

ATTACHMENTS

Please include the following attachments.

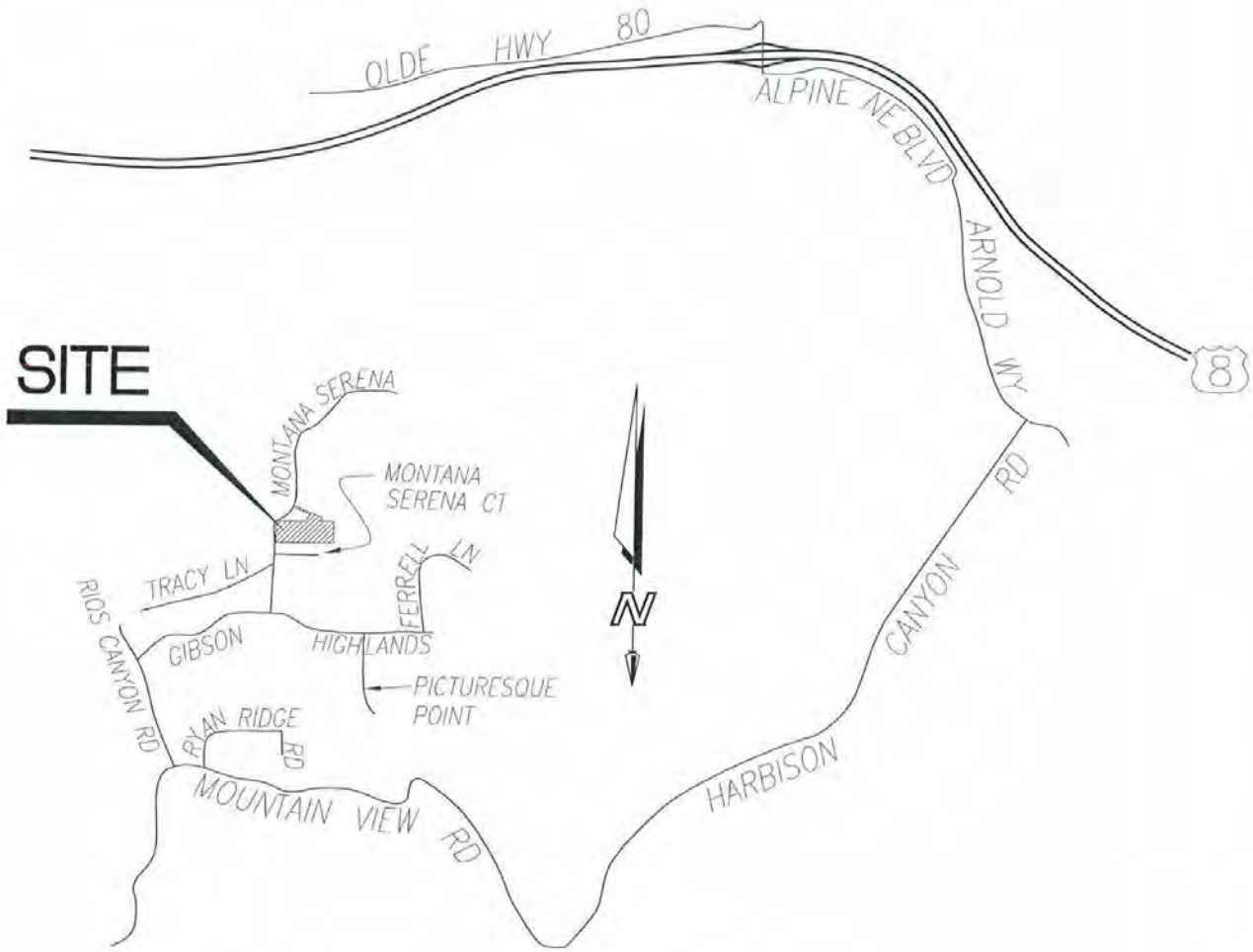
ATTACHMENT		COMPLETED	N/A
A	Project Location Map	☑	
B	Source Control Exhibit	☑	
C	Drainage Management Area (DMA)Exhibit	☑	
D	BMP Sizing Design Calculations (Water Quality and Hydromodification) and TC-BMP/IMP Design Details	☑	
E	Geotechnical Certification Sheet	☑	
F	Maintenance Plan	☑	
G	Treatment Control BMP Certification	☑	
H	HMP Exemption/Deferral Documentation	☑	
I	Addendum		☑

Note: Attachments B and C may be combined.

ATTACHMENT A

Project Location Map

BONGIOVANNI PROJECT
MONTANA SERENA



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

TAIT
CONSULTING, INC.
702 Civic Center Drive
Oceanside, CA 92054
Phone: 760-433-1166
Fax: 760-433-1017

ATTACHMENT B

Source Control Exhibit

POROUS DRIVEWAY (DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR PERVIOUS PAVEMENT)

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL HOME APPROXIMATE SIZE & LOCATION

PROPOSED GRASS-LINED BIO-FILTRATION SWALE, APPROXIMATELY 400 LF (WEST) & 250 LF (EAST)

PROPOSED GRASS-LINED BIO-FILTRATION SWALE APPROXIMATELY 140 LF (WEST) & 200 LF (EAST)

PRESERVE EXIST. NATIVE VEGETATION (TYP.) SEE NOTE 4

POROUS DRIVEWAY (DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR PERVIOUS PAVEMENT)

BIO-RETENTION AREA FOR PAD 1 - EAST

PROPOSED BROW DITCH WITH ROCK ENERGY DISSIPATERS

BROW DITCH

PAD 1546

PAD 1638

PROPOSED ROCK ENERGY DISSIPATER AT OUTFALL (Qwq OUTFALL)

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL HOME APPROXIMATE SIZE & LOCATION

BROW DITCH

② PROPOSED ROCK ENERGY DISSIPATER AT OUTFALL (Qwq OUTFALL)

PAD 1588 EXISTING PAD

③

PROPOSED ROCK ENERGY DISSIPATER AT OUTFALL (Qwq OUTFALL)

PAD 1613

CIRCULAR DRIVEWAY WITH BIO-FILTRATION LANDSCAPED AREA 177 sq ft

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL HOME APPROXIMATE SIZE & LOCATION

POROUS DRIVEWAY (DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR PERVIOUS PAVEMENT)

PROPOSED GRASS-LINED BIO-FILTRATION SWALE, APPROXIMATELY 250 LF (WEST) & 250 LF (EAST)

MONTANA SERENA (PRIVATE ROAD)

PARCEL 1
4.28 Ac.

CIRCULAR DRIVEWAY WITH BIO-FILTRATION LANDSCAPED AREA 177 sq ft

PRESERVE EXIST. NATIVE VEGETATION (TYP.) SEE NOTE 4

EXISTING LANDSCAPED DRIVEWAY

EXISTING DEVELOPED RESIDENTIAL PARCEL

PARCEL 3
5.55 Ac.

④

PRESERVE EXIST. NATIVE VEGETATION (TYP.) SEE NOTE 4

PARCEL 4
2.99 Ac.

EXISTING CONCRETE DRIVEWAY

PARCEL 2
4.02 Ac.

PROPOSED ROCK ENERGY DISSIPATER AT OUT FALL

PROPOSED ROCK ENERGY DISSIPATER AT OUTFALL (Qwq OUTFALL)

N

GRAPHIC SCALE: 1"= 100'

0 100 200 300

TAIT
CONSULTING, INC.
702 Civic Center Drive
Oceanside, CA 92054
Phone: 760-433-1166

SOURCE CONTROL EXHIBIT - ATTACHMENT B

BONGIOVANNI PROJECT

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA

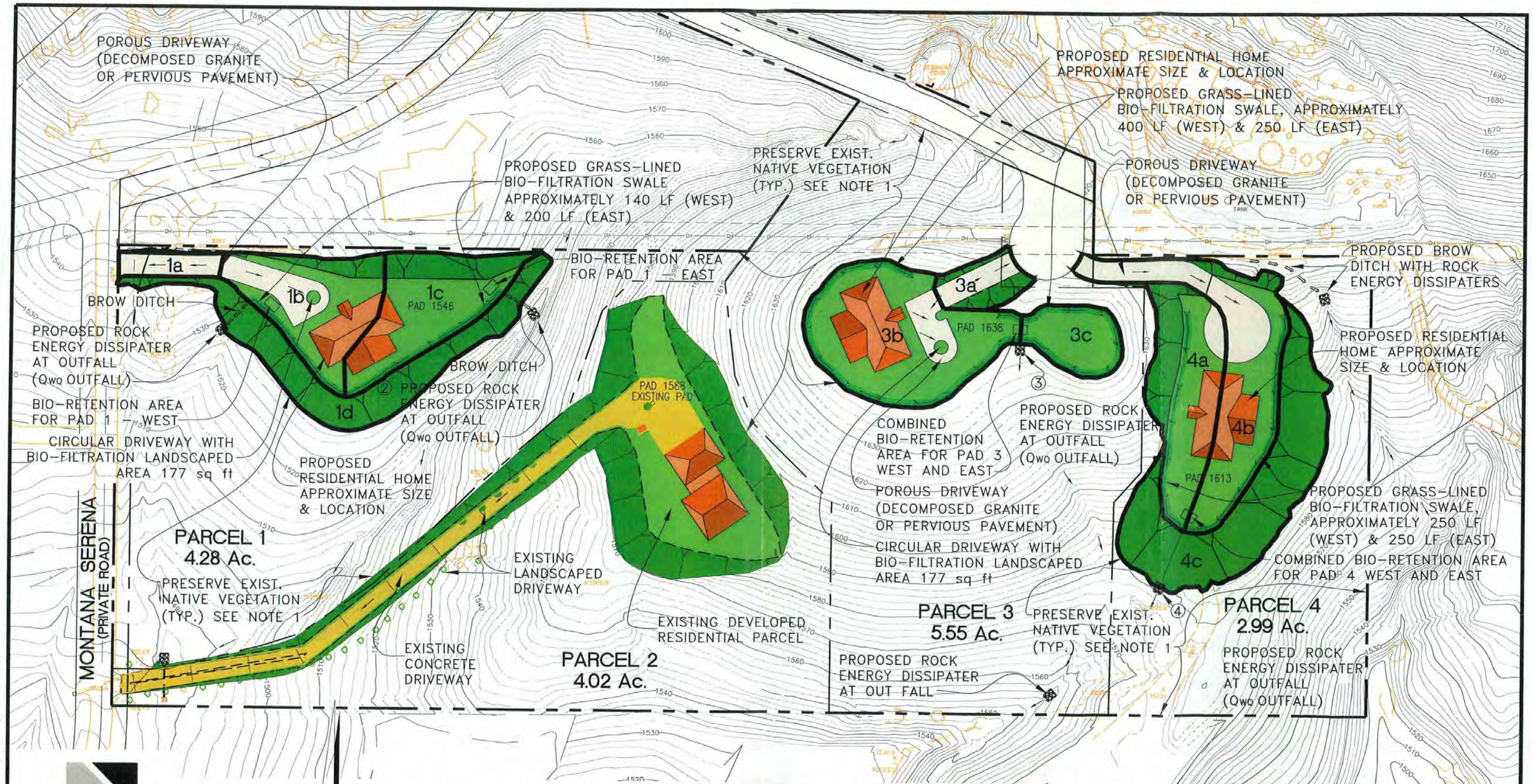
NOTES:

1. THE FINAL LANDSCAPE PLANS SHALL COMPLY WITH TABLE 9 OF THIS SWMP'S TEXT.
2. DRAINS FOR POOLS, SPAS, PONDS, DECORATIVE FOUNTAINS & OTHER WATER FEATURES SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE SEPTIC SYSTEMS.
3. AVOID ROOFING, GUTTERS, & TRIM MADE OF COPPER OR OTHER UNPROTECTED METALS.
4. PRESERVE, EXCEPT AS REQUIRED BY FUEL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS IN F.P.P.

L:\BONGIOVANNI\DWG\EXHIBITS\SWMP\ATTACHMENT B.DWG

ATTACHMENT C

Drainage Management Area (DMA) Exhibit



TAIT
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DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT AREA EXHIBIT - ATTACHMENT C

BONGIOVANNI PROJECT

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA

LANDSCAPE LEGEND

- LANDSCAPED SLOPE
- LANDSCAPED YARD
- PERVIOUS DRIVEWAY

NOTE:

1. PRESERVE, EXCEPT AS REQUIRED BY FUEL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS IN F.P.P.

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ATTACHMENT D

Sizing Design Calculations and TC-BMP/LID Design Details

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

Drainage Management Area Calculations

Project Name: Bongiovanni – Montana Serena
Project Location: 15030 Montana Serena, El Cajon, CA
APN or Subdivision Number: TPM 21080
Total Project Area (square feet): 730066

DMA Name	Type of Area	Area	Post-Project Surface Type	Runoff Factor	Area x Runoff Factor	IMP Sizing Factor	Soil Type	IMP Min. Size	IMP Proposed Size	IMP Name
		sf						sf	sf	
1a	Virtually Zero Discharge	2640	Pervious Pavement				C			
1b	Drains to IMP	4200	Pervious Pavement	0.1	420		C			
		2800	Roof	1	2800		C			
		7000	Landscaping	0.1	700		C			
Total					**3920**	0.04	C	157	160	Bio-Retention Facility
1c	Drains to IMP	2400	Roof	1	2400		C			
		12600	Landscaping	0.1	1260		C			
Total					**3660**	0.04	C	146	150	Bio-Retention Facility
1d	Self Treating	16500	Landscaping				C			

Drainage Management Area Calculations

DMA Name	Type of Area	Area	Post-Project Surface Type	Runoff Factor	Area x Runoff Factor	IMP Sizing Factor	Soil Type	IMP Min. Size	IMP Proposed Size	IMP Name
		sf						sf	sf	
4a + 4b	Drains to IMP	8160	Pervious Pavement	0.1	816		C			
		5700	Roof	1	5700		C			
		18640	Landscaping	0.1	1864		C			
Total					**8380**	0.04	C	335	340	Bio-Retention Facility
4c	Self Treating	16500	Landscaping				C			

Drainage Management Area Calculations

DMA Name	Type of Area	Area	Post-Project Surface Type	Runoff Factor	Area x Runoff Factor	IMP Sizing Factor	Soil Type	IMP Min. Size	IMP Proposed Size	IMP Name
		sf						sf	sf	
3a	Virtually Zero Discharge	2160	Pervious Pavement				C			
3b + 3c	Drains to IMP	2625	Pervious Pavement	0.1	263		C			
		5700	Roof	1	5700		C			
		30675	Landscaping	0.1	3068		C			
Total					**9030**	0.04	C	361	370	Bio-Retention Facility

Swale Velocity Calculations For Grass-lined Bio-filtration Swales

Q_{WQ}

Location	A Ac.	Rate cfs
1b - Pad 1 - West	0.28	0.02
1c - Pad 1 - East	0.28	0.02
Pad 2	**N.A., existing house and pad**	
3b - Pad 3 - West	0.40	0.03
3c - Pad 3 - East	0.31	0.02
4a - Pad 4 - West	0.31	0.02
4b - Pad 4 - East	0.31	0.02

Design Criteria

L= 100' min.
Residence Time = 10 minutes desirable, 5 minutes minimum
Flow Velocity = 1 fps max.
Bottom Width = 8' preferred, 2 ft min.
Slope = 2% preferred, 5% max.
Side Slope = 4:1 preferred, 2:1 max.
Flow Depth = 1/3 to 1/2 of height of vegetation or 4 inches.

Q = 1.49/n x A x (R ^ .667) x (S ^ .5)
V = Q / A
A = d ^2 / ss
R = A / P
P = 2 x d / ss
ss = side slope 4 :1
BW = Bottom Width
s = slope 0.02
d = Depth

Parcel 1

Western Swale

Q	n	ss	s	BW ft.	d ft.	A sf	V fps	Average Length of Swale ft	Calculated Residence Time (mins)	Top Width of Swale Required (feet)
0.020	0.25	0.25	0.02	2	0.07	0.14	0.14	151	**18**	2.6

Eastern Swale

Q	n	ss	s	BW ft.	d ft.	A sf	V fps	Average Length of Swale ft	Calculated Residence Time (mins)	Top Width of Swale Required (feet)
0.020	0.25	0.25	0.02	2	0.07	0.14	0.14	203	**24**	2.6

Parcel 3

Western Swale

Q	n	ss	s	BW	d	A	V	Average Length of Swale	Calculated Residence Time	Top Width of Swale Required
				ft.	ft.	sf	fps	ft	(mins)	(feet)
0.030	0.25	0.25	0.02	2.5	0.08	0.20	0.15	450	**49**	3.1

Eastern Swale

Q	n	ss	s	BW	d	A	V	Average Length of Swale	Calculated Residence Time	Top Width of Swale Required
				ft.	ft.	sf	fps	ft	(mins)	(feet)
0.020	0.25	0.25	0.02	2	0.07	0.14	0.14	350	**41**	2.6

Parcel 4

Western Swale

Q	n	ss	s	BW	d	A	V	Average Length of Swale	Calculated Residence Time	Top Width of Swale Required
				ft.	ft.	sf	fps	ft	(mins)	(feet)
0.020	0.25	0.25	0.02	2	0.07	0.14	0.14	300	**35**	2.6

Eastern Swale

Q	n	ss	s	BW	d	A	V	Average Length of Swale	Calculated Residence Time	Top Width of Swale Required
				ft.	ft.	sf	fps	ft	(mins)	(feet)
0.020	0.25	0.25	0.02	2	0.07	0.14	0.14	350	**41**	2.6

Pervious Pavements SD-20

Design Objectives

- ☑ Maximize Infiltration
- ☑ Provide Retention
- ☑ Slow Runoff
- ☑ Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Pervious paving is used for light vehicle loading in parking areas. The term describes a system comprising a load-bearing, durable surface together with an underlying layered structure that temporarily stores water prior to infiltration or drainage to a controlled outlet. The surface can itself be porous such that water infiltrates across the entire surface of the material (e.g., grass and gravel surfaces, porous concrete and porous asphalt), or can be built up of impermeable blocks separated by spaces and joints, through which the water can drain. This latter system is termed 'permeable' paving. Advantages of pervious pavements is that they reduce runoff volume while providing treatment, and are unobtrusive resulting in a high level of acceptability.

Approach

Attenuation of flow is provided by the storage within the underlying structure or sub base, together with appropriate flow controls. An underlying geotextile may permit groundwater recharge, thus contributing to the restoration of the natural water cycle. Alternatively, where infiltration is inappropriate (e.g., if the groundwater vulnerability is high, or the soil type is unsuitable), the surface can be constructed above an impermeable membrane. The system offers a valuable solution for drainage of spatially constrained urban areas.

Significant attenuation and improvement in water quality can be achieved by permeable pavements, whichever method is used. The surface and subsurface infrastructure can remove both the soluble and fine particulate pollutants that occur within urban runoff. Roof water can be piped into the storage area directly, adding areas from which the flow can be attenuated. Also, within lined systems, there is the opportunity for stored runoff to be piped out for reuse.

Suitable Applications

Residential, commercial and industrial applications are possible. The use of permeable pavement may be restricted in cold regions, arid regions or regions with high wind erosion. There are some specific disadvantages associated with permeable pavement, which are as follows:

- Permeable pavement can become clogged if improperly installed or maintained. However, this is countered by the ease with which small areas of paving can be cleaned or replaced when blocked or damaged.
- Their application should be limited to highways with low traffic volumes, axle loads and speeds (less than 30 mph limit), car parking areas and other lightly trafficked or non-trafficked areas. Permeable surfaces are currently not considered suitable for adoptable roads due to the risks associated with failure on high speed roads, the safety implications of ponding, and disruption arising from reconstruction.
- When using un-lined, infiltration systems, there is some risk of contaminating groundwater, depending on soil conditions and aquifer susceptibility. However, this risk is likely to be small because the areas drained tend to have inherently low pollutant loadings.
- The use of permeable pavement is restricted to gentle slopes.
- Porous block paving has a higher risk of abrasion and damage than solid blocks.

Design Considerations

Designing New Installations

If the grades, subsoils, drainage characteristics, and groundwater conditions are suitable, permeable paving may be substituted for conventional pavement on parking areas, cul de sacs and other areas with light traffic. Slopes should be flat or very gentle. Scottish experience has shown that permeable paving systems can be installed in a wide range of ground conditions, and the flow attenuation performance is excellent even when the systems are lined.

The suitability of a pervious system at a particular pavement site will, however, depend on the loading criteria required of the pavement.

Where the system is to be used for infiltrating drainage waters into the ground, the vulnerability of local groundwater sources to pollution from the site should be low, and the seasonal high water table should be at least 4 feet below the surface.

Ideally, the pervious surface should be horizontal in order to intercept local rainfall at source. On sloping sites, pervious surfaces may be terraced to accommodate differences in levels.

Design Guidelines

The design of each layer of the pavement must be determined by the likely traffic loadings and their required operational life. To provide satisfactory performance, the following criteria should be considered:

- The subgrade should be able to sustain traffic loading without excessive deformation.
- The granular capping and sub-base layers should give sufficient load-bearing to provide an adequate construction platform and base for the overlying pavement layers.
- The pavement materials should not crack of suffer excessive rutting under the influence of traffic. This is controlled by the horizontal tensile stress at the base of these layers.

There is no current structural design method specifically for pervious pavements. Allowances should be considered the following factors in the design and specification of materials:

- Pervious pavements use materials with high permeability and void space. All the current UK pavement design methods are based on the use of conventional materials that are dense and relatively impermeable. The stiffness of the materials must therefore be assessed.
- Water is present within the construction and can soften and weaken materials, and this must be allowed for.
- Existing design methods assume full friction between layers. Any geotextiles or geomembranes must be carefully specified to minimize loss of friction between layers.
- Porous asphalt loses adhesion and becomes brittle as air passes through the voids. Its durability is therefore lower than conventional materials.

The single sized grading of materials used means that care should be taken to ensure that loss of finer particles between unbound layers does not occur.

Positioning a geotextile near the surface of the pervious construction should enable pollutants to be trapped and retained close to the surface of the construction. This has both advantages and disadvantages. The main disadvantage is that the filtering of sediments and their associated pollutants at this level may hamper percolation of waters and can eventually lead to surface ponding. One advantage is that even if eventual maintenance is required to reinstate infiltration, only a limited amount of the construction needs to be disturbed, since the sub-base below the geotextile is protected. In addition, the pollutant concentration at a high level in the structure allows for its release over time. It is slowly transported in the stormwater to lower levels where chemical and biological processes may be operating to retain or degrade pollutants.

The design should ensure that sufficient void space exists for the storage of sediments to limit the period between remedial works.

- Pervious pavements require a single size grading to give open voids. The choice of materials is therefore a compromise between stiffness, permeability and storage capacity.
- Because the sub-base and capping will be in contact with water for a large part of the time, the strength and durability of the aggregate particles when saturated and subjected to wetting and drying should be assessed.
- A uniformly graded single size material cannot be compacted and is liable to move when construction traffic passes over it. This effect can be reduced by the use of angular crushed rock material with a high surface friction.

In pollution control terms, these layers represent the site of long term chemical and biological pollutant retention and degradation processes. The construction materials should be selected, in addition to their structural strength properties, for their ability to sustain such processes. In general, this means that materials should create neutral or slightly alkaline conditions and they should provide favorable sites for colonization by microbial populations.

Construction/Inspection Considerations

- Permeable surfaces can be laid without cross-falls or longitudinal gradients.
- The blocks should be lain level
- They should not be used for storage of site materials, unless the surface is well protected from deposition of silt and other spillages.
- The pavement should be constructed in a single operation, as one of the last items to be built, on a development site. Landscape development should be completed before pavement construction to avoid contamination by silt or soil from this source.
- Surfaces draining to the pavement should be stabilized before construction of the pavement.
- Inappropriate construction equipment should be kept away from the pavement to prevent damage to the surface, sub-base or sub-grade.

Maintenance Requirements

The maintenance requirements of a pervious surface should be reviewed at the time of design and should be clearly specified. Maintenance is required to prevent clogging of the pervious surface. The factors to be considered when defining maintenance requirements must include:

- Type of use
- Ownership
- Level of trafficking
- The local environment and any contributing catchments

Studies in the UK have shown satisfactory operation of porous pavement systems without maintenance for over 10 years and recent work by Imbe et al. at 9th ICUD, Portland, 2002 describes systems operating for over 20 years without maintenance. However, performance under such regimes could not be guaranteed, Table 1 shows typical recommended maintenance regimes:

Table 1 Typical Recommended Maintenance Regimes	
Activity	**Schedule**
■ Minimize use of salt or grit for de-icing ■ Keep landscaped areas well maintained ■ Prevent soil being washed onto pavement	Ongoing
■ Vacuum clean surface using commercially available sweeping machines at the following times: - End of winter (April) - Mid-summer (July / August) - After Autumn leaf-fall (November)	2/3 x per year
■ Inspect outlets	Annual
■ If routine cleaning does not restore infiltration rates, then reconstruction of part of the whole of a pervious surface may be required. ■ The surface area affected by hydraulic failure should be lifted for inspection of the internal materials to identify the location and extent of the blockage. ■ Surface materials should be lifted and replaced after brush cleaning. Geotextiles may need complete replacement. ■ Sub-surface layers may need cleaning and replacing. ■ Removed silts may need to be disposed of as controlled waste.	As needed (infrequent) Maximum 15-20 years

Permeable pavements are up to 25 % cheaper (or at least no more expensive than the traditional forms of pavement construction), when all construction and drainage costs are taken into account. (Accepting that the porous asphalt itself is a more expensive surfacing, the extra cost of which is offset by the savings in underground pipework etc.) (Niemczynowicz, et al., 1987)

Table 1 gives US cost estimates for capital and maintenance costs of porous pavements (Landphair et al., 2000)

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

Additional Information

Cost Considerations

Permeable pavements are up to 25 % cheaper (or at least no more expensive than the traditional forms of pavement construction), when all construction and drainage costs are taken into account. (Accepting that the porous asphalt itself is a more expensive surfacing, the extra cost of which is offset by the savings in underground pipework etc.) (Niemczynowicz, et al., 1987)

Table 2 gives US cost estimates for capital and maintenance costs of porous pavements (Landphair et al., 2000)

Table 2 Engineer's Estimate for Porous Pavement

Porous Pavement													
Item	Units	Price	Cycles/ Year	Quant. 1 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 2 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 3 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 4 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 5 Acre WS	Total
Grading	SY	$2.00		604	$1,208	1209	$2,418	1812	$3,624	2419	$4,838	3020	$6,040
Paving	SY	$19.00		212	$4,028	424	$8,056	636	$12,084	848	$16,112	1060	$20,140
Excavation	CY	$3.60		201	$724	403	$1,451	604	$2,174	806	$2,902	1008	$3,629
Filter Fabric	SY	$1.15		700	$805	1400	$1,610	2000	$2,300	2800	$3,220	3600	$4,140
Stone Fill	CY	$16.00		201	$3,216	403	$6,448	604	$9,664	806	$12,896	1008	$16,128
Sand	CY	$7.00		100	$700	200	$1,400	300	$2,100	400	$2,800	500	$3,500
Sight Well	EA	$300.00		2	$600	3	$900	4	$1,200	7	$2,100	7	$2,100
Seeding	LF	$0.05		644	$32	1288	$64	1932	$97	2576	$129	3220	$161
Check Dam	CY	$35.00		0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Total Construction Costs					**$10,105**		**$19,929**		**$29,619**		**$40,158**		**$49,798**
Construction Costs Amortized for 20 Years					**$505**		**$996**		**$1,481**		**$2,008**		**$2,490**
Annual Maintenance Expense													
Item	Units	Price	Cycles/ Year	Quant. 1 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 2 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 3 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 4 Acre WS	Total	Quant. 5 Acre WS	Total
Sweeping	AC	$250.00	6	1	$1,500	2	$3,000	3	$4,500	4	$6,000	5	$7,500
Washing	AC	$250.00	6	1	$1,500	2	$3,000	3	$4,500	4	$6,000	5	$7,500
Inspection	MH	$20.00	5	5	$100	5	$100	5	$100	5	$100	5	$100
Deep Clean	AC	$450.00	0.5	1	$225	2	$450	3	$675	3.9	$878	5	$1,125
Total Annual Maintenance Expense					**$3,960**		**$7,792**		**$11,651**		**$15,483**		**$19,370**

Other Resources

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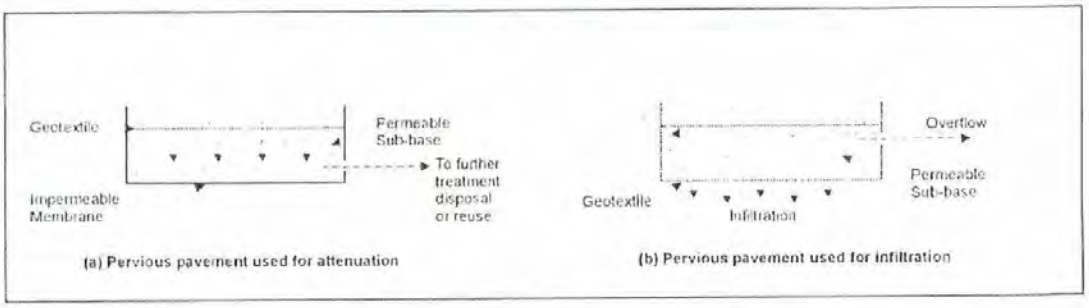

Schematics of a Pervious Pavement System

Site Design & Landscape Planning SD-10

Design Objectives

- ☑ Maximize Infiltration
- ☑ Provide Retention
- ☑ Slow Runoff
- ☑ Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Each project site possesses unique topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative features, some of which are more suitable for development than others. Integrating and incorporating appropriate landscape planning methodologies into the project design is the most effective action that can be done to minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.

Approach

Landscape planning should couple consideration of land suitability for urban uses with consideration of community goals and projected growth. Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

Design Considerations

Design requirements for site design and landscapes planning should conform to applicable standards and specifications of agencies with jurisdiction and be consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies.

CASQA
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER

Designing New Installations

Begin the development of a plan for the landscape unit with attention to the following general principles:

- Formulate the plan on the basis of clearly articulated community goals. Carefully identify conflicts and choices between retaining and protecting desired resources and community growth.
- Map and assess land suitability for urban uses. Include the following landscape features in the assessment: wooded land, open unwooded land, steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, foundation suitability, soil suitability for waste disposal, aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, agricultural lands, and various categories of urban land use. When appropriate, the assessment can highlight outstanding local or regional resources that the community determines should be protected (e.g., a scenic area, recreational area, threatened species habitat, farmland, fish run). Mapping and assessment should recognize not only these resources but also additional areas needed for their sustenance.

Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Conserve Natural Areas during Landscape Planning

If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Cluster development on least-sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

Maximize Natural Water Storage and Infiltration Opportunities Within the Landscape Unit

- Promote the conservation of forest cover. Building on land that is already deforested affects basin hydrology to a lesser extent than converting forested land. Loss of forest cover reduces interception storage, detention in the organic forest floor layer, and water losses by evapotranspiration, resulting in large peak runoff increases and either their negative effects or the expense of countering them with structural solutions.
- Maintain natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors, including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and intermittent streams. Develop and implement policies and

regulations to discourage the clearing, filling, and channelization of these features. Utilize them in drainage networks in preference to pipes, culverts, and engineered ditches.

- Evaluating infiltration opportunities by referring to the stormwater management manual for the jurisdiction and pay particular attention to the selection criteria for avoiding groundwater contamination, poor soils, and hydrogeological conditions that cause these facilities to fail. If necessary, locate developments with large amounts of impervious surfaces or a potential to produce relatively contaminated runoff away from groundwater recharge areas.

Protection of Slopes and Channels during Landscape Design

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes.
- Avoid disturbing natural channels.
- Stabilize disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Stabilize temporary and permanent channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in run-off velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.
- Line on-site conveyance channels where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are high enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete, soil cement, or geo-grid stabilization are other alternatives.
- Consider other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

SD-10 Site Design & Landscape Planning

Redevelopment may present significant opportunity to add features which had not previously been implemented. Examples include incorporation of depressions, areas of permeable soils, and swales in newly redeveloped areas. While some site constraints may exist due to the status of already existing infrastructure, opportunities should not be missed to maximize infiltration, slow runoff, reduce impervious areas, disconnect directly connected impervious areas.

Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2001.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

Vegetated Swale

TC-30

Design Considerations

- Tributary Area
- Area Required
- Slope
- Water Availability

Description

Vegetated swales are open, shallow channels with vegetation covering the side slopes and bottom that collect and slowly convey runoff flow to downstream discharge points. They are designed to treat runoff through filtering by the vegetation in the channel, filtering through a subsoil matrix, and/or infiltration into the underlying soils. Swales can be natural or manmade. They trap particulate pollutants (suspended solids and trace metals), promote infiltration, and reduce the flow velocity of stormwater runoff. Vegetated swales can serve as part of a stormwater drainage system and can replace curbs, gutters and storm sewer systems.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	▲
☑	Nutrients	●
☑	Trash	●
☑	Metals	▲
☑	Bacteria	●
☑	Oil and Grease	▲
☑	Organics	▲

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

California Experience

Caltrans constructed and monitored six vegetated swales in southern California. These swales were generally effective in reducing the volume and mass of pollutants in runoff. Even in the areas where the annual rainfall was only about 10 inches/yr, the vegetation did not require additional irrigation. One factor that strongly affected performance was the presence of large numbers of gophers at most of the sites. The gophers created earthen mounds, destroyed vegetation, and generally reduced the effectiveness of the controls for TSS reduction.

Advantages

- If properly designed, vegetated, and operated, swales can serve as an aesthetic, potentially inexpensive urban development or roadway drainage conveyance measure with significant collateral water quality benefits.

- Roadside ditches should be regarded as significant potential swale/buffer strip sites and should be utilized for this purpose whenever possible.

Limitations

- Can be difficult to avoid channelization.
- May not be appropriate for industrial sites or locations where spills may occur
- Grassed swales cannot treat a very large drainage area. Large areas may be divided and treated using multiple swales.
- A thick vegetative cover is needed for these practices to function properly.
- They are impractical in areas with steep topography.
- They are not effective and may even erode when flow velocities are high, if the grass cover is not properly maintained.
- In some places, their use is restricted by law: many local municipalities require curb and gutter systems in residential areas.
- Swales are mores susceptible to failure if not properly maintained than other treatment BMPs.

Design and Sizing Guidelines

- Flow rate based design determined by local requirements or sized so that 85% of the annual runoff volume is discharged at less than the design rainfall intensity.
- Swale should be designed so that the water level does not exceed 2/3rds the height of the grass or 4 inches, which ever is less, at the design treatment rate.
- Longitudinal slopes should not exceed 2.5%
- Trapezoidal channels are normally recommended but other configurations, such as parabolic, can also provide substantial water quality improvement and may be easier to mow than designs with sharp breaks in slope.
- Swales constructed in cut are preferred, or in fill areas that are far enough from an adjacent slope to minimize the potential for gopher damage. Do not use side slopes constructed of fill, which are prone to structural damage by gophers and other burrowing animals.
- A diverse selection of low growing, plants that thrive under the specific site, climatic, and watering conditions should be specified. Vegetation whose growing season corresponds to the wet season are preferred. Drought tolerant vegetation should be considered especially for swales that are not part of a regularly irrigated landscaped area.
- The width of the swale should be determined using Manning's Equation using a value of 0.25 for Manning's n.

Construction/Inspection Considerations

- Include directions in the specifications for use of appropriate fertilizer and soil amendments based on soil properties determined through testing and compared to the needs of the vegetation requirements.
- Install swales at the time of the year when there is a reasonable chance of successful establishment without irrigation; however, it is recognized that rainfall in a given year may not be sufficient and temporary irrigation may be used.
- If sod tiles must be used, they should be placed so that there are no gaps between the tiles; stagger the ends of the tiles to prevent the formation of channels along the swale or strip.
- Use a roller on the sod to ensure that no air pockets form between the sod and the soil.
- Where seeds are used, erosion controls will be necessary to protect seeds for at least 75 days after the first rainfall of the season.

Performance

The literature suggests that vegetated swales represent a practical and potentially effective technique for controlling urban runoff quality. While limited quantitative performance data exists for vegetated swales, it is known that check dams, slight slopes, permeable soils, dense grass cover, increased contact time, and small storm events all contribute to successful pollutant removal by the swale system. Factors decreasing the effectiveness of swales include compacted soils, short runoff contact time, large storm events, frozen ground, short grass heights, steep slopes, and high runoff velocities and discharge rates.

Conventional vegetated swale designs have achieved mixed results in removing particulate pollutants. A study performed by the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP) monitored three grass swales in the Washington, D.C., area and found no significant improvement in urban runoff quality for the pollutants analyzed. However, the weak performance of these swales was attributed to the high flow velocities in the swales, soil compaction, steep slopes, and short grass height.

Another project in Durham, NC, monitored the performance of a carefully designed artificial swale that received runoff from a commercial parking lot. The project tracked 11 storms and concluded that particulate concentrations of heavy metals (Cu, Pb, Zn, and Cd) were reduced by approximately 50 percent. However, the swale proved largely ineffective for removing soluble nutrients.

The effectiveness of vegetated swales can be enhanced by adding check dams at approximately 17 meter (50 foot) increments along their length (See Figure 1). These dams maximize the retention time within the swale, decrease flow velocities, and promote particulate settling. Finally, the incorporation of vegetated filter strips parallel to the top of the channel banks can help to treat sheet flows entering the swale.

Only 9 studies have been conducted on all grassed channels designed for water quality (Table 1). The data suggest relatively high removal rates for some pollutants, but negative removals for some bacteria, and fair performance for phosphorus.

Table 1 Grassed swale pollutant removal efficiency data

	Removal Efficiencies (% Removal)						
Study	TSS	TP	TN	NO_3	Metals	Bacteria	Type
Caltrans 2002	77	8	67	66	83-90	-33	dry swales
Goldberg 1993	67.8	4.5	-	31.4	42–62	-100	grassed channel
Seattle Metro and Washington Department of Ecology 1992	60	45	-	-25	2–16	-25	grassed channel
Seattle Metro and Washington Department of Ecology, 1992	83	29	-	-25	46–73	-25	grassed channel
Wang et al., 1981	80	-	-	-	70–80	-	dry swale
Dorman et al., 1989	98	18	-	45	37–81	-	dry swale
Harper, 1988	87	83	84	80	88–90	-	dry swale
Kercher et al., 1983	99	99	99	99	99	-	dry swale
Harper, 1988.	81	17	40	52	37–69	-	wet swale
Koon, 1995	67	39	-	9	-35 to 6	-	wet swale

While it is difficult to distinguish between different designs based on the small amount of available data, grassed channels generally have poorer removal rates than wet and dry swales, although some swales appear to export soluble phosphorus (Harper, 1988; Koon, 1995). It is not clear why swales export bacteria. One explanation is that bacteria thrive in the warm swale soils.

Siting Criteria

The suitability of a swale at a site will depend on land use, size of the area serviced, soil type, slope, imperviousness of the contributing watershed, and dimensions and slope of the swale system (Schueler et al., 1992). In general, swales can be used to serve areas of less than 10 acres, with slopes no greater than 5 %. Use of natural topographic lows is encouraged and natural drainage courses should be regarded as significant local resources to be kept in use (Young et al., 1996).

Selection Criteria (NCTCOG, 1993)

- Comparable performance to wet basins
- Limited to treating a few acres
- Availability of water during dry periods to maintain vegetation
- Sufficient available land area

Research in the Austin area indicates that vegetated controls are effective at removing pollutants even when dormant. Therefore, irrigation is not required to maintain growth during dry periods, but may be necessary only to prevent the vegetation from dying.

The topography of the site should permit the design of a channel with appropriate slope and cross-sectional area. Site topography may also dictate a need for additional structural controls. Recommendations for longitudinal slopes range between 2 and 6 percent. Flatter slopes can be used, if sufficient to provide adequate conveyance. Steep slopes increase flow velocity, decrease detention time, and may require energy dissipating and grade check. Steep slopes also can be managed using a series of check dams to terrace the swale and reduce the slope to within acceptable limits. The use of check dams with swales also promotes infiltration.

Additional Design Guidelines

Most of the design guidelines adopted for swale design specify a minimum hydraulic residence time of 9 minutes. This criterion is based on the results of a single study conducted in Seattle, Washington (Seattle Metro and Washington Department of Ecology, 1992), and is not well supported. Analysis of the data collected in that study indicates that pollutant removal at a residence time of 5 minutes was not significantly different, although there is more variability in that data. Therefore, additional research in the design criteria for swales is needed. Substantial pollutant removal has also been observed for vegetated controls designed solely for conveyance (Barrett et al, 1998); consequently, some flexibility in the design is warranted.

Many design guidelines recommend that grass be frequently mowed to maintain dense coverage near the ground surface. Recent research (Colwell et al., 2000) has shown mowing frequency or grass height has little or no effect on pollutant removal.

Summary of Design Recommendations

1) The swale should have a length that provides a minimum hydraulic residence time of at least 10 minutes. The maximum bottom width should not exceed 10 feet unless a dividing berm is provided. The depth of flow should not exceed 2/3rds the height of the grass at the peak of the water quality design storm intensity. The channel slope should not exceed 2.5%.

2) A design grass height of 6 inches is recommended.

3) Regardless of the recommended detention time, the swale should be not less than 100 feet in length.

4) The width of the swale should be determined using Manning's Equation, at the peak of the design storm, using a Manning's n of 0.25.

5) The swale can be sized as both a treatment facility for the design storm and as a conveyance system to pass the peak hydraulic flows of the 100-year storm if it is located "on-line." The side slopes should be no steeper than 3:1 (H:V).

6) Roadside ditches should be regarded as significant potential swale/buffer strip sites and should be utilized for this purpose whenever possible. If flow is to be introduced through curb cuts, place pavement slightly above the elevation of the vegetated areas. Curb cuts should be at least 12 inches wide to prevent clogging.

7) Swales must be vegetated in order to provide adequate treatment of runoff. It is important to maximize water contact with vegetation and the soil surface. For general purposes, select fine, close-growing, water-resistant grasses. If possible, divert runoff (other than necessary irrigation) during the period of vegetation

establishment. Where runoff diversion is not possible, cover graded and seeded areas with suitable erosion control materials.

Maintenance

The useful life of a vegetated swale system is directly proportional to its maintenance frequency. If properly designed and regularly maintained, vegetated swales can last indefinitely. The maintenance objectives for vegetated swale systems include keeping up the hydraulic and removal efficiency of the channel and maintaining a dense, healthy grass cover.

Maintenance activities should include periodic mowing (with grass never cut shorter than the design flow depth), weed control, watering during drought conditions, reseeding of bare areas, and clearing of debris and blockages. Cuttings should be removed from the channel and disposed in a local composting facility. Accumulated sediment should also be removed manually to avoid concentrated flows in the swale. The application of fertilizers and pesticides should be minimal.

Another aspect of a good maintenance plan is repairing damaged areas within a channel. For example, if the channel develops ruts or holes, it should be repaired utilizing a suitable soil that is properly tamped and seeded. The grass cover should be thick; if it is not, reseed as necessary. Any standing water removed during the maintenance operation must be disposed to a sanitary sewer at an approved discharge location. Residuals (e.g., silt, grass cuttings) must be disposed in accordance with local or State requirements. Maintenance of grassed swales mostly involves maintenance of the grass or wetland plant cover. Typical maintenance activities are summarized below:

- Inspect swales at least twice annually for erosion, damage to vegetation, and sediment and debris accumulation preferably at the end of the wet season to schedule summer maintenance and before major fall runoff to be sure the swale is ready for winter. However, additional inspection after periods of heavy runoff is desirable. The swale should be checked for debris and litter, and areas of sediment accumulation.
- Grass height and mowing frequency may not have a large impact on pollutant removal. Consequently, mowing may only be necessary once or twice a year for safety or aesthetics or to suppress weeds and woody vegetation.
- Trash tends to accumulate in swale areas, particularly along highways. The need for litter removal is determined through periodic inspection, but litter should always be removed prior to mowing.
- Sediment accumulating near culverts and in channels should be removed when it builds up to 75 mm (3 in.) at any spot, or covers vegetation.
- Regularly inspect swales for pools of standing water. Swales can become a nuisance due to mosquito breeding in standing water if obstructions develop (e.g. debris accumulation, invasive vegetation) and/or if proper drainage slopes are not implemented and maintained.

Cost

Construction Cost

Little data is available to estimate the difference in cost between various swale designs. One study (SWRPC, 1991) estimated the construction cost of grassed channels at approximately \$0.25 per ft^2. This price does not include design costs or contingencies. Brown and Schueler (1997) estimate these costs at approximately 32 percent of construction costs for most stormwater management practices. For swales, however, these costs would probably be significantly higher since the construction costs are so low compared with other practices. A more realistic estimate would be a total cost of approximately \$0.50 per ft^2, which compares favorably with other stormwater management practices.

Table 2 Swale Cost Estimate (SEWRPC, 1991)

Component	Unit	Extent	Unit Cost			Total Cost		
			Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High
Mobilization / Demobilization-Light	Swale	1	$107	$274	$441	$107	$274	$441
Site Preparation								
Clearing[b]	Acre	0.5	$2,200	$3,800	$5,400	$1,100	$1,900	$2,700
Grubbing[c]	Acre	0.25	$3,800	$5,200	$6,600	$950	$1,300	$1,650
General Excavation[d]	Yd^3	372	$2.10	$3.70	$5.30	$781	$1,376	$1,972
Level and Till[e]	Yd^2	1,210	$0.20	$0.35	$0.50	$242	$424	$605
Sites Development								
Salvaged Topsoil Seed, and Mulch[f]	Yd^2	1,210	$0.40	$1.00	$1.60	$484	$1,210	$1,936
Sod[g]	Yd^2	1,210	$1.20	$2.40	$3.60	$1,452	$2,904	$4,356
Subtotal	--	–	--	–	--	$5,116	$9,388	$13,660
Contingencies	Swale	1	25%	25%	25%	$1,279	$2,347	$3,415
Total	--	–	--	–	--	$6,395	$11,735	$17,075

Source: (SEWRPC, 1991)

Note: Mobilization/demobilization refers to the organization and planning involved in establishing a vegetative swale.

[a] Swale has a bottom width of 1.0 foot, a top width of 10 feet with 1:3 side slopes, and a 1,000-foot length.

[b] Area cleared = (top width + 10 feet) x swale length.

[c] Area grubbed = (top width x swale length).

[d] Volume excavated = (0.67 x top width x swale depth) x swale length (parabolic cross-section).

[e] Area tilled = $\left(\text{top width} + \frac{8(\text{swale depth}^2)}{3(\text{top width})}\right) \times \text{swale length}$ (parabolic cross-section).

[f] Area seeded = area cleared x 0.5.

[g] Area sodded = area cleared x 0.5.

Table 3 Estimated Maintenance Costs (SEWRPC, 1991)

Component	Unit Cost	Swale Size (Depth and Top Width)		Comment
		1.5 Foot Depth, One-Foot Bottom Width, 10-Foot Top Width	3-Foot Depth, 3-Foot Bottom Width, 21-Foot Top Width	
Lawn Mowing	$0.85 / 1,000 ft²/ mowing	$0.14 / linear foot	$0.21 / linear foot	Lawn maintenance area=(top width + 10 feet) x length. Mow eight times per year
General Lawn Care	$9.00 / 1,000 ft²/ year	$0.18 / linear foot	$0.28 / linear foot	Lawn maintenance area = (top width + 10 feet) x length
Swale Debris and Litter Removal	$0.10 / linear foot / year	$0.10 / linear foot	$0.10 / linear foot	–
Grass Reseeding with Mulch and Fertilizer	$0.30 / yd²	$0.01 / linear foot	$0.01 / linear foot	Area revegetated equals 1% of lawn maintenance area per year
Program Administration and Swale Inspection	$0.15 / linear foot / year, plus $25 / inspection	$0.15 / linear foot	$0.15 / linear foot	Inspect four times per year
Total	--	$0.58 / linear foot	$ 0.75 / linear foot	–

Maintenance Cost

Caltrans (2002) estimated the expected annual maintenance cost for a swale with a tributary area of approximately 2 ha at approximately $2,700. Since almost all maintenance consists of mowing, the cost is fundamentally a function of the mowing frequency. Unit costs developed by SEWRPC are shown in Table 3. In many cases vegetated channels would be used to convey runoff and would require periodic mowing as well, so there may be little additional cost for the water quality component. Since essentially all the activities are related to vegetation management, no special training is required for maintenance personnel.

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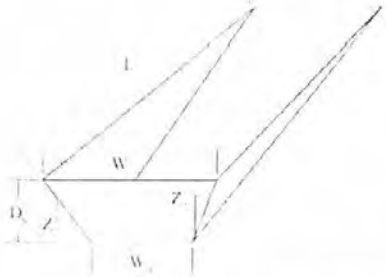
Provide for scour protection

(a) Cross section of swale with check dam.



(b) Dimensional view of swale impoundment area

Notation:

L = Length of swale impoundment area per check dam (ft)
D_S = Depth of check dam (ft)
S_S = Bottom slpe of swale (ft/ft)
W = Top width of check dam (ft)
W_B = Bottom width of check dam (ft)
$Z_{H:V}$ = Ratio of horizontal to vertical change in swale side slope (ft/ft)

Bioretention TC-32

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.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	▲
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	■
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■

Legend ***(Removal Effectiveness)***

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

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

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^2 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.

Table 1 Laboratory and Estimated Bioretention Davis et al. (1998); PGDER (1993)

Pollutant	Removal Rate
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 pollutants 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.

References and Sources of Additional Information

Coffman, L.S., R. Goo and R. Frederick, 1999: Low impact development: an innovative alternative approach to stormwater management. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Water Resources Planning and Management Conference ASCE, June 6-9, Tempe, Arizona.

Davis, A.P., Shokouhian, M., Sharma, H. and Minami, C., "Laboratory Study of Biological Retention (Bioretention) for Urban Stormwater Management," *Water Environ. Res.*, 73(1), 5-14 (2001).

Davis, A.P., Shokouhian, M., Sharma, H., Minami, C., and Winogradoff, D. "Water Quality Improvement through Bioretention: Lead, Copper, and Zinc," *Water Environ. Res.*, accepted for publication, August 2002.

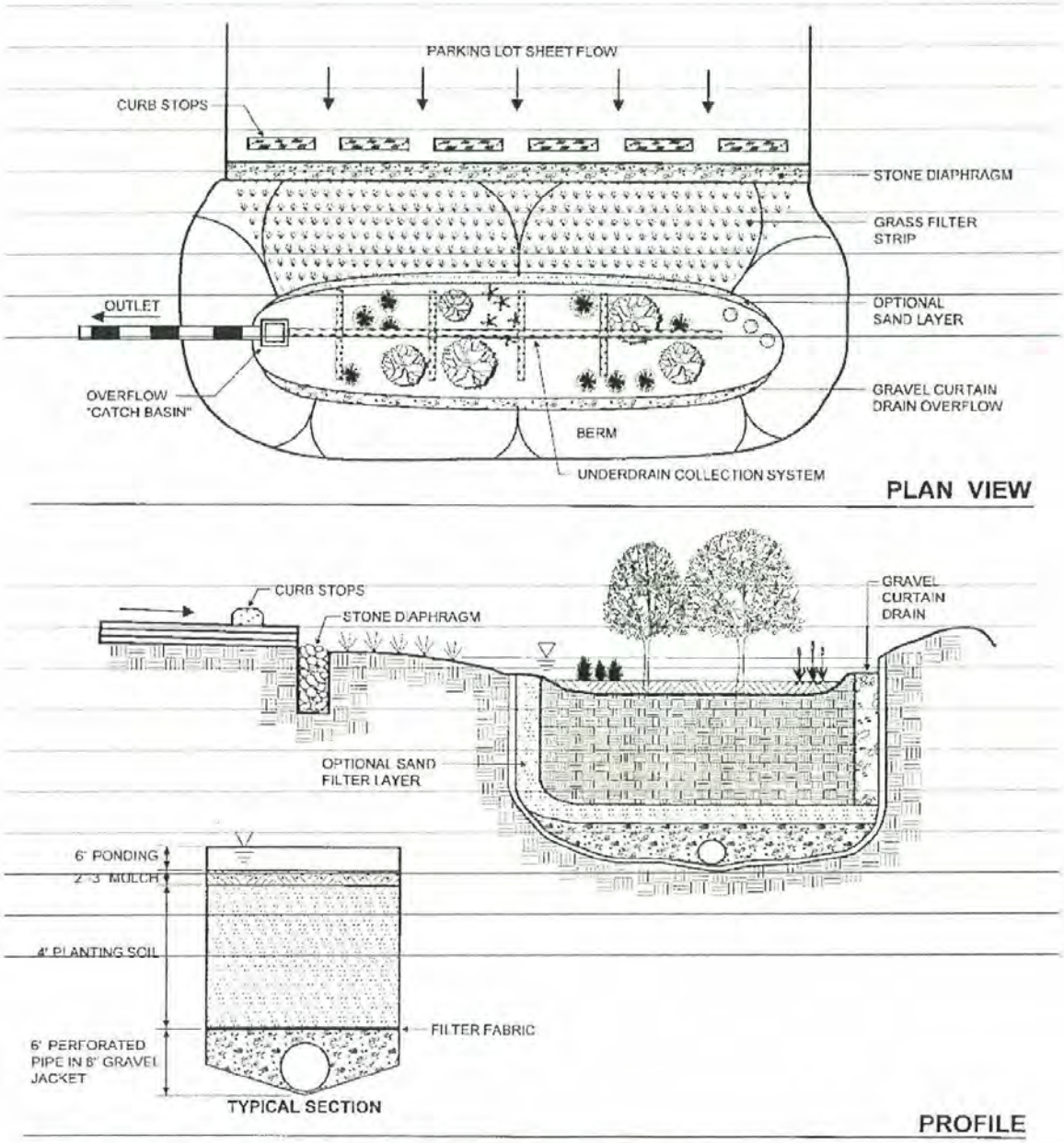
Kim, H., Seagren, E.A., and Davis, A.P., "Engineered Bioretention for Removal of Nitrate from Stormwater Runoff," *WEFTEC 2000 Conference Proceedings on CDROM Research Symposium, Nitrogen Removal*, Session 19, Anaheim CA, October 2000.

Hsieh, C.-h. and Davis, A.P. "Engineering Bioretention for Treatment of Urban Stormwater Runoff," *Watersheds 2002, Proceedings on CDROM Research Symposium*, Session 15, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, Feb. 2002.

Prince George's County Department of Environmental Resources (PGDER), 1993. Design Manual for Use of *Bioretention in Stormwater Management*. Division of Environmental Management, Watershed Protection Branch. Landover, MD.

U.S. EPA Office of Water, 1999. Stormwater Technology Fact Sheet: Bioretention. EPA 832-F-99-012.

Weinstein, N. Davis, A.P. and Veeramachaneni, R. "Low Impact Development (LID) Stormwater Management Approach for the Control of Diffuse Pollution from Urban Roadways," *5th International Conference Diffuse/Nonpoint Pollution and Watershed Management Proceedings*, C.S. Melching and Emre Alp, Eds. 2001 International Water Association



Schematic of a Bioretention Facility (MDE, 2000)

ATTACHMENT E

Geotechnical Certification Sheet

(if applicable)

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 and registration #

10/30/11
Date

ATTACHMENT F

Maintenance Plan

BMP INSPECTION PROGRAM

The individual homeowner will be responsible for insuring that all routine inspections are performed. It will the homeowners responsibility, or their representatives responsibility, to continuously inspect and monitor the operation of the BMP's listed in this Operations and Maintenance Plan. This responsibility will be held in perpetuity.

I. Inspection, Maintenance Log and Self-Verification Forms.

At the frequencies indicated in Paragraph VII below, the bio-filtration swales should be inspected and maintained. The Self-Verification Forms (included at the end of this Attachment (F)) shall be filled out and kept with this report.

II. Updates, Revision and Errata

This section is reserved for updates, revisions and errata.

III. Introduction

Site:

The Montana Serena Project is located at 15030 Montana Serena Road, east of the city of El Cajon along highway 8 and southeast of the West La Cresta Road off-ramp in San Diego County. It is north of Harbison Canyon in the Crest/Dehesa Community Planning Area. It is also approximately 4 miles from the Loveland Reservoir.

The Montana Serena Project, consisting of 16.76 acres, proposes a parcel map of 4 single-family parcels to ultimately include graded pads, private driveways, and landscaping.

The project site currently has one house on it. The existing slopes range from 10% to 50+%.

The adjacent properties consist of low density zoned single family property, with large single-family homes.

There are no year round flows within or near the project site.

Drainage Areas:

The some of the hillside area above the project drains through the project site. This flow is not being treated.

Routing and Treatment:

Flows from the proposed building roofs and paved areas is to be treated through bio-filtration swales. Landscaped areas are being proposed in areas along the perimeter of the home and will be utilized as a bio-filtration BMP. The landscaped area around the home will treat storm water runoff coming from the impervious rooftop and downspouts. Vegetated strips are proposed further from the homes and vegetated swales are proposed to surround the house pad.

Discharge Points:

Each bio-filtration swale discharges into a lined downdrain and/or rock energy dissipater. The discharge points for each swale are located within the same parcel as the swale.

IV. Responsibility for Maintenance

A. General
   1. Name and contact information for responsible individuals (in this case, the property owners):

Frank Bongiovanni and Kathleen A. Bongiovanni,
Trustees of the Bongiovanni Living Trust Dated September 18, 2001
1162 Greenfield Dr
El Cajon, CA 92021-3314
(619) 449-7323

2. No maintenance agreement is required or proposed with this project, since it is a Category 1 project. However, Section 67.813(e) of the County of San Diego Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ordinance No. 9926) requires developers to provide clear written notification to persons acquiring land upon which a BMP is located, or others assuming a BMP maintenance obligation, of the maintenance duty.

3. FUNDING – SINCE THIS IS A CATEGORY 1 PROJECT, NO FUNDING SOURCE IS NECESSARY.

B. Records will be kept in perpetuity by the homeowner, or until the property is sold. The property owner shall make the verification forms available to County inspectors upon request.

C. Appropriate measures shall be taken to protect the health and safety of the occupants, guests and maintenance workers. Care shall be taken to prevent injury or health hazards.

V. Summary of Drainage and Stormwater Facilities

A.Description of Draiange Areas and Facilities

	Tributary Area	Tributary Area Size (Ac.)	Routing	Outfall
Pad 1 – West	Western portion of pad, roof & pavement	0.28	Drains into bio-swale to western outfall	Downdrain and rock energy dissipator
Pad 1 – East	Eastern portion of pad and pavement	0.28	Drains into bio-swale to eastern outfall	Downdrain and rock energy dissipator
Pad 2 –	N.A. - Existing	-		
Pad 3 – West	Western portion of pad, roof & pavement	0.40	Drains into bio-swale to south central outfall	Rock energy dissipator
Pad 3 – East	Eastern portion of pad and pavement	0.31	Drains into bio-swale to south central outfall	Rock energy dissipator
Pad 4 – West	Western portion of pad, roof & pavement	0.31	Drains into bio-swale to south central outfall	Downdrain and rock energy dissipator
Pad 4 – East	Eastern portion of pad, roof & pavement	0.31	Drains into bio-swale to south central outfall	Downdrain and rock energy dissipator

A. Drainage Management Area Exhibit – With Pervious and Impervious Areas and Treatment Control Facilities – See following page.

VI. Facility Documentation

A. Please see inset in the Drainage Management Area Exhibit on the following page.

B. Specific Operation and Maintenance Concerns – See Paragraph VII, below.

VII. Maintenance Schedule

1. Frequency of Inspection and Description of Tasks

The responsible parties, as noted above, will conduct or oversee the following BMP inspections and document specific needs or corrections required to maintain the proper operation of the BMP. The inspection of the bio-filtration swales will include inspections of the lined down drains and rock energy dissipaters as well.

Bio-filtration Swales – Inspection Frequency

The recommended inspection frequency criteria of the bio-filtrations swale are:

- Vegetation management [to maintain adequate hydraulic functioning and to limit habitat for disease-carrying animals] **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Animal and vector control [filling animal boring holes and re-sod as necessary for proper bio-filtration swale functioning] **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Periodic sediment removal [to optimize performance] **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Trash, debris, grass trimmings, tree pruning, and leaf collection and removal [to prevent obstruction of a swale] **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Removal of standing water [by removal of sediment or obstacles that may contribute to the non-functioning of the swale as well as possibly contributing to the development of aquatic plant communities or mosquito breeding areas] **(Frequency – Monthly)**

Landscaping – Inspection Frequency

The homeowner or their representatives shall be responsible for the proper maintenance of the landscaping in the bio-filtration swales. The landscaped areas shall be inspected in conformance with the Maintenance Program below. **(Frequency – Monthly)**

Irrigation System – Inspection Frequency

The property owner or their representatives shall be responsible for the proper maintenance of their individual irrigation systems including piping, valves, sprinklers, hose bibs, meters as well as timers and other accessories. The systems shall be inspected

monthly to ensure proper coverage, pressure, and reliability of the irrigation system. It will be the responsibility of the homeowner or their representative to inspect, monitor, and maintain the irrigation systems on their individual lots. **(Frequency – Monthly)**

B. MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The operation and maintenance needs of a bio-filtration swale are:

- Vegetation management: to maintain adequate hydraulic functioning and to limit habitat for disease-carrying animals. **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- The mowing, trimming and re-sodding of eroded areas of grass in the bio-filter, should leave sufficient grass length for effective operation of the filter. The filter grass should be trimmed for optimized performance. **(Frequency – Bi-weekly)**
- Animal and vector control: filling animal boring holes and re-sod as necessary for grassy swale. **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Perform periodic sediment removal to optimize performance. (Frequency – Monthly)
- Trash, debris, grass trimmings, tree pruning, and leaf collection and removal to prevent obstruction of a swale. **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Removal of standing water by removal of sediment or obstacles that may contribute to the non-functioning of the swale as well as possibly contributing to the development of aquatic plant communities or mosquito breeding areas. **(Frequency – Monthly)**

Landscaping

The operational and maintenance needs of the landscaping are:

- Erosion and structural maintenance: to prevent the loss of soil and maintain the stability of the constructed surfaces. **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Removal of: trash, debris, grass trimmings, leaf collections, and other obstacles that interfere with the growth and maintenance of landscaped features. **(Frequency – Monthly)**

Minimized use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides - for the growth of landscape features. Proposed soil amendments and stability should be analyzed by a landscape architect or other qualified individuals for the environmental goals of the proposed landscape scheme. **(Frequency – On-going)**

Irrigation Systems

The property owner or their representatives shall be responsible for the proper maintenance of their individual irrigation systems including piping, valves, sprinklers, hose bibs, meters as well as timers and other accessories. The systems shall be tested to ensure proper coverage, pressure, and reliability of the irrigation system

The operational and maintenance needs of the irrigation system are:

- Irrigation pipes shall be laid and anchored in accordance with the plans and standard practices. The pipes, joints, sprinklers, and valves shall be tested at regular intervals for the coverage and duration of watering needed to promote vegetation. **(Frequency – Monthly)**
- Removal of trash, debris, grass trimmings, and leaf collections and other obstacles that interfere with the operation of the irrigation system features. **(Frequency – Monthly)**

PRIVATE TREATMENT CONTROL BMP
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE VERIFICATION FORM
BIOFILTER

1. Transcribe the following information from your notification letter and make corrections as necessary:

Permit No.: _____

BMP Location: _____

Responsible Party: _____

Phone Number: ( ) _____ ☐ *Check here for Phone Number Change*

Responsible Party Address: _____

Number Street Name & Suffix City/Zip

☐ *Check here for Address Change*

2. Using the Table below, please describe the inspections and maintenance activities that have been conducted during the last year, and date(s) maintenance was performed. Under "Results of Inspection," indicate whether maintenance was required based on each inspection, and if so, what type of maintenance. If maintenance was required, provide the date maintenance was conducted and description of the maintenance. Refer to the back of this sheet for information describing typical maintenance indicators and maintenance activities. If no maintenance was required based on the inspection results, state "no maintenance required."

Date of Inspection	Results of Inspection	Date Maintenance Completed and Description of Maintenance Conducted

3. Attach copies of available supporting documents (photographs, copies of maintenance contracts, and/or maintenance records).

4. Sign the bottom of the form and return to:

County of San Diego Watershed Protection Program
Treatment Control BMP Tracking
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite P, MS 0326
San Diego, CA 92123

_____

Signature of Responsible Party **Print Name** **Date**

PRIVATE TREATMENT CONTROL BMP
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE VERIFICATION FORM
BIOFILTER

Biofilters Include:

☐ **Vegetated Filter Strip** ☑ **Vegetated Swale** ☐ **Bioretention Facility**

Routine maintenance is needed to ensure that flow is unobstructed, that erosion is prevented, and that soils are held together by plant roots and are biologically active. Typical maintenance consists of the following:

Bioretention BMPs Inspection and Maintenance Checklist	
Typical Maintenance Indicators	**Typical Maintenance Actions**
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, without damage to the vegetation.
Poor vegetation establishment	Examine the vegetation to ensure that it is healthy and dense enough to provide filtering and to protect soils from erosion. Replenish mulch as necessary, remove fallen leaves and debris, prune large shrubs or trees, and mow turf areas.
Overgrown vegetation	Mow or trim as appropriate, but not less than the design height of the vegetation (typically 4-6 inches for grass). Confirm that irrigation is adequate and not excessive and that sprays do not directly enter overflow grates. Replace dead plants and remove noxious and invasive vegetation.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.
Erosion due to concentrated stormwater runoff flow	Repair/re-seed eroded areas and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or re-grading where necessary.
Standing water (BMP not draining)	Abate any potential vectors by filling holes in the ground in and around the biofilter facility and by insuring that there are no areas where water stands longer than 48 hours following a storm. If mosquito larvae are present and persistent, contact the San Diego County Vector Control Program at (858) 694-2888. Mosquito larvicides should be applied only when absolutely necessary and then only by a licensed individual or contractor.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear obstructions.
Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet, or outlet structures	Repair or replace as applicable.

PRIVATE TREATMENT CONTROL BMP
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE VERIFICATION FORM
BIOFILTER

Biofilters Include:

☐ **Vegetated Filter Strip** ☐ **Vegetated Swale** ☑ **Bioretention Facility**

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Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear obstructions.
Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet, or outlet structures	Repair or replace as applicable.

PRIVATE TREATMENT CONTROL BMP
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE VERIFICATION FORM
DETENTION BASINS AND WET PONDS

1. Transcribe the following information from your notification letter and make corrections as necessary:

Permit No.: _____

BMP Location: _____

Responsible Party: _____

Phone Number: ( ) _____ ☐ *Check here for Phone Number Change*

Responsible Party Address: _____

Number Street Name & Suffix City/Zip

☐ *Check here for Address Change*

2. Using the Table below, please describe the inspections and maintenance activities that have been conducted during the last year, and date(s) maintenance was performed. Under "Results of Inspection," indicate whether maintenance was required based on each inspection, and if so, what type of maintenance. If maintenance was required, provide the date maintenance was conducted and description of the maintenance. Refer to the back of this sheet for information describing typical maintenance indicators and maintenance activities. If no maintenance was required based on the inspection results, state "no maintenance required."

Date of Inspection	Results of Inspection	Date Maintenance Completed and Description of Maintenance Conducted

3. Attach copies of available supporting documents (photographs, copies of maintenance contracts, and/or maintenance records).

4. Sign the bottom of the form and return to:

County of San Diego Watershed Protection Program
Treatment Control BMP Tracking
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite P, MS 0326
San Diego, CA 92123

_____

Signature of Responsible Party **Print Name** **Date**

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)*

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Organic Compounds
- ☐ Oxygen Demanding Substances
- ☐ Bacteria and Viruses
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Trash and Debris
- ☐ Oil and Grease
- ☐ Pesticides

Site Layout Strategies *(check all that apply)*

- ☐ Conserve Natural Areas
- ☐ Minimize and Disconnect Imp.Surfaces
- ☐ Minimize erosion from slopes
- ☐ Minimize Disturbance to Natural Areas
- ☐ Minimize Soil Compaction

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

- ☐ Use of pervious surfaces
- ☐ Parking Lot Design
- ☐ Building Design
- ☐ Street and Road Design
- ☐ Driveway, Sidewalk, Bikepath Design
- ☐ Landscape Design

Source BMPs *(check all that apply)*

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

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)

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 Exemption/Deferral Documentation

September 21, 2011

County of San Diego
Department of Public Works
5201 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123

RE: TPM 21080– Hydromodification

To Whom It May Concern:

1. We understand that the hydromodification requirements in the regulations adopted by the County of San Diego, effective January 14, 2011, will apply to this project at the time of grading and improvement plan preparation.
2. The site and existing technical studies have been reviewed and it is our opinion that the hydromodification facilities required by the above regulations can be installed without significant changes to the project.
3. We understand that the processing of the project without the benefit of the hydromodification analysis at this time may result in a parcel or parcels that cannot be built upon without a revised map or design changes which will require additional County processing.

Signed:

Frank Bongiovanni (Trustee) Date

Kathleen A. Bongiovanni, trustee
Kathleen A. Bongiovanni (Trustee) Date 10-3-11

TRUSTEES OF THE BONGIOVANNI LIVING TRUST DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 2001

Bruce A. Tait
Engineer of Work
RCE 32247

10/3/11
Date

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
BRUCE A. TAIT
No 32247
Exp. 12-31-12
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ATTACHMENT I

Addendum

(None)