Form 4.2-4 Hydromodification Assessment for Time of Concentration (DA 1)

Compute time of concentration for pre and post developed conditions for each DA (For projects using the Hydrology Manual complete the form below)

Variables	Use additic		loped DA1 here are more t	:han 4 DMA	Use additi	Post-deve ional forms if th	loped DA1 nere are more t	:han 4 DMA
variables	DMA A	DMA B	DMA C	DMA D	DMA A	DMA B	DMA C	DMA D
1 Length of flowpath (ft) Use Form 3-2 Item 5 for pre-developed condition	187				213			
2 Change in elevation (ft)	2				1.87			
3 Slope (ft/ft), So = Item 2 / Item 1	0.011				0.009			
⁴ Land cover	Commerc ial				Cox merc			
5 Initial DMA Time of Concentration (min) Appendix C-1 of the TGD for WQMP	6				05			
6 Length of conveyance from DMA outlet to project site outlet (ft) May be zero if DMA outlet is at project site outlet				/				
7 Cross-sectional area of channel (ft²)		<						
8 Wetted perimeter of channel (ft)								
9 Manning's roughness of channel (n)								
10 Channel flow velocity (ft/sec) $V_{fps} = (1.49 / Item 9) * (Item 7/Item 8)^{0.67} * (Item 3)^{0.5}$								
11 Travel time to outlet (min) Tt = Item 6 / (Item 10 * 60)								
Total time of concentration (min) $T_c = Item 5 + Item 11$	6					6.5		
13								

¹³ Pre-developed time of concentration (min): 6 *Minimum of Item 12 pre-developed DMA*

¹⁴ Post-developed time of concentration (min): 6.5 *Minimum of Item 12 post-developed DMA*

¹⁵ Additional time of concentration needed to meet hydromodification requirement (min): -0.8 $T_{C-Hydro} = (Item \ 13 * 0.95) - Item \ 14$

Form 4.2-5 Hydromodification Assessment for Peak Runoff (DA 1)

<u> </u>	nditions		Pre-deve	loned DA 1	n Project	Post-deve	eloned DA 1	to Projec
Variables			Outlet (Pre-developed DA to Project Outlet (Use additional forms if more than 3 DMA)		Post-developed DA to Project Outlet (Use additional forms if more than 3 DMA)		
			DMA A	DMA B	DMA C	DMA A	DMA B	DMA (
1 Rainfall Intensity for storm duration equal to time of concentration Ipeak = 10^(LOG Form 4.2-1 Item 4 - 0.7 LOG Form 4.2-4 Item 5 /60)			1.93			1.84		
2 Drainage Area of each DMA (Acres) For DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C)			0.59		7	0.59		
Ratio of pervious area to total area For DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C)			1	2		0.44		
4 Pervious area infiltration rate (in/hr) Use pervious area CN and antecedent moisture condition with Appendix C-3 of the TC of for WQMP			98			0.28		
Maximum loss rate (in/hr) F _m = Item 3 * Item 4 Use area-weighted F _m from DMA with outlet at project site of DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will inclu			0.98			0.122		
Peak Flow from DMA (cfs) Q _o = Item 2 * 0.9 * (Item 1 - Item 5)			0.50			0.91		
7 Time of concentration adjustment factor for other 2	MA to	DMA A	n/a			n/a		
site discharge point Form 4.2-4 Item 12 DMA / Other DMA upstrea, of site alsoho		DMA B		n/a			n/a	
point (If ratio is greater than 1.0, then seminary value of		DMA C			n/a			n/a
Pre-developed Q _p at T _c for DMA A: 0. 0 Q _p = Item 6 _{DMAB} + [Item 6 _{DMAB} * (Item 1 _{DMAA} - Item 5 _{DMAB})/(Item 1 _{DMAB} - Item 5 _{DMAB})* Item 7 _{DMAA/2}] + [Item 6 _{DMAC} * (Item 1 _{DMAA} - Item 5 _{DMAC})/(Item 1 _{DMAC} - Item 5 _{DMAC})* Item 5 _{DMAC})* Item 7 _{DMAB/3}] 9 Pre-developed Q _p at T _c for DM Item 6 _{DMAB} + [Item 6 _{DMAB} * (Item 1 _{DMAA} - Item 5 _{DMAA})* Item 6 _{DMAC} * (Item 1 _{DMAB} - Item 5 _{DMAC})* Item 7 _{DMAB/3}]			_{DMAB} - Item Item 7 _{DMAB/1}] -	Item 5 _{DMA} MAC - [Iter	n 6 _{DMAC} + [Ite ha)/(Item 1 DN	ped Q _p at T em 6 _{DMAA} * (It MAA - Item 5 _{DM} em 1 _{DMAC} - Ite em 7 _{DMAC} /2]	em 1 _{DMAC} - It _{1AA})* Item 7 _D	:em _{мас/1}] +
${f 10}$ Peak runoff from pre-developed condition confluen	nce analy	sis (cfs): 0.50	Maximum of	ltem 8, 9, ar	nd 10 (includ	ling addition	al forms as r	needed)
Post-developed Q _p at T _c for DMA A: 0.91 Same as Item 8 for post-developed values 12 Post-developed Q _p at T _c for Same as Item 9 for post-developed			or DMA B: 0	13	Post-develo	oped Q_p at 0 for post-de	T _c for DMA	C: 0
Peak runoff from post-developed condition conflue	nce anal	ysis (cfs): 0.91	Maximum o	f Item 11, 12	?, and 13 (in	cluding addi	tional forms	as

4.3 BMP Selection and Sizing

Complete the following forms for each project site DA to document that the proposed treatment (LID/Bioretention) BMPs conform to the project DCV developed to meet performance criteria specified in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit (WQMP Template Section 4.2). For the LID DCV, the forms are ordered according to hierarchy of BMP selection as required by the Phase II Small MS4 Permit (see Section 5.3 in the TGD for WQMP). The forms compute the following for on-site LID BMP:

- Site Design Measures (Form 4.3-2)
- Retention and Infiltration BMPs (Form 4.3-3) or
- Biotreatment BMPs (Form 4.3-4).

Please note that the selected BMPs may also be used as 'val purpose for on-site, hydromodification mitigation and management.

At the end of each form, additional fields facilitate the decrimination of the extent of mitigation provided by the specific BMP category, allowing for use of the next category of BMP in the hierarchy, if necessary.

The first step in the analysis, using Section 3.2 of 3.1 GD for WQMP, is to complete Forms 4.3-1 and 4.3-3) to determine if retention and infiltration 1.1 Ps are infeasible for the project. For each feasibility criterion in Form 4.3-1, if the answer is "Yes," provide all study findings that includes relevant calculations, maps, data sources, etc. used to make the determination of infeasibility.

Next, complete Form 4.3-2 to dearmine the feasibility of applicable Site Design BMPs, and, if their implementation is feasible the extent of mitigation of the DCV.

If no site constraints e 1st the would limit the type of BMP to be implemented in a DA, evaluate the use of combinations of LID BMr including all applicable Site Design BMPs to maximize on-site retention of the DCV. If no combination of BMP can mitigate the entire DCV, implement the single BMP type, or combination of BMP types, that maximizes on-site retention of the DCV within the minimum effective area.

If the combination of site design, retention and/or infiltration BMPs is unable to mitigate the entire DCV, then the remainder of the volume-based performance criteria that cannot be achieved with site design, retention and/or infiltration BMPs must be managed through biotreatment BMPs. If biotreatment BMPs are used, then they must be sized to provide equivalent effectiveness based on Template Section 4.3.4.

4.3.1 Exceptions to Requirements for Bioretention Facilities

Contingent on a demonstration that use of bioretention or a facility of equivalent effectiveness is infeasible, other types of biotreatment or media filters (such as tree-box-type biofilters or in-vault media filters) may be used for the following categories of Regulated Projects:

- 1) Projects creating or replacing an acre or less of impervious area, and located in a designated pedestrianoriented commercial district (i.e., smart growth projects), and having at least 85% of the entire project site covered by permanent structures;
- 2) Facilities receiving runoff solely from existing (pre-project) impervious areas; and
- 3) Historic sites, structures or landscapes that cannot alter their original configuration in order to maintain their historic integrity.

Form 4.3-1 Infiltration BMP Feasibility (DA 1)	
Feasibility Criterion – Complete evaluation for each DA on the Project Site	
¹ Would infiltration BMP pose significant risk for groundwater related concerns? Refer to Section 5.3.2.1 of the TGD for WQMP	Yes No No
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)	
 Would installation of infiltration BMP significantly increase the risk of geotechnical hazards? (Yes, if the answer to any of the following questions is yes, as established by a geotechnical expert): The location is less than 50 feet away from slopes steeper than 15 percent The location is less than ten feet from building foundations or an alternative setback. A study certified by a geotechnical professional or an available watershed study determinant that stormwater would result in significantly increased risks of geotechnical hazards. 	Yes
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)	
³ Would infiltration of runoff on a Project site violate downstream water rights	Yes No 🛛
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)	
⁴ Is proposed infiltration facility located on hydrologic soil group (H\$ 1) D so ils or does the site geotechnical invest presence of soil characteristics, which support categorization as D soils	tigation indicate Yes No \
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)	
⁵ Is the design infiltration rate, after accounting for safety factor of 20, below proposed facility less than 0.3 in/hi soil amendments)?	r (accounting for Yes ☐ No ⊠
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)	
⁶ Would on-site infiltration or reduction or rune ⁴ over pre-developed conditions be partially or fully inconsistent management strategies as defined in the YAP, or a pair beneficial uses? See Section 3.5 of the TGD for WQI P and W. P	with watershed Yes
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)	
⁷ Any answer from Item 1 . You _B 13 is "Yes": If yes, infiltration of any volum, is not feasible onsite. Proceed to Form 4.3-4, Selection and Evaluation of Biotreati If no, then proceed to Item 8 below.	Yes ☐ No ⊠ ment BMP.
⁸ Any answer from Item 4 through Item 6 is "Yes": If yes, infiltration is permissible but is not required to be considered. Proceed to Form 4.3-2, Site Design BMP. If no, then proceed to Item 9, below.	Yes 🗌 No 🛚
⁹ All answers to Item 1 through Item 6 are "No": Infiltration of the full DCV is potentially feasible, LID infiltration BMP must be designed to infiltrate the full DCV to Proceed to Form 4.3-2, Site Design BMPs.	the MEP.

4.3.2 Site Design BMP

Section E.12.e. of the Small Phase II MS4 Permit emphasizes the use of LID preventative measures; and the use of Site Design Measures reduces the portion of the DCV that must be addressed in downstream BMPs. Therefore, all applicable Site Design Measures shall be provided except where they are mutually exclusive

with each other, or with other BMPs. Mutual exclusivity may result from overlapping BMP footprints such that either would be potentially feasible by itself, but both could not be implemented. Please note that while there are no numeric standards regarding the use of Site Design BMPs. If a project cannot feasibly meet BMP sizing requirements or cannot fully address hydromodification, feasibility of all applicable Site Design BMPs must be part of demonstrating that the BMP system has been designed to retain the maximum feasible portion of the DCV. Complete Form 4.3-2 to identify and calculate estimated retention volume from implementing site design BMP. Refer to Section 5.4 in the TGD for more detailed guidance.

Form 4.3-2 Site D	esign BMPs	(DA 1)	
1 Implementation of Impervious Area Dispersion BMP (i.e. routing runoff from impervious to pervious areas), excluding impervious areas planned for routing to on-lot infiltration BMP: Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, complete Items 2-5; If no, proceed to Item 6	DA DMA BMP Type	DA — DMA В ИР Туре	DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs)
² Total impervious area draining to pervious area (ft²)	?		
3 Ratio of pervious area receiving runoff to impervious area			
Retention volume achieved from impervious area dispersion (ft ³) $V = Item2 * Item 3 * (0.5/12)$, assuming retent of 0.5 inches of runoff			
5 Sum of retention volume achieved from impervious area ::-	n sion (ft³):	V _{retention} =Sum of Iter	n 4 for all BMPs
6 Implementation of Localized On-lot Infiltration BN. ↑ (e.g. on-lot rain gardens): Yes No Z //, ↑, ↑, complete Items 7-13 for aggregate of all on-lot infiltration BMP in e. ↑h DA; If no, proceed to Item 14	DA DMA BMP Type	DA DMA BMP Type	DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs)
7 Ponding surface area (ft²)			
Ponding depth (ft) (0.5 ft)			
9 Surface area of amended pil/gravel (ft²)			
10 Average depth of amended soil/gravel (ft) (min. 1 ft.)			
11 Average porosity of amended soil/gravel			
12 Retention volume achieved from on-lot infiltration (ft ³) V _{retention} = (Item 7 *Item 8) + (Item 9 * Item 10 * Item 11)			
13 Runoff volume retention from on-lot infiltration (ft³):	V _{retention} =Sum of It	em 12 for all BMPs	

Form 4.3-2 Site Design BMPs (DA 1)				
Form 4.3-2 cont. Site	e Design BMF	Ps (DA 1)		
14 Implementation of Street Trees: Yes \(\sum \) No \(\sum \) If yes, complete Items 14-18. If no, proceed to Item 19	DA DMA BMP Type	DA DMA BMP Type	DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs)	
15 Number of Street Trees				
16 Average canopy cover over impervious area (ft²)				
Runoff volume retention from street trees (ft ³) $V_{retention} = Item 15 * Item 16 * (0.05/12)$ assume runoff retention of 0.05 inches				
18 Runoff volume retention from street tree BMPs (ft³):	V _{retention} = Sum fite	n 17 for all BMPs		
19 Total Retention Volume from Site Design BMPs: 0 Sum of It	tér - 5, 1 18			

4.3.3 Infiltration BMPs

Use Form 4.3-3 to compute on-site retention of runoff from proposed retention and infiltration BMPs. Volume retention estimates are sensitive to the percolation rate used, which determines the amount of runoff that can be infiltrated within the specified drawdown time. The infiltration safety factor reduces field measured percolation to account for potential inaccuracy associated with field measurements, declining BMP performance over time, and compaction during construction. Appendix C of the TGD for WQMP provides guidance on estimating an appropriate safety factor to use in Form 4.3-3.

If site constraints limit the use of BMPs to a single type and implementation of retention and infiltration BMPs mitigate no more than 40% of the DCV, then they are considered infeasible and the Project Proponent may evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs lower in the LID hierarchy of use (Section 5.5 of the TGD for WQMP)

If implementation of infiltrations BMPs is feasible as determined using Form 1.3-1, then LID infiltration BMPs shall be implemented to the MEP (section 4.1 of the TGD for WQMP).

4.3.3.1 Allowed Variations for Special Site Conditions

The bioretention system design parameters of this Section may be adjusted for the following special site conditions:

- 1) Facilities located within 10 feet of structures or other, otential geotechnical hazards established by the geotechnical expert for the project may incorporate an impervious cutoff wall between the bioretention facility and the structure or other geotechnical hazard.
- 2) Facilities with documented high concentrations of pollutants in underlying soil or groundwater, facilities located where infiltration could contribute to a geotechnical hazard, and facilities located on elevated plazas or other structures may incorporate an impervious liner and may locate the underdrain discharge at the bottom of the subsurface drainage (storage layer (this configuration is commonly known as a "flow-through planter").
- 3) Facilities located in creas of high groundwater, highly infiltrative soils or where connection of underdrain to a surface drain or to subsurface storm drain are infeasible, may omit the underdrain.
- 4) Facilities serving high-risk areas such as fueling stations, truck stops, auto repairs, and heavy industrial sites may be required to provide adequate pretreatment to address pollutants of concern unless these high-risk areas are isolated from storm water runoff or bioretention areas with no chance of spill migration.

Form 4.3-3 Infiltration LID BMP - in	cluding unc	derground I	BMPs (DA 1)
1 Remaining LID DCV not met by site design BMP (ft ³): V_{unmet}	_{tt} = Form 4.2-1 Item 7 -	Form 4.3-2 Item19	
BMP Type Use columns to the right to compute runoff volume retention from proposed infiltration BMP (select BMP from Table 5-4 in TGD for WQMP) - Use additional forms for more BMPs	DA 1 DMA 1 BMP Type	DA 1 DMA 1 BMP Type I	DA 1 DMA 1 BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs)
2 Infiltration rate of underlying soils (in/hr) See Section 5.4.2 and Appendix C of the TGD for WQMP for minimum requirements for assessment methods			
3 Infiltration safety factor See TGD Section 5.4.2 and Appendix D			
4 Design percolation rate (in/hr) P _{design} = Item 2 / Item 3			
5 Ponded water drawdown time (hr) Copy Item 6 in Form 4.2-1			
6 Maximum ponding depth (ft) BMP specific, see Table 5-4 of the TGD for WQMP for BMP design details			
7 Ponding Depth (ft) d _{BMP} = Minimum of (1/12*Item 4*Item 5) or Item 6			
Infiltrating surface area, SA_{BMP} (ft ²) the lesser of the area need a for infiltration of full DCV or minimum space requirements from Table 5.7 of the TGD for WQMP			
Amended soil depth, d_{media} (ft) Only included in certain. IP types, see Table 5-4 in the TGD for WQMP for reference. BMP design stails			
10 Amended soil porosity			
11 Gravel depth, d_{media} (ft) Only inc. ded in certain BMP types, see Table 5-4 of the TGD for WQMP fo. BMr. lesign details			
12 Gravel porosity			
13 Duration of storm as basin is filling (hrs) Typical ~ 3hrs			
14 Above Ground Retention Volume (ft ³) $V_{retention} = Item 8 * [Item7 + (Item 9 * Item 10) + (Item 11 * Item 12) + (Item 13 * (Item 4 / 12))]$			
15 Underground Retention Volume (ft³) Volume determined using manufacturer's specifications and calculations			
16 Total Retention Volume from LID Infiltration BMPs: (Sum	of Items 14 and 15 for	r all infiltration BMP in	cluded in plan)
Fraction of DCV achieved with infiltration BMP: % Retention	ion% = Item 16 / Form	4.2-1 Item 7	
18 Is full LID DCV retained onsite with combination of hydrologic so If yes, demonstrate conformance using Form 4.3-10; If no, then reduce Item 3, Fa the portion of the site area used for retention and infiltration BMPs equals or exceptor the applicable category of development and repeat all above calculations.	actor of Safety to 2.0 and	d increase Item 8, Infiltra	ating Surface Area, such that

4.3.4 Biotreatment BMP

Biotreatment BMPs may be considered if the full LID DCV cannot be met by maximizing retention and infiltration. A key consideration when using biotreatment BMP is the effectiveness of the proposed BMP in addressing the pollutants of concern for the project (see Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP).

Use Form 4.3-4 to summarize the potential for volume based and/or flow based biotreatment options to biotreat the remaining unmet LID DCV. Biotreatment computations are included as follows:

- Use Form 4.3-5 to compute biotreatment in small volume based biotreatment BMP (e.g. bioretention w/underdrains);
- Use Form 4.3-6 to compute biotreatment in large volume based biotreatment BMP (e.g. constructed wetlands);
- Use Form 4.3-7 to compute sizing criteria for flow-based biotreatment. MP (c.g. bioswales)

Form 4.3-4 Selection and Evaluation of biotreatment BMP (DA 1)					
Remaining LID DCV not met by sit infiltration, BMP for potential biotro Form 4.2-1 Item 7 - Form 4.3-2 Item 19	eatmei	nt (ft³): 962		Nitroger	om Form 2.3-1. I, Noxious Aquatic Plants, Sediment, cides and organic compounds.
2 Biotreatment BMP Selected	Use Fa		e biotreatment 6 to compute treated volume	υ	Flow-based biotreatment se Form 4.3-7 to compute treated flow
(Select biotreatment BMP(s) necessary to ensure all pollutants of concern are addressed through Unit Operations and Processes, described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WOMP)	Pla	retentic with an r box with u ans ucted wetla at extended dete y extended dete	nderdrain nds ention	Ve	egetated swale getated filter strip oprietary biotreatment
Volume biotreated in volume as biotreatment BMP (ft³): 987.5 Form 5 Item 15 + Form 4.3-6 Item 13					Remaining fraction of LID DCV for sizing flow based biotreatment BMP: -2.7% Item 4 / Item 1
Flow-based biotreatment BMP capacity provided (cfs): 0 Use Figure 5-2 of the TGD for WQMP to determine flow capacity required to provide biotreatment of remaining percentage of unmet LID DCV (Item 5), for the project's precipitation zone (Form 3-1 Item 1)					
7 Metrics for MEP determination:					
• Provided a WQMP with the portion of site area used for suite of LID BMP equal to minimum thresholds in Table 5-7 of the					
	nust be	optimized to retail	n and infiltrate the maximum p	ortion of	tention BMPs is feasible for partial capture, the DCV possible within the prescribed ment BMP.

Form 4.3-5 Volume Base	ed Biotreatr	nent (DA 1) —
Bioretention and Planter	Boxes with	Underdra	ins
Biotreatment BMP Type (Bioretention w/underdrain, planter box w/underdrain, other comparable BMP)	DA 1 DMA 1 BMP Type Bioretention	DA DMA BMP Type	DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs)
¹ Pollutants addressed with BMP List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP	Pathogens, Metals, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Sediments, Organic compounds, pesticides, trash		
2 Amended soil infiltration rate <i>Typical</i> ~ 5.0	5		
3 Amended soil infiltration safety factor <i>Typical</i> ~ 2.0	2		
4 Amended soil design percolation rate (in/hr) P _{design} = Item 2 / Item 3	75		
5 Ponded water drawdown time (hr) Copy Item 6 from Form 4. 1	48		
6 Maximum ponding depth (ft) see Table 5-6 of the TGL for NQMP for reference to BMP design details	0.5		
7 Ponding Depth (ft) d _{BMP} = Minimum of (1/22 * n, m 4 * Item 5) or Item 6	0.5		
8 Amended soil surface area (ft²)	500		
9 Amended soil depth (ft) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details	2		
10 Amended soil porosity, n	0.4		
11 Gravel depth (ft) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details	1		
12 Gravel porosity, n	0.3		
Duration of storm as basin is filling (hrs) Typical ~ 3hrs	3		
14 Biotreated Volume (ft ³) V _{biotreated} = Item 8 * [(Item 7/2) + (Item 9 * Item 10) +(Item 11 * Item 12) + (Item 13 * (Item 4 / 12))]	987.5		
15 Total biotreated volume from bioretention and/or planter box Sum of Item 14 for all volume-based BMPs included in this form	with underdrains B	MP: 987.5	_

Form 4.3-6 Volume Based Biotreatment (DA 1) –					
Constructed Wetlands	and Exter	nded Dete	ntion		
Biotreatment BMP Type Constructed wetlands, extended wet detention, extended dry detention, or other comparable proprietary BMP. If BMP includes multiple modules (E.g. forebay and main basin), provide separate estimates for storage	DA BMP Ty	DMA pe	DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs)		
and pollutants treated in each module.	Forebay	Basin	Forebay	Basin	
1 Pollutants addressed with BMP forebay and basin List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP					
² Bottom width (ft)	<				
3 Bottom length (ft)					
4 Bottom area (ft²) Abottom = Item 2 * Item 3					
5 Side slope (ft/ft)					
6 Depth of storage (ft)					
7 Water surface area (ft²) A _{surface} =(Item 2 + (2 * Item 5 * Item 6)) * (Item 3 + (2 * Item 5))					
Storage volume (ft³) For BMP with a prebay, en ure fraction of total storage is within ranges specified in the MP specific fact sheets, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details V=Item 6/3* [Item 4 + Item > 100.000 for mem 7)^0.5]					
9 Drawdown Time (hrs) Copy Item of from Form 2.1					
Outflow rate (cfs) $Q_{BMP} = (Item 8_{forebay} + Item 8_{basin}) / (Item 9 * 3600)$					
11 Duration of design storm event (hrs)					
12 Biotreated Volume (ft³) V _{biotreated} = (Item 8 _{forebay} + Item 8 _{basin}) +(Item 10 * Item 11 * 3600)					
Total biotreated volume from constructed wetlands, extended (Sum of Item 12 for all BMP included in plan)	dry detention, or	extended wet det	ention :		

Form 4.3-7 Flow Base	d Biotreatm	ent (DA 1)	
Biotreatment BMP Type Vegetated swale, vegetated filter strip, or other comparable proprietary BMP	DA DMA BMP Type	DA DMA BMP Type	DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs)
1 Pollutants addressed with BMP List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in TGD Table 5-5			
Plow depth for water quality treatment (ft) BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details	Q		
Bed slope (ft/ft) BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details	Q-		
4 Manning's roughness coefficient			
5 Bottom width (ft) bw = (Form 4.3-5 Item 6 * Item 4) / (1.49 * Item 2^1.67 * Item 3 5)			
6 Side Slope (ft/ft) BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WOMP for inference to BMP design details			
7 Cross sectional area (ft²) A = (Item 5 * Item 2) + (Item 6 * Item 2)²			
8 Water quality flow velocity 'ft/sec) V = Form 4.3-5 Item 6 / Item 7			
9 Hydraulic residence time (min) Pollutant specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details			
10 Length of flow based BMP (ft) L = Item 8 * Item 9 * 60			
11 Water surface area at water quality flow depth (ft ²) $SA_{top} = (Item 5 + (2 * Item 2 * Item 6)) * Item 10$			

4.3.5 Conformance Summary

Complete Form 4.3-8 to demonstrate how on-site LID DCV is met with proposed site design, infiltration, and/or biotreatment BMP. The bottom line of the form is used to describe the basis for infeasibility determination for on-site LID BMP to achieve full LID DCV, and provides methods for computing remaining volume to be addressed in an alternative compliance plan. If the project has more than one outlet, then complete additional versions of this form for each outlet.

Form 4.3-8 Conformance Summary and Alternative
Compliance Volume Estimate (DA 1)
Total LID DCV for the Project DA-1 (ft³): 962 Copy Item 7 in Form 4.2-1
On-site retention with site design BMP (ft ³): 0 Copy Item18 in Form 4.3-2
3 On-site retention with LID infiltration BMP (ft ³): 0 Copy Item 16 in Form 4.3-3
4 On-site biotreatment with volume based biotreatment BMP (ft³): 987.5 <i>Co. y Iter</i> 3 <i>in Form 4.3-4</i>
Flow capacity provided by flow based biotreatment BMP (cfs): C opy Item 6 in Form 4.3-4
 6 LID BMP performance criteria are achieved if answer to any of lefollowing is "Yes": • Full retention of LID DCV with site design or infiltration BMI. Yes No lifyes, sum of Items 2, 3, and 4 is greater than Item 1. • Combination of on-site retention BMPs for a sortion lifthe aD DCV and volume-based biotreatment BMP that address all pollutants of concern for the remaining LID DCV: Yes No lifyes, a) sum of Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 is greater than Item 1, and Items 2, 3 and 4 are maximized; or b) Item 6 is greater than Form 4.35 Item 6 and Items 2, 3 and 4 are maximized ■ On-site retention and infiltration is an ermined to be infeasible; therefore biotreatment BMP provides biotreatment for all pollutants of concern for full LID biv: Yes No lifyes, Form 4.3-1 Items 7 and 3 were but his checked yes
If the LID DCV is not ach, yearly and of these means, then the project may be allowed to develop an alternative compliance plan. Chack box hat describes the scenario which caused the need for alternative compliance:
 Combination of Site esign, retention and infiltration, , and biotreatment BMPs provide less than full LID DCV capture: Checked yes if Form 4.3-4 Item 7 is checked yes, Form 4.3-4 Item 6 is zero, and sum of Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 is less than Item 1. If so, apply water quality credits and calculate volume for alternative compliance, V_{alt} = (Item 1 – Item 2 – Item 3 – Item 4 – Item 5) * (100 - Form 2.4-1 Item 2)%
 Facilities, or a combination of facilities, of a different design than in Section E.12.e.(ii)(f) may be permitted if all of the following Phase II Small MS4 General Permit 2013-0001-DWQ 55 February 5, 2013 measures of equivalent effectiveness are demonstrated: Equal or greater amount of runoff infiltrated or evapotranspired; Equal or lower pollutant concentrations in runoff that is discharged after biotreatment; Equal or greater protection against shock loadings and spills; Equal or greater accessibility and ease of inspection and maintenance.

4.3.6 Hydromodification Control BMP

Use Form 4.3-9 to compute the remaining runoff volume retention, after Site Design BMPs are implemented, needed to address hydromodification, and the increase in time of concentration and decrease in peak runoff necessary to meet targets for protection of waterbodies with a potential hydromodification. Describe the proposed hydromodification treatment control BMP. Section 5.6 of the TGD for WQMP provides additional details on selection and evaluation of hydromodification control BMP.

Form 4.3-9 I	Hydro	modification Control BMPs (DA 1)		
1 Volume reduction needed for hydromodification performance criteria 1,739 (Form 4.2-2 Item 4 * 0.95) – Form 4.2-2 Item		On-site retention with site design and infiltation, BMP (ft³): 0 Sum of Form 4.3-8 Items 2, 3, and 4. Evaluate option to a crease in lementation of on-site retention in Forms 4.3-2, 4.3-3, and 4.3-4 in excess of LIL CCV* ward achieving hydromodification volume reduction		
Remaining volume for hydromodification volume capture (ft³): 1,739 Item 1 – Item 2	4 Volume	capture provided by metorporating additional on-site BMPs (ft³):		
S Is Form 4.2-2 Item 11 less than or equal to 5%: Yes ☑ No ☐ If yes, hydromodification performance criteria is achieved. If no select one or lore mitigation options below: • Demonstrate increase in time of concentration achieval by proposed LID site design, LID BMP, and additional on-site BMP ☐ • Increase time of concentration by preserving pre-developed flow path and/or increase travel time by reducing slope and increasing cross-sectional area and reaghness for proposed on-site conveyance facilities ☐				
6 Form 4.2-2 Item 12 less than or qual to 16. Yes □ No ☒ If yes, hydromodification performance siteria is a hieved. If no, select one or more mitigation options below: • Demonstrate reduction in peak runoff achieved by proposed LID site design, LID BMPs, and additional on-site retention BMPs ☒				

Alternative Compliance Plan (if applicable)

credits when computing the DCV that must be met through alternative compliance. remainder of the LID DCV. Depending on project type some projects may qualify for water quality credits that (see Form 2.4-1, Water Quality Credits). Form 4.3-9 Item 8 includes instructions on how to apply water quality can be applied to reduce the DCV that must be treated prior to development of an alternative compliance plan DCV via on-site LID practices. A project proponent must develop an alternative compliance plan to address the Describe an alternative compliance plan (if applicable) for projects not fully able to infiltrate, or biotreat the

E.12.e.(ii)(f) may be permitted if all of the following measures of equivalent effectiveness are demonstrated: Alternative Designs — Facilities, or a combination of facilities, of a different design than in Permit Section

- 1) Equal or greater amous con unoff infiltrated or evapotranspired;
- 2) Equal or lower pollu ant concertrations in runoff that is discharged after biotreatment;
- 3) Equal or greater protectio, agai st shock loadings and spills;
- 4) Equal or greater accessibility a. d ase of in spection and maintenance.

Regional Water Board Executive Officer (S The Project Proponent will need to o w ten approval for an alternative design from the Lahontan of the TGD for WQMP).

Section 5 Inspection and Maintenance Responsibility for Post Construction BMP

inspection and maintenance (refer to Section 8, Post Construction BMP Requirements, in the TGD for needed. The WQMP shall also include a detailed Operation and Maintenance Plan for all BMP and a WQMP). Fully complete Form 5-1 summarizing all BMP included in the WQMP. Attach additional forms as Maintenance Agreement. The Maintenance Agreement must also be attached to the WQMP. All BMPs included as part of the project WQMP are required to be maintained through regular scheduled

be completed, signed, notarized and submitted to the County Stormwater Department Note that at time of Project construction completion, the Maintenance Agreement must

Daily	No littering or vehicles driving alloy ed in the infiltration basin. Pesticide application will be done by a certified personal.	Owner	Activity restriction
Before rain seasons	Remove accumulated trash and debris in the bioretention at the start ar a end of rain season. Remove sediments, regarde, ar invegetated as necessary	Owner	Education Employee s.
Twice a year at the beginning and end of rainy season.	Visual i spectio of water ponding for more than 481 ours and debris removal.	Owner	Bioretenti on
Minimum Frequency of Activities	Inspection/ Maintenance Activities Required	Reponsible Party(s)	вмР
	Fc.m 3-1 BMP Inspection and Maintenance (use ar ditional forms as necessary)	F.\m'.>-1 (Use 1	



Section 6 WQMP Attachments

6.1. Site Plan and Drainage Plan

Include a site plan and drainage plan sheet set containing the following minimum information:

- Project location
- Site boundary
- Land uses and land covers, as applicable
- Suitability/feasibility constraints
- Structural Source Control BMP locations
- Site Design Hyd ologic Source Control BMP locations
- LID BMP details
- Drainage delineations and to rinfo mation
- Drainage connections

6.2 Electronic Data Supplical

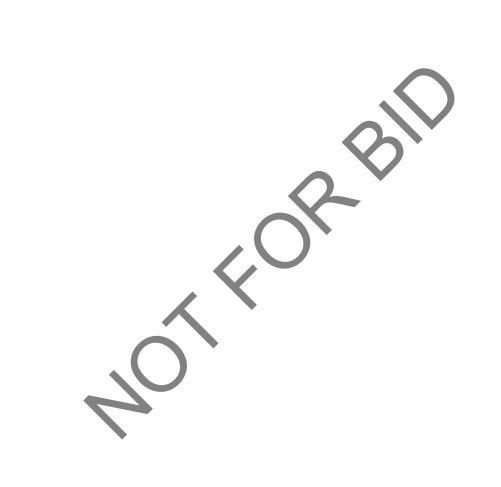
nomenclature, geo-referencing, etc.) of these document so that they may be interpreted efficiently and specialized software to open. If the local juri dictior Minimum requirements include submittal of Pl described in their Local Implementation Plan), this section will describe the contents f exhit its in addition to hard copies. Format must not require requires specialized electronic document formats (as

6.3 Post Construction

Attach all O&M Plans and Maintenance Agreements for BMP to the

6.4 Other Supporting Documentation

- BMP Educational Materials
- Activity Restriction C,C&R's & Lease Agreements

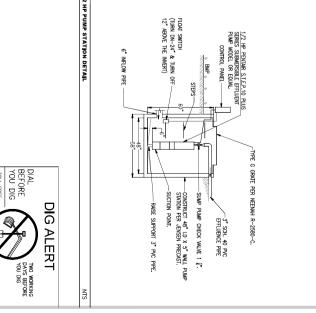






WQMP-1

WQMP PLAN



STK PROJECT NO.: 374-177-23 SCALE: AS NOTED DATE: FEBRUARY 2024 PLOT DATE: DRAWING NAME: SEAL:	SHEET INFORMATION:	
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	DATE:	ISSUE IN	
	INFORMATION:	FORMATION:	

-6" PVC PERFORATED PIPE-SLOPE=0.005 MAX.

8331 CALIENTE ROAD HESPERIA, CA 92344

-RETAINING WALL PER CALTRANS STD. B3-3, TYPE 1A.

ENGINEERED AND SOIL MEDIA BIORETENTION PER TABLE A-1.

PROJECT # 10.10.1200

CONSTRUCT 6-INCH PVC CLEANOUT

FIRE STATION 305
PREFABRICATED
METAL STORAGE
BUILDING

A.1: LOCATION OF INLETS
P.1: PLAZAS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING LOTS

385 N. ARROWHEAD AVE. SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92415

STENCIL NO DUMPING DRAINS TO OCEAN

BIORETENTION BASIN (BMP#)

PUMP STATION

PROJECT ADMINISTERED BY:
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
PROJECT & FACILITIES
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

PERVIOUS AREA (LANDSCAPE) PROPOSED STORM DRAIN DRAINAGE AREA DIRECTION OF SURFACE FLOW

MPERVIOUS AREA

3,000 SQ.FT. NET AREA IN SQ.F.

DA# DRAINAGE AREA (DA)

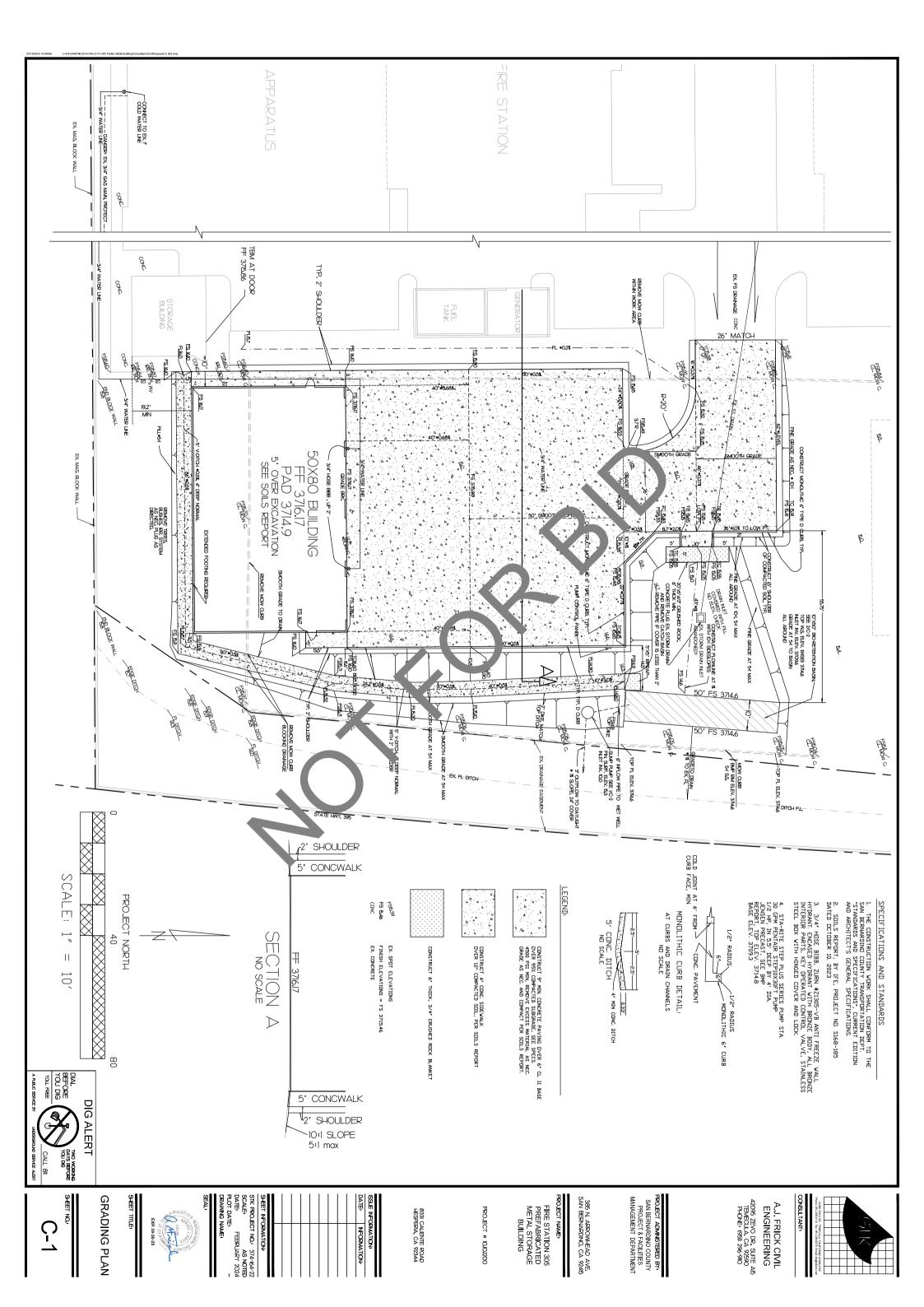
DMA-# DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT AREA (DMA)

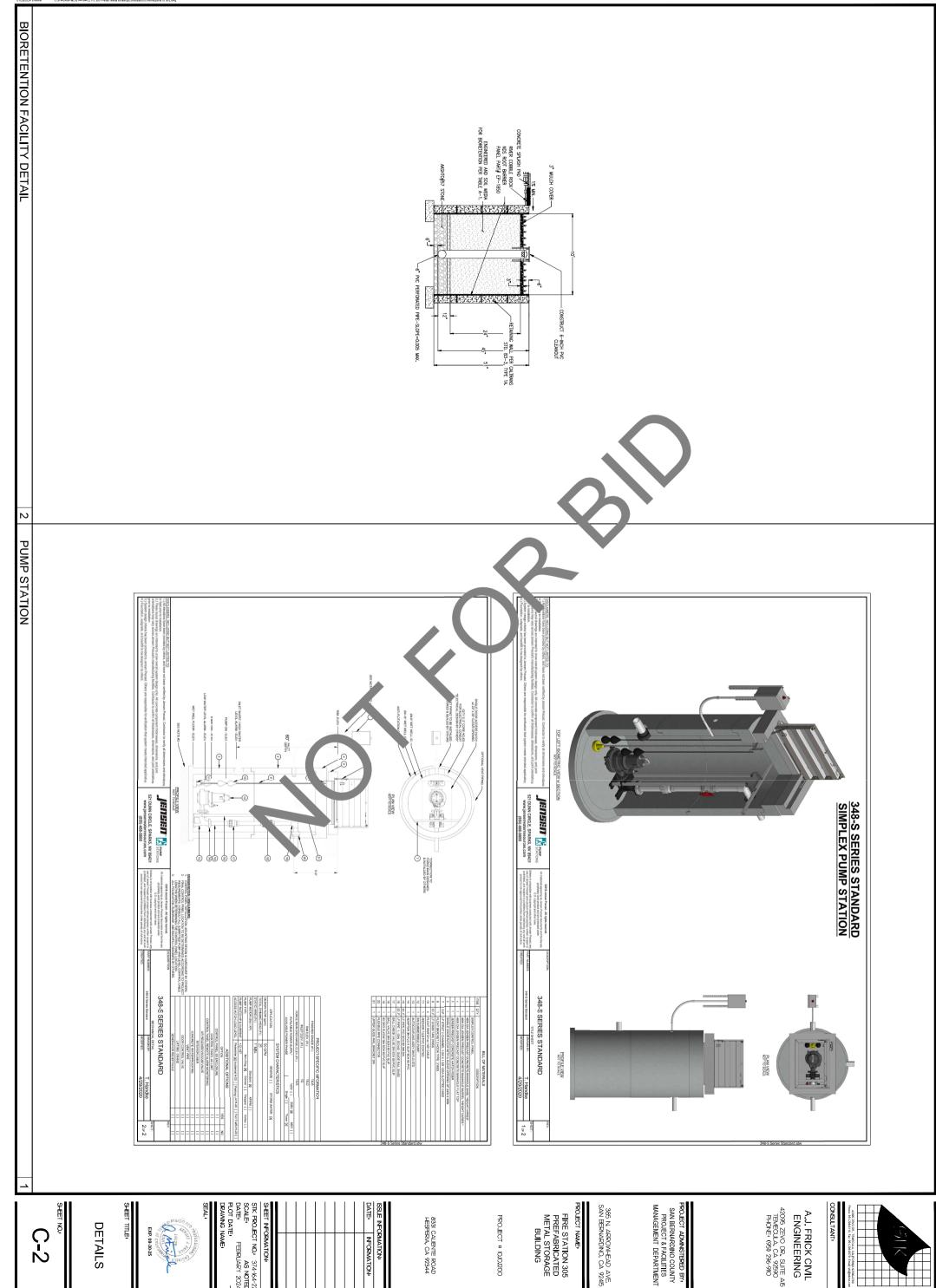
DRAINAGE AREA (DA)





4005-2010-00. TRUCCULA CAL FORMA DESCRIPTOR PROCESSOR OF TRUCCULA CAL FORMA DESCRIPTOR DE





C<u>-2</u>

DETAILS

REGISTE OF STATE OF S

STK PROJECT NO: 374-164-22
SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: FEBRUARY 2024
PLOT DATE: DRAWING NAME:

8331 CALIENTE ROAD HESPERIA, CA 92344

PROJECT # IO.IO.1200

FIRE STATION 305
PREFABRICATED
METAL STORAGE
BUILDING

PROJECT NAME:

PROJECT ADMINISTERED BY:
SAN BERNARDING COUNTY
PROJECT & FACILITIES
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

A.J. FRICK CIVIL ENGINEERING 42095 ZEVO DR. SUITE A5 TEMECULA, CA 92590 PHONE: 0931 296-910

