Recording requested by and mail to:

City Clerk
City of Beaumont
550 E. Sixth Street
Beaumont, CA 92223

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE
EXEMPT FROM RECORDER'S FEES PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 6103 AND 27383

APN: 418-290-023

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT WQMP/BMP FACILITIES

COVENANT AND AGREEMENT NO.

City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California

THIS COVENANT AND AGREEMENT is made and entered into this _____ of 20___, by and between Beaumont Equity Group LLC ("Owner"), and the City of Beaumont, California, ("City").

The Owner hereby certifies I am (we are) the sole owner of certain real property located at 311 EAST 1ST STREET (Site Address) in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, State of California, more specifically described in **Exhibit "A"** and depicted in **Exhibit "B"** ("Property").

The Owner covenants and agrees to comply with the Project Water Quality Management Plan ("WQMP"), attached hereto as **Exhibit "C"**, providing for storm water quality treatment within the confines of the Property.

The Owner covenants and agrees that the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the City of Beaumont, require that the Best Management Practice ("BMP") facilities, more specifically described in the WQMP (for example bio- swales, catch basins, roof drains and appurtenances) be constructed and maintained to minimize pollutants in urban runoff by the Owner.

The Owner further covenants and agrees as follows:

1. The on-site storm water management/BMP facilities mentioned above shall be constructed by the Owner at its sole cost and expense, in accordance with the plans and specifications identified in the WQMP approved by City.

2. The Owner shall adequately maintain the storm water management/BMP facilities in a manner assuring peak performance at all times, including source control BMPs at all times as its sole responsibility, at its sole cost and expense. This includes all pipes and channels built to convey storm water on the Property, including catch basin inserts, underground detention ponds, swales and vegetation provided to control the quantity and quality of the

storm water. Adequate maintenance is herein defined as good working condition so that these facilities are performing in accordance with their design functions continuously at all times.

3. The Owner shall annually inspect the storm water management/BMP facilities mentioned above and submit an inspection report annually to the Public Works Department by the anniversary of the date of this Agreement of each year. The purpose of the inspection is to assure safe and proper functioning of the facilities. The inspection shall cover the storm water management BMPs listed in the WQMP such as bioswales, catch basins and related filter units, etc. Deficiencies shall be noted in the inspection report and corrected by Owner promptly.

4. The Owner hereby grants permission to City, its authorized agents and employees, to enter upon the Property and to inspect the storm water management/BMP facilities, take samples and perform testing whenever the City deems necessary and as required by the City's most current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The purpose of the inspection, testing and sampling is to follow up on apparent and reported deficiencies and/or to respond to citizen complaints and meet the requirements of the City's NPDES Permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board – Santa Ana River Region. The City shall provide the Owner with advanced notice of entering upon the Property, except in the event of an emergency, as determined by the City. The City shall provide the Owner copies of the inspection findings and a directive to commence with the repairs if necessary. Owner or Owner's successors or assigns shall pay City for all costs incurred by City in the inspection, sampling, testing of the BMPs within thirty (30) calendar days of City invoice.

5. In the event the Owner fails to maintain the storm water management/BMP facilities in good working condition acceptable to the City, upon five (5) days advanced written notice, the City may enter upon the Property and take whatever steps necessary to correct deficiencies identified in any inspection report and to charge the costs of such repairs to the Owner the cost of which shall constitute a lien against the Property. In the event of an emergency, as determined by City, advanced notice as aforesaid, shall not be required. Notwithstanding the forgoing, it is expressly understood and agreed that the City is under no obligation to maintain or repair said facilities, and in no event shall this Agreement be construed to impose any such obligation to the City.

6. The Owner will perform the work necessary to keep these facilities in good working order as appropriate. The maintenance schedule for the storm water management BMP facilities (including sediment removal) is outlined in the approved WQMP and the schedule must be followed at all times. In the future, City of Beaumont may adopt an annual Stormwater Inspection Fee that would be assessed to the Owner.

7. In the event the City, pursuant to this Agreement, performs work of any nature, or expends any funds in performance of said work for labor, use of equipment, supplies, materials and the like, the Owner, its successors and assigns shall reimburse the City upon demand, within thirty (30) days of receipt thereof for all actual costs incurred by the City hereunder.
8. This Agreement imposes no liability of any kind whatsoever on the City. Owner agrees to indemnify, defend (with counsel reasonably approved by the City) and hold harmless the City and its authorized officers,
9. employees, agents and volunteers from any and all claims, actions, losses, damages, and/or liability arising out of this Agreement from any cause whatsoever, including the acts, errors or omissions of any person and

for any costs or expenses incurred by the City on account of any claim except where such indemnification is prohibited by law. This indemnification provision shall apply regardless of the existence or degree of fault of indemnitees. The Owner's indemnification obligation applies to the City's "active" as well as "passive" negligence but does not apply to the City's "sole negligence" or "willful misconduct" within the meaning of Civil Code Section

2782, or to any claims, actions, losses, damages, and/or liabilities, to the extent caused by the acts or omissions of any third party contractors undertaking any work (other than field inspections) or other maintenance on the Property on behalf of the City under this Agreement.

10. This Agreement shall be recorded with the County Recorder for the County of Riverside and shall constitute a covenant running with the land, equitable servitude and lien against the Property, and shall be binding on the Owner, its successors, assigns, transferees, administrators, executors, heirs, encumbrancers and any other successors in interests, including any homeowner's association.

11. In addition to any remedy available to City under this Agreement, if Owner violates any term of this Agreement and does not cure the violation within the time already provided in this Agreement, or, if not provided, within thirty (30) calendar days, or within such time authorized by the City if said cure reasonably requires more than the subject time, the City may bring an action at law or in equity in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce compliance by the Owner with the terms of this Agreement. In such action, the City may recover any damages to which the City may be entitled for the violation, enjoin the violation by temporary or permanent injunction without the necessity of proving actual damages or the inadequacy of otherwise available legal remedies, or obtain other equitable relief, including, but not limited to, the restoration of the Property and/or the BMPs identified in the WQMP to the condition in which it/they existed prior to any such violation or injury.

12. Owner shall provide printed educational materials with any sale of the Property which provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, the types and locations of maintenance signs that are required and how the necessary maintenance can be maintained.

13. Owner shall provide actual notice of this Agreement and its terms to any respective buyers or successor(s) in interest.

14. In order to be valid, amendment or change to this Agreement including the WQMP and BMPs requires an amendment executed by the City and Owner which is recorded with the Riverside County Recorder.

WITNESS the following signatures:

OWNER:

By: _____ By: _____

Name: Brett Paul Name: _____

Title: Manager Title: _____

Organization: Beaumont Equity Group LLC Organization: _____

City:

CITY OF BEAUMONT
a Municipal Corporation

Signature: _____
City Manager

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
John Pinkney, City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

02/06/2024
Robert Vestal Director of Engineering/Public Works

All signatures on this Agreement on behalf of the Owner must be acknowledged before a Notary Public. In the event that the owner is a corporation, the President/Vice President and the corporate secretary of the corporation must sign.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of ~~California~~ Illinois)
County of ~~Riverside~~ Cook)

On January 17, 2024, before me, Alana Devine Porfirio, notary public, personally appeared Brett Reed who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature: Alana Devine Porfirio (Seal)

ALANA DEVINE PORFIRIO
OFFICIAL SEAL
Notary Public, State of Illinois
My Commission Expires
May 13, 2026

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California)
County of Riverside)

On _____, 2019, before me, _____, notary public, personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.
WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature: _____ (Seal)

EXHIBIT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PARCEL 7 OF PARCEL MAP NUMBER 35611 IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, LOCATED IN SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN, AS SHOWN ON MAP FILED IN BOOK 223, PAGES 93 THROUGH 95 INCLUSIVE OF PARCEL MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY.

TOGETHER WITH:

THAT PORTION OF PARCEL 6 OF SAID PARCEL MAP DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

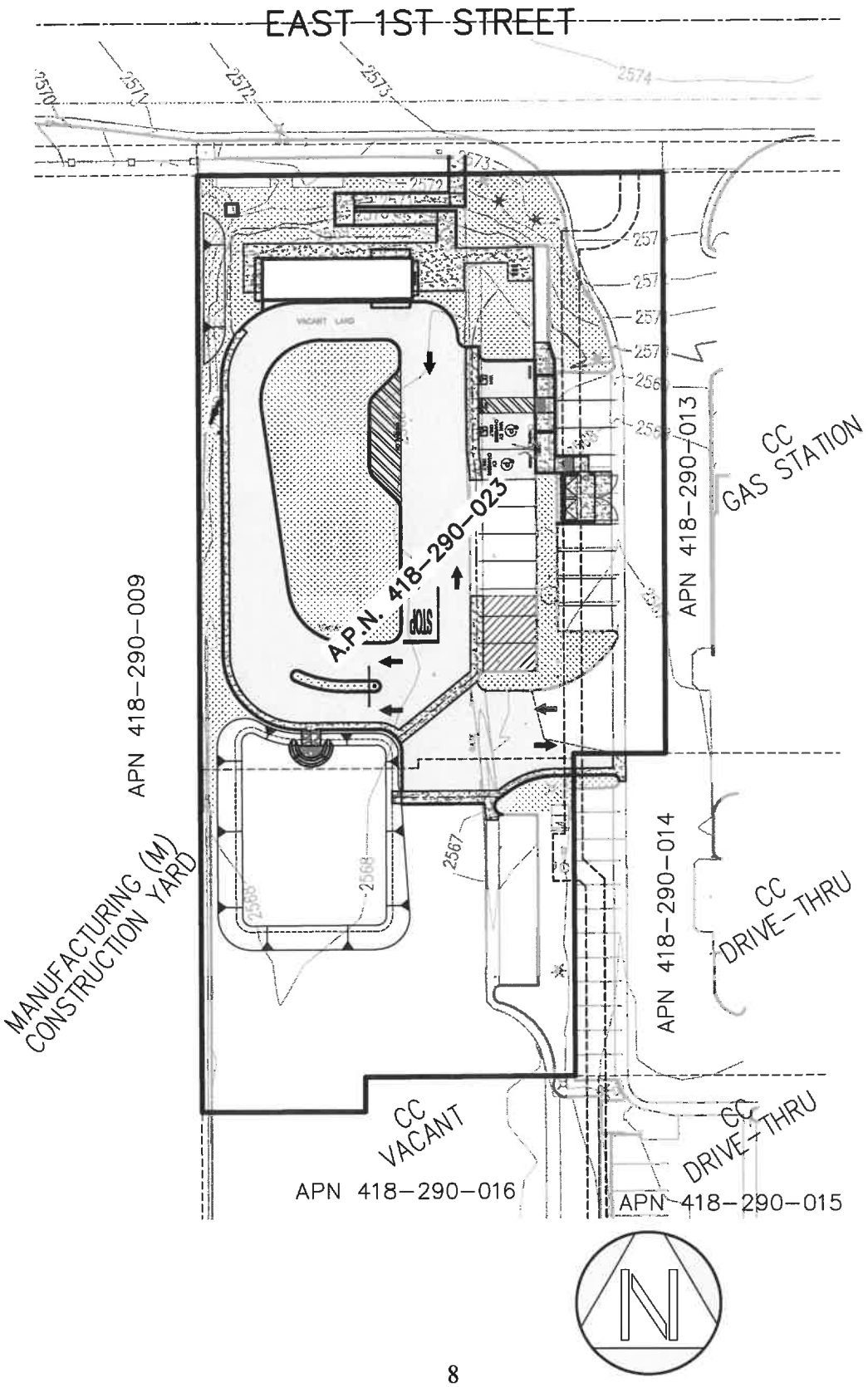
PARCEL B AS SHOWN ON LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT 08-LLA-005 IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT PER DOCUMENT # 2009-0082863, RECORDED 2/20/2009.

CONTAINING 0.99 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

SUBJECT TO COVENANTS, CONDITIONS, RESERVATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, AND ANY/ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD.

APN: 418-290-023

EXHIBIT "B"
DIAGRAM OF PROPERTY



Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan

*A Template for Projects located within the **Santa Ana Watershed** Region of Riverside County*

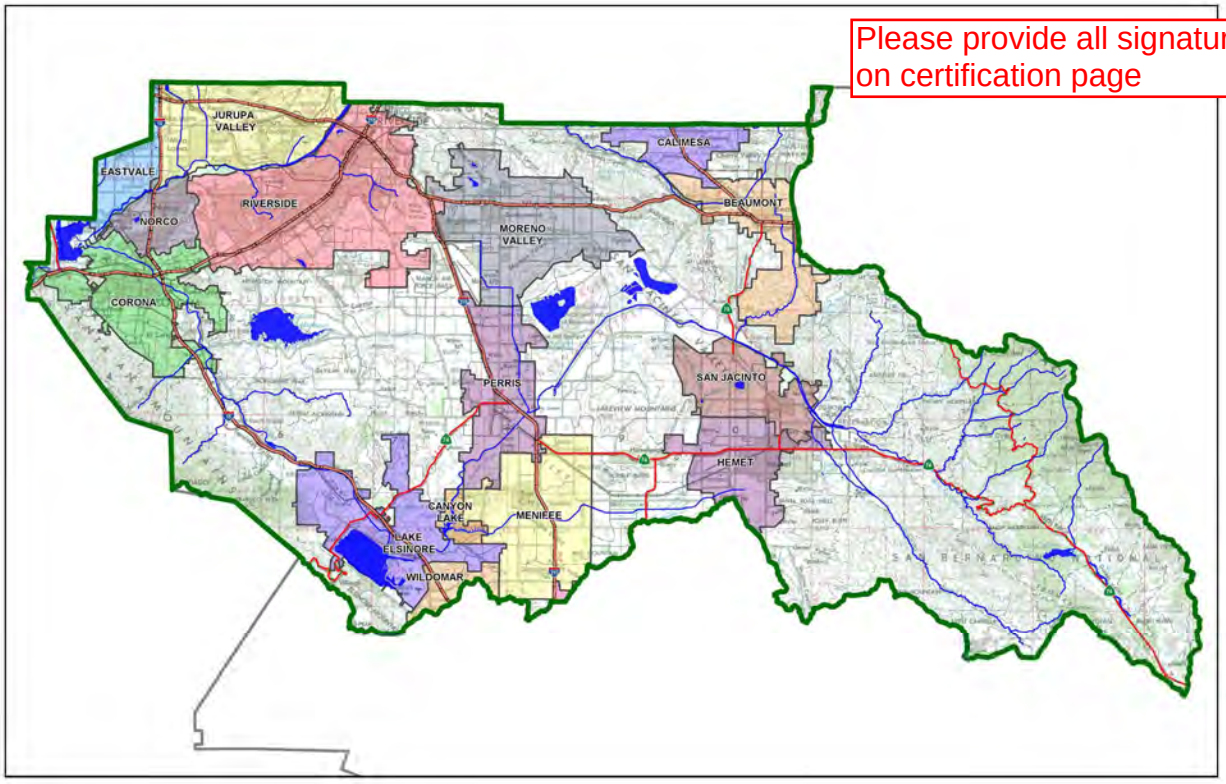
Approved
NV5
09/23/2022

Project Title: ZIGGI'S COFFEE - EAST 1ST STREET

Development No: Parcel 7 of Parcel Map No. 35611 - City of Beaumont

Design Review/Case No: PW2022-0886

Please provide all signatures on certification page



☒ **Preliminary**
☐ **Final**

Original Date Prepared: March 30, 2022

Revision Date(s): August 3, 2022
September 9, 2022

Prepared for Compliance with
Regional Board Order No. **R8-2010-0033**
Template revised June 30, 2016

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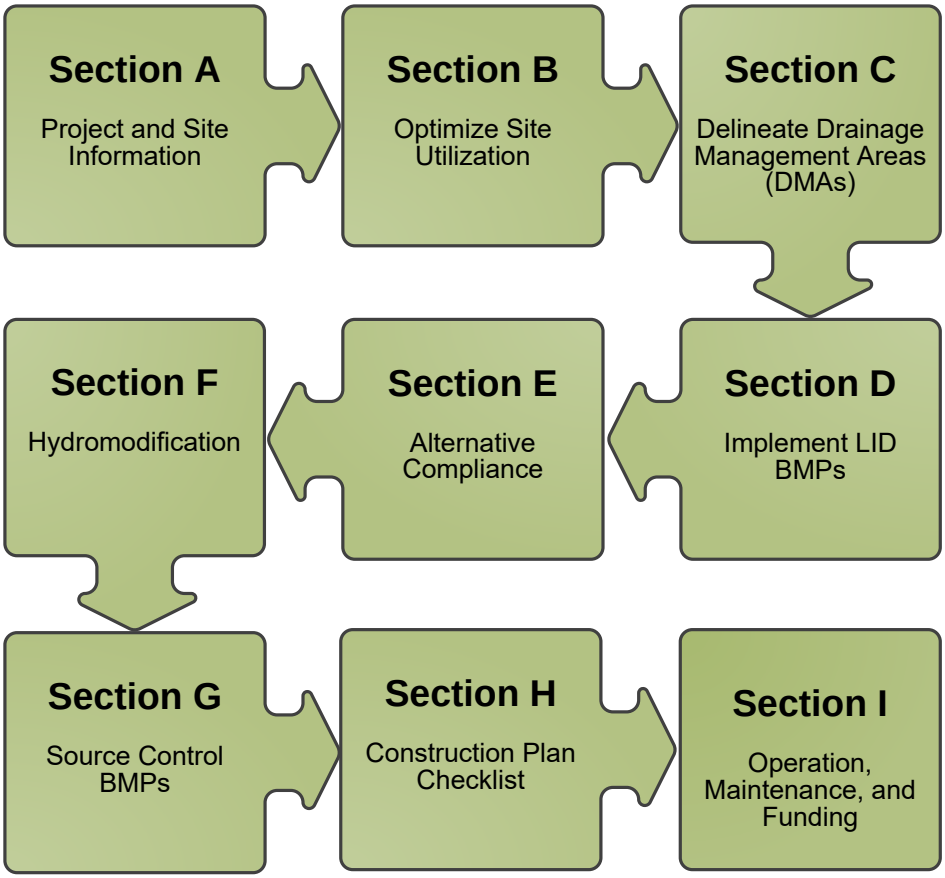
PH: (909) 863-3180

A Brief Introduction

This Project-Specific WQMP Template for the **Santa Ana Region** has been prepared to help guide you in documenting compliance for your project. Because this document has been designed to specifically document compliance, you will need to utilize the WQMP Guidance Document as your "how-to" manual to help guide you through this process. Both the Template and Guidance Document go hand-in-hand, and will help facilitate a well prepared Project-Specific WQMP. Below is a flowchart for the layout of this Template that will provide the steps required to document compliance.



OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

This Project-Specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared for BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC by SITETECH INC. for the ZIGGI'S COFFEE - EAST 1ST STREET project.

This WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of CITY OF BEAUMONT for ORDINANCE NO. 14.08 and per COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE for ORDINANCE NO. 754.2 which includes the requirement for the preparation and implementation of a Project-Specific WQMP.

The undersigned, while owning the property/project described in the preceding paragraph, shall be responsible for the implementation and funding of this WQMP and will ensure that this WQMP is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site. In addition, the property owner accepts responsibility for interim operation and maintenance of Stormwater BMPs until such time as this responsibility is formally transferred to a subsequent owner. This WQMP will be reviewed with the facility operator, facility supervisors, employees, tenants, maintenance and service contractors, or any other party (or parties) having responsibility for implementing portions of this WQMP. At least one copy of this WQMP will be maintained at the project site or project office in perpetuity. The undersigned is authorized to certify and to approve implementation of this WQMP. The undersigned is aware that implementation of this WQMP is enforceable under CITY OF BEAUMONT Water Quality Ordinance (Municipal Code Section 14.08).

"I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of law that the provisions of this WQMP have been reviewed and accepted and that the WQMP will be transferred to future successors in interest."

Owner's Signature	Date
Owner's Printed Name	Owner's Title/Position

PREPARER'S CERTIFICATION

"The selection, sizing and design of stormwater treatment and other stormwater quality and quantity control measures in this plan meet the requirements of Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. **R8-2010-0033** and any subsequent amendments thereto."

Preparer's Signature	SEPTEMBER 9, 2022 Date
BERNHARD K. MAYER Preparer's Printed Name	PRESIDENT Preparer's Title/Position

Preparer's Licensure:

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Section A: Project and Site Information

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Type of Project:	Commercial
Planning Area:	CC - Commercial Community
Community Name:	Beaumont
Development Name:	Ziggi's Coffee - East 1st Street
PROJECT LOCATION	
Latitude & Longitude (DMS):	33.68450°, -117.36706°
Project Watershed and Sub-Watershed:	Santa Ana River Watershed & San Jacinto River Subwatershed
Gross Acres:	0.99
APN(s):	418-290-023
Map Book and Page No.:	Roadbook Map, pg. no. 92
PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS	
Proposed or Potential Land Use(s)	Eating Place - Coffee
Proposed or Potential SIC Code(s)	5812
Area of Impervious Project Footprint (SF)	20,380
Total Area of proposed Impervious Surfaces within the Project Footprint (SF)/or Replacement	7,099
Does the project consist of offsite road improvements?	☐ Y ☒ N
Does the project propose to construct unpaved roads?	☐ Y ☒ N
Is the project part of a larger common plan of development (phased project)?	☐ Y ☒ N
EXISTING SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
Total area of existing Impervious Surfaces within the Project limits Footprint (SF)	13,281
Is the project located within any MSHCP Criteria Cell?	☐ Y ☒ N
If so, identify the Cell number:	
Are there any natural hydrologic features on the project site?	☐ Y ☒ N
Is a Geotechnical Report attached?	☐ Y ☒ N
If no Geotech. Report, list the NRCS soils type(s) present on the site (A, B, C and/or D)	A
What is the Water Quality Design Storm Depth for the project?	0.834

Beaumont Gateway Plaza, LLC proposes to develop 0.99 acres of existing partially developed land in the City of Beaumont, CA. The site project is located on the south side of East 1st Street, approximately 0.38 miles south of Interstate-10. The project proposes to construct of a new building, portland cement concrete pavement, curbs, gutters and ornamental landscaping. Additional improvements will include striping for parking and an infiltration basin. No public improvements proposed for this development.

This 0.99 acre development is a parcel (Parcel 7 and portion of Parcel 6) of a subdivision of existing APN 418-290-023 as shown on Parcel Map No. 35611. The proposed site can be broken down one distinct drainage management area, DMA-1. DMA-1 consists of the full disturbed area of the development and includes the underground infiltration chambers that will be used to treat the stormwater runoff produced in DMA 1. Stormwater generated from DMA 1 will sheet flow southerly and concentrated via curbs and gutters where stormwater will be directed to a drainage inlet that connect to the underground storage chambers.

A.1 Maps and Site Plans

When completing your Project-Specific WQMP, include a map of the local vicinity and existing site. In addition, include all grading, drainage, landscape/plant palette and other pertinent construction plans in Appendix 2. At a **minimum**, your WQMP Site Plan should include the following:

- Drainage Management Areas
- Proposed Structural BMPs
- Drainage Path
- Drainage Infrastructure, Inlets, Overflows
- Source Control BMPs
- Buildings, Roof Lines, Downspouts
- Impervious Surfaces
- Standard Labeling
- BMP Locations (Lat/Long)

Use your discretion on whether or not you may need to create multiple sheets or can appropriately accommodate these features on one or two sheets. Keep in mind that the Co-Permittee plan reviewer must be able to easily analyze your project utilizing this template and its associated site plans and maps.

A.2 Identify Receiving Waters

Using Table A.1 below, list in order of upstream to downstream, the receiving waters that the project site is tributary to. Continue to fill each row with the Receiving Water's 303(d) listed impairments (if any), designated beneficial uses, and proximity, if any, to a RARE beneficial use. Include a map of the receiving waters in Appendix 1.

Table A.1 Identification of Receiving Waters

Receiving Waters	EPA Approved 303(d) List Impairments	Designated Beneficial Uses	Proximity to RARE Beneficial Use
San Timoteo Creek, Reach 3	None	GWR, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	None
San Timoteo Creek, Reach 2	None	GWR, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	None
San Timoteo Creek, Reach 1	None	GWR, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	None
San Ana River, Reach 5	None	AGR, GWR, MUN, RARE, REC!, REC2, WARM, WILD	None
San Ana River, Reach 4	None	GWR, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	None
San Ana River, Reach 3	None	GWR, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	None
Prado Dam	pH	RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	None
Santa Ana River, Reach 2	Indicator Bacteria	AGR, GWR, RARE, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	21.5± Miles
Santa Ana River, Reach 1	None	BIOL, REC1, WARM, REC2, WILD	None
Pacific Ocean	None	None	None

A.3 Additional Permits/Approvals required for the Project:

Table A.2 Other Applicable Permits

Agency	Permit Required	
State Department of Fish and Game, 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement	☐ Y	☒ N
State Water Resources Control Board, Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Water Quality Cert.	☐ Y	☒ N
US Army Corps of Engineers, CWA Section 404 Permit	☐ Y	☒ N
US Fish and Wildlife, Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion	☐ Y	☒ N
Statewide Construction General Permit Coverage	☒ Y	☐ N
Statewide Industrial General Permit Coverage (Dependent on Tenant)	☐ Y	☒ N
Western Riverside MSHCP Consistency Approval (e.g., JPR, DBESP)	☐ Y	☒ N
Other *(please list in the space below as required)* City of Beaumont Grading Permit	☒ Y	☐ N
Other *(please list in the space below as required)* City of Beaumont Building Permit	☒ Y	☐ N

If yes is answered to any of the questions above, the Co-Permittee may require proof of approval/coverage from those agencies as applicable including documentation of any associated requirements that may affect this Project-Specific WQMP.

Section B: Optimize Site Utilization (LID Principles)

Review of the information collected in Section 'A' will aid in identifying the principal constraints on site design and selection of LID BMPs as well as opportunities to reduce imperviousness and incorporate LID Principles into the site and landscape design. For example, constraints might include impermeable soils, high groundwater, groundwater pollution or contaminated soils, steep slopes, geotechnical instability, high-intensity land use, heavy pedestrian or vehicular traffic, utility locations or safety concerns. Opportunities might include existing natural areas, low areas, oddly configured or otherwise unbuildable parcels, easements and landscape amenities including open space and buffers (which can double as locations for bioretention BMPs), and differences in elevation (which can provide hydraulic head). Prepare a brief narrative for each of the site optimization strategies described below. This narrative will help you as you proceed with your LID design and explain your design decisions to others.

The 2010 Santa Ana MS4 Permit further requires that LID Retention BMPs (Infiltration Only or Harvest and Use) be used unless it can be shown that those BMPs are infeasible. Therefore, it is important that your narrative identify and justify if there are any constraints that would prevent the use of those categories of LID BMPs. Similarly, you should also note opportunities that exist which will be utilized during project design. Upon completion of identifying Constraints and Opportunities, include these on your WQMP Site plan in Appendix 1.

Consideration of "highest and best use" of the discharge should also be considered. For example, Lake Elsinore is evaporating faster than runoff from natural precipitation can recharge it. Requiring infiltration of 85% of runoff events for projects tributary to Lake Elsinore would only exacerbate current water quality problems associated with Pollutant concentration due to lake water evaporation. In cases where rainfall events have low potential to recharge Lake Elsinore (i.e. no hydraulic connection between groundwater to Lake Elsinore, or other factors), requiring infiltration of Urban Runoff from projects is counterproductive to the overall watershed goals. Project proponents, in these cases, would be allowed to discharge Urban Runoff, provided they used equally effective filtration-based BMPs.

Site Optimization

The following questions are based upon Section 3.2 of the WQMP Guidance Document. Review of the WQMP Guidance Document will help you determine how best to optimize your site and subsequently identify opportunities and/or constraints, and document compliance.

Did you identify and preserve existing drainage patterns? If so, how? If not, why?

> Yes. Existing stormwater runoff generally flows from north to south at average grades of 1% to 3%. The proposed drainage will hold the general drainage pattern by capturing runoff at the existing low point of the development.

Did you identify and protect existing vegetation? If so, how? If not, why?

> Yes. The existing site conditions inludes approximately 29.8% of impervious area. The existing vegetated landscaped areas will be preserved and the proposed vegetation will be increased for this development.

Did you identify and preserve natural infiltration capacity? If so, how? If not, why?

Yes. Natural infiltration capacity will be implemented by using proposed landscaping as self-treating areas and capturing and treating stormwater through underground storage chamber infiltration.

Did you identify and minimize impervious area? If so, how? If not, why?

Yes. The drive aisles, drive-thru and parking stalls are designed to minimim width and length requirements. The proposed development will increase the overall pervious area from 13,281 square-feet to 20,380 square-feet.

Did you identify and disperse runoff to adjacent pervious areas? If so, how? If not, why?

Yes. Roof drains will directly discharge into adjacent landscaped areas around proposed building.

Section C: Delineate Drainage Management Areas (DMAs)

Utilizing the procedure in Section 3.3 of the WQMP Guidance Document which discusses the methods of delineating and mapping your project site into individual DMAs, complete Table C.1 below to appropriately categorize the types of classification (e.g., Type A, Type B, etc.) per DMA for your project site. Upon completion of this table, this information will then be used to populate and tabulate the corresponding tables for their respective DMA classifications.

Table C.1 DMA Classifications

DMA Name or ID	Surface Type(s)[1][2]	Area (Sq. Ft.)	DMA Type
D1	ROOF	655	D
D2	CONCRETE	19,725	D
D3	LANDSCAPING	22,640	D

[1]Reference Table 2-1 in the WQMP Guidance Document to populate this column
[2]If multi-surface provide back-up

Table C.2 Type 'A', Self-Treating Areas

DMA Name or ID	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Stabilization Type	Irrigation Type (if any)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table C.3 Type 'B', Self-Retaining Areas

Self-Retaining Area				**Type 'C' DMAs that are draining to the Self-Retaining Area**		
DMA Name/ ID	Post-project surface type	Area (square feet) [A]	Storm Depth (inches) [B]	DMA Name / ID	[C] from Table C.4 = [C]	Required Retention Depth (inches) [D]
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

$$[D] = [B] + \frac{[B] \cdot [C]}{[A]}$$

Table C.4 Type 'C', Areas that Drain to Self-Retaining Areas

DMA					**Receiving Self-Retaining DMA**		
DMA Name/ ID	Area (square feet) [A]	Post-project surface type	Impervious fraction [B]	Product [C] = [A] x [B]	DMA name /ID	Area (square feet) [D]	Ratio [C]/[D]
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table C.5 Type 'D', Areas Draining to BMPs

DMA Name or ID	BMP Name or ID
D1	BMP-1 INFILTRATION BASIN
D2	BMP-1 INFILTRATION BASIN
D3	BMP-1 INFILTRATION BASIN

Note: More than one drainage management area can drain to a single LID BMP, however, one drainage management area may not drain to more than one BMP.

Section D: Implement LID BMPs

D.1 Infiltration Applicability

Is there an approved downstream 'Highest and Best Use' for stormwater runoff (see discussion in Chapter 2.4.4 of the WQMP Guidance Document for further details)? ☐ Y ☒ N

If yes has been checked, Infiltration BMPs shall not be used for the site; proceed to section D.3

If no, continue working through this section to implement your LID BMPs. It is recommended that you contact your Co-Permittee to verify whether or not your project discharges to an approved downstream 'Highest and Best Use' feature.

Geotechnical Report

A Geotechnical Report or Phase I Environmental Site Assessment may be required by the Co-permittee to confirm present and past site characteristics that may affect the use of Infiltration BMPs. In addition, the Co-Permittee, at their discretion, may not require a geotechnical report for small projects as described in Chapter 2 of the WQMP Guidance Document. If a geotechnical report has been prepared, include it in Appendix 3. In addition, if a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment has been prepared, include it in Appendix 4.

Is this project classified as a small project consistent with the requirements of Chapter 2 of the WQMP Guidance Document? ☐ Y ☒ N

Infiltration Feasibility

Table D.1 below is meant to provide a simple means of assessing which DMAs on your site support Infiltration BMPs and is discussed in the WQMP Guidance Document in Chapter 2.4.5. Check the appropriate box for each question and then list affected DMAs as applicable. If additional space is needed, add a row below the corresponding answer.

Table D.1 Infiltration Feasibility

Does the project site…	YES	NO
…have any DMAs with a seasonal high groundwater mark shallower than 10 feet?		X
If Yes, list affected DMAs:		
…have any DMAs located within 100 feet of a water supply well?		X
If Yes, list affected DMAs:		
…have any areas identified by the geotechnical report as posing a public safety risk where infiltration of stormwater could have a negative impact?		X
If Yes, list affected DMAs:		
…have measured in-situ infiltration rates of less than 1.6 inches / hour?		X
If Yes, list affected DMAs:		
…have significant cut and/or fill conditions that would preclude in-situ testing of infiltration rates at the final infiltration surface?		X
If Yes, list affected DMAs:		
…geotechnical report identify other site-specific factors that would preclude effective and safe infiltration?		X
Describe here:		

If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions above for any DMA, Infiltration BMPs should not be used for those DMAs and you should proceed to the assessment for Harvest and Use below.

D.2 Harvest and Use Assessment

Please check what applies*:*

☐ Reclaimed water will be used for the non-potable water demands for the project.

☐Downstream water rights may be impacted by Harvest and Use as approved by the Regional Board (verify with the Copermittee).

☒The Design Capture Volume will be addressed using Infiltration Only BMPs. In such a case, Harvest and Use BMPs are still encouraged, but it would not be required if the Design Capture Volume will be infiltrated or evapotranspired.

If any of the above boxes have been checked, Harvest and Use BMPs need not be assessed for the site. If none of the above criteria applies, follow the steps below to assess the feasibility of irrigation use, toilet use and other non-potable uses (e.g., industrial use).

Irrigation Use Feasibility

Complete the following steps to determine the feasibility of harvesting stormwater runoff for Irrigation Use BMPs on your site:

Step 1: Identify the total area of irrigated landscape on the site, and the type of landscaping used.

Total Area of Irrigated Landscape:

Type of Landscaping (Conservation Design or Active Turf):

Step 2: Identify the planned total of all impervious areas on the proposed project from which runoff might be feasibly captured and stored for irrigation use. Depending on the configuration of buildings and other impervious areas on the site, you may consider the site as a whole, or parts of the site, to evaluate reasonable scenarios for capturing and storing runoff and directing the stored runoff to the potential use(s) identified in Step 1 above.

Total Area of Impervious Surfaces:

Step 3: Cross reference the Design Storm depth for the project site (see Exhibit A of the WQMP Guidance Document) with the left column of Table 2-3 in Chapter 2 to determine the minimum area of Effective Irrigated Area per Tributary Impervious Area (EIATIA).

Enter your EIATIA factor:

Step 4: Multiply the unit value obtained from Step 3 by the total of impervious areas from Step 2 to develop the minimum irrigated area that would be required.

Minimum required irrigated area:

Step 5: Determine if harvesting stormwater runoff for irrigation use is feasible for the project by comparing the total area of irrigated landscape (Step 1) to the minimum required irrigated area (Step 4).

Minimum required irrigated area (Step 4)	Available Irrigated Landscape (Step 1)

Toilet Use Feasibility

Complete the following steps to determine the feasibility of harvesting stormwater runoff for toilet flushing uses on your site:

Step 1: Identify the projected total number of daily toilet users during the wet season, and account for any periodic shut downs or other lapses in occupancy:

Projected Number of Daily Toilet Users:

Project Type:

Step 2: Identify the planned total of all impervious areas on the proposed project from which runoff might be feasibly captured and stored for toilet use. Depending on the configuration of buildings and other impervious areas on the site, you may consider the site as a whole, or parts of the site, to evaluate reasonable scenarios for capturing and storing runoff and directing the stored runoff to the potential use(s) identified in Step 1 above.

Total Area of Impervious Surfaces:

Step 3: Enter the Design Storm depth for the project site (see Exhibit A) into the left column of Table 2-2 in Chapter 2 to determine the minimum number or toilet users per tributary impervious acre (TUTIA).

Enter your TUTIA factor:

Step 4: Multiply the unit value obtained from Step 3 by the total of impervious areas from Step 2 to develop the minimum number of toilet users that would be required.

Minimum number of toilet users:

Step 5: Determine if harvesting stormwater runoff for toilet flushing use is feasible for the project by comparing the Number of Daily Toilet Users (Step 1) to the minimum required number of toilet users (Step 4).

Minimum required Toilet Users (Step 4)	**Projected number of toilet users (Step 1)**

Other Non-Potable Use Feasibility

Are there other non-potable uses for stormwater runoff on the site (e.g. industrial use)? See Chapter 2 of the Guidance for further information. If yes, describe below. If no, write N/A.

Step 1: Identify the projected average daily non-potable demand, in gallons per day, during the wet season and accounting for any periodic shut downs or other lapses in occupancy or operation.

Average Daily Demand:

Step 2: Identify the planned total of all impervious areas on the proposed project from which runoff might be feasibly captured and stored for the identified non-potable use. Depending on the configuration of buildings and other impervious areas on the site, you may consider the site as a whole, or parts of the site, to evaluate reasonable scenarios for capturing and storing runoff and directing the stored runoff to the potential use(s) identified in Step 1 above.

Total Area of Impervious Surfaces:

Step 3: Enter the Design Storm depth for the project site (see Exhibit A) into the left column of Table 2-4 in Chapter 2 to determine the minimum demand for non-potable uses per tributary impervious acre.

Enter the factor from Table 2-4:

Step 4: Multiply the unit value obtained from Step 3 by the total of impervious areas from Step 2 to develop the minimum number of gallons per day of non-potable use that would be required.

Minimum required use:

Step 5: Determine if harvesting stormwater runoff for other non-potable use is feasible for the project by comparing the projected average daily use (Step 1) to the minimum required non-potable use (Step 4).

Minimum required non-potable use (Step 4)	**Projected average daily use (Step 1)**

If Irrigation, Toilet and Other Use feasibility anticipated demands are less than the applicable minimum values, Harvest and Use BMPs are not required and you should proceed to utilize LID Bioretention and Biotreatment per Section 3.4.2 of the WQMP Guidance Document.

D.3 Bioretention and Biotreatment Assessment

Other LID Bioretention and Biotreatment BMPs as described in Chapter 2.4.7 of the WQMP Guidance Document are feasible on nearly all development sites with sufficient advance planning.

Select one of the following:

☐ LID Bioretention/Biotreatment BMPs will be used for some or all DMAs of the project as noted below in Section D.4 (note the requirements of Section 3.4.2 in the WQMP Guidance Document).

☐ A site-specific analysis demonstrating the technical infeasibility of all LID BMPs has been performed and is included in Appendix 5. If you plan to submit an analysis demonstrating the technical infeasibility of LID BMPs, request a pre-submittal meeting with the Copermittee to discuss this option. Proceed to Section E to document your alternative compliance measures.

D.4 Feasibility Assessment Summaries

From the Infiltration, Harvest and Use, Bioretention and Biotreatment Sections above, complete Table D.2 below to summarize which LID BMPs are technically feasible, and which are not, based upon the established hierarchy.

Table D.2 LID Prioritization Summary Matrix

DMA Name/ID	LID BMP Hierarchy				No LID (Alternative Compliance)
	1. Infiltration	2. Harvest and use	3. Bioretention	4. Biotreatment	
D1	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
D2	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
D3	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

For those DMAs where LID BMPs are not feasible, provide a brief narrative below summarizing why they are not feasible, include your technical infeasibility criteria in Appendix 5, and proceed to Section E below to document Alternative Compliance measures for those DMAs. Recall that each proposed DMA must pass through the LID BMP hierarchy before alternative compliance measures may be considered.

Underground storage chambers are sized for the entire site will treat stormwater through infiltration

D.5 LID BMP Sizing

Each LID BMP must be designed to ensure that the Design Capture Volume will be addressed by the selected BMPs. First, calculate the Design Capture Volume for each LID BMP using the V_{BMP} worksheet in Appendix F of the LID BMP Design Handbook. Second, design the LID BMP to meet the required V_{BMP} using a method approved by the Copermittee. Utilize the worksheets found in the LID BMP Design Handbook or consult with your Copermittee to assist you in correctly sizing your LID BMPs. Complete Table D.3 below to document the Design Capture Volume and the Proposed Volume for each LID BMP. Provide the completed design procedure sheets for each LID BMP in Appendix 6. You may add additional rows to the table below as needed.

Table D.3 DCV Calculations for LID BMPs

DMA Type/ID	DMA Area (square feet)	Post-Project Surface Type	Effective Impervious Fraction, I_f	DMA Runoff Factor	DMA Areas x Runoff Factor	*Enter BMP Name / Identifier Here* *Underground Infiltration Chambers / INF-1*		
	[A]		[B]	[C]	[A] x [C]			
D1	655	Roofs	1.0	0.89	584.3	*Design Storm Depth (in)*	*Design Capture Volume,* $\mathbf{V_{BMP}}$ *(cubic feet)*	*Proposed Volume on Plans (cubic feet)*
D2	19,725	Conc/Asph	1.0	0.89	17,594.7			
D3	22,640	Landscaping	0.1	0.11	2,500.8			
	$A_T = \Sigma[A]$ 43,020				$\Sigma = [D]$ 20,679.8	[E] 0.83	$[F] = \frac{[D]x[E]}{12}$ 1,437.2	[G] 1,439

[B], [C] is obtained as described in Section 2.3.1 of the WQMP Guidance Document

[E] is obtained from Exhibit A in the WQMP Guidance Document

[G] is obtained from a design procedure sheet, such as in LID BMP Design Handbook and placed in Appendix 6

BMP1 - INFILTRATION BASIN SIZING:

BASIN DEPTH: 1.5
BASIN BOTTOM AREA: 561
BASIN SIDE SLOPE AREA: 841

(561 X 1.5) + (841 X 1.5)/2 = 1,439

Section E: Alternative Compliance (LID Waiver Program)

LID BMPs are expected to be feasible on virtually all projects. Where LID BMPs have been demonstrated to be infeasible as documented in Section D, other Treatment Control BMPs must be used (subject to LID waiver approval by the Copermittee). Check one of the following Boxes:

☒ LID Principles and LID BMPs have been incorporated into the site design to fully address all Drainage Management Areas. No alternative compliance measures are required for this project and thus this Section is not required to be completed.

- *Or* -

☐ The following Drainage Management Areas are unable to be addressed using LID BMPs. A site-specific analysis demonstrating technical infeasibility of LID BMPs has been approved by the Co-Permittee and included in Appendix 5. Additionally, no downstream regional and/or sub-regional LID BMPs exist or are available for use by the project. The following alternative compliance measures on the following pages are being implemented to ensure that any pollutant loads expected to be discharged by not incorporating LID BMPs, are fully mitigated.

E.1 Identify Pollutants of Concern

Utilizing Table A.1 from Section A above which noted your project's receiving waters and their associated EPA approved 303(d) listed impairments, cross reference this information with that of your selected Priority Development Project Category in Table E.1 below. If the identified General Pollutant Categories are the same as those listed for your receiving waters, then these will be your Pollutants of Concern and the appropriate box or boxes will be checked on the last row. The purpose of this is to document compliance and to help you appropriately plan for mitigating your Pollutants of Concern in lieu of implementing LID BMPs.

Table E.1 Potential Pollutants by Land Use Type

Priority Development Project Categories and/or Project Features (check those that apply)	General Pollutant Categories							
	Bacterial Indicators	Metals	Nutrients	Pesticides	Toxic Organic Compounds	Sediments	Trash & Debris	Oil & Grease
☐ Detached Residential Development	P	N	P	P	N	P	P	P
☐ Attached Residential Development	P	N	P	P	N	P	P	P[(2)]
☒ Commercial/Industrial Development	P[(3)]	P	P[(1)]	P[(1)]	P[(5)]	P[(1)]	P	P
☐ Automotive Repair Shops	N	P	N	N	P[(4, 5)]	N	P	P
☐ Restaurants (>5,000 ft^2)	P	N	N	N	N	N	P	P
☐ Hillside Development (>5,000 ft^2)	P	N	P	P	N	P	P	P
☒ Parking Lots (>5,000 ft^2)	P[(6)]	P	P[(1)]	P[(1)]	P[(4)]	P[(1)]	P	P
☐ Retail Gasoline Outlets	N	P	N	N	P	N	P	P
Project Priority Pollutant(s) of Concern	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

P = Potential

N = Not Potential

(1) A potential Pollutant if non-native landscaping exists or is proposed onsite; otherwise not expected

(2) A potential Pollutant if the project includes uncovered parking areas; otherwise not expected

(3) A potential Pollutant is land use involving animal waste

(4) Specifically petroleum hydrocarbons

(5) Specifically solvents

(6) Bacterial indicators are routinely detected in pavement runoff

E.2 Stormwater Credits

Projects that cannot implement LID BMPs but nevertheless implement smart growth principles are potentially eligible for Stormwater Credits. Utilize Table 3-8 within the WQMP Guidance Document to identify your Project Category and its associated Water Quality Credit. If not applicable, write N/A.

Table E.2 Water Quality Credits

Qualifying Project Categories	Credit Percentage[2]
Total Credit Percentage[1]	

[1]*Cannot Exceed 50%*

[2]*Obtain corresponding data from Table 3-8 in the WQMP Guidance Document*

E.3 Sizing Criteria

After you appropriately considered Stormwater Credits for your project, utilize Table E.3 below to appropriately size them to the DCV, or Design Flow Rate, as applicable. Please reference Chapter 3.5.2 of the WQMP Guidance Document for further information.

Table E.3 Treatment Control BMP Sizing

DMA Type/ID	**DMA Area (square feet)**	**Post-Project Surface Type**	**Effective Impervious Fraction, I_f**	**DMA Runoff Factor**	**DMA Area x Runoff Factor**		***Enter BMP Name / Identifier Here***		
	[A]		[B]	[C]	[A] x [C]				
						Design Storm Depth (in)	*Minimum Design Capture Volume or Design Flow Rate (cubic feet or cfs)*	*Total Storm Water Credit % Reduction*	*Proposed Volume or Flow on Plans (cubic feet or cfs)*
	A_T = Σ[A]				Σ= [D]	[E]	$[F] = \frac{[D]x[E]}{[G]}$	[F] X (1-[H])	[I]

[B], [C] is obtained as described in Section 2.3.1 from the WQMP Guidance Document

[E] is for Flow-Based Treatment Control BMPs [E] = .2, for Volume-Based Control Treatment BMPs, [E] obtained from Exhibit A in the WQMP Guidance Document

[G] is for Flow-Based Treatment Control BMPs [G] = 43,560, for Volume-Based Control Treatment BMPs, [G] = 12

[H] is from the Total Credit Percentage as Calculated from Table E.2 above

[I] as obtained from a design procedure sheet from the BMP manufacturer and should be included in Appendix 6

E.4 Treatment Control BMP Selection

Treatment Control BMPs typically provide proprietary treatment mechanisms to treat potential pollutants in runoff, but do not sustain significant biological processes. Treatment Control BMPs must have a removal efficiency of a medium or high effectiveness as quantified below:

- **High**: equal to or greater than 80% removal efficiency
- **Medium**: between 40% and 80% removal efficiency

Such removal efficiency documentation (e.g., studies, reports, etc.) as further discussed in Chapter 3.5.2 of the WQMP Guidance Document, must be included in Appendix 6. In addition, ensure that proposed Treatment Control BMPs are properly identified on the WQMP Site Plan in Appendix 1.

Table E.4 Treatment Control BMP Selection

Selected Treatment Control BMP Name or ID[1]	Priority Pollutant(s) of Concern to Mitigate[2]	Removal Efficiency Percentage[3]

[1] Treatment Control BMPs must not be constructed within Receiving Waters. In addition, a proposed Treatment Control BMP may be listed more than once if they possess more than one qualifying pollutant removal efficiency.

[2] Cross Reference Table E.1 above to populate this column.

[3] As documented in a Co-Permittee Approved Study and provided in Appendix 6.

Section F: Hydromodification

F.1 Hydrologic Conditions of Concern (HCOC) Analysis

Once you have determined that the LID design is adequate to address water quality requirements, you will need to assess if the proposed LID Design may still create a HCOC. Review Chapters 2 and 3 (including Figure 3-7) of the WQMP Guidance Document to determine if your project must mitigate for Hydromodification impacts. If your project meets one of the following criteria which will be indicated by the check boxes below, you do not need to address Hydromodification at this time. However, if the project does not qualify for Exemptions 1, 2 or 3, then additional measures must be added to the design to comply with HCOC criteria. This is discussed in further detail below in Section F.2.

HCOC EXEMPTION 1: The Priority Development Project disturbs less than one acre. The Copermittee has the discretion to require a Project-Specific WQMP to address HCOCs on projects less than one acre on a case by case basis. The disturbed area calculation should include all disturbances associated with larger common plans of development.

Does the project qualify for this HCOC Exemption? ☒ Y ☐ N

If Yes, HCOC criteria do not apply.

HCOC EXEMPTION 2: The volume and time of concentration[1] of storm water runoff for the post-development condition is not significantly different from the pre-development condition for a 2-year return frequency storm (a difference of 5% or less is considered insignificant) using one of the following methods to calculate:

- Riverside County Hydrology Manual
- Technical Release 55 (TR-55): Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds (NRCS 1986), or derivatives thereof, such as the Santa Barbara Urban Hydrograph Method
- Other methods acceptable to the Co-Permittee

Does the project qualify for this HCOC Exemption? ☐ Y ☒ N

If Yes, report results in Table F.1 below and provide your substantiated hydrologic analysis in Appendix 7.

Table F.1 Hydrologic Conditions of Concern Summary

	2 year – 24 hour		
	Pre-condition	**Post-condition**	**% Difference**
Time of Concentration			
Volume (Cubic Feet)			

[1] Time of concentration is defined as the time after the beginning of the rainfall when all portions of the drainage basin are contributing to flow at the outlet.

HCOC EXEMPTION 3: All downstream conveyance channels to an adequate sump (for example, Prado Dam, Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Santa Ana River, or other lake, reservoir or naturally erosion resistant feature) that will receive runoff from the project are engineered and regularly maintained to ensure design flow capacity; no sensitive stream habitat areas will be adversely affected; or are not identified on the Co-Permittees Hydromodification Susceptibility Maps.

Does the project qualify for this HCOC Exemption? ☐ Y ☒ N

If Yes, HCOC criteria do not apply and note below which adequate sump applies to this HCOC qualifier:

F.2 HCOC Mitigation

If none of the above HCOC Exemption Criteria are applicable, HCOC criteria is considered mitigated if they meet one of the following conditions:

a. Additional LID BMPS are implemented onsite or offsite to mitigate potential erosion or habitat impacts as a result of HCOCs. This can be conducted by an evaluation of site-specific conditions utilizing accepted professional methodologies published by entities such as the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCRWP), or other Co-Permittee approved methodologies for site-specific HCOC analysis.

b. The project is developed consistent with an approved Watershed Action Plan that addresses HCOC in Receiving Waters.

c. Mimicking the pre-development hydrograph with the post-development hydrograph, for a 2-year return frequency storm. Generally, the hydrologic conditions of concern are not significant, if the post-development hydrograph is no more than 10% greater than pre-development hydrograph. In cases where excess volume cannot be infiltrated or captured and reused, discharge from the site must be limited to a flow rate no greater than 110% of the pre-development 2-year peak flow.

Be sure to include all pertinent documentation used in your analysis of the items a, b or c in Appendix 7.

Section G: Source Control BMPs

Source control BMPs include permanent, structural features that may be required in your project plans — such as roofs over and berms around trash and recycling areas — and Operational BMPs, such as regular sweeping and "housekeeping", that must be implemented by the site's occupant or user. The MEP standard typically requires both types of BMPs. In general, Operational BMPs cannot be substituted for a feasible and effective permanent BMP. Using the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist in Appendix 8, review the following procedure to specify Source Control BMPs for your site:

1. ***Identify Pollutant Sources*:** Review Column 1 in the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist. Check off the potential sources of Pollutants that apply to your site.

2. ***Note Locations on Project-Specific WQMP Exhibit*:** Note the corresponding requirements listed in Column 2 of the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist. Show the location of each Pollutant source and each permanent Source Control BMP in your Project-Specific WQMP Exhibit located in Appendix 1.

3. ***Prepare a Table and Narrative*:** Check off the corresponding requirements listed in Column 3 in the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist. In the left column of Table G.1 below, list each potential source of runoff Pollutants on your site (from those that you checked in the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist). In the middle column, list the corresponding permanent, Structural Source Control BMPs (from Columns 2 and 3 of the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist) used to prevent Pollutants from entering runoff. **Add additional narrative** in this column that explains any special features, materials or methods of construction that will be used to implement these permanent, Structural Source Control BMPs.

4. ***Identify Operational Source Control BMPs:*** To complete your table, refer once again to the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist. List in the right column of your table the Operational BMPs that should be implemented as long as the anticipated activities continue at the site. Copermittee stormwater ordinances require that applicable Source Control BMPs be implemented; the same BMPs may also be required as a condition of a use permit or other revocable Discretionary Approval for use of the site.

Table G.1 Permanent and Operational Source Control Measures

Potential Sources of Runoff pollutants	Permanent Structural Source Control BMPs	Operational Source Control BMPs
Basin Inlet	Mark all inlets with the words "Only Rain Down the Storm Drain" or similar. Markers may be available from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, call 951.955.1200 to verify.	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."
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.
Landscape / Outdoor Pesticide Use	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 "What you should know for…..Landscape and Gardening". Provide IPM information to new owners, lessees and operators.
Refuse Areas	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.	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
Roofing, Gutters, & Trim	Avoid roofing, gutters, and trim made of copper or other unprotected metals that may leach into runoff.	None
Plazas, Sidewalks, and Parking Lots	None	Sweep plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots regularly to prevent accumulation of litter and debris. Collect debris from pressure washing to prevent entry into the storm

		drain system. Collect washwater containing any cleaning agent or degreaser and discharge to the sanitary sewer not to a storm drain.
Oils & Greases	Infiltration Basin	Inspect semi-annually at beginning and end of wet season to identify potential problems such as erosion of the slopes near around the basin. Remove accumulated trash/debris at the start and end of the wet season Inspect for standing water at the end of the wet season and by inspecting within 48 hours of significant rain events. Check for surface ponding. If ponding occurs, provide a fresh infiltration surface by excavating and replacing 2-4 inches of soil.
Sediment	Infiltration Basin	Inspect semi-annually at beginning and end of wet season to identify potential problems such as erosion of the slopes near around the basin. Remove accumulated trash/debris at the start and end of the wet season Inspect for standing water at the end of the wet season and by inspecting within 48 hours of significant rain events. Check for surface ponding. If ponding occurs, provide a fresh infiltration surface by excavating and replacing 2-4 inches of soil.
Metals	Infiltration Basin	
Bacteria & Viruses	Infiltration Basin	
Nutrients	Infiltration Basin	
Oxygen Demanding Substances	Infiltration Basin	

Section H: Construction Plan Checklist

Populate Table H.1 below to assist the plan checker in an expeditious review of your project. The first two columns will contain information that was prepared in previous steps, while the last column will be populated with the corresponding plan sheets. This table is to be completed with the submittal of your final Project-Specific WQMP.

Table H.1 Construction Plan Cross-reference

BMP No. or ID	BMP Identifier and Description	Corresponding Plan Sheet(s)	BMP Location (Lat/Long)
BMP1	BMP1 – INFILTRATION BASIN	CONCEPTUAL GRADING SHT. 3	33.92103 / -116.97847

Note that the updated table — or Construction Plan WQMP Checklist — is **only a reference tool** to facilitate an easy comparison of the construction plans to your Project-Specific WQMP. Co-Permittee staff can advise you regarding the process required to propose changes to the approved Project-Specific WQMP.

Section I: Operation, Maintenance and Funding

The Copermittee will periodically verify that Stormwater BMPs on your site are maintained and continue to operate as designed. To make this possible, your Copermittee will require that you include in Appendix 9 of this Project-Specific WQMP:

1. A means to finance and implement facility maintenance in perpetuity, including replacement cost.
2. Acceptance of responsibility for maintenance from the time the BMPs are constructed until responsibility for operation and maintenance is legally transferred. A warranty covering a period following construction may also be required.
3. An outline of general maintenance requirements for the Stormwater BMPs you have selected.
4. Figures delineating and designating pervious and impervious areas, location, and type of Stormwater BMP, and tables of pervious and impervious areas served by each facility. Geo-locating the BMPs using a coordinate system of latitude and longitude is recommended to help facilitate a future statewide database system.
5. A separate list and location of self-retaining areas or areas addressed by LID Principles that do not require specialized O&M or inspections but will require typical landscape maintenance as noted in Chapter 5, pages 85-86, in the WQMP Guidance. Include a brief description of typical landscape maintenance for these areas.

Your local Co-Permittee will also require that you prepare and submit a detailed Stormwater BMP Operation and Maintenance Plan that sets forth a maintenance schedule for each of the Stormwater BMPs built on your site. An agreement assigning responsibility for maintenance and providing for inspections and certification may also be required.

Details of these requirements and instructions for preparing a Stormwater BMP Operation and Maintenance Plan are in Chapter 5 of the WQMP Guidance Document.

Maintenance Mechanism:

Will the proposed BMPs be maintained by a Home Owners' Association (HOA) or Property Owners Association (POA)?

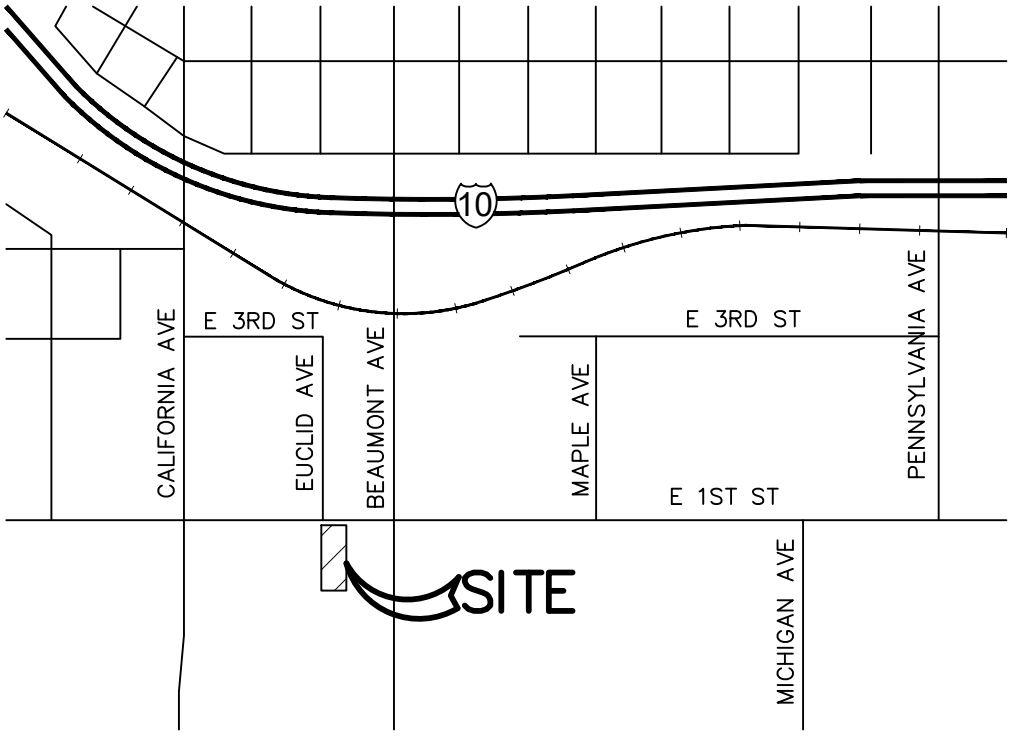
☐ Y ☒ N

Include your Operation and Maintenance Plan and Maintenance Mechanism in Appendix 9. Additionally, include all pertinent forms of educational materials for those personnel that will be maintaining the proposed BMPs within this Project-Specific WQMP in Appendix 10.

SEE APPENDIX 8 FOR O&M FUNDING INFO

Appendix 1: Maps and Site Plans

Location Map, WQMP Site Plan and Receiving Waters Map

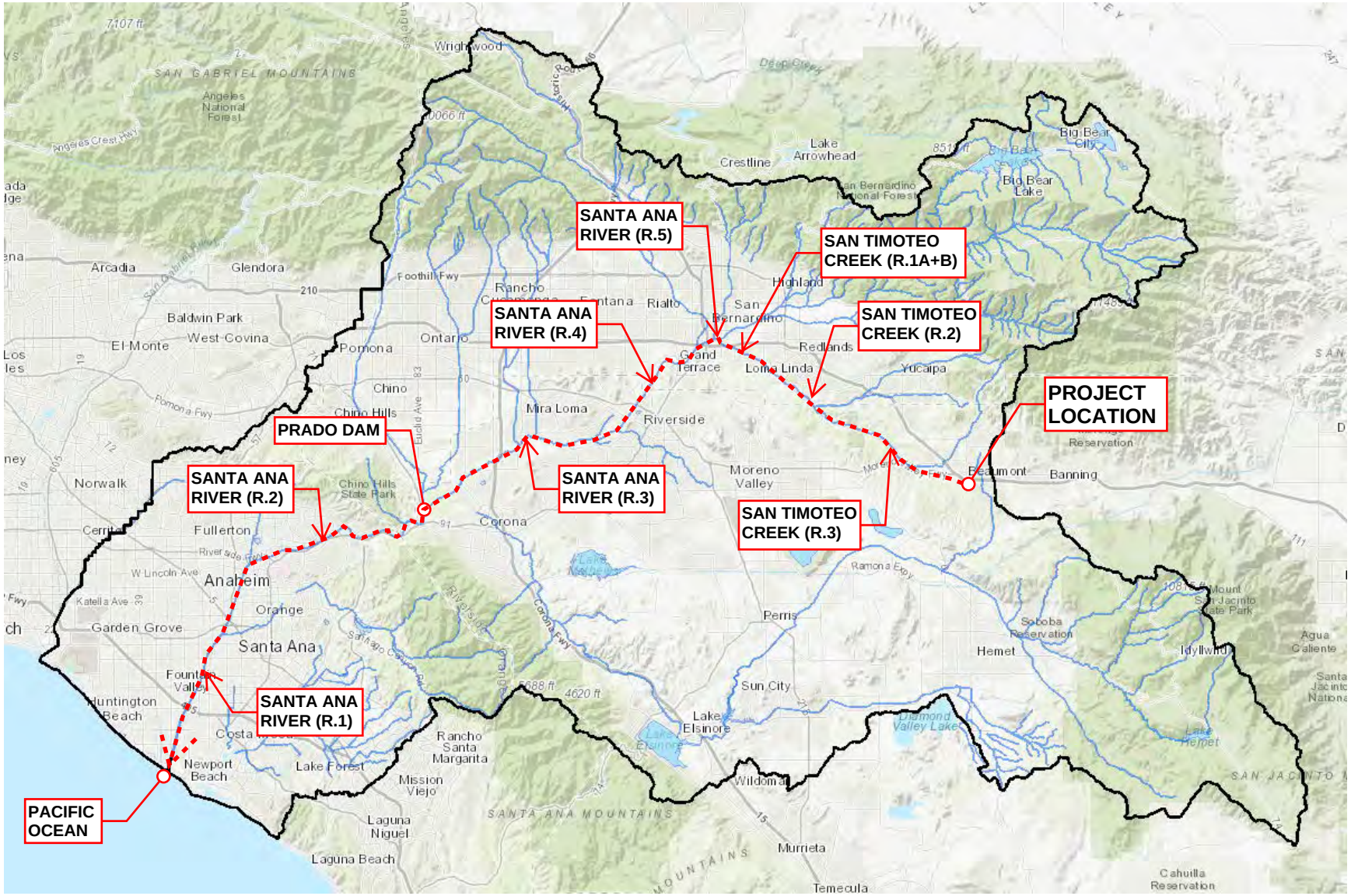


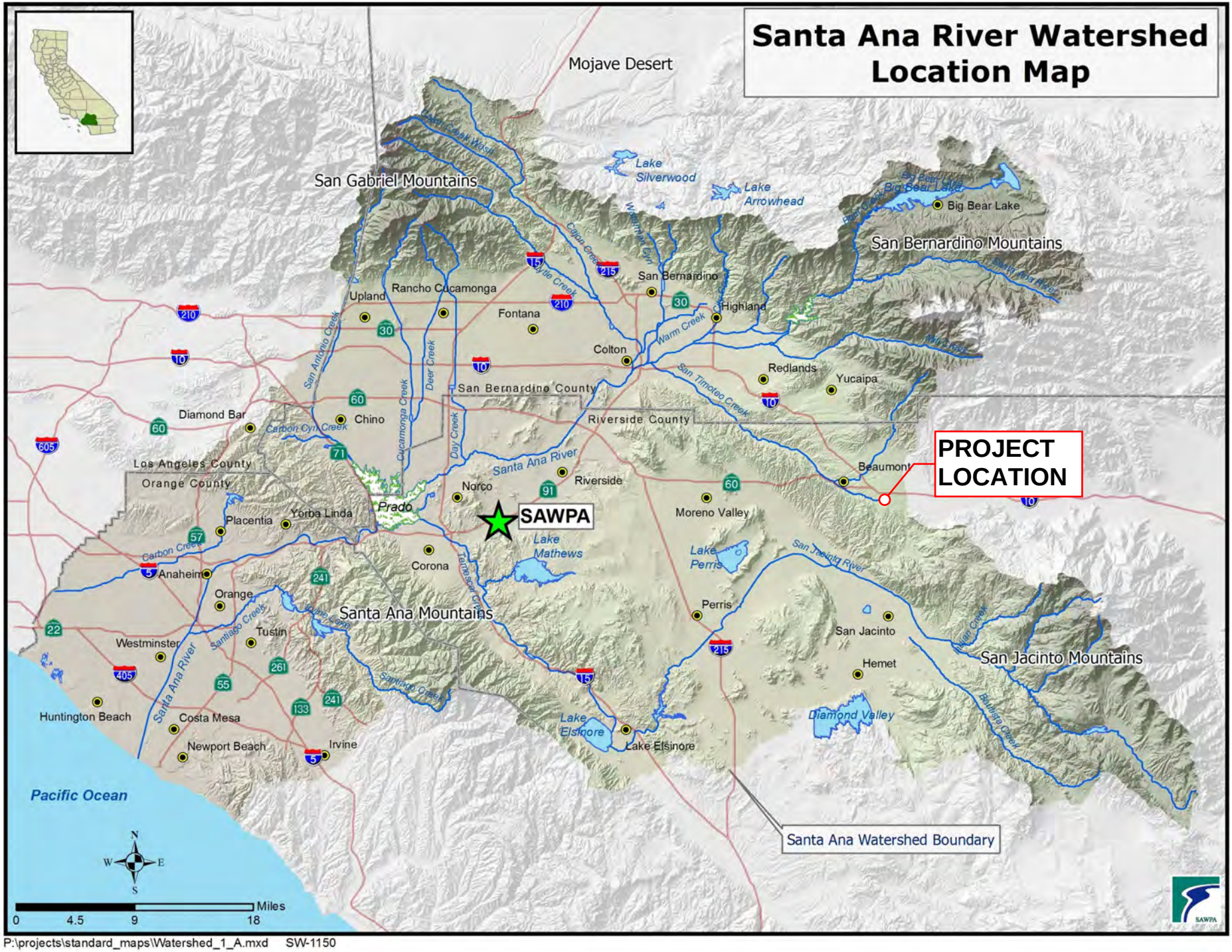
VICINITY MAP

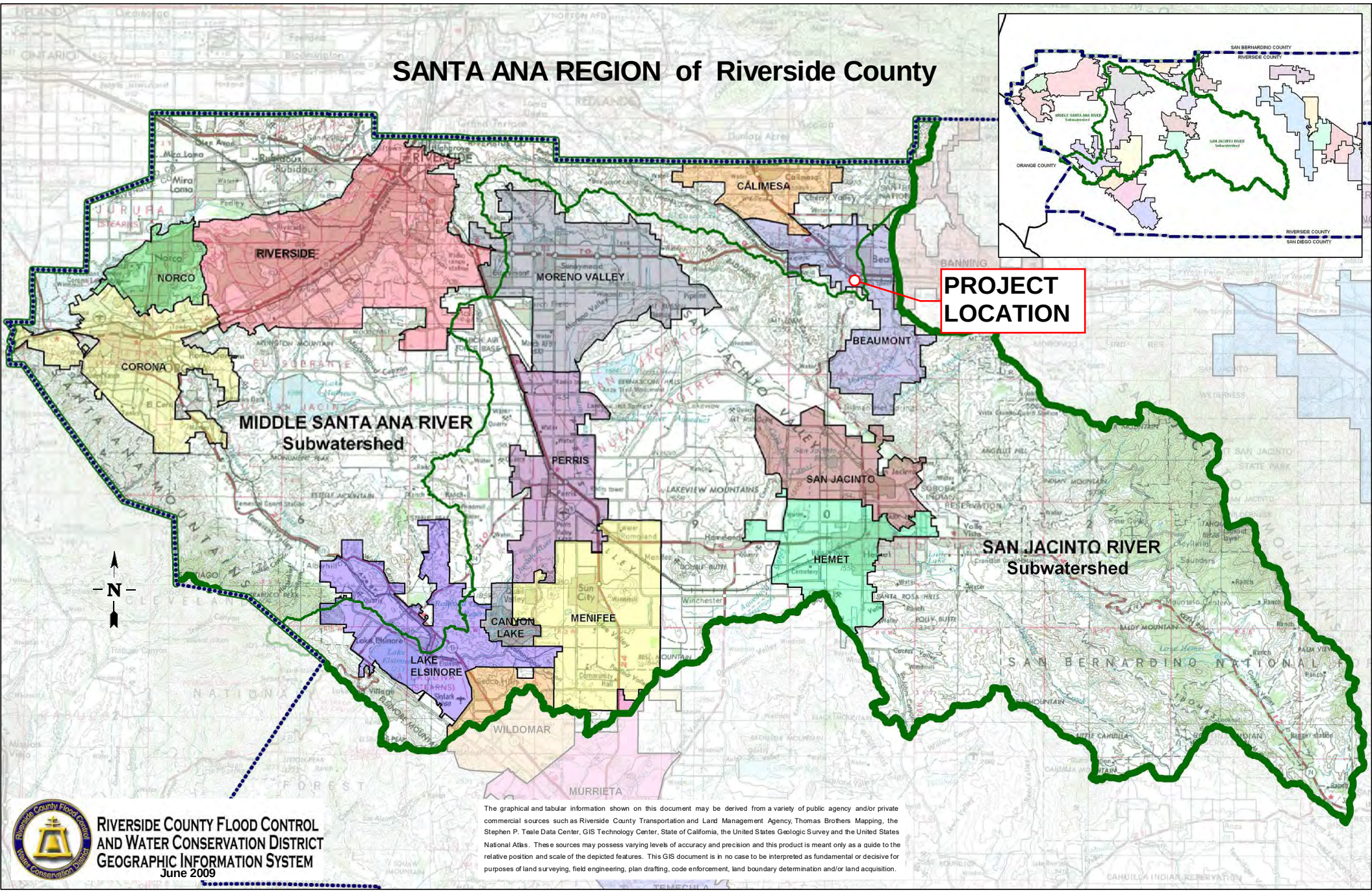
NO SCALE

RECEIVING WATERS MAP

sawpa.net




Santa Ana River Watershed
Location Map
Mojave Desert
San Gabriel Mountains
San Bernardino Mountains
Santa Ana Mountains
San Jacinto Mountains
Lake Silverwood
Lake Arrowhead
Big Bear Lake
Upland
Rancho Cucamonga
Fontana
San Bernardino
Highland
Colton
Redlands
Yucaipa
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Los Angeles County
Orange County
Diamond Bar
Chino
Norco
Riverside
Beaumont
Moreno Valley
Prado
SAWPA
Lake Mathews
Lake Perris
Corona
Placentia
Yorba Linda
Anaheim
Orange
Tustin
Westminster
Huntington Beach
Costa Mesa
Newport Beach
Irvine
Perris
San Jacinto
Hemet
Diamond Valley
Lake Elsinore
Lake Elsinore
Pacific Ocean
Santa Ana River
San Antonio Creek
Cucamonga Creek
Deer Creek
Day Creek
Warm Creek
San Timoteo Creek
Carbon Creek
Carbon Cyn Creek
Santiago Creek
Temescal Creek
San Jacinto River
Bautista Creek
PROJECT LOCATION
Santa Ana Watershed Boundary
N
W
E
S
Miles
0
4.5
9
18
P:\projects\standard_maps\Watershed_1_A.mxd SW-1150

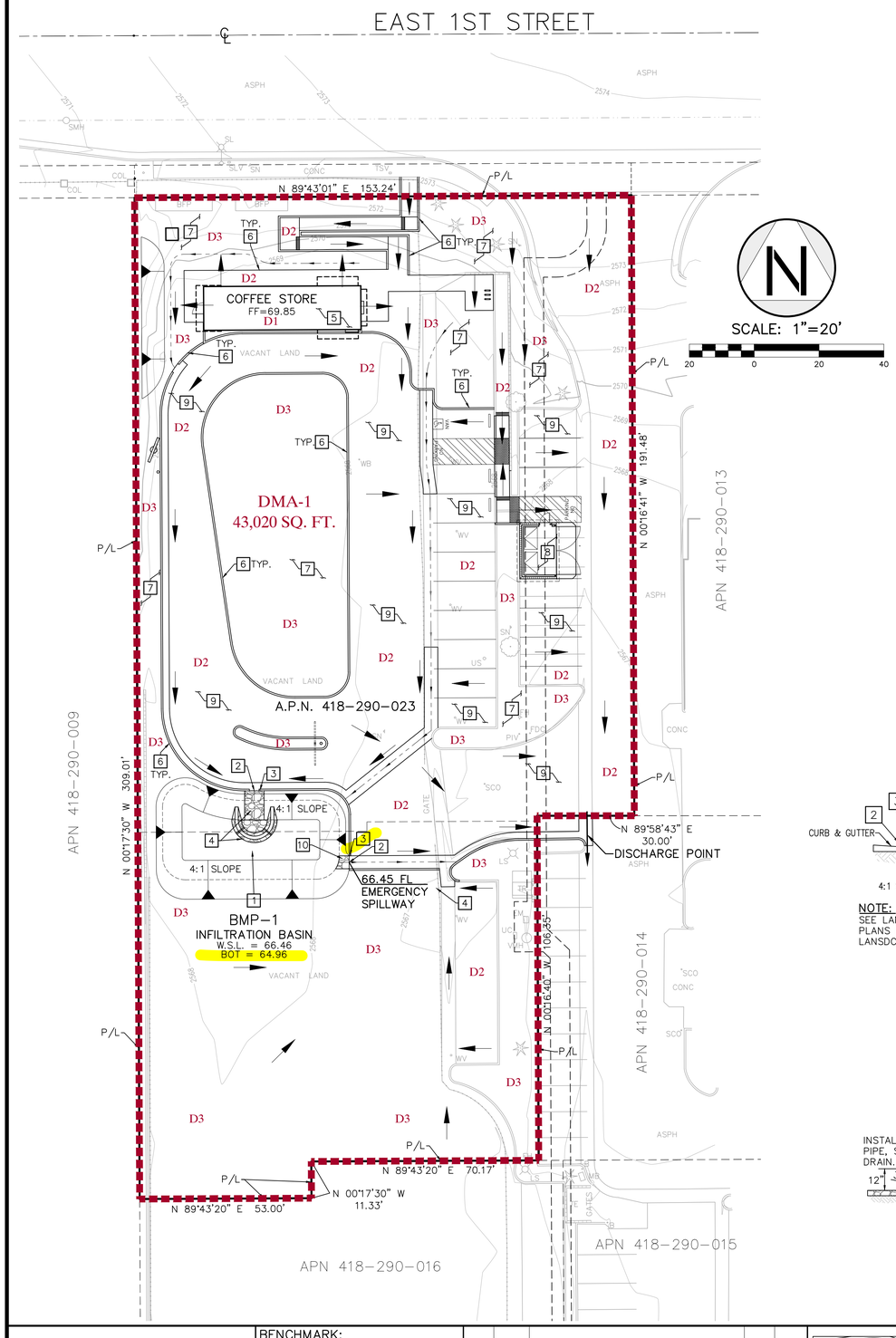


RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
June 2009

The graphical and tabular information shown on this document may be derived from a variety of public agency and/or private commercial sources such as Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, Thomas Brothers Mapping, the Stephen P. Teale Data Center, GIS Technology Center, State of California, the United States Geologic Survey and the United States National Atlas. These sources may possess varying levels of accuracy and precision and this product is meant only as a guide to the relative position and scale of the depicted features. This GIS document is in no case to be interpreted as fundamental or decisive for purposes of land surveying, field engineering, plan drafting, code enforcement, land boundary determination and/or land acquisition.

CITY OF BEAUMONT

PRELIMINARY WQMP
ZIGGI'S COFFEE
APN 418-290-023
EAST 1ST STREET



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

PARCEL 7 OF PARCEL MAP NUMBER 35611 IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, LOCATED IN SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN, AS SHOWN ON MAP FILED IN BOOK 223, PAGES 93 THROUGH 95 INCLUSIVE OF PARCEL MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY.

TOGETHER WITH:

THAT PORTION OF PARCEL 6 OF SAID PARCEL MAP DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

PARCEL B AS SHOWN ON LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT 08-LLA-005 IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT PER DOCUMENT # 2009-0082863, RECORDED 2/20/2009.

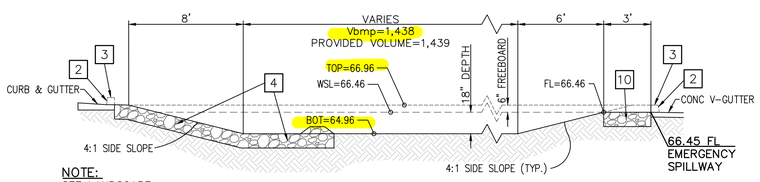
CONTAINING 0.99 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

SUBJECT TO COVENANTS, CONDITIONS, RESERVATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, AND ANY/ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD.

APN: 418-290-023

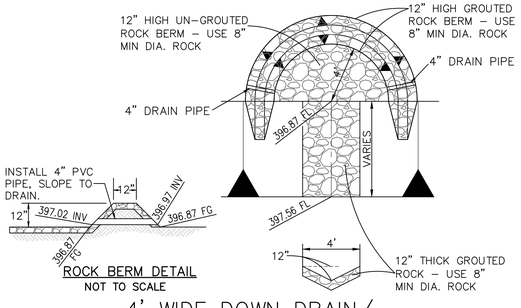
WATER QUALITY MANAGMENT NOTES:

1. BMP-1 CONSTRUCT 1,439 CUBIC FOOT INFILTRATION BASIN – SEE CROSS SECTION
2. PROVIDE 3' WIDE CURB OPENING FOR BASIN INLET AND OUTLET.
3. INSTALL "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO RIVER" ON CURB NEAR INFILTRATION BASIN INLET AND OUTLET PER DETAIL.
4. CONSTRUCT 4' WIDE DOWN DRAIN AND FOREBAY PER DETAIL
5. CONSTRUCT ROOF DRAIN DOWNSPOUTS TO OUTLET ONTO SPLASH PAD, PER DETAIL ON SHEET 2.
6. GRADE AND INSTALL LANDSCAPE ADJACENT TO HARDSCAPE AT 1" MINIMUM SUMP, PER DETAIL.
7. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN EFFICIENT IRRIGATION OF LANDSCAPED AREAS PER CASQA BMP SD-12.
8. COVERED TRASH ENCLOSURE TO BE MAINTAINED PER CASQA BMP SD-32.
9. PERFORM PARKING LOT / DRIVEWAY SWEEPING ON A MONTHLY BASIS.
10. INSTALL 12" THICK ROCK RIP-RAP AT BASIN OUTLET – USE 8" MIN. DIA. ROCK



NOTE:
SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR BASIN LANSDCAPING

INFILTRATION BASIN SECTION
SCALE: 1"=5'



ROCK BERM DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

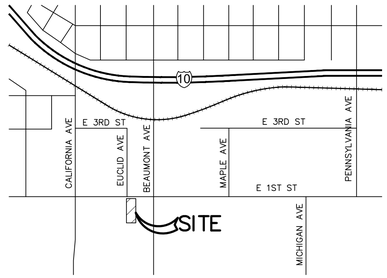
4' WIDE DOWN DRAIN/ SEDIMENT FOREBAY
SCALE: 1"=5'

AREA OF PROPOSED WQMP:

TOTAL AREA (EXISTING):	44,552 S.F. (1.02-ACRES)
EXISTING PERVIOUS AREA:	31,271 S.F. (0.72-ACRES)
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREA:	13,281 S.F. (0.30-ACRES)
TOTAL AREA (GROSS WQMP):	43,020 S.F. (0.99-ACRES)
PROPOSED PERVIOUS AREA:	22,640 S.F. (0.52-ACRES)
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA:	20,380 S.F. (0.47-ACRES)

LEGEND:

- 1000 – INDICATES EXISTING CONTOUR
- – INDICATES STREET CENTERLINE
- – INDICATES BOUNDARY LINE
- – INDICATES FLOW DIRECTION
- – INDICATES DRAINAGE AREA LIMITS



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

OWNER/APPLICANT:

BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC
3419 VIA LIDO #641
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92663
CONTACT: JACK LANPHERE
PH: (909) 229-0125
E-MAIL: lai911@aol.com

24-HOUR CONTACT:

BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC
3419 VIA LIDO #641
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92663
CONTACT: JACK LANPHERE
PH: (909) 229-0125
E-MAIL: lai911@aol.com

ENGINEER/MAP PREPARER:

SITETECH, INC.
8061 CHURCH STREET, P.O. BOX 592
HIGHLAND, CA 92346
CONTACT: BERNIE MAYER
PH: (909) 864-3180
E-MAIL: bmayer@sitetechinc.com

BASIS OF BEARING:

THE CENTERLINE OF EAST FIRST STREET, AS DEPICTED PER LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. 08-LLA-005, INSTRUMENT NO. 2009-0082863, RECORDED FEBRUARY 20, 2009.

BEARINGS BEING NORTH 89° 43' 01" EAST

SURVEY NOTE:

THE SOURCE OF THE EXISTING GROUND SURVEY IS FROM A FIELD SURVEY COMPLETED IN MARCH 2022. EXISTING GROUND CONTOURS WERE DRAWN FROM SPOT ELEVATIONS OBTAINED IN A GRID FASHION AND AT GRADE BREAKS.

SITE ADDRESS:

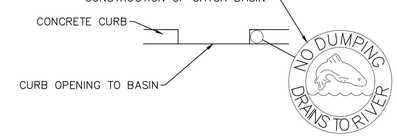
(APPROX.) 311 EAST 1ST STREET
BEAUMONT, CA 92223

PWQMP SUMMARY (DMA-1)

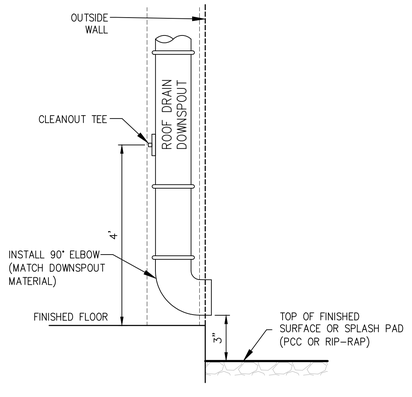
DMA TYPE/ID	DMA AREA (FT^2)	POST-PROJECT SURFACE TYPE	IMPERVIOUS FRACTION (I_f)	DMA RUNOFF FACTOR	DMA AREAS x RUNOFF FACTOR	DESIGN CAPTURE VOLUME, V_{BMP} (FT^3)
D1	655	ROOFS	1.0	0.89	584.3	1,438
D2	19,725	CONC / ASPH	1.0	0.89	17,594.7	
D3	22,640	LANDSCAPING	0.1	0.11	2,500.8	

VBMP CAPTURE SUMMARY

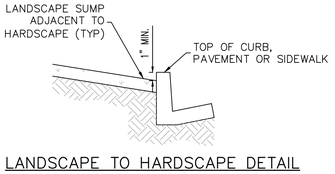
DMA TYPE/ID	REQUIRED V_{BMP} (FT^3)	INFILTRATION BASIN (FT^3)	TOTAL DCV CAPTURED (%)
D1-D3	1,438	1,439	100



STORM DRAIN MESSAGE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



ROOF DRAIN DOWNSPOUT
NOT TO SCALE



LANDSCAPE TO HARDSCAPE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

DIGALERT
Call 2 Working Days Before You Dig! 811

BENCHMARK:
RIVERSIDE COUNTY BM C-3.
0.25 MILES SOUTH ALONG BEAUMONT AVE. FROM INTERSECTION OF BEAUMONT AVE. AND 6TH ST. APPROX. 37.0 FEET WEST OF THE CENTER LINE OF BEAUMONT AVE. AT THE SOUTH ENT OF THE BRIDGE CROSSING OVER HWY 60. 2.0 FEET EAST OF SIDEWALK. 1.0 EAST OF 12 INCH CONCRETE RETAINING WALL. ON THE SOUTH EDGE OF A CONCRETE APRON. SET FLUSH IN THE CONCRETE SURFACE, A BRONZE DISK MARKED C-3 1965.
ELEV. 2606.072

BY	MARK	DESCRIPTION	APPR.	DATE
ENGINEER		REVISIONS		CITY

SITETECH INC.
8061 CHURCH ST. HIGHLAND CA 92346 PO BOX 592
PH: (909) 864-3180, FAX: (909) 864-0850
BERNARD K. MAYER R.C.E. 36866
SEPTEMBER 9, 2022
DATE

SEAL: REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BERNARD K. MAYER NO. 36866 Exp. 6-30-24 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SCALE:
DATE:
JOB NUMBER:

CITY of BEAUMONT CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1912

Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____
Staff Engineer

Recommended for Approval By: _____ Date: _____
Administrative Engineer

Approved By: _____ Date: _____
City Engineer/Director of Public Works

CITY OF BEAUMONT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION
550E. 6th St
Beaumont, CA 92223
TEL: (951) 769-8520 FAX: (951) 769-8526

CITY OF BEAUMONT, CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY WQMP PLANS FOR:
EAST 1ST STREET
APN 418-290-023
PRELIMINARY WQMP EXHIBIT

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
FILE NO:

Appendix 2: Construction Plans

Grading and Drainage Plans

CITY OF BEAUMONT
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN
ZIGGI'S COFFEE
APN 418-290-023
EAST 1ST STREET

OWNER/APPLICANT:

BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC
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CONTACT: JACK LANPHERE
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BASIS OF BEARING:

THE CENTERLINE OF EAST FIRST STREET, AS DEPICTED PER LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. 08-LLA-005, INSTRUMENT NO. 2009-0082863, RECORDED FEBRUARY 20, 2009.

BEARINGS BEING NORTH 89° 43' 01" EAST

SURVEY NOTE:

THE SOURCE OF THE EXISTING GROUND SURVEY IS FROM A FIELD SURVEY COMPLETED IN MARCH 2022. EXISTING GROUND CONTOURS WERE DRAWN FROM SPOT ELEVATIONS OBTAINED IN A GRID FASHION AND AT GRADE BREAKS.

SITE ADDRESS:

(APPROX.) 311 EAST 1ST STREET
BEAUMONT, CA 92223

GENERAL:

1. ALL GRADING SHALL CONFORM TO THE 2016 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (CBC) CHAPTERS 17, 18, & APPENDIX-J AS AMENDED BY ORDINANCE 457.
2. ALL PROPERTY CORNERS, GRADING BOUNDARIES AND ALL CONSERVATION AREAS/LEAST SENSITIVE AREA (LSA) DETERMINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT (EPD) SHALL BE CLEARLY DELINEATED AND STAKED IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION/GRADING.
3. ALL WORK UNDER THIS PERMIT SHALL BE LIMITED TO WORK WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINES. ALL WORK WITHIN THE ROAD RIGHT-OF- WAY WILL REQUIRE SEPARATE PLANS AND A SEPARATE REVIEW-APPROVAL (PERMIT) FROM THE TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.
4. ALL GRADING SHALL BE DONE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A SOILS ENGINEER IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRELIMINARY SOILS INVESTIGATION PREPARED BY _____ DATED_____.
5. COMPACTED FILL TO SUPPORT ANY STRUCTURES SHALL COMPLY WITH SECTION 1803.5.8. PROJECTS WITHOUT A PRELIMINARY SOILS REPORT SHALL INCLUDE DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 1803.2 AND 1803.5 PREPARED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE BUILDING AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT AT LEAST 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE TO REQUEST FINISH LOT GRADE AND DRAINAGE INSPECTION. THIS INSPECTION MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO BUILDING PERMIT FINAL INSPECTION FOR EACH LOT.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT, TWO DAYS BEFORE DIGGING AT 1-800-422-4133.
8. PRIOR TO GRADING, A MEETING SHALL BE SCHEDULED WITH A RIVERSIDE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTOR PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF GRADING OPERATIONS.

CUT/FILL:

9. MAXIMUM CUT AND FILL SLOPE = 2:1 (HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL).
10. NO FILL SHALL BE PLACED ON EXISTING GROUND UNTIL THE GROUND HAS BEEN CLEARED OF WEEDS, TOPSOIL AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIAL. FILLS SHOULD BE PLACED IN THIN LIFTS (8-INCH MAX OR AS RECOMMENCED IN THE SOILS REPORT), COMPACTED AND TESTED THROUGHOUT THE GRADING PROCESS UNTIL FINAL GRADES ARE ATTAINED. ALL FILLS ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 5 TO 1 (HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL) AND A HEIGHT GREATER THAN 5 FEET SHALL BE KEYED AND BENCHED INTO FIRM NATURAL SOIL FOR FULL SUPPORT. THE BENCH UNDER THE TOE MUST BE 10 FEET WIDE MINIMUM.
11. THE SLOPE STABILITY FOR CUT AND FILL SLOPES OVER 30 FEET IN VERTICAL HEIGHT, OR CUT SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1 HAVE BEEN VERIFIED WITH A FACTOR OF SAFETY OF AT LEAST 1.5.
12. NO ROCK OR SIMILAR IRREDUCIBLE MATERIAL WITH A MAXIMUM DIMENSION GREATER THAN 12 INCHES SHALL BE BURIED OR PLACED IN FILLS CLOSER THAN 10 FEET TO THE FINISHED GRADE.GRADING SHALL CONFORM TO CHAPTER 15.06 OF THE CITY OF HESPERIA MUNICIPAL CODE.

DRAINAGE, EROSION / DUST CONTROL:

13. DRAINAGE ACROSS PROPERTY LINES SHALL NOT EXCEED THAT WHICH EXISTED PRIOR TO GRADING. EXCESS OR CONCENTRATED DRAINAGE SHALL BE CONTAINED ON SITE OR DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED DRAINAGE FACILITY. EROSION OF THE GROUND IN THE AREA OF DISCHARGE SHALL BE PREVENTED BY INSTALLATION OF NON-EROSIVE DOWN DRAINS OR OTHER DEVICES.
14. PROVIDE A PAVED SLOPE INTERCEPTOR DRAIN ALONG THE TOP OF CUT SLOPES WHERE THE DRAINAGE PATH IS GREATER THAN 40 FEET TOWARDS THE CUT SLOPE.
15. PROVIDE 5' WIDE BY 1' HIGH BERM ALONG THE TOP OF ALL FILL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 (HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL).
16. THE GROUND SURFACE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE BUILDING FOUNDATION SHALL BE SLOPED AWAY FROM THE BUILDING AT A SLOPE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE UNIT VERTICAL IN 20 UNITS HORIZONTAL (5-PERCENT SLOPE) FOR A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 10 FEET MEASURED PERPENDICULAR TO THE FACE OF THE FOUNDATION.
17. NO OBSTRUCTION OF NATURAL WATER COURSES SHALL BE PERMITTED.
18. DURING ROUGH GRADING OPERATIONS AND PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, TEMPORARY DRAINAGE CONTROL (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, BMPS) SHALL BE PROVIDED TO PREVENT PONDING WATER AND DRAINAGE TO ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
19. DUST CONTROL SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY WATERING OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS.
20. FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL: CONSTRUCTION SITES SUBJECT TO PM10 FUGITIVE DUST MITIGATION SHALL COMPLY WITH AQMD RULE 403.1.
21. ALL EXISTING DRAINAGE COURSES AND STORM DRAIN FACILITIES SHALL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION. PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND TEMPORARY DRAINAGE PROVISIONS MUST BE USED TO PROTECT ADJOINING PROPERTIES DURING GRADING OPERATIONS.
22. FOR ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 4 TO 1 (H/V): ALL SLOPES EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 3' IN VERTICAL HEIGHT ARE REQUIRED TO BE PLANTED WITH AN APPROVED DROUGHT-TOLERANT GROUND COVER AT A MINIMUM SPACING OF 12"ON CENTER OR AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD OR THE REGISTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND DROUGHT-TOLERANT SHRUBS SPACED AT NO MORE THAN 10' ON CENTER. SLOPES EXCEEDING 15' IN VERTICAL HEIGHT SHALL BE PLANTED WITH APPROVED SHRUBS NOT TO EXCEED 10' ON CENTER, OR TREES SPACED NOT TO EXCEED 20' ON CENTER, OR A COMBINATION OF SHRUBS AND TREES NOT TO EXCEED 15' IN ADDITION TO THE GRASS OR GROUND COVER. SLOPES THAT REQUIRE PLANTING SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH AN IN-GROUND IRRIGATION SYSTEM EQUIPPED WITH AN APPROPRIATE BACKFLOW DEVICE PER C.P.C. CHAPTER 6. THE SLOPE PLANTING AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UPON COMPLETION OF ROUGH GRADING. ALL PERMANENT SLOPE PLANTING SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AND IN GOOD CONDITION PRIOR TO SCHEDULING PRECISE GRADE INSPECTION.

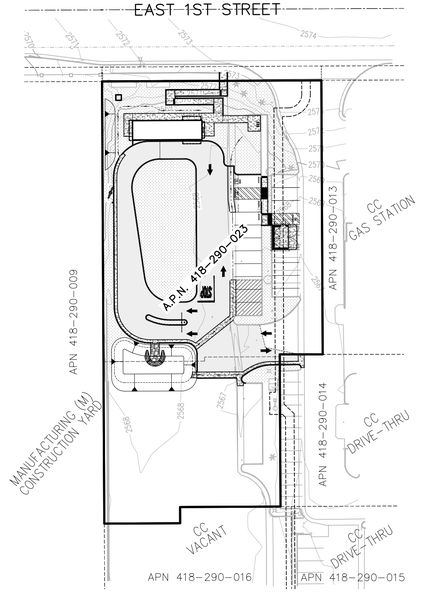
COMPLETION OF WORK:

ROUGH GRADE

23. A REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER SHALL PREPARE FINAL COMPACTION REPORT/GRADING REPORT AND IT SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL. THE REPORT SHALL INCLUDE BUILDING FOUNDATION DESIGN PARAMETERS (ALLOWABLE SOIL PRESSURES, ETC.), EXPANSION INDEX (AND DESIGN ALTERNATIVES IF EI > 20), WATER SOLUBLE SULFATE CONTENT, CORROSIVITY AND REMEDIAL MEASURES IF NECESSARY.
24. EXCEPT FOR NON-TRACT SINGLE RESIDENTIAL LOT GRADING, THE COMPACTION REPORT SHALL INCLUDE THE SPECIAL INSPECTION VERIFICATIONS LISTED ON TABLE 1705.6 OF 2016 CBC.
25. THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE REQUIRES A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TO SUBMIT A WET SIGNED AND STAMPED ROUGH GRADING CERTIFICATION WHICH INCLUDES PAD ELEVATIONS PRIOR TO REQUESTING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF THE BUILDING PERMIT.
26. ROUGH GRADE ONLY PERMITS: IN ADDITION TO OBTAINING ALL REQUIRED INSPECTIONS AND APPROVAL OF ALL FINAL REPORTS, ALL SITES PERMITTED FOR ROUGH GRADE ONLY SHALL PROVIDE VEGETATIVE COVERAGE (100 PERCENT) OR OTHER MEANS OF SITE STABILIZATION APPROVED BY ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE DIVISION, PRIOR TO RECEIVING A ROUGH GRADE PERMIT FINAL.

PRECISE GRADE

27. A REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER SHALL SUBMIT TO THE BUILDING AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT WRITTEN FINAL CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF GRADING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED GRADING PLAN PRIOR TO THE REQUEST OF PRECISE GRADING INSPECTION.



SITE MAP
SCALE: 1"=50'

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT ___' A.C. PAVING OVER ___' CLASS II BASE - SEE SOIL ENGINEERS RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. CONSTRUCT 6" CURB PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. PLAN NO. 204.
3. CONSTRUCT 4" THICK SIDEWALK OVER NATIVE.
4. CONSTRUCT CURB RAMP.
5. CONSTRUCT LONGITUDINAL GUTTER PER S.P.P.W.C. STD. 122-2.
6. PROVIDE 3' WIDE CURB OPENING FOR DRAINAGE INLET AND OUTLET TO INFILTRATION BASIN.
7. INSTALL "NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO RIVER" SIGN ON TOP OF CURB AT INFILTRATION BASIN CURB OPENING
8. CONSTRUCT 1,439 CUBIC FOOT INFILTRATION BASIN.
9. GRIND AND OVERLAY EXISTING PAVEMENT A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 0.2'.
10. PARKING LOT SIGNAGE AND STRIPING, PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
11. INSTALL ADA ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALL, PER ADA REQUIREMENTS.
12. CONSTRUCT COVERED TRASH ENCLOSURE, PER SEPARATE PERMIT.
13. SAWCUT AND REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE V-GUTTER.
14. SAWCUT AND REMOVE EXISTING A.C. PAVING.
15. SAWCUT AND REMOVE CURB AND GUTTER.
16. CONSTRUCT 6" CURB AND GUTTER PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. PLAN NO. 200.
17. INSTALL 4" SEWER LATERAL PER CITY STANDARDS.
18. CONSTRUCT 4' WIDE DOWN DRAIN AND FOREBAY PER DETAIL ON SHT. 3
19. CONSTRUCT 4' WIDE BY 12" THICK ROCK SPLASH PAD - USE 8" MIN. DIA. ROCK
20. CONSTRUCT DRAINAGE SWALE, SLOPE AT 1.0% MIN. OR 2.0% MIN. IF WITHIN 10' OF BUILDING.

98. EXISTING ITEM (PER PLAN) TO BE REMOVED.
99. EXISTING ITEM (PER PLAN) TO BE PROTECTED IN PLACE.

AREA OF PROPOSED SURFACES:

TOTAL AREA (EXISTING):	44,552 S.F. (1.02-ACRES)
EXISTING PERVIOUS AREA:	31,271 S.F. (0.72-ACRES)
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREA:	13,281 S.F. (0.30-ACRES)
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PROPOSED PERVIOUS AREA:	22,640 S.F. (0.52-ACRES)
PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA:	20,380 S.F. (0.47-ACRES)

SITE INFORMATION:

EXISTING ZONING:	COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL (CC)
PROPOSED ZONING:	COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL (CC)
EXISTING LAND USE:	GENERAL COMMERCIAL (GC)
PROPOSED LAND USE:	GENERAL COMMERCIAL (GC)

FLOOD ZONE:
ZONE X PER FEMA FIRM MAP
NO. 06065C0811G DATED 8/28/08

VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

PRE-GRADING/CONSTRUCTION NOTE:

A PRE-GRADING/PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING AND SITE INSPECTION SHALL BE ARRANGED FOR BY THE SITE DEVELOPER PRIOR TO COMMENCING GRADING OPERATIONS. THOSE PARTIES REQUIRED TO ATTEND THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING SHALL INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO THE DEVELOPER, PROJECT SUPERINTENDENT, ENGINEER OF RECORD, SOILS ENGINEER, GRADING CONTRACTOR AND THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES CONTRACTOR. REPRESENTING THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY SHALL BE THE GRADING PLAN-CHECKER AND/OR GRADING INSPECTOR. THE FOCUS OF THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING SHALL BE TO DISCUSS THE VARIOUS ASPECTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GRADING PROJECT AND TO PROVIDE AN APPROXIMATE TIME-TABLE FOR THE COMPLETION OF ROUGH GRADING. ARRANGE FOR A PRE-GRADING/ PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING BY CALLING THE DISTRICT OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING YOUR GRADING AND BUILDING INSPECTIONS.

TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE REQUIRED FOR GRADING OPERATIONS SCHEDULED FROM OCTOBER 15TH TO APRIL 15TH. APPROVED TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL PLANS ARE REQUIRED FOR GRADING PROJECTS INVOLVING MORE THAN 4 STRUCTURES, OR WHEN DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL.
2. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL INO CRUZ AT (951) 280-3833.
3. THE DESIGN CIVIL ENGINEER SHALL SUPERVISE THE EROSION CONTROL WORK AND VERIFY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY THAT THE WORK WAS COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL PLAN.
4. EQUIPMENT AND WORKERS FOR EMERGENCY WORK SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE DURING THE RAINY SEASON. NECESSARY MATERIALS SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE AND SHALL BE STOCKPILED AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO FACILITATE RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY DEVICES WHEN RAIN IS IMMINENT.
5. DEVICES SHALL NOT BE MOVED OR MODIFIED WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL.
6. ALL REMOVABLE PROTECTIVE DEVICES SHOWN SHALL BE IN PLACE AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY WHEN RAIN IS PREDICTED.
7. AFTER A RAINSTORM, ALL SILT AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM CHECK BERMS, SILT FENCES, AND DESILTING BASINS ETC.
8. AT THE CONCLUSION OF EACH WORKING DAY GRADED AREAS AROUND THE PROJECT PERIMETER SHALL DRAIN AWAY FROM THE FACE OF SLOPES.
9. THE BUILDING OFFICIAL RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES OR MODIFICATIONS TO THE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL PLAN AS DEEMED NECESSARY.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

PARCEL 7 OF PARCEL MAP NUMBER 35611 IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, LOCATED IN SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN, AS SHOWN ON MAP FILED IN BOOK 223, PAGES 93 THROUGH 95 INCLUSIVE OF PARCEL MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY.

TOGETHER WITH:

THAT PORTION OF PARCEL 6 OF SAID PARCEL MAP DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

PARCEL B AS SHOWN ON LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT 08-LLA-005 IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT PER DOCUMENT # 2009-0082863, RECORDED 2/20/2009.

CONTAINING 0.99 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

SUBJECT TO COVENANTS, CONDITIONS, RESERVATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, AND ANY/ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD.

APN: 418-290-023

DRAINAGE NOTES:

1. THE ENGINEER OF RECORD WHO PREPARED AND SIGNED THE GRADING PLAN HAS VERIFIED THAT THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS CONSISTENT WITH THE NATURAL DRAINAGE PATTERN OF THE SITE AND WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
2. THE ENGINEER OF RECORD WHO PREPARED AND SIGNED THE GRADING PLAN HAS VERIFIED THAT THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND CONFIGURATION COMPLIES WITH SECTION J109.4 OF THE CBC WHICH STATES THAT DRAINAGE ACROSS PROPERTY LINES SHALL NOT EXCEED THAT WHICH EXISTED PRIOR TO GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION. EXCESS OR CONCENTRATED DRAINAGE SHALL BE CONTAINED ONSITE OR DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED DRAINAGE FACILITY.

UTILITY AGENCIES SERVICING THIS PROJECT:

CITY OF BEAUMONT (SEWER) 550 E. 6TH STREET BEAUMONT, CA 92223	ATTENTION: THAXTON VAN BELLE TELEPHONE: (951) 769-8520
BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DIST. 560 MAGNOLIA AVENUE BEAUMONT, CA 92223	ATTENTION: DANIEL JAGGERS TELEPHONE: (951) 845-9581
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON 287 TENNESSEE STREET REDLANDS, CA. 92373	ATTENTION: BOB PATTERSON TELEPHONE: (909) 307-6767
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY P.O. BOX 3003 REDLANDS, CA. 92373-0306	ATTENTION: JOHN GOMEZ TELEPHONE: (909) 335-7928
FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS 1980 ORANGE TREE LANE REDLANDS, CA. 92373	ATTENTION: BRUCE FOYTIK TELEPHONE: (909) 748-6645
TIME WARNER 1722 ORANGE TREE LANE P.O. BOX 710 REDLANDS, CA. 92373	ATTENTION: RAY MIX TELEPHONE: (909) 798-3588

SHEET INDEX:

SHEET 1:	TITLE SHEET
SHEET 2:	PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN (NORTH)
SHEET 3:	PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN (SOUTH)

DIGALERT Call 2 Working Days Before You Dig! 811

BENCHMARK:
RIVERSIDE COUNTY BM C-3.
0.25 MILES SOUTH ALONG BEAUMONT AVE. FROM INTERSECTION OF BEAUMONT AVE. AND 6TH ST. APPROX. 37.0 FEET WEST OF THE CENTER LINE OF BEAUMONT AVE. AT THE SOUTH ENT OF THE BRIDGE CROSSING OVER HWY 60. 2.0 FEET EAST OF SIDEWALK. 1.0 EAST OF 12 INCH CONCRETE RETAINING WALL. ON THE SOUTH EDGE OF A CONCRETE APRON. SET FLUSH IN THE CONCRETE SURFACE, A BRONZE DISK MARKED C-3 1965.
ELEV. 2606.072

BY	MARK	DESCRIPTION	APPR.	DATE
ENGINEER		REVISIONS	CITY	

SITETECH INC.
8061 CHURCH ST. HIGHLAND CA 92346 PO BOX 592
PH; (909) 864-3180, FAX: (909) 864-0850

SEPTEMBER 9, 2022
BERNHARD K. MAYER
R.C.E. 36866
DATE

SEAL: REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BERNHARD K. MAYER NO. 36866 Exp. 6-30-24 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SCALE:
DATE:
JOB NUMBER:

CITY of BEAUMONT CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED NOV.18,1912

Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____
Staff Engineer

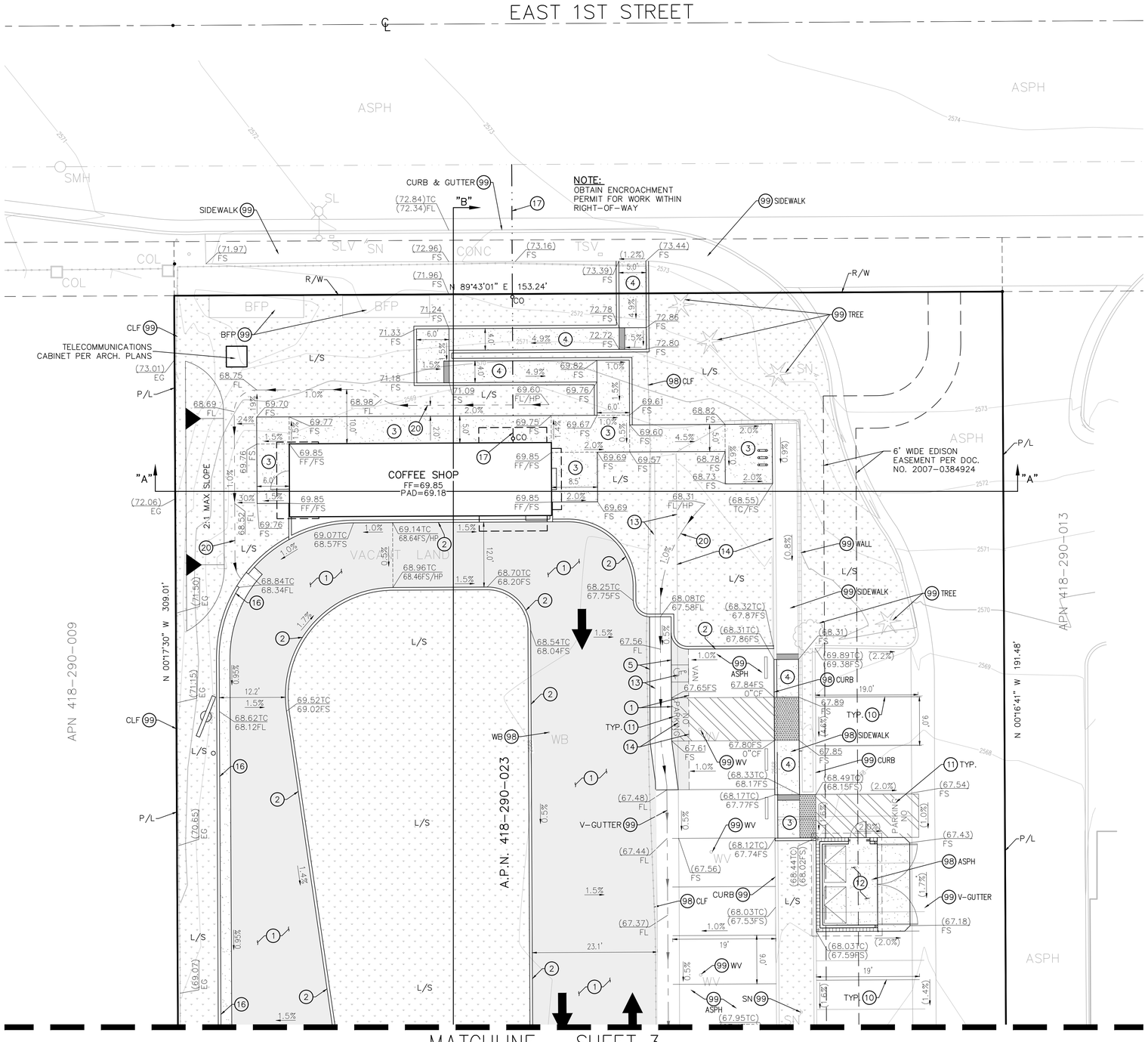
Recommended for Approval By: _____ Date: _____
Administrative Engineer

Approved By: _____ Date: _____
City Engineer/Director of Public Works

CITY OF BEAUMONT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION
550E. 6th St
Beaumont, CA 92223
TEL: (951) 769-8520 FAX: (951) 769-8526

CITY OF BEAUMONT, CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLANS FOR:
EAST 1ST STREET
APN 418-290-023
TITLE SHEET

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS
FILE NO:
PW2022-0887



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT ___' A.C. PAVING OVER ___' CLASS II BASE – SEE SOIL ENGINEERS RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. CONSTRUCT 6" CURB PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. PLAN NO. 204.
3. CONSTRUCT 4" THICK SIDEWALK OVER NATIVE.
4. CONSTRUCT CURB RAMP.
5. CONSTRUCT LONGITUDINAL GUTTER PER S.P.P.W.C. STD. 122-2.
9. GRIND AND OVERLAY EXISTING PAVEMENT A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 0.2'.
10. PARKING LOT SIGNAGE AND STRIPING, PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
11. INSTALL ADA ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALL, PER ADA REQUIREMENTS.
12. CONSTRUCT COVERED TRASH ENCLOSURE, PER SEPARATE PERMIT.
13. SAWCUT AND REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE V-GUTTER.
14. SAWCUT AND REMOVE EXISTING A.C. PAVING.
16. CONSTRUCT 6" CURB AND GUTTER PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. PLAN NO. 200.
17. INSTALL 4" SEWER LATERAL PER CITY STANDARDS.
20. CONSTRUCT DRAINAGE SWALE, SLOPE AT 1.0% MIN. OR 2.0% MIN. IF WITHIN 10' OF BUILDING.
98. EXISTING ITEM (PER PLAN) TO BE REMOVED.
99. EXISTING ITEM (PER PLAN) TO BE PROTECTED IN PLACE.

LEGEND:

- (2400) – INDICATES EXISTING CONTOUR
- – INDICATES STREET CENTERLINE
- – INDICATES CURB AND GUTTER
- – INDICATES BOUNDARY LINE
- – INDICATES EXISTING SEWER LINE
- – PROPOSED SEWER LATERAL
- – INDICATES PROPERTY LINE
- – INDICATES FLOW LINE
- – INDICATES EXISTING CHAIN LINK FENCE
- – INDICATES EXISTING BLOCK WALL
- – INDICATES PROPOSED A.C. PAVEMENT
- – INDICATES PROPOSED CONCRETE
- – INDICATES PAVEMENT OVERLAY
- – INDICATES LANDSCAPE AREA

FF	– INDICATES FINISH FLOOR
SQ. FT.	– INDICATES SQUARE FEET
TYP.	– INDICATES TYPICAL
EG	– INDICATES EXISTING GRADE
TC	– INDICATES TOP OF CURB
FS	– INDICATES FINISH SURFACE
FL	– INDICATES FLOWLINE
HP	– INDICATES HIGH POINT
SN	– INDICATES SIGN
L/S	– INDICATES LANDSCAPING
SLV	– INDICATES STREET LIGHT VAULT
SL	– INDICATES STREET LIGHT
SMH	– INDICATES SEWER MANHOLE
WV	– INDICATES WATER VALVE
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BFP	– INDICATES BACK-FLOW PREVENTER
COL	– INDICATES COLUMN
ASPH	– INDICATES ASPHALT
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PIV	– INDICATES TRANSFORMER
FDC	– INDICATES SEWER CLEANOUT
US	– INDICATES UNKNOWN UTILITY STUB
CLF	– INDICATES CHAIN-LINK FENCE

NOTE:
ADD 1000 TO GRADES SHOWN.

N

SCALE: 1"=10'
10 0 10 20

DIGALERT
Call 2 Working Days Before You Dig! 811

BENCHMARK:
RIVERSIDE COUNTY BM C-3.
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ELEV. 2606.072

BY	MARK	DESCRIPTION	APPR.	DATE
ENGINEER		REVISIONS	CITY	

SITETECH INC.
8061 CHURCH ST. HIGHLAND CA 92346 PO BOX 592
PH; (909) 864-3180, FAX: (909) 864-0850

SEPTEMBER 9, 2022
BERNHARD K. MAYER R.C.E. 36866
DATE

SEAL: REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BERNHARD K. MAYER NO. 36866 Exp. 6-30-24 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN BY:
DRAWN BY:
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Reviewed By: _____ Staff Engineer Date: _____
Recommended for Approval By: _____ Administrative Engineer Date: _____
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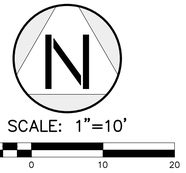
TEL: (951) 769-8520 FAX: (951) 769-8526

CITY OF BEAUMONT, CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLANS FOR:
EAST 1ST STREET
APN 418-290-023

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN

SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS
FILE NO: PW2022-0887



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT ___' A.C. PAVING OVER ___' CLASS II BASE – SEE SOIL ENGINEERS RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. CONSTRUCT 6" CURB PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. PLAN NO. 204.
5. CONSTRUCT LONGITUDINAL GUTTER PER S.P.P.W.C. STD. 122–2.
6. PROVIDE 3' WIDE CURB OPENING FOR DRAINAGE INLET AND OUTLET TO INFILTRATION BASIN.
7. INSTALL "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO RIVER" SIGN ON TOP OF CURB AT INFILTRATION BASIN CURB OPENING
8. CONSTRUCT 1,439 CUBIC FOOT INFILTRATION BASIN.
9. GRIND AND OVERLAY EXISTING PAVEMENT A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 0.2'.
10. PARKING LOT SIGNAGE AND STRIPING, PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
13. SAWCUT AND REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE V–GUTTER.
14. SAWCUT AND REMOVE EXISTING A.C. PAVING.
15. SAWCUT AND REMOVE CURB AND GUTTER.
16. CONSTRUCT 6" CURB AND GUTTER PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. PLAN NO. 200.
18. CONSTRUCT 4' WIDE DOWN DRAIN AND FOREBAY PER DETAIL ON SHT. 3
19. CONSTRUCT 4' WIDE BY 12" THICK ROCK SPLASH PAD – USE 8" MIN. DIA. ROCK
98. EXISTING ITEM (PER PLAN) TO BE REMOVED.
99. EXISTING ITEM (PER PLAN) TO BE PROTECTED IN PLACE.

LEGEND:

- (2400) – INDICATES EXISTING CONTOUR
- – INDICATES STREET CENTERLINE
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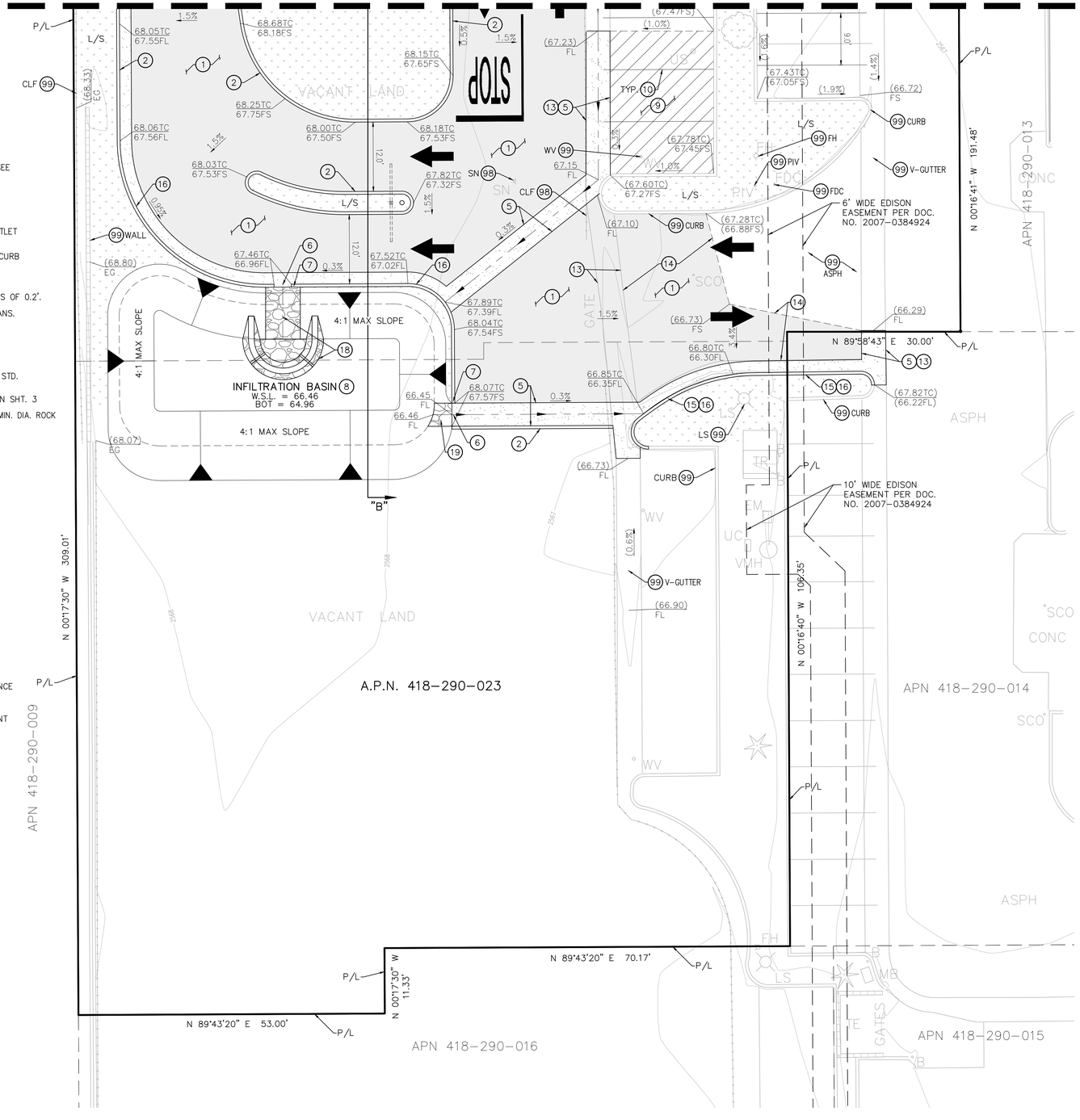


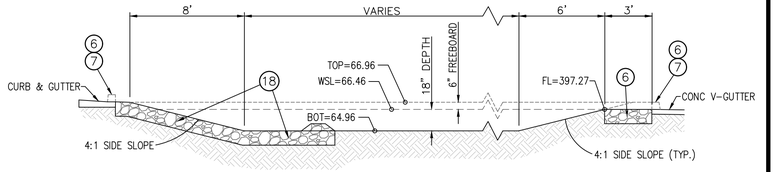
WQMP DESIGN CAPTURE VOLUME

DMA TYPE/ID	DMA AREA (FT^2)	POST–PROJECT SURFACE TYPE	IMPERVIOUS FRACTION (I_f)	DMA RUNOFF FACTOR	DMA AREAS x RUNOFF FACTOR	REQUIRED DESIGN CAPTURE VOLUME
D1	655	ROOFS	1.0	0.89	584.3	1,438 FT^3
D2	19,725	CONC / ASPH	1.0	0.89	17,594.7	
D3	22,640	LANDSCAPING	0.1	0.11	2,500.8	

INFILTRATION BASIN SIZING:

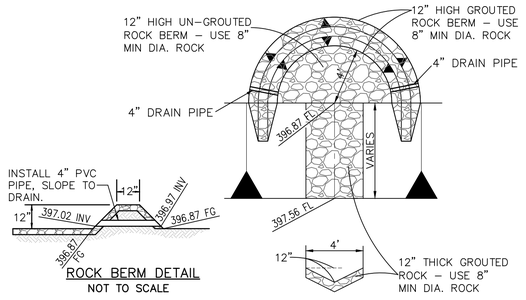
BASIN DEPTH: 1.5
BASIN BOTTOM AREA: 561 SF
BASIN SIDE SLOPE AREA: 841 SF

(561 X 1.5) + (841 X 1.5)/2 = 1,439 FT^3



INFILTRATION BASIN SECTION

SCALE: 1"=5'



ROCK BERM DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

DOWN–DRAIN/FOREBAY DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=5'

NOTE:
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8061 CHURCH ST. HIGHLAND CA 92346 PO BOX 592
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SEAL: REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BERNHARD K. MAYER NO. 36866 Exp. 6–30–24 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BERNHARD K. MAYER R.C.E. 36866 — SEPTEMBER 9, 2022 DATE

DESIGN BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SCALE:
DATE:
JOB NUMBER:

CITY of BEAUMONT CALIFORNIA NOV.15.1912

Reviewed By: _____ Staff Engineer Date: _____
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CITY OF BEAUMONT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION
550E. 6th St.
Beaumont, CA 92223
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CITY OF BEAUMONT, CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLANS FOR:
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APN 418–290–023
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN

SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS
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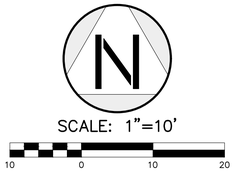

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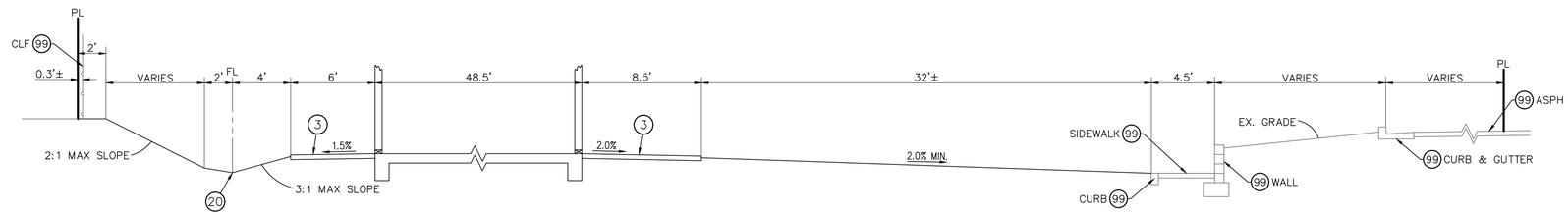
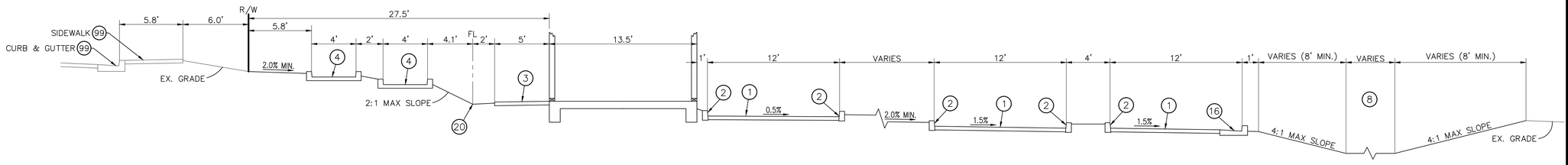


SECTION "A"–"A"

SCALE: 1"=5'



SECTION "B"–"B"

SCALE: 1"=5'

LEGEND:

(2400)	– INDICATES EXISTING CONTOUR
	– INDICATES STREET CENTERLINE
	– INDICATES CURB AND GUTTER
	– INDICATES BOUNDARY LINE
	– INDICATES EXISTING SEWER LINE
	– PROPOSED SEWER LATERAL
	– INDICATES PROPERTY LINE
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BERNHARD K. MAYER R.C.E. 36866 — SEPTEMBER 9, 2022 DATE

SEAL: REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BERNHARD K. MAYER NO. 36866 Exp. 6-30-24 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN BY:
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SCALE:
DATE:
JOB NUMBER:

Reviewed By: _____ Staff Engineer Date: _____

Recommended for Approval By: _____ Administrative Engineer Date: _____

Approved By: _____ City Engineer/Director of Public Works Date: _____

CITY OF BEAUMONT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION
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CITY OF BEAUMONT, CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLANS FOR:

EAST 1ST STREET
APN 418–290–023

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN

SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS
FILE NO: PW2022-0887

Appendix 3: Soils Information

Geotechnical Study and Other Infiltration Testing Data

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California

March 28, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:556 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 5 10 20 30

Feet
0 25 50 100 150

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Western Riverside Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 15, 2020—Nov 19, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HcC	Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	2.4%
ReC2	Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	1.0	97.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1.0**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Western Riverside Area, California

HcC—Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y8tk
Elevation: 680 to 2,930 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 17 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 290 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Hanford and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hanford

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: coarse sandy loam
C1 - 8 to 40 inches: fine sandy loam
C2 - 40 to 60 inches: stratified loamy sand to coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R020XD012CA - SANDY
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Greenfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Ramona

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Tujunga

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

ReC2—Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hcyg
Elevation: 250 to 3,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Ramona and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ramona

Setting

Landform: Terraces, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 14 to 23 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 23 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 68 to 74 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R019XD029CA - LOAMY
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hanford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tujunga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Physical Properties

Soil Physical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat), Standard Classes

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

The numeric Ksat values have been grouped according to standard Ksat class limits. The classes are:

Very low: 0.00 to 0.01

Low: 0.01 to 0.1

Moderately low: 0.1 to 1.0

Moderately high: 1 to 10

High: 10 to 100

Very high: 100 to 705

Map—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat), Standard Classes

Map Scale: 1:556 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0 5 10 20 30

Feet: 0 25 50 100 150

N

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Very Low (0.0 - 0.01)
- Low (0.01 - 0.1)
- Moderately Low (0.1 - 1)
- Moderately High (1 - 10)
- High (10 - 100)
- Very High (100 - 705)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Very Low (0.0 - 0.01)
- Low (0.01 - 0.1)
- Moderately Low (0.1 - 1)
- Moderately High (1 - 10)
- High (10 - 100)
- Very High (100 - 705)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Very Low (0.0 - 0.01)
- Low (0.01 - 0.1)
- Moderately Low (0.1 - 1)
- Moderately High (1 - 10)
- High (10 - 100)
- Very High (100 - 705)
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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Table—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat), Standard Classes

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (micrometers per second)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HcC	Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	49.0526	0.0	2.4%
ReC2	Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	4.6436	1.0	97.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.0**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Ksat), Standard Classes

Units of Measure: micrometers per second

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Fastest

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): All Layers (Weighted Average)

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Hydrologic Soil Group

Map Scale: 1:556 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0 5 10 20 30

Feet: 0 25 50 100 150

N

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

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Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Western Riverside Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 15, 2020—Nov 19, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HcC	Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	A	0.0	2.4%
ReC2	Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	C	1.0	97.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.0**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

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Appendix 4: Historical Site Conditions

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment or Other Information on Past Site Use

NOT APPLICABLE

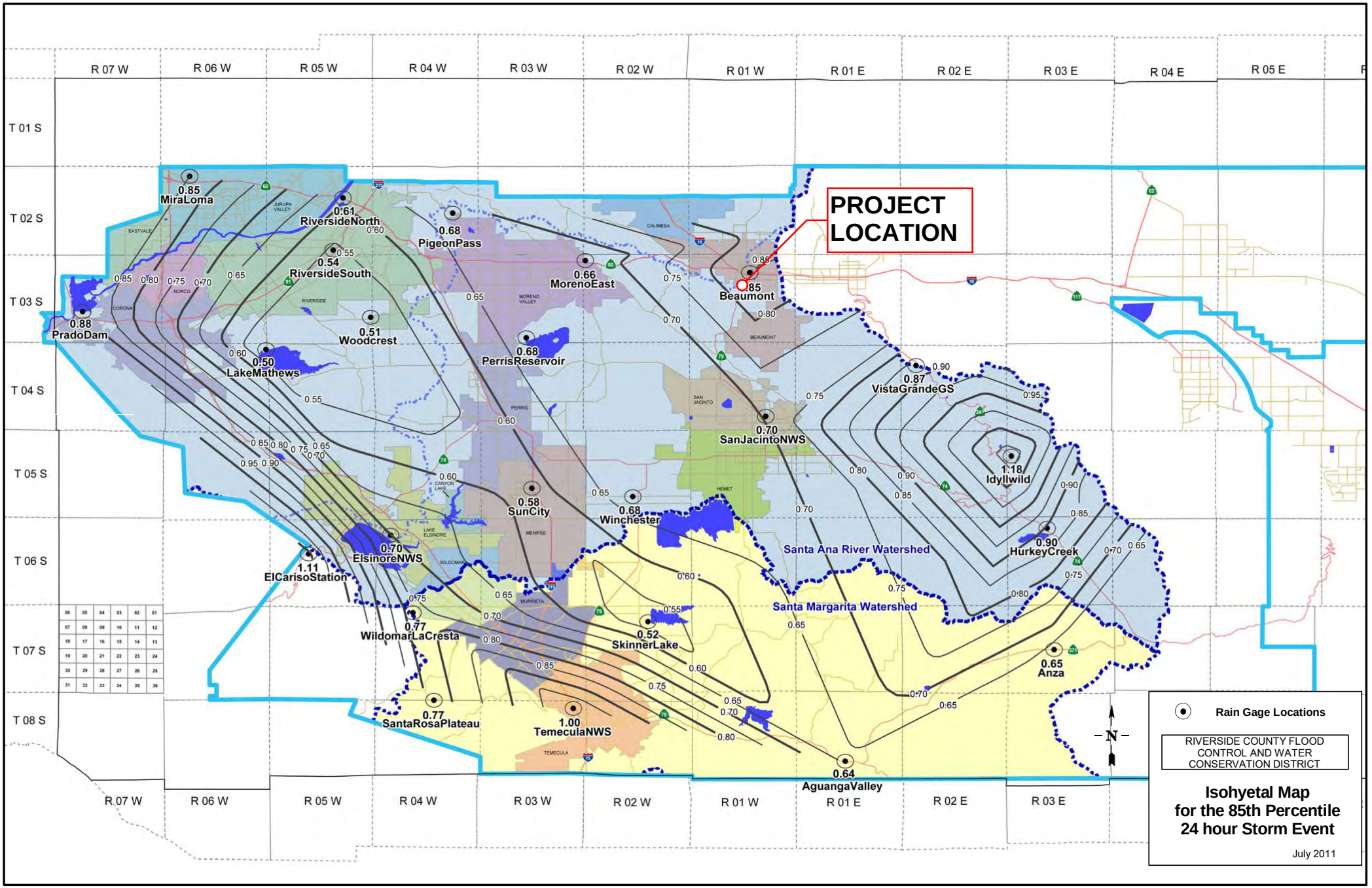
Appendix 5: LID Infeasibility

LID Technical Infeasibility Analysis

NOT APPLICABLE

Appendix 6: BMP Design Details

BMP Sizing, Design Details and other Supporting Documentation


PROJECT LOCATION
R 07 W
R 06 W
R 05 W
R 04 W
R 03 W
R 02 W
R 01 W
R 01 E
R 02 E
R 03 E
R 04 E
R 05 E
T 01 S
T 02 S
T 03 S
T 04 S
T 05 S
T 06 S
T 07 S
T 08 S
0.85 MiraLoma
0.61 RiversideNorth
0.68 PigeonPass
0.54 RiversideSouth
0.66 MorenoEast
0.85 Beaumont
0.88 PradoDam
0.51 Woodcrest
0.68 PerrisReservoir
0.50 LakeMathews
0.87 VistaGrandeGS
0.70 SanJacintoNWS
1.18 Idyllwild
0.58 SunCity
0.68 Winchester
0.70 ElsinoreNWS
1.11 ElCarisoStation
0.90 HurkeyCreek
0.77 WildomarLaCresta
0.52 SkinnerLake
0.65 Anza
0.77 SantaRosaPlateau
1.00 TemeculaNWS
0.64 AguangaValley
Santa Ana River Watershed
Santa Margarita Watershed
Rain Gage Locations
RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Isohyetal Map for the 85th Percentile 24 hour Storm Event
July 2011

ZIGGI'S - EAST 1ST STREET - PWQMP DMAs					
		FT^2	AC	%	DESCRIPTION
EXISTING CONDITION	A_T=	44552	1.023	---	COMBINATION OF: COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING, NG AND PCC/AC PAVEMENT
	A_{PERV}=	31271	0.718	70.2%	
	A_{IMP}=	13281	0.305	29.8%	
DMA 1	A_T=	44552	1.023	---	COMBINATION OF: COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING, NG AND PCC/AC PAVEMENT
	A_{PERV}=	31271	0.718	70.2%	
	A_{IMP}=	13281	0.305	29.8%	
PROPOSED CONDITION	A_T=	43020	0.988	---	COMBINATION OF: COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING AND PCC/AC PAVEMENT
	A_{PERV}=	22640	0.520	52.6%	
	A_{IMP}=	20380	0.468	47.4%	
DMA 1	A_T=	43020	0.988	---	COMBINATION OF: COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING AND PCC/AC PAVEMENT
	A_{PERV}=	22640	0.520	52.6%	
	A_{IMP}=	20380	0.468	47.4%	
FULL SITE (GROSS PWQMP): 43,020 SQ. FT. (0.988 AC)					

Santa Ana Watershed - BMP Design Volume, V_{BMP}

(Rev. 10-2011)

Legend: Required Entries | Calculated Cells

*(Note this worksheet shall **only** be used in conjunction with BMP designs from the **LID BMP Design Handbook**)*

Company Name SITETECH INC. Date 9/9/2022

Designed by BAM Case No 2022-0886

Company Project Number/Name ZIGGI'S EAST 1ST STREET

BMP Identification

BMP NAME / ID INFILTRATION BASIN (BMP1)

Must match Name/ID used on BMP Design Calculation Sheet

Design Rainfall Depth

85th Percentile, 24-hour Rainfall Depth,
from the Isohyetal Map in Handbook Appendix E

D_{85}= 0.83 inches

Drainage Management Area Tabulation

Insert additional rows if needed to accommodate all DMAs draining to the BMP

DMA Type/ID	DMA Area (square feet)	Post-Project Surface Type	Effective Imprevious Fraction, I_f	DMA Runoff Factor	DMA Areas x Runoff Factor	*Design Storm Depth (in)*	*Design Capture Volume, V_{BMP} (cubic feet)*	*Proposed Volume on Plans (cubic feet)*
D1	655	Roofs	1	0.89	584.3			
D2	19,725	Concrete or Asphalt	1	0.89	17594.7			
D3	22640	Ornamental Landscaping	0.1	0.11	2500.8			
	43020	**Total**			**20679.8**	**0.83**	**1437.2**	**1439**

Notes:

Infiltration Basin - Design Procedure (Rev. 03-2012)	BMP ID: BMP1	Legend:	Required Entries / Calculated Cells
Company Name: SITETECH, INC.		Date:	9/9/2022
Designed by: BAM		County/City Case No.:	2022-0886

Design Volume

a) Tributary area (BMP subarea)	A_T =	0.99	acres
b) Enter V_{BMP} determined from Section 2.1 of this Handbook	V_{BMP}=	1,438	ft^3

Maximum Depth

a) Infiltration rate	I =	5.95	in/hr
b) Factor of Safety (See Table 1, Appendix A: "Infiltration Testing" from this BMP Handbook)	FS =	5	
c) Calculate D_1 $D_1 = \frac{I\ (in/hr) \times 72\ hrs}{12\ (in/ft) \times FS}$	D_1 =	7.1	ft
d) Enter the depth of freeboard (at least 1 ft)		1	ft
e) Enter depth to historic high ground water (measured from **top** of basin)		30	ft
f) Enter depth to top of bedrock or impermeable layer (measured from **top** of basin)		30	ft
g) D_2 is the smaller of: Depth to groundwater - (10 ft + freeboard) and Depth to impermeable layer - (5 ft + freeboard)	D_2 =	19.0	ft
h) D_{MAX} is the smaller value of D_1 and D_2 but shall not exceed 5 feet	D_{MAX} =	7.1	ft

Basin Geometry

a) Basin side slopes (no steeper than 4:1)	z =	4	:1
b) Proposed basin depth (excluding freeboard)	d_B =	1.5	ft
c) Minimum bottom surface area of basin ($A_S = V_{BMP}/d_B$)	A_S =	959	ft^2
d) Proposed Design Surface Area	A_D =	959	ft^2

Forebay

a) Forebay volume (minimum 0.5% V_{BMP})	Volume =	7	ft^3
b) Forebay depth (height of berm/splashwall. 1 foot min.)	Depth =	1	ft
c) Forebay surface area (minimum)	Area =	7	ft^2
d) Full height notch-type weir	Width (W) =	36.0	in

Notes: SEE BASIN SIZING IN SECTION D.5

BMP DRAWDOWN TIME

INFILTRATION BASIN DRAWDOWN	
	DMA-1
$V_{storage}$ (ft^3)	1439
Infiltration Rate (in/hr)	5.95
Factory of Safety	5.0
Design Infiltration Rate (in/hr)	1.19
Infiltration Surface Area (ft^2)	561
BMP Drawdown Time (Hr)	25.9
	Okay

Appendix 7: Hydromodification

Supporting Detail Relating to Hydrologic Conditions of Concern

NOT APPLICABLE – SITE DISTURBS LESS THAN 1 ACRE

Appendix 8: Source Control

Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist

STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST

How to use this worksheet (also see instructions in Section G of the WQMP Template):

1. Review Column 1 and identify which of these potential sources of stormwater pollutants apply to your site. Check each box that applies.
2. Review Column 2 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable BMPs in your WQMP Exhibit.
3. Review Columns 3 and 4 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable permanent controls and operational BMPs in your WQMP. Use the format shown in Table G.1on page 23 of this WQMP Template. Describe your specific BMPs in an accompanying narrative, and explain any special conditions or situations that required omitting BMPs or substituting alternative BMPs for those shown here.

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
☑ A. **On-site storm drain inlets**	☑ **Locations of inlets.**	☑ **Mark all inlets with the words "Only Rain Down the Storm Drain" or similar. Catch Basin Markers may be available from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, call 951.955.1200 to verify.**	☑ **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 WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table 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.**
☒ D2. **Landscape/ Outdoor Pesticide Use**	☐ **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 and hydrograph modification management BMPs. (See instructions in Chapter 3, Step 5 and guidance in Chapter 5.)**	**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 "What you should know for…..Landscape and Gardening"** at http://rcflood.org/stormwater/**Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** ☒ **Provide IPM information to new owners, lessees and operators.**

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table 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. (Exception: Public pools must be plumbed according to County Department of Environmental Health Guidelines.)**	**If the Co-Permittee 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** "Guidelines for Maintaining Your Swimming Pool, Jacuzzi and Garden Fountain" at http://rcflood.org/stormwater/
☐ 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.**	☐ **See the brochure, "**The Food Service Industry Best Management Practices for: Restaurants, Grocery Stores, Delicatessens and Bakeries" at http://rcflood.org/stormwater/ **Provide this brochure to new site owners, lessees, and operators.**
☑ 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**

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
❑ 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** See the brochure "Industrial & Commercial Facilities Best Management Practices for: Industrial, Commercial Facilities" at http://rcflood.org/stormwater/

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table 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 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** **www.cchealth.org/groups/hazmat/**	❑ **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**

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
❑ 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 any 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.** Refer to "Outdoor Cleaning Activities and Professional Mobile Service Providers" for many of the Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants categories below. Brochure can be found at http://rcflood.org/stormwater/ ❑**Car dealerships and similar may rinse cars with water only.**

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
❑ 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 Stormwater Control Plan, 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.** Refer to "Automotive Maintenance & Car Care Best Management Practices for Auto Body Shops, Auto Repair Shops, Car Dealerships, Gas Stations and Fleet Service Operations". Brochure can be found at http://rcflood.org/stormwater/ Refer to Outdoor Cleaning Activities and Professional Mobile Service Providers for many of the Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants categories below. Brochure can be found at http://rcflood.org/stormwater/

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
❑ L. **Fuel Dispensing Areas**	❑ **Fueling areas[6] 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 Fact Sheet SD-30 , "Fueling Areas" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at www.cabmphandbooks.com**

[6] **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.**

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
❑ 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 shall be drained to the sanitary sewer, or diverted and collected for ultimate discharge to the sanitary sewer.** ❑ **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**

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
❑ 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 or Other Sources** ❑ **Boiler drain lines** ❑ **Condensate drain lines** ❑ **Rooftop equipment** ❑ **Drainage sumps** ☑ **Roofing, gutters, and trim.** ❑ **Other sources**		❑ **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 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.** **Include controls for other sources as specified by local reviewer.**	

STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
☒ P. **Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots.**			☒ **Sweep plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots regularly to prevent accumulation of litter and debris. Collect debris from pressure washing to prevent entry into the storm drain system. Collect washwater containing any cleaning agent or degreaser and discharge to the sanitary sewer not to a storm drain.**

Appendix 9: O&M

Operation and Maintenance Plan and Documentation of Finance, Maintenance and Recording Mechanisms

Operation and Maintenance

Responsible Party	BMP	Description of BMP and Method of Implementation	Maintenance Schedule
Owner	Education for Property Owners and Tenants	*The property owner shall familiarize him/herself with the WQMP document and content, including BMP educational materials in Appendix 6 this WQMP and shall ensure that all occupants are also educated on stormwater BMPs.*	Yearly
Owner	Activity Restrictions	*Owner shall control site activities to prevent or reduce runoff pollutant. Activity restriction listed per attachment in this WQMP and owner or owner's representative shall monitor all activities on site during business hours to prevent pollutants in site runoff.*	N/A
Owner	Landscape Management	*Maintenance shall be conducted by a landscape contractor on a weekly basis to verify that the irrigation system is functioning properly and to repair as needed. Landscape contractor will also verify that there are no leaks or run-off from landscape areas. Adjust irrigation heads and systems run times as necessary to prevent overwatering of vegetation, overspray or run-off from landscape areas to ensure the health and aesthetic quality of the landscape. Mowing and trimming waste shall be properly removed from the site and herbicides, pesticides and fertillizers shall be properly applied to prevent storm drainage contamination.*	Weekly
Owner	BMP Maintenance	*The owner and/or his maintenance contractor shall regularly inspect the proposed BMP systems for signs of erosion or sediment and debris buildup and clean/repair as needed (see form 5-1 for a listing of all BMP maintenance items).*	As Needed
Owner	Spill Contingency Plan	*All hazardous and non-hazardous material spills will be cleaned up and disposed of immediately. The Property Owner shall report all spill incidents to the City of Perris and County Fire Hazmat and shall provide Documentation, Education of Cleanup Procedure, Notify Responsible Agency.*	Yearly
Owner	Litter/Debris Control Program	*Litter and debris will be collected and deposited in appropriate covered receptacles as part of the regular sweeping/cleaning program. Any accumulated trash or debris onsite will be removed and disposed of properly on a weekly basis.*	Weekly or as needed
Owner	Employee Training	*The owner will ensure that tenants are also familiar with onsite BMPs and necessary maintenance required by the tenants/employees. Owner will check with City and County at least once a year to obtain new or updated educational materials and provide these materials to tenants/employees. Employees shall be trained to cleanup spills and participate in ongoing maintenance. The WQMP requires annual employee training and new hires within 2 months.*	Yearly
Owner	Parking Lot Sweeping	*The parking lots will be swept regularly. Private onsite street entrances and parking lots will be thoroughly swept annually before the rainy season and weekly to remove accumulated sediment and debris.*	Weekly or as needed

Operation and Maintenance

Responsible Party	BMP	Description of BMP and Method of Implementation	Maintenance Schedule
Owner	Comply with all other applicable NPDES	*During the construction phase of this project, the applicant shall file a Notice of Intent for coverage under the GCP and acquire a WDID # to demonstrate compliance with the General Construction Permit. As necessary, future occupants of this site shall apply for coverage under the General Industrial Permit or Region 8, Sector Specific Permit.*	N/A
Owner	Storm Drain Signage	*All on-site drainage inlets will be stenciled or signage will be provided that indicates "NO DUMPING, DRAINS TO RIVER" or equivalent.*	Annually or as needed to maintain legibility
Owner	Trash Storage Area	*All trash enclosures on this site shall have a solid roof cover to prevent dumpster contents and enclosure from coming into contact with rainwater. Shall comply with CASQA SD-32.*	Weekly
Owner	Efficient Irrigation	*The irrigation system will include devices to prevent low head drainage, overspray and run off through the use of pressure regulating devices, check valves, flow sensors, proper spacing, low precipitation emission devices and ET or weather based controllers. Landscaping and irrigation shall be consistent with the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and the City of Perris Landscape Development Standards. Plants installed will be arranged according to similar hydro-zones and meet the required water budget for the site. Landscape areas used for water quality swales or infiltration areas shall have proper plants for saturated soils, drought tolerance and erosion control qualities. Shade trees shall be used to intercept rainwater and reduce heat gain on paving.*	Weekly or as needed for repair
Owner	Site Design and Landscape Planning	*Inspect side slope of basin for erosion. Repair eroded areas. Inspect riprap at basin, replace misplaced/missing rock. Inspect depth of riprap and replace as necessary.*	Annually or after storm event
Owner	Infiltration Basin (Private)	*Inspect semi-annually at beginning and end of wet season to identify potential problems such as erosion of the slopes near around the basin. Remove accumulated trash/debris at the start and end of the wet season Inspect for standing water at the end of the wet season and by inspecting within 48 hours of significant rain events. Check for surface ponding. If ponding occurs, provide a fresh infiltration surface by excavating and replacing 2-4 inches of soil.*	Semi-Annual, before Wet Season (October 1) and midway through the wet season or by Feb 1.

			Maintenance Responsibility				Funding Mechanism for Maintenance			Maintenance Costs	
BMP	**Used**	**Not Used**	**Owner ****	**City**	**County**	**Flood District**	**Owner**	**Developer**	**Public ***	**1-year ($)**	**2-year ($)**
Hydro seeding & Mulching Private	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Landscape Private	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	1000	2000
Landscape Public	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	250	500
Lawns	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Impervious permanent cover (concrete/ asphalt) Private	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	1,000	2,000
Impervious permanent cover (concrete/ asphalt) Public	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	250	500
Pervious permanent cover (gravel)	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Down drains	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	100	200
Ribbon Gutter Private	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Ribbon Gutter Public	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Curb & gutter Private	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	250	500

Curb & gutter Public	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	250	500
Storm Drain Private	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	500	1000
Storm Drain Public	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Infiltration Basin	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Education Materials	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	Free	Free
Vehicle Wash Area	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A
Catch Basin/Inlet Stenciling	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	100	200

Post Construction – Operations and Maintenance

This O&M Plan describes the designated responsible party for implementation of this WQMP, including: operation and maintenance of all the structural BMP(s), conducting the training/educational program and duties, and any other necessary activities. The O&M Plan includes detailed inspection and maintenance requirements for all structural BMPs, including copies of any maintenance contract agreements, manufacturer's maintenance requirements, permits, etc.

1. Project Information

   APN: 418-290-023
   Address: EAST 1ST STREET, BEAUMONT, CA 92223
   Site Size: 43,020 S.F.

2. Responsible Party

   The responsible party (RP) for implementation of this WQMP is:

   Owner Name: JACK LANPHERE
   Title: OWNER
   Company: BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC
   Address: 3419 VIA LIDO #641, NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92663
   Telephone #: (909) 229-0125

3. Record Keeping

   Parties responsible for the O&M plan shall retain records for at least 5 years.

   All training and educational activities and BMP operation and maintenance shall be documented verify compliance with this O&M Plan. A sample Training Log and Inspection and Maintenance Log are included in Appendix 9 of this document.

   The BMP Operation & Maintenance Log form (Appendix 9) shall be completed accurately and retained as part of this document.

4. Vector Control

   Standing water which exists for longer than 72 hours may contribute to mosquito breeding areas. Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be inspected for standing water on a regular basis. Standing water may indicate that the BMP is not functioning properly and proper action to remedy the situation shall be taken in a timely manner.
   elimination of standing water and managing garbage, lawn clippings, and pet droppings, can help decrease the presence of mosquitoes and flies in the area.
   The County Vector Control District may be contacted for more information and support.

5. Inspections

   The local jurisdiction may conduct a site inspection to evaluate compliance with the project specific WQMP. This document, including the appendix logs and the applicable WQMP should be shown to the inspector, as proof of maintenance.

6. Annual BMP Maintenance Budget

   Annual estimate is $460: 8 labor Hours @ $45/hour = $360 + Debris Removal/Haul-off = $100

Maintenance Responsibility

With BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC development project site being in the City of Beaumonts's limits, the property owner's ongoing maintenance responsibilities, site design and treatment BMPs have been designed to keep maintenance efforts in line with project maintenance activities.

Maintenance Responsibilities: Infiltration Basin, Landscape maintenance of common areas, maintenance of parking areas.

General Operation and Maintenance Activities

Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities are described below. The categories of O&M activities are "routine" and "major" where routine refer to activity conducted on a regular schedule, whereas major refers to infrequent activities triggered mainly by need. Each category and its respective activities are described in the following sections.

Routine Operation and Maintenance Activities

O&M responsibility, initially by Developer/Builder until PROPERTY OWNER, O&M, normally performed by PROPERTY OWNER as part of normal/scheduled maintenance activities.

Site Inspection
The storm drain inlets will be inspected on a regular, scheduled basis to ensure that the facility is operating properly, to record observations, and to initiate any actions that may be required. While the frequency of site inspections may vary depending on the season, it will typically be on a monthly basis.

Trash & Debris Removal
Litter may be picked up at any time during site visits for other purposes. Regular, scheduled trash/debris removal will be performed at all sites on a quarterly basis and/or after storm events that result in heavy trash accumulations.

Minor Vegetation Removal/Thinning
Vegetation growth will be inspected annually, and removed or thinned as necessary. Vegetation at inlets and outlets will be manually or mechanically removed if vegetation is found to be clogging or otherwise affecting the operation of the facility. Access roads will remain clear of vegetation and obstructions. Significant vegetation removal is covered under the major maintenance activities section below.

Snag Removal
This work typically includes the removal of sticks, dead branches, brush, and small trees that block water flow or otherwise interfere with the operations. This work may be performed as needed on a quarterly basis.

Minor Sediment Removal
It is expected that there will be a minor amount of sediment deposition at points within the storm drain inlet. When such deposits obstruct water flow, the deposits will be removed.

Infiltration Basin:

Facility:	Infiltration Basin
Maintained By:	Property Owner
O&M:	Inspect inlet, remove trash and debris on a monthly basis. If 48 hour drawdown is not achieved, owner will re-scarify a minimum of 2” on bottom to provide fresh infiltration surface.

BMP OPERATION & MAINTENANCE LOG

BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC

Today's Date: _____

Person Performing Activity (Printed): _____

Signature: _____

BMP Name (As Shown in O&M Plan)	Brief Description of Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Activity Performed

EDUCATIONAL LOG

BEAUMONT GATEWAY PLAZA, LLC

Date of Training/Educational Activity: _____

Person Performing Activity (Printed): _____

Signature: _____

Topic of Training/Educational Activity: _____

Name of Participant	Signature of Participant

Date of Training/Educational Activity: _____

Person Performing Activity (Printed): _____

Signature: _____

Topic of Training/Educational Activity: _____

Name of Participant	Signature of Participant

Appendix 10: Educational Materials

BMP Fact Sheets, Maintenance Guidelines and Other End-User BMP Information

3.1 INFILTRATION BASIN

Type of BMP	LID - Infiltration
Treatment Mechanisms	Infiltration, Evapotranspiration (when vegetated), Evaporation, and Sedimentation
Maximum Treatment Area	50 acres
Other Names	Bioinfiltration Basin

Description

An Infiltration Basin is a flat earthen basin designed to capture the design capture volume, V_{BMP}. The stormwater infiltrates through the bottom of the basin into the underlying soil over a 72 hour drawdown period. Flows exceeding V_{BMP} must discharge to a downstream conveyance system. Trash and sediment accumulate within the forebay as stormwater passes into the basin. Infiltration basins are highly effective in removing all targeted pollutants from stormwater runoff.

Figure 1 – Infiltration Basin

See Appendix A, and Appendix C, Section 1 of *Basin Guidelines*, for additional requirements.

Siting Considerations

The use of infiltration basins may be restricted by concerns over ground water contamination, soil permeability, and clogging at the site. See the applicable WQMP for any specific feasibility considerations for using infiltration BMPs. Where this BMP is being used, the soil beneath the basin must be thoroughly evaluated in a geotechnical report since the underlying soils are critical to the basin's long term performance. To protect the basin from erosion, the sides and bottom of the basin must be vegetated, preferably with native or low water use plant species.

In addition, these basins may not be appropriate for the following site conditions:

- Industrial sites or locations where spills of toxic materials may occur
- Sites with very low soil infiltration rates
- Sites with high groundwater tables or excessively high soil infiltration rates, where pollutants can affect ground water quality
- Sites with unstabilized soil or construction activity upstream
- On steeply sloping terrain
- Infiltration basins located in a fill condition should refer to Appendix A of this Handbook for details on special requirements/restrictions

Setbacks

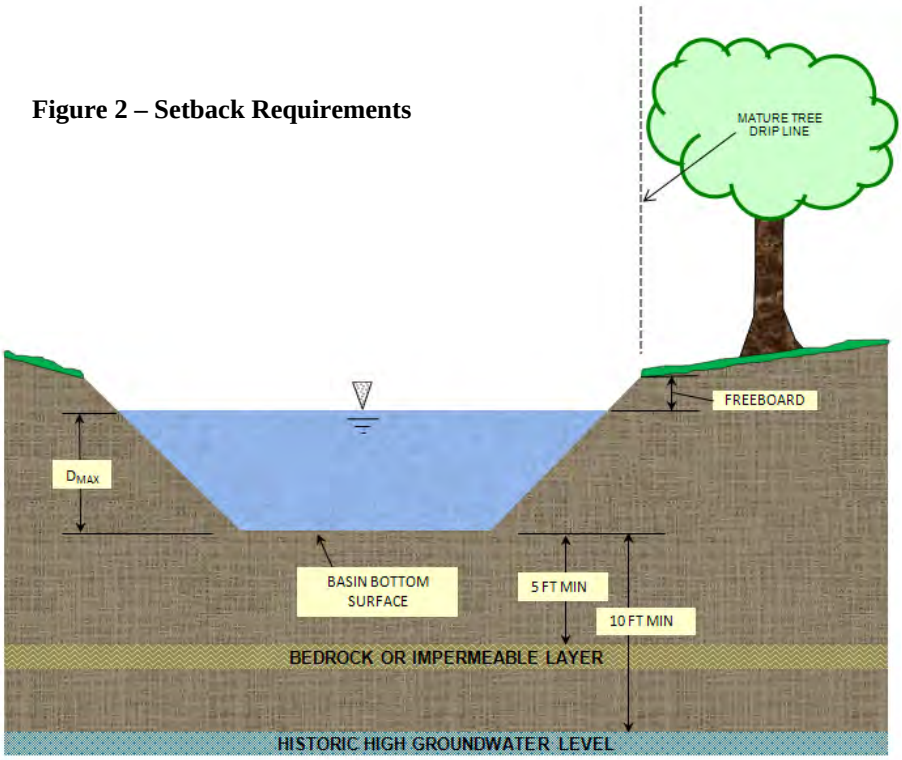
Always consult your geotechnical engineer for site specific recommendations regarding setbacks for infiltration trenches. Recommended setbacks are needed to protect buildings, existing trees, walls, onsite or nearby wells, streams, and tanks. Setbacks should be considered early in the design process since they can affect where infiltration facilities may be placed and how deep they are allowed to be. For instance, depth setbacks can dictate fairly shallow facilities that will have a larger footprint and, in some cases, may make an infiltration basin infeasible. In that instance, another BMP must be selected.

Infiltration basins typically must be set back:

- 10 feet from the historic high groundwater (measured vertically from the bottom of the basin, as shown in Figure 2)
- 5 feet from bedrock or impermeable surface layer (measured vertically from the bottom of the basin, as shown in Figure 2)
- From all existing mature tree drip lines as indicated in Figure 2 (to protect their root structure)
- 100 feet horizontally from wells, tanks or springs

Setbacks to walls and foundations must be included as part of the Geotechnical Report. All other setbacks shall be in accordance with applicable standards of the District's *Basin Guidelines* (Appendix C).

Figure 2 – Setback Requirements



Forebay

A concrete forebay shall be provided to reduce sediment clogging and to reduce erosion. The forebay shall have a design volume of at least 0.5% V_{BMP} and a minimum 1 foot high concrete splashwall / berm. Full height notch-type weir(s), offset from the line of flow from the basin inlet to prevent short circuiting, shall be used to outlet the forebay. It is recommended that two weirs be used and that they be located on opposite sides of the forebay (see Figure 2).

Overflow

Flows exceeding V_{BMP} must discharge to an acceptable downstream conveyance system. Where an adequate outlet is present, an overflow structure may be used. Where an embankment is present, an emergency spillway may be used instead. Overflows must be placed just above the design water surface for V_{BMP} and be near the outlet of the system. The overflow structure shall be similar to the District's Standard Drawing CB 110. Additional details may be found in the District's *Basin Guidelines* (Appendix C).

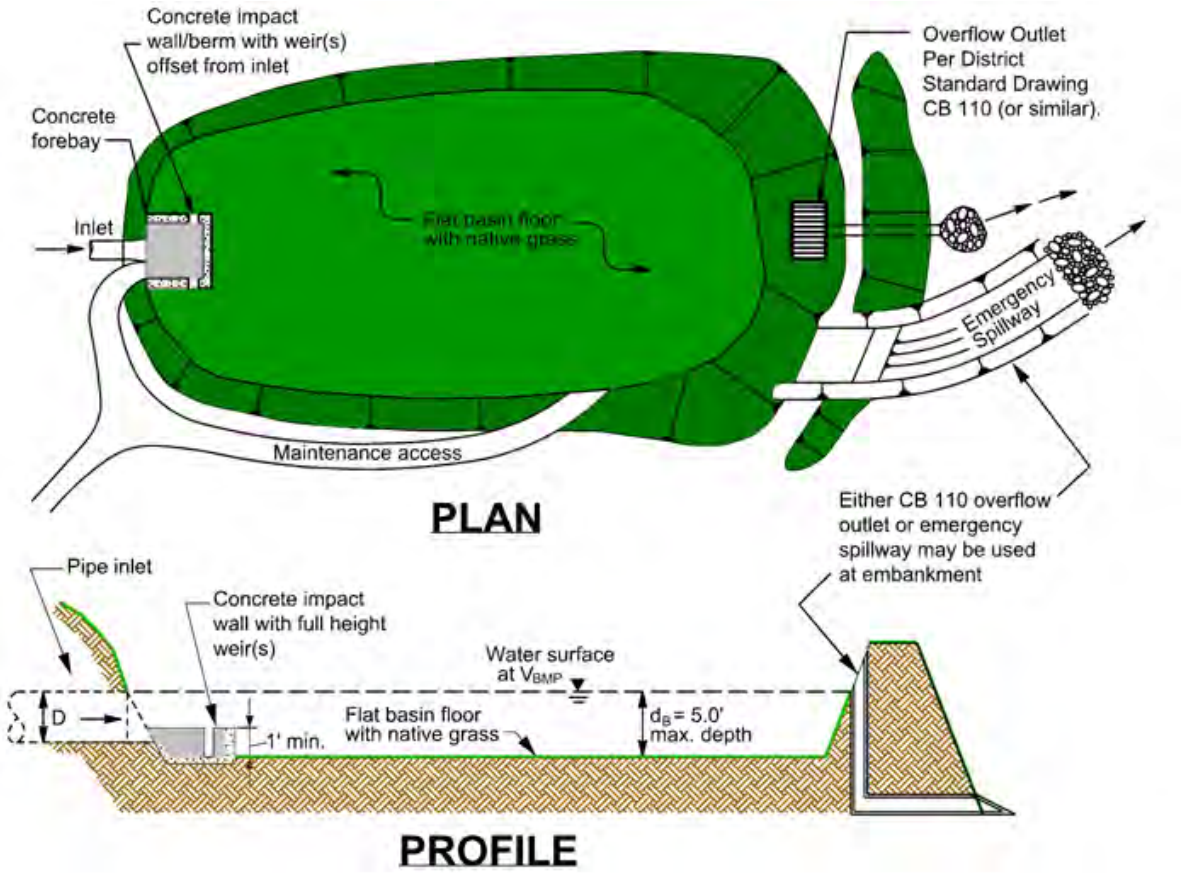


Figure 3 – Infiltration Basin

Landscaping Requirements

Basin vegetation provides erosion protection, improves sediment removal and assists in allowing infiltration to occur. The basin surface and side slopes shall be planted with native grasses. Proper landscape management is also required to ensure that the vegetation does not contribute to water pollution through pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers. Landscaping shall be in accordance with County of Riverside Ordinance 859 and the District's *Basin Guidelines* (Appendix C), or other guidelines issued by the Engineering Authority.

Maintenance

Normal maintenance of an infiltration basin includes the maintenance of landscaping, debris and trash removal from the surface of the basin, and tending to problems associated with standing water (vectors, odors, etc.). Significant ponding, especially more than 72 hours after an event, may indicate that the basin surface is no longer providing sufficient infiltration and requires aeration. See the District's *Basin Guidelines* (Appendix C) for additional requirements (i.e., fencing, maintenance access, etc.).

Table 1 - Inspection and Maintenance

Schedule	Inspection and Maintenance Activity
Ongoing including just before annual storm seasons and following rainfall events.	• Maintain vegetation as needed. Use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides should be strenuously avoided to ensure they don't contribute to water pollution. If appropriate native plant selections and other IPM methods are used, such products shouldn't be needed. If such projects are used, o Products shall be applied in accordance with their labeling, especially in relation to application to water, and in areas subjected to flooding. o Fertilizers should not be applied within 15 days before, after, or during the rain season. • Remove debris and litter from the entire basin to minimize clogging and improve aesthetics. • Check for obvious problems and repair as needed. Address odor, insects, and overgrowth issues associated with stagnant or standing water in the basin bottom. There should be no long-term ponding water. • Check for erosion and sediment laden areas in the basin. Repair as needed. Clean forebay if needed. • Revegetate side slopes where needed.
Annually. If possible, schedule these inspections within 72 hours after a significant rainfall.	• Inspection of hydraulic and structural facilities. Examine the inlet for blockage, the embankment and spillway integrity, as well as damage to any structural element. • Check for erosion, slumping and overgrowth. Repair as needed. • Check basin depth for sediment build up and reduced total capacity. Scrape bottom as needed and remove sediment. Restore to original cross-section and infiltration rate. Replant basin vegetation. • Verify the basin bottom is allowing acceptable infiltration. Use a disc or other method to aerate basin bottom only if there is actual significant loss of infiltrative capacity, rather than on a routine basis[1]. • No water should be present 72 hours after an event. No long term standing water should be present at all. No algae formation should be visible. Correct problem as needed.

1. **CA Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Significant Redevelopment**

Table 2 - Design and Sizing Criteria for Infiltration Basins

Design Parameter	Infiltration Basin
Design Volume	V_{BMP}
Forebay Volume	0.5% V_{BMP}
Drawdown time (maximum)	72 hours
Maximum tributary area	50 acres [2]
Minimum infiltration rate	Must be sufficient to drain the basin within the required Drawdown time over the life of the BMP. The WQMP may include specific requirements for minimum tested infiltration rates.
Maximum Depth	5 feet
Spillway erosion control	Energy dissipators to reduce velocities[1]
Basin Slope	0%
Freeboard (minimum)	1 foot [1]
Historic High Groundwater Setback (max)	10 feet
Bedrock/impermeable layer setback (max)	5 feet
Tree setbacks	Mature tree drip line must not overhang the basin
Set back from wells, tanks or springs	100 feet
Set back from foundations	As recommended in Geotechnical Report

1. **Ventura County's Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures**
2. **CA Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Significant Redevelopment**

Note: The information contained in this BMP Factsheet is intended to be a summary of design considerations and requirements. Additional information which applies to all detention basins may be found in the District's Basin Guidelines (Appendix C). In addition, information herein may be superseded by other guidelines issued by the co-permittee.

INFILTRATION BASIN SIZING PROCEDURE

1. Find the Design Volume, V_{BMP}.
    a) Enter the Tributary Area, $A_{T.}$
    b) Enter the Design Volume, V_{BMP}, determined from Section 2.1 of this Handbook.
2. Determine the Maximum Depth.
    a) Enter the infiltration rate. The infiltration rate shall be established as described in Appendix A: "Infiltration Testing".
    b) Enter the design Factor of Safety from Table 1 in Appendix A: "Infiltration Testing".
    c) The spreadsheet will determine D_1, the maximum allowable depth of the basin based on the infiltration rate along with the maximum drawdown time (72 hours) and the Factor of Safety.

$$D_1 = [(t) \times (I)] / 12s$$

Where I = site infiltration rate (in/hr)
s = safety factor
t = drawdown time (maximum 72 hours)

d) Enter the depth of freeboard.

e) Enter the depth to the historic high groundwater level measured from the top of the basin.

f) Enter the depth to the top of bedrock or other impermeable layer measured from the finished grade.

g) The spreadsheet will determine D_2, the total basin depth (including freeboard, if used) of the basin, based on restrictions to the depth by groundwater and an impermeable layer.

D_2 = Depth to groundwater – (10 + freeboard) (ft);

or

D_2 = Depth to impermeable layer – (5 + freeboard) (ft)

Whichever is least.

h) The spreadsheet will determine the maximum allowable effective depth of basin, D_{MAX}, based on the smallest value between D_1 and D_2. D_{MAX} is the maximum depth of water only and does not include freeboard. D_{MAX} shall not exceed 5 feet.

3. Basin Geometry

a) Enter the basin side slopes, z (no steeper than 4:1).

b) Enter the proposed basin depth, d_B excluding freeboard.

c) The spreadsheet will determine the minimum required surface area of the basin:

$$A_s = V_{BMP} / d_B$$

Where A_s = minimum area required (ft^2)
V_{BMP} = volume of the infiltration basin (ft^3)
d_B= proposed depth not to exceed maximum allowable depth, D_{MAX} (ft)

d) Enter the proposed bottom surface area. This area shall not be less than the minimum required surface area.

4. Forebay

A concrete forebay with a design volume of at least 0.5% V_{BMP} and a minimum 1 foot high concrete splashwall shall be provided. Full-height rectangular weir(s) shall be used to outlet the forebay. The weir(s) must be offset from the line of flow from the basin inlet. It is recommended that two weirs be used and that they be located on opposite sides of the forebay (see Figure 2).

a) The spreadsheet will determine the minimum required forebay volume based on 0.5% V_{BMP}.

b) Enter the proposed depth of the forebay berm/splashwall (1foot minimum).

c) The spreadsheet will determine the minimum required forebay surface area.

d) Enter the width of rectangular weir to be used (minimum 1.5 inches). Weir width should be established based on a 5 minute drawdown time.

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 QUALITY ASSOCIATION

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.

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.

Roof Runoff Controls SD-11

Rain Garden

Design Objectives

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

Description

Various roof runoff controls are available to address stormwater that drains off rooftops. The objective is to reduce the total volume and rate of runoff from individual lots, and retain the pollutants on site that may be picked up from roofing materials and atmospheric deposition. Roof runoff controls consist of directing the roof runoff away from paved areas and mitigating flow to the storm drain system through one of several general approaches: cisterns or rain barrels; dry wells or infiltration trenches; pop-up emitters, and foundation planting. The first three approaches require the roof runoff to be contained in a gutter and downspout system. Foundation planting provides a vegetated strip under the drip line of the roof.

Approach

Design of individual lots for single-family homes as well as lots for higher density residential and commercial structures should consider site design provisions for containing and infiltrating roof runoff or directing roof runoff to vegetative swales or buffer areas. Retained water can be reused for watering gardens, lawns, and trees. Benefits to the environment include reduced demand for potable water used for irrigation, improved stormwater quality, increased groundwater recharge, decreased runoff volume and peak flows, and decreased flooding potential.

Suitable Applications

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

Design Considerations

Designing New Installations

Cisterns or Rain Barrels

One method of addressing roof runoff is to direct roof downspouts to cisterns or rain barrels. A cistern is an above ground storage vessel with either a manually operated valve or a permanently open outlet. Roof runoff is temporarily stored and then released for irrigation or infiltration between storms. The number of rain

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barrels needed is a function of the rooftop area. Some low impact developers recommend that every house have at least 2 rain barrels, with a minimum storage capacity of 1000 liters. Roof barrels serve several purposes including mitigating the first flush from the roof which has a high volume, amount of contaminants, and thermal load. Several types of rain barrels are commercially available. Consideration must be given to selecting rain barrels that are vector proof and childproof. In addition, some barrels are designed with a bypass valve that filters out grit and other contaminants and routes overflow to a soak-away pit or rain garden.

If the cistern has an operable valve, the valve can be closed to store stormwater for irrigation or infiltration between storms. This system requires continual monitoring by the resident or grounds crews, but provides greater flexibility in water storage and metering. If a cistern is provided with an operable valve and water is stored inside for long periods, the cistern must be covered to prevent mosquitoes from breeding.

A cistern system with a permanently open outlet can also provide for metering stormwater runoff. If the cistern outlet is significantly smaller than the size of the downspout inlet (say ¼ to ½ inch diameter), runoff will build up inside the cistern during storms, and will empty out slowly after peak intensities subside. This is a feasible way to mitigate the peak flow increases caused by rooftop impervious land coverage, especially for the frequent, small storms.

Dry wells and Infiltration Trenches

Roof downspouts can be directed to dry wells or infiltration trenches. A dry well is constructed by excavating a hole in the ground and filling it with an open graded aggregate, and allowing the water to fill the dry well and infiltrate after the storm event. An underground connection from the downspout conveys water into the dry well, allowing it to be stored in the voids. To minimize sedimentation from lateral soil movement, the sides and top of the stone storage matrix can be wrapped in a permeable filter fabric, though the bottom may remain open. A perforated observation pipe can be inserted vertically into the dry well to allow for inspection and maintenance.

In practice, dry wells receiving runoff from single roof downspouts have been successful over long periods because they contain very little sediment. They must be sized according to the amount of rooftop runoff received, but are typically 4 to 5 feet square, and 2 to 3 feet deep, with a minimum of 1-foot soil cover over the top (maximum depth of 10 feet).

To protect the foundation, dry wells must be set away from the building at least 10 feet. They must be installed in solids that accommodate infiltration. In poorly drained soils, dry wells have very limited feasibility.

Infiltration trenches function in a similar manner and would be particularly effective for larger roof areas. An infiltration trench is a long, narrow, rock-filled trench with no outlet that receives stormwater runoff. These are described under Treatment Controls.

Pop-up Drainage Emitter

Roof downspouts can be directed to an underground pipe that daylights some distance from the building foundation, releasing the roof runoff through a pop-up emitter. Similar to a pop-up irrigation head, the emitter only opens when there is flow from the roof. The emitter remains flush to the ground during dry periods, for ease of lawn or landscape maintenance.

Foundation Planting

Landscape planting can be provided around the base to allow increased opportunities for stormwater infiltration and protect the soil from erosion caused by concentrated sheet flow coming off the roof. Foundation plantings can reduce the physical impact of water on the soil and provide a subsurface matrix of roots that encourage infiltration. These plantings must be sturdy enough to tolerate the heavy runoff sheet flows, and periodic soil saturation.

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.

Supplemental Information

Examples

- City of Ottawa's Water Links Surface –Water Quality Protection Program
- City of Toronto Downspout Disconnection Program
- City of Boston, MA, Rain Barrel Demonstration Program

Other Resources

Hager, Marty Catherine, Stormwater, "Low-Impact Development", January/February 2003. www.stormh2o.com

Low Impact Urban Design Tools, Low Impact Development Design Center, Beltsville, MD. www.lid-stormwater.net

Start at the Source, Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association, 1999 Edition

Efficient Irrigation SD-12

Design Objectives

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

Description

Irrigation water provided to landscaped areas may result in excess irrigation water being conveyed into stormwater drainage systems.

Approach

Project plan designs for development and redevelopment should include application methods of irrigation water that minimize runoff of excess irrigation water into the stormwater conveyance system.

Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

Design Considerations

Designing New Installations

The following methods to reduce excessive irrigation runoff should be considered, and incorporated and implemented where determined applicable and feasible by the Permittee:

- Employ rain-triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation.
- Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements.
- Include design featuring flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines.
- Implement landscape plans consistent with County or City water conservation resolutions, which may include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.

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- Design timing and application methods of irrigation water to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm water drainage system.
- Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Choose plants with low irrigation requirements (for example, native or drought tolerant species). Consider design features such as:
  - Using mulches (such as wood chips or bar) in planter areas without ground cover to minimize sediment in runoff
  - Installing appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with amount of sunlight and climate, and use native plant materials where possible and/or as recommended by the landscape architect
  - Leaving a vegetative barrier along the property boundary and interior watercourses, to act as a pollutant filter, where appropriate and feasible
  - Choosing plants that minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizer or pesticides to sustain growth
- Employ other comparable, equally effective methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.

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.

Other Resources

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

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.

Storm Drain Signage SD-13

Design Objectives

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

Description

Waste materials dumped into storm drain inlets can have severe impacts on receiving and ground waters. Posting notices regarding discharge prohibitions at storm drain inlets can prevent waste dumping. Storm drain signs and stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets.

Approach

The stencil or affixed sign contains a brief statement that prohibits dumping of improper materials into the urban runoff conveyance system. Storm drain messages have become a popular method of alerting the public about the effects of and the prohibitions against waste disposal.

Suitable Applications

Stencils and signs alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged to the storm drain. Signs are appropriate in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as any other area where contributions or dumping to storm drains is likely.

Design Considerations

Storm drain message markers or placards are recommended at all storm drain inlets within the boundary of a development project. The marker should be placed in clear sight facing toward anyone approaching the inlet from either side. All storm drain inlet locations should be identified on the development site map.

Designing New Installations

The following methods should be considered for inclusion in the project design and show on project plans:

- Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins, constructed or modified, within the project area with prohibitive language. Examples include "NO DUMPING

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– DRAINS TO OCEAN" and/or other graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.

- Post signs with prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.

Note - Some local agencies have approved specific signage and/or storm drain message placards for use. Consult local agency stormwater staff to determine specific requirements for placard types and methods of application.

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. If the project meets the definition of "redevelopment", then the requirements stated under " designing new installations" above should be included in all project design plans.

Additional Information

Maintenance Considerations

- Legibility of markers and signs should be maintained. If required by the agency with jurisdiction over the project, the owner/operator or homeowner's association should enter into a maintenance agreement with the agency or record a deed restriction upon the property title to maintain the legibility of placards or signs.

Placement

- Signage on top of curbs tends to weather and fade.
- Signage on face of curbs tends to be worn by contact with vehicle tires and sweeper brooms.

Supplemental Information

Examples

- Most MS4 programs have storm drain signage programs. Some MS4 programs will provide stencils, or arrange for volunteers to stencil storm drains as part of their outreach program.

Other Resources

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

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.

Alternative Building Materials SD-21

Design Objectives

- ☑ Maximize Infiltration
- ☑ Provide Retention
- ☑ Source Control
- Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- Contain Pollutant
- Collect and Convey

Description

Alternative building materials are selected instead of conventional materials for new construction and renovation. These materials reduce potential sources of pollutants in stormwater runoff by eliminating compounds that can leach into runoff, reducing the need for pesticide application, reducing the need for painting and other maintenance, or by reducing the volume of runoff.

Approach

Alternative building materials are available for use as lumber for decking, roofing materials, home siding, and paving for driveways, decks, and sidewalks.

Suitable Applications

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

Design Considerations

Designing New Installations

Decking

One of the most common materials for construction of decks and other outdoor construction has traditionally been pressure treated wood, which is now being phased out. The standard treatment is called CCA, for chromated copper arsenate. The key ingredients are arsenic (which kills termites, carpenter ants and other insects), copper (which kills the fungi that cause wood to rot) and chromium (which reacts with the other ingredients to bind them to the wood). The amount of arsenic is far from trivial. A deck just 8 feet x 10 feet contains more than 1 1/3 pounds of this highly potent poison. Replacement materials include a new type of pressure treated wood, plastic and composite lumber.

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There are currently over 20 products in the market consisting of plastic or plastic-wood composites. Plastic lumber is made from 100% recycled plastic, # 2 HDPE and polyethylene plastic milk jugs and soap bottles. Plastic-wood composites are a combination of plastic and wood fibers or sawdust. These materials are a long lasting exterior weather, insect, and chemical resistant wood lumber replacement for non structural applications. Use it for decks, docks, raised garden beds and planter boxes, pallets, hand railings, outdoor furniture, animal pens, boat decks, etc.

New pressure treated wood uses a much safer recipe, ACQ, which stands for ammoniacal copper quartenary. It contains no arsenic and no chromium. Yet the American Wood Preservers Association has found it to be just as effective as the standard formula. ACQ is common in Japan and Europe.

Roofing

Several studies have indicated that metal used as roofing material, flashing, or gutters can leach metals into the environment. The leaching occurs because rainfall is slightly acidic and slowly dissolved the exposed metals. Common traditional applications include copper sheathing and galvanized (zinc) gutters.

Coated metal products are available for both roofing and gutter applications. These products eliminate contact of bare metal with rainfall, eliminating one source of metals in runoff. There are also roofing materials made of recycled rubber and plastic that resemble traditional materials.

A less traditional approach is the use of green roofs. These roofs are not just green, they're alive. Planted with grasses and succulents, low- profile green roofs reduce the urban heat island effect, stormwater runoff, and cooling costs, while providing wildlife habitat and a connection to nature for building occupants. These roofs are widely used on industrial facilities in Europe and have been established as experimental installations in several locations in the US, including Portland, Oregon. Their feasibility is questionable in areas of California with prolonged, dry, hot weather.

Paved Areas

Traditionally, concrete is used for construction of patios, sidewalks, and driveways. Although it is non-toxic, these paved areas reduce stormwater infiltration and increase the volume and rate of runoff. This increase in the amount of runoff is the leading cause of stream channel degradation in urban areas.

There are a number of alternative materials that can be used in these applications, including porous concrete and asphalt, modular blocks, and crushed granite. These materials, especially modular paving blocks, are widely available and a well established method to reduce stormwater runoff.

Building Siding

Wood siding is commonly used on the exterior of residential construction. This material weathers fairly rapidly and requires repeated painting to prevent rotting. Alternative “new” products for this application include cement-fiber and vinyl. Cement-fiber siding is a masonry product made from Portland cement, sand, and cellulose and will not burn, cup, swell, or shrink.

Pesticide Reduction
A common use of powerful pesticides is for the control of termites. Chlordane was used for many years for this purpose and is now found in urban streams and lakes nationwide. There are a number of physical barriers that can be installed during construction to help reduce the use of pesticides.

Sand barriers for subterranean termites are a physical deterrent because the termites cannot tunnel through it. Sand barriers can be applied in crawl spaces under pier and beam foundations, under slab foundations, and between the foundation and concrete porches, terraces, patios and steps. Other possible locations include under fence posts, underground electrical cables, water and gas lines, telephone and electrical poles, inside hollow tile cells and against retaining walls.

Metal termite shields are physical barriers to termites which prevent them from building invisible tunnels. In reality, metal shields function as a helpful termite detection device, forcing them to build tunnels on the outside of the shields which are easily seen. Metal termite shields also help prevent dampness from wicking to adjoining wood members which can result in rot, thus making the material more attractive to termites and other pests. Metal flashing and metal plates can also be used as a barrier between piers and beams of structures such as decks, which are particularly vulnerable to termite attack.

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.

Other Resources

There are no good, independent, comprehensive sources of information on alternative building materials for use in minimizing the impacts of stormwater runoff. Most websites or other references to "green" or "alternative" building materials focus on indoor applications, such as formaldehyde free plywood and low VOC paints, carpets, and pads. Some supplemental information on alternative materials is available from the manufacturers.

Fires are a source of concern in many areas of California. Information on the flammability of alternative decking materials is available from the University of California Forest Product Laboratory (UCFPL) website at: http://www.ucfpl.ucop.edu/WDDeckIntro.htm