#### **VOLUME 1**

## WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (WQMP)









**FOR** 

# PORTOLA CENTER TENTATIVE TRACT MAP No. 15353 LAKE FOREST, CA

**Prepared For:** 

Sunranch Capitol Partners LLC 280 Newport Center Drive, Suite 240 Newport Beach, CA 92660 (949) 640-8300

**Prepared By:** 



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PREPARED: March 18, 2013

## Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)

for:

## PORTOLA CENTER Tentative Tract Map No. 15353

On the South Side of Glenn Ranch Road at Saddleback Ranch Road Lake Forest, CA

APNs: 606-351-01 and 606-341-(01, 03, 04, 05, 07)

#### Prepared for:

#### Sunranch Capital Partners LLC

280 Newport Center Drive, Suite 240 Newport Beach, CA 92660 (949) 640-8300

#### Prepared by:



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Attn: Daniel P. Gerken, CPSWQ #0180

PREPARED: March 18, 2013

## Owner's Certification Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)

#### Portola Center Tentative Tract Map No. 15353

This Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared for Sunranch Capital Partners LLC by Hunsaker and Associates. The WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of the City of Lake Forest Urban Runoff Management Program and Storm Water Ordinance, as well as the Municipal Storm Water Permit which require the preparation of WQMPs for priority development projects.

The undersigned, while it owns the subject property, is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this WQMP. The undersigned will ensure that this plan is carried out and amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site consistent with the current City of Lake Forest Urban Runoff Management Program and the intent of the NPDES/MS4 Permit for Waste Discharge Requirements as authorized by the State and EPA. Once the undersigned transfers its interest in the property, its successors-in-interest shall bear the aforementioned responsibility to implement and amend the WQMP. An appropriate number of approved and signed copies of this document shall be available on the subject site in perpetuity.

This WQMP will be reviewed with the facility operator, facility supervisors, employees, tenants, maintenance and service contractors, or any other party having responsibility for implementing portions of this WQMP.

Signed:	 	
Name:		 
Title:		
Company:		
Address:		
Telephone #:		 
Date:	 ·	
Email Address: _	 	 

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## Section 1

#### **Section 1 Project Description**

#### 1. Detailed development description:

Sunranch Capital Partners LLC proposes Tentative Tract Map 15353 as a development of 309 detached single family residences, 260 multi family residences, 57 low income housing units, four public parks, commercial/mixed use development, streets, sidewalks, open space, utility easements and other related improvements. **No onsite laundry or car wash community facilities are proposed for the project**.

Lot No.	Land Use*	Number	Maintenance	A oroc
LOUNO.	Land Ose	of Units	Responsibility	Acres
1-309	Single Family Residential	309	Homeowner	29.6
310	Multi-Family (Townhomes)	260	M.F. HOA	13.9
311	Commercial/Mixed Use	57	M.F. HOA	2.0
312	Park Site (Public)		City	6.3
313	Park Site (Private)		HOA	1.8
314	Park Site (Private)		HOA	0.5
315	Park Site (Private)		HOA	2.8
316	Entry Gate (Private)		HOA	0.3
317	Entry Gate (Private)		HOA	0.5
A-W, TT	Open Space		HOA	17.2
LL	Combination Water Quality,		HOA	0.6
	Hydromodification and Detention			
	Basin (Open Air/Above Ground)			
Y-BB	Public Utility Easements/Fire		HOA	0.3
	Access & Common Access			
CC-KK	Private Courts		HOA	0.7
MM-SS	Private Interior Streets		HOA	12.8
	Public Interior Streets		City	0.5
	Existing Glenn Ranch Road		City	5.7
	Totals	626	·	95.5

<sup>\*</sup> Note: A total of ten (10) each Underground Basins, are located under Lot 310 (1 ea), Lot 311 (1 ea), Lot 312 (2 ea), Lot 313 (2 ea), Lot 315 (1 ea) Lot D (2 ea), and Lot AA (1 ea). The table at the end of Section 6 refers. Also, commercial/mixed uses proposed for Lot 311 currently include buildings with small neighborhood retail commercial stores on the ground floor (under) and 57 single family attached residential units above (over).

This project is classified as a Priority Project, Category 1 (residential development of 10 units or more) per the Orange County Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) and the City of Lake Forest WQMP. Therefore, treatment control BMPs are required to remove pollutants typically associated with urban runoff.

#### 2. Project location and site address:

The site is located at and adjacent to the south side of Glenn Ranch Road at the intersection with Saddleback Ranch Road. Thomas Brothers Guide Page 862, Grids E6 and F6.

#### 3. Property size:

The proposed project is approximately 95.5 acres, (4,159,980 sf)

#### 4. Existing use:

The existing, pre-construction site includes an existing, earthen detention basin with spillway located in the northwest portion of the site, but otherwise is comprised of vacant, natural area.

#### 5. Type of development:

The project is a mixed use development with primarily residential development and some commercial or low income housing development and related improvements.

LOT AREA SUMMARY - 45'x85' PRODUCT - 79 DU

Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.		
78	4,055	105	4,606	132	5,055		
79	4,136	106	4,382	133	5,543		
80	4,096	107	4,695	134	4,898		
81	3,622	108	4,210	135	4,120		
82	3,966	109	4,882	136	4,039		
83	4,303	110	4,721	137	3,915		
84	4,407	111	4,334	138	3,867		
85	3,814	112	4,227	139	3,889		
86	3,636	113	3,642	140	3,922		
87	3,770	114	3,678	141	4,168		
88	3,830	115	3,740	142	4,462		
89	4,776	116	3,805	143	3,860		
90	4,639	117	3,735	144	4,499		
91	4,472	118	4,854	145	4,321		
92	3,600	119	5,028	146	4,232		
93	3,671	120	4,124	147	4,246		
94	3,695	121	3,814	148	4,260		
95	3,640	122	3,858	149	4,274		
96	3,600	123	4,052	150	4,287		
97	5,555	124	3,984	151	4,301		
98	4,036	125	3,879	152	4,315		
99	4,951	126	3,773	153	4,329		
100	4,973	127	3,706	154	5,609		
101	4,856	128	4,219	155	5,808		
102	4,770	129	5,351	156	5,139		
103	4,950	130	3,835				
104	4,494	131	4,310	-			
	T	otal Gross	338,858SF	:			
	۸۷۵۳	ago Cross	7.8 Acres				
Average Gross 4,289 SF							

Sunranch Capital Partners LLC (f/c\ wqmp\3751\1 D04-dg.doc)

SINGLE FAMILY
LOT AREA SUMMARY – 50'x68' PRODUCT – 77 DU

Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.
1	3,640	27	3,533	53	5,290
2	4,571	. 28	3,856	54	3,936
3	5,020	29	3,500	55	4,304
4	4,600	30	3,520	56	5,349
5	3,400	31	3,540	57	5,578
6	3,400	32	3,560	58	4,173
7	3,400	33	3,580	59	4,308
8	3,600	34	3,600	60	3,720
9	3,600	35	3,620	61	3,438
10	3,600	36	3,640	62	3,400
11	3,600	37	4,314	63	3,400
12	4,221	38	4,792	64	3,400
13	3,400	39	3,873	65	3,400
14	3,400	40	3,843	66	3,400
15	3,400	41	3,813	67	3,400
16	3,400	42	3,783	68	3,400
17	3,600	43	3,753	69	3,400
18	3,600	44	3,723	70	3,400
19	6,580	45	3,693	71	3,400
20	4,757	46	3,663	72	3,400
21	3,787	47	4,200	73	3,400
22	4,718	48	4,000	74	3,400
23	6,719	49	4,000	75	3,405
24	6,555	50	3,992	76	3,578
25	3,538	51	5,033	77	4,021
26	3,543	52	5,884		
		Total Gross	305,266 SF 7.0 Acres		
	Ave	rage Gross	3,964 SF		

Sunranch Capital Partners LLC (f/c\ wqmp\3751\1 D04-dg.doc)

SINGLE FAMILY
LOT AREA SUMMARY – 50'x90' PRODUCT – 80 DU

Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.
157	6,523	184	4,500	211	4,717
158	5,567	185	4,500	212	4,673
159	6,187	186	4,938	213	4,629
160	5,768	187	4,865	214	4,585
161	5,383	188	5,951	215	4,542
162	5,139	189	5,587	216	4,504
163	5,317	190	4,651	217	4,500
164	5,500	191	4,900	218	4,501
165	5,719	192	4,900	219	4,500
166	6,016	193	4,900	220	4,500
167	6,019	194	4,900	221	4,950
168	5,449	195	4,900	222	4,500
169	4,994	196	4,900	223	4,500
170	5,031	197	4,900	224	4,500
171	5,160	198	5,292	225	4,500
172	5,332	199	5,292	226	4,500
173	4,899	200	5,292	227	4,500
174	4,944	201	4,924	228	4,500
175	5,166	202	5,509	229	4,556
176	5,933	203	5,339	230	4,549
177	5,038	204	5,306	231	4,722
178	4,946	205	5,417	232	4,500
179	4,872	206	5,361	233	4,950
180	4,500	207	6,533	234	6,942
181	4,500	208	5,465	235	6,879
182	4,500	209	5,014	236	7,353
183	4,500	210	5,177		
		Total Gross	408,667 SF		

Total Gross 408,667 SF 9.4 Acres Average Gross 5,108 SF

SINGLE FAMILY

LOT AREA SUMMARY – 49'x60' PRODUCT (4-Pack) – 73 DU

Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.	Lot No.	S.F.
237	3,383	262	3,338	287	2,975
238	3,370	263	3,337	288	2,975
239	3,433	264	3,337	289	3,222
240	3,366	265	3,337	290	3,222
241	3,429	266	3,337	291	2,975
242	3,362	267	3,336	292	2,975
243	3,375	268	3,336	293	2,975
244	3,336	269	3,356	294	2,975
245	3,336	270	3,627	295	2,975
246	3,272	271	3,142	296	3,291
247	3,272	272	3,142	297	3,142
248	3,232	273	3,627	298	3,142
249	3,232	274	3,553	299	3,546
250	3,106	275	3,331	300	3,641
251	3,106	276	3,331	301	3,641
252	2,975	277	3,331	302	3,641
253	2,975	278	3,331	303	3,640
254	2,975	279	3,317	304	3,640
255	2,975	280	3,336	305	3,888
256	2,975	281	3,305	306	3,781
257	2,975	282	2,975	307	2,975
258	2,975	283	3,336	308	2,975
259	2,975	284	2,975	309	3,519
260	2,975	285	2,975		
261	2,975	286	2,975		
	7	Total Gross	237,416 SF		
	Avei	rage Gross	5.4 Acres 3,252 SF		

#### **PARK SUMMARY**

Lot No.	Gross	Net
312	6.3	5.0
313	1.8	1.7
314	0.5	0.5
315	2.8	2.3

#### 6. Impervious/pervious surface areas:

In the developed condition impervious areas will consist of streets, common access ways, sidewalks and rooftops. Area quantities are approximations and are listed in the table below:

Project Area	Pre construction			Post construction		
Project Area	Acreage	Sq. ft.	%	Acreage	Sq. ft.	%
Total Space	95.5 ac.	4,159,980	100%	95.5 ac.	4,159,980	100%
Pervious	93.6 ac.	4,076,780	98%	43.0 ac.	1,871,991	45%
Impervious	1.9 ac.	83,200	2%	52.5 ac.	2,287,989	55%

#### 7. Property ownership:

The proposed project is part of a planned community (Portola Hills). It will be incorporated into two HOA's: one master HOA and one multi-family sub-association Homeowner's Association. Section 1.1. refers. Until such time as the contact information for the HOAs are established, the project's developer, Sunranch Capital Partners LLC, will serve as the HOAs' contact. The contact person for Sunranch Capital Partners LLC is Shawn Baldwin at Sunranch Capital Partners LLC. Mr. Baldwin can be reached at 280 Newport Center Drive, Suite 240, Newport Beach, CA 92660, (949) 640-8300.

#### 8. Other:

This WQMP complies with the SUSMP requirements of the 2002 NPDES Permit (Order R9-2002-0001) for new development projects and the 2003 Orange County Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP). This WQMP is also consistent with the interim hydromodification requirements as defined in Order R9-2009-0002.

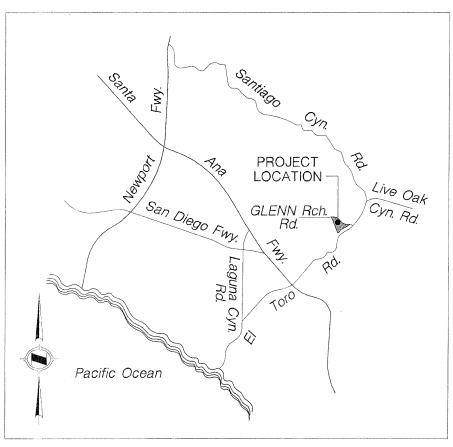
## Section 2

#### **Section 2 Project Location Map**

The project is located within the Portola Hills Planned Community Area. The location of the project site is illustrated in Figures 2.1 and can be found at Orange County Thomas Brothers Guide Page 862, Grids E6 and F6.

#### Figure 2.1 Location Map

(See following page.)



VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.

## Section 3

#### **Section 3 Project Site Assessment**

This project site assessment section provides important information that is used when considering the potential water quality and hydrologic impacts that could be caused by the proposed project. This information is important when considering the appropriate BMPs to reduce identified potential impacts as well as when developing measures to reduce those impacts.

#### 1. Zoning and land use designation:

The project is zoned City of Lake Forest – Portola Hills Planned Community Single Family, Multifamily, Mixed Use, Park and Open Space.

#### 2. Existing and proposed drainage:

In the existing condition, the northwest portion of the site receives run-on (i.e. flows of storm water runoff from upstream, offsite areas) from the north. South of the street intersection of Saddleback Ranch Road and Glenn Ranch Road, an existing concrete v-drain and an existing onsite pipe (see Appendix B – Drainage Study) convey run-on flows northwesterly. These flows commingle with some site runoff flows in an existing earth retention basin with spillway which discharges these flows westerly and offsite into natural area where they flow as sheet flow, ultimately to Aliso Creek, downstream. The remaining portion of site runoff is conveyed southerly across the site as sheet flow which discharges offsite to the south where it is ultimately conveyed to Aliso Creek located downstream and to the south, offsite.

The proposed drainage pattern will divert site run-on underneath or around the site and flow in a south to southwesterly direction. Project flows eventually drain to Aliso Creek, located offsite and downstream.

More specifically, the description of the project's existing and proposed drainage conditions have been linked with adjacent, upstream VTTM 17300 located offsite. Relevant portions of a hydrology report covering both the drainage for this project (TTM 15353) and offsite upstream VTTM 17300 are provided in Appendix B and a related Hydromodification Report is included in Appendix E. (A complete project hydrology report is available at the City of Lake Forest.)

#### **Existing Condition**

The Project site is presently in an undeveloped condition with a mix of native and non-native vegetation covering much of the site. The site has previously undergone rough grading in the north and portions of the south. A review of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (Map #: 06059C0317J) dated December 3, 2009, indicates that no portion of the Project site is in a floodplain (please see a copy of the FIRM map in Appendix B for more detail).

The Project is comprised of six (6) major drainage areas (Drainage Areas "A" through "F") that exit the Project site at thirteen (13) concentration nodes (outlets) located around the perimeter of the Project, as shown on the existing and proposed conditions hydrology maps in Appendix B. Drainage Area "A" is comprised of approximately 213.9 acres, including the off- site area of approximately 151.4 acres of the Portola Hills Community. Drainage Areas

"B", "C", "D", "E" & "F" are comprised of a total acreage of approximately 137.5 acres. All the drainage runoff discharging from the 13 outlets are tributary to existing earthen channels that drain to the existing Serrano Creek and Aliso Creek.

There is an existing 60-inch R.C.P. storm drain (Facility #: J01P06) that extends underneath Saddleback Ranch Road carrying flows from the Portola Hills Community (located to the north of the Project site) into to an existing approximately 12 acre-foot detention basin located approximately 500 feet southwest of the Saddleback Ranch/Glenn Ranch Road intersection, in the northwest corner of the Project site. This existing Portola Hills basin outlets at the bottom of Drainage Area "A" at Node 377 in the western corner of the Project site. The outlet of the existing detention basin (at Node 377) was designed for Expected Value (EV) peak discharges of 264 cubic feet per second (cfs), 195 cfs, and 151 cfs for the 100-, 25-, and 10-year storm events, respectively (per Portola Hills Retarding Basin Study by J.P Kapp & Associates, Inc. dated November 1989, which is included in the complete project hydrology report at the City of Lake Forest.

#### **Proposed Condition**

The post-development condition includes the six drainage areas (Drainage Areas "A" through "F") discharging across the southern and eastern boundary of the Project site, similar to existing condition. The 2-Yr, 5-Yr, 10-Yr, 25-Yr, 50-Yr and 100-Yr expected values (EV) with high confidence values (HC) for these drainage areas are shown on the summary table titled: "Tentative Tract 15353 & 17300 Areas "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" & "F" Summary of Hydrology Analysis Existing Condition vs. Proposed Condition" (included in Appendix B and at the end of Section 5).

Drainage Area "A" includes 151.4 acres of the Portola Hills Community to the North of the Project site. Runoff from the 151.4 acres of the existing Portola Hills Community and a portion of the runoff from the existing Glenn Ranch Road and Saddleback Ranch Road, account for approximately 72% of the total runoff in Drainage Area "A". The remaining 28% of these flows are coming from those portions of Drainage Area "A" that are part of the Project site. The existing flows from Portola Hills and portions of Glenn Ranch Road and Saddleback Ranch Road will not be comingled with the Project's flows. Instead, these existing flows will be confined to a separate bypass storm drain system and diverted into a new underground 5.4 acre-foot flow-by underground detention chamber at node 336.11, (Basin #2). Flows from those portions of Drainage Area "A" that are part of the Project site will be captured and routed through a separate storm water detention and conveyance system that treats and detains these flows in compliance with water quality and hydromodification requirements. After accounting for the project flows discharging at Node 377, Basin #2 is sized to limit the peak discharge at Node 377 to 263.9 cfs, 178.8 cfs and 150.9 cfs, for 100-year, 25-year and 10-year EV storm events, respectively.

#### Hydromodification

As shown on the map titled "Preliminary Design Detention – Hydromodification and Water Quality Volume Exhibit" (included in Appendix B, Tab 3), the Project includes 7 – underground flow-through Hydromodification/Water Quality (HYD/WQ) Chambers, 1 underground Hydromodification use only chamber, 2 underground detention chambers and 1 above ground water quality basin (with combined uses for water quality treatment, hydromodification and retention). See Section 6.3.1 for reference.

Nuisance runoff, and runoff during minor storms of up to 10-year frequencies, will be diverted and routed through the underground HYD/WQ chambers for treatment and flow-retardation (to meet hydromodification requirements) prior to being released to the downstream storm drain system.

Onsite portion of Drainage Area "A" has been divided into Subareas A1, A3, A4 & A5. Runoff from Subareas A1 & A3 will be routed into Basin #3; Subarea A4 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #4; and Subarea A5 will be routed through Basin #1.

Drainage Area "B" has been divided into Subareas B1, B2 & B3. Subareas B1 & B2 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #5; and Subarea B3 will be routed through two interconnected underground chambers, i.e. HYD/WQ Basins #7A and HYD/WQ Basin #7B.

Drainage Area "C" has been divided into Subareas C1 & C2. Runoff from Subarea C1 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #8A; and Subarea C2 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #8B.

Drainage Area "D" consists of two Subareas D1 & D2. Runoff from both the subareas will be routed through a water quality/hydromodification/detention basin, Basin #9.

The Project's discharges in the proposed condition must also meet Regional Water Quality Control Board water quality and the Interim Hydromodification standards. Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) outlining these elements of the Project's stormwater conveyance system have been prepared for the Project's two Tentative Tract Maps (TTM15353 and TTM17300) as separate reports.

#### Conclusions

The onsite storm water detention and conveyance system in Drainage Area "A" will be designed as a separate system to ensure no commingling of flows originating in Portola Hills and portions of Glenn Ranch and Saddleback Ranch Roads and flows originating onsite before the onsite flows undergo treatment and detention for water quality and hydromodification purposes.

Thirteen (13) discharges locations (nodes) around the perimeter of the Project site are proposed in the Proposed Condition. The study indicates that, with the proposed detention and hydromodification basins, the individual post-development (Proposed Condition) peak discharges at the 13 discharge locations are less than the individual pre-developed (Existing Condition) peak discharges at these 13 different discharge locations, thereby preventing any new contribution to a localized flooding condition. The outlets will be designed with riprap and/or energy dissipaters to ensure post-development discharge velocities do not exceed discharge velocities in the Existing Condition. Therefore, the proposed Project has no impact on erosion and scour at outlet locations.

Per the FIRM Map #06059C0317J dated December 3, 2009, no portion of the Project site is in a floodplain in the site's Existing Condition nor would any portion of the site be in a floodplain in the Proposed Condition. Please see the summary table entitled "Summary of Hydrology Analysis, Existing Condition vs. Proposed Condition" in Section 5 for more detail on Project flows in the Existing and Proposed Conditions. Finally, all of the Project's proposed storm water facilities will be protected and designed for the 100-year storm event per the requirements of the current Orange County Local Drainage Manual and the Project's discharges in the proposed condition have been designed to meet applicable water quality and the Interim Hydromodification standards.

#### 3. Will the drainage system be modified by the development?

Yes.

See Section 7 Exhibit A, Item #2 above and Appendix B.

#### 4. Will drainage coincide with City's system or flow to a creek or ocean?

Drainage will flow to offsite Aliso Creek via storm drain pipe systems to be constructed by the project.

#### 5. Watershed and receiving waters:

The proposed project is located within the jurisdiction of the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and within the Aliso Creek Watershed.

Aliso Creek is located offsite and east of the project site where it is located along the west side of El Toro Road. It flows through natural open space and urban development and eventually outlets at the ocean at Aliso Creek Beach. Aliso Creek's watershed encompasses 23,000 acres, and includes natural open space, rural and urban development, agriculture and ranching, regional parks and other recreational facilities. There are a number of street crossings over Aliso Creek which have been built as the result of newer or existing developments both downstream and upstream of the project.

#### 6. 303(d) listed receiving waters:

There are no pre-existing water quality problems with this site. However, the project site is tributary to Aliso Creek. The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board has identified Aliso Creek as impaired for indicator bacteria, selenium, total Nitrogen as N, phosphorous, and toxicity.

#### 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs):

The USEPA approved November 12, 2010 with October 2011 final decision, Integrated Report (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List 305(b) Report) which was also approved August 4, 2010 by the California State Water Resources Control board with corresponding Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) has been reviewed as it relates to the Project's receiving waters and is summarized as follows:

#### A. Aliso Creek\*

Pollutant	TMDL Requirement Status**	TMDL Date ***
1. Indicator Bacteria	5A	2005
2. Phosphorus	5A	2019
3. Selenium	5A	2021
4. Total Nitrogen as N	5A	2019
5. Toxicity	5A	2019

#### B. Aliso Creek (Mouth)\*

#### **Pollutant**

#### **TMDL Requirement Status\*\***

TMDL Date \*\*\*

1. Indicator Bacteria

5A

2019

#### Notes:

\*Category 5 criteria: 1) A water segment where standards are not met and a TMDL is required, but not yet completed, for at least one of the pollutants being listed for this segment.

\*\*TMDL requirement status definitions for listed pollutants are: A=TMDL still required, B=being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL, C=being addressed by action other than a TMDL.

\*\*\*Dates related to the TMDL requirement status, so a date for A=TMDL scheduled completion date, B=Date USEPA approved TMDL, and C=Completion date for action other than a TMDL.

### 8. Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and/or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBA):

The project site contains no Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) or Areas of Special Biological Significance. The project does not directly discharge to any ESA or ASBS.

#### 9. Soil type(s) and condition:

Onsite earth materials are comprised, in general, of colluvial material consisted of silty sand, brown to grayish brown, slightly moist, porous and subject to consolidation. This material was mapped were thicknesses are greater than 4 feet. Alluvial material consisted of silty sand, medium brown to grayish brown, slightly moist to moist and medium dense in consistency. These materials are subject to consolidation and not suitable for structural support. Sandstone of the Capistrano formation, Oso Member, has been mapped throughout the site. This unit is characteristically light gray to white in color, and structurally massive. The sandstone is generally moderately hard and can be locally friable as well as cemented. The materials vary from silty fine sandstone to coarse grained sandstone.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey 2.0 shows the site as being comprised of 65.3% D-group soil, 16.7% C-group soil and 18% B-group soil, in general.

Soils in the Group D category are described as soils having a high runoff potential, soils having very slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of clay soils with a high swelling potential; soils with a permanent high water table; soils with a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface; and shallow soils over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission and, therefore, are not suitable for infiltration.

Group C soils have slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of silty-loam soils with a layer that impedes downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine to fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group B Soils have moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained sandy-loam soils with moderately fine to moderately coarse textures. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

## Section 4

#### **Section 4 Project Pollutants of Concern**

This section of the water quality management plan identifies primary and secondary pollutants of concern. Pollutants of concern are those that are anticipated to be generated by the proposed project. Pollutants of concern are differentiated between primary and secondary depending on the condition of downstream receiving waters. If the project will drain to a receiving water that is impaired for a pollutant anticipated from that project, that pollutant is a primary pollutant of concern. Pollutants frequently identified on the 303(d) list of California impaired water bodies include metals, nitrogen, nutrients, indicator bacteria, pesticides and trash (see 303(d) list). In some cases, there may be specific conditions (i.e. other known water quality problems) that warrant identifying an anticipated pollutant as a primary pollutant of concern. If there is no corresponding impairment or other water quality problem in the receiving waters for an anticipated pollutant, the pollutant is a secondary pollutant of concern.

#### 1. Project categories and features:

Sunranch Capital Partners LLC proposes Tentative Tract Map 15353 as a development which includes 313 detached single family residences, 256 multi-family residences, 57 low income housing units, 4 public parks, streets, sidewalks, open space, utility easements and other related improvements. No onsite laundry or car wash community facilities are proposed for the project.

This project is classified as a Priority Project, Category 1 (residential development of 10 units or more) per the Orange County Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) and the City of Lake Forest WQMP. Therefore, treatment control BMPs are required to remove pollutants typically associated with urban runoff.

#### 2. Primary pollutants of concern:

Primary project pollutants of concern are based on Table 7.II-2 (Anticipated and Potential Pollutants Generated by Land Use Type) of the DAMP that also occur on the 303(d) impairments to the downstream waterbodies are as follows:

- Toxicity. Toxic substance can be defined as a broad group of chemicals capable of
  causing harm to plants and animals including humans. There are several classes of
  toxic substances that have the potential to affect surface waters. Toxic compounds
  can be grouped into five categories: atmospherically deposited compounds; organic
  and inorganic contaminants that result from industrial, manufacturing or other point
  and non-point source discharges from facilities; pesticides; contaminants of
  emerging concern (CECs); and biological contaminants. These groupings reflect the
  commonality of management options that are applied to address each contaminant
  group.
- Selenium. Selenium is a naturally occurring element that is necessary for life, but it
  is toxic at high levels and is unusual in that the difference between essential and
  toxic levels is relatively small. Selenium is a bioaccumulative pollutant, meaning that
  it accumulates in the food chain through uptake and consumption by plants and
  wildlife, and can cause adverse effects on fish and birds. Selenium occurs in many
  forms in the environment, and can convert between different forms depending on
  chemical and biological conditions. Also, some forms of selenium are more harmful
  than others.

#### 2. Primary pollutants of concern:

- Bacteria and viruses. Anticipated sources include animal excrement (found in areas where pets are often walked), sanitary sewer overflow, and trash container handling areas.
- Total Nitrogen as N and Phosphorous (Nutrients). Nutrients, total nitrogen as N, including nitrogen, phosphorous, and other compounds can be anticipated to be generated by or found in organic litter, fertilizers, food waste, sewage and sediment.

#### 3. Secondary pollutants of concern:

Secondary Pollutants of Concern identified Table 7.II-2 (Anticipated and Potential Pollutants Generated by Land Use Type) of the DAMP include Sediment, Pesticides, Trash & Debris, Oxygen-demanding Substances, and Oil & Grease.

- Sediment. Driveways and roof-tops are expected to be common sources of sediment due to wear.
- Pesticides. Sources of pesticides include household bug-spray, weed killers and other household sources.
- Trash and Debris. These sources include common litter, biodegradable organic matter such as leaves, grass cuttings and food wastes from landscaped areas and homeowners.
- Oxygen-Demanding Substances. Potential sources include biodegradable organic materials and various household chemicals, which deplete dissolved oxygen levels in water courses.
- Oil and Grease. Potential sources of oil and grease include motor vehicles.

#### 4. Project water quality analyses:

Project water quality analysis information shall be included under part of a larger study the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Portola Center Development Plan as prepared for the Lake Forest Opportunities Study. Further information regarding water quality can be found at:

http://www.city-lakeforest.com/opportunitiesstudy/pdf/deir

#### 5. Project watershed information:

The proposed project is located within the jurisdiction of the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and within the Aliso Creek Watershed.

Aliso Creek is located east of the project site. The natural creek is located along the west side of El Toro Road. The creek flows through natural open space and urban development and outlets at the ocean at Aliso Creek Beach. Aliso Creek's watershed encompasses 23,000 acres, and includes natural open space, rural and urban development, agriculture and ranching, regional parks and other recreational facilities. There are a number of street crossings over Aliso Creek which have been built as the result of newer or existing developments downstream. The project acreage represents approximately 1% of the entire area of the Aliso Creek watershed.

**TABLE 4.1** DAMP Table 7.II-2 Anticipated and Potential Pollutants Generated by Land Use Type

Priority Project Categories	General Pollutant Categories								
and/or Project Features	Bacteria/Virus	Heavy Metals	Nutrients	Pesticides	Organic Compounds	Sediments	Trash & Debris	Oxygen Demanding Substances	Oil & Grease
Detached Residential Development	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	X	Х
Attached Residential Development	Х		X	Х		Х	Х	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P (2)
Commercial/ Industrial Development >100,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	P (3)	Р	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P (2)	P <sup>(1)</sup>	Х	P <sup>(1)</sup>	X
Automotive Repair Shops		Х			X (4) (5)		Х	·	Х
Restaurants	Х		10,100				Х	X	Х
Hillside Development >5,000 ft <sup>2</sup> In SDRWQCB	х		×	×		Х	Х	Х	X
Hillside Development >10,000 ft <sup>2</sup> In SARWQCB	X		×	X		×	X	Х	X
Parking Lots	P <sup>(6)</sup>	Х	P (1)	P <sup>(1)</sup>	X (4)	P <sup>(1)</sup>	Х	P <sup>(1)</sup>	Х
Streets, Highways & Freeways	P <sup>(6)</sup>	Х	P (1)	P (1)	X (4)	Х	Х	P <sup>(1)</sup>	Х

X= expected.
P = potential
(1) A potential pollutant if landscaping exists onsite.
(2) A potential pollutant if the project includes uncovered parking areas.

(3) A potential pollutant if land use involves food or animal waste products.
 (4) Including petroleum hydrocarbons.
 (5) Including solvents.
 (6) Bacterial indicators are routinely detected in pavement runoff.

## Section 5

#### Section 5 Hydrologic and Geotechnical Conditions of Concern/ Drainage Report

This section of the water quality management plan identifies hydrologic and geotechnical conditions of concern related to the proposed project. Hydrologic or geotechnical conditions of concern are identified through a review of on-site and downstream drainage paths. If the proposed project would cause or contribute flows to problems along on-site or downstream drainage paths, these problems or future problems are considered conditions of concern. Conditions of concern can include problems such as flooding, erosion, scour, and other impacts that can adversely affect channel and habitat integrity.

In order to identify conditions of concern, a comprehensive understanding of flow volume, rate, duration, energy, and peak flow is necessary. Often, a formal drainage study is necessary which considers the project area's location in the larger watershed, topography, soil and vegetation conditions, percent impervious area, natural and infrastructure drainage features, and any other relevant hydrologic and environmental factors. As part of the study, the drainage report includes:

- Field reconnaissance to observe downstream conditions
- Computed rainfall and runoff characteristics including a minimum of peak flow rate, flow velocity, runoff volume, time of concentration and retention volume
- Establishment of site design, source control and treatment control measures to be incorporated and maintained to address downstream conditions of concern

A Hydrology and Hydraulics report was prepared, as required by the City, for the proposed project by Hunsaker and Associates, and relevant portions of it are included as Appendix B. The entire report, including printouts of all computations, is available at the City of Lake Forest.

A geotechnical report and supplemental letters recommending against infiltration BMPs were prepared, as required by the City, for the proposed project by GEOCON and separately by the City's third party geotechnical reviewers, and are included as Appendix C.

A project hydromodification report, dated January 15, 2013, was prepared by Geosyntec Consultants (Appendix E refers). Recommendations from portions of the GeoSyntec report are also included in Appendices B and C and incorporated into the hydrology report and the proposed water quality design concept (Project Plan Exhibit in Section 7 refers).

#### 1. Project location:

The project is located in the City of Lake Forest at and adjacent to the south side of Glenn Ranch Road at its intersection with Saddleback Ranch Road.

#### 2. Topography, soil and vegetation:

The northwestern corner of the site contains an existing earthen retention basin with spillway and has been previously graded. The remainder of the site is relatively undisturbed with the exception of some small areas of disturbance from recreational activities by trespassers. The site retains much of its rolling foothill topography.

Onsite earth materials are comprised of "colluvial material consisted of silty sand, brown to grayish brown, slightly moist, porous and subject to consolidation. This material was mapped were thicknesses are greater than 4 feet. Alluvial material consisted of silty sand, medium

brown to grayish brown, slightly moist to moist and medium dense in consistency. These materials are subject to consolidation and not suitable for structural support. Sandstone of the Capistrano formation, Oso Member, has been mapped in the site. This unit is characteristically light gray to white in color, and structurally massive. The sandstone is generally moderately hard and can be locally friable as well as cemented. The materials vary from silty fine sandstone to coarse grained sandstone."

The Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey 2.0 shows the site as being comprised of 65.3% **D-group soil**, 16.7% C-group soil and 18% B-group soil, in general.

Soils in the Group D category are described as having a high runoff potential; soils having very slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted; soils consisting chiefly of clay soils with a high swelling potential; soils with a permanent high water table; soils with a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface; and shallow soils over nearly impervious material. **These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission and, therefore, are not suitable for infiltration**.

Group C soils have slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of silty-loam soils with a layer that impedes downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine to fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group B Soils have moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained sandy-loam soils with moderately fine to moderately coarse textures. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Site vegetation includes Sagebrush, Sage Scrub, Mulefat Scrub, and non-native grasses.

#### 3. Impervious area:

In the developed condition impervious areas will consist of streets, common access ways, sidewalks and rooftops. Area quantities are listed in the table below:

Drainat Araa	Pı	re construction	on	Post construction		
Project Area	Acreage	Sq. ft.	%	Acreage	Sq. ft.	%
Total Space	95.5 ac.	4,159,980	100%	95.5 ac.	4,159,980	100%
Pervious	93.6 ac.	4,076,780	98%	43.0 ac.	1,871,991	45%
Impervious	1.9 ac.	83,200	2%	52.5 ac.	2,287,989	55%

#### 4. Drainage features:

In the existing condition, the northwestern portion of the site receives run-on from offsite areas to the north. South of the street intersection of Saddleback Ranch Road and Glenn Ranch Road, an existing concrete v-drain and an existing onsite pipe (see Appendix B – Drainage Study) convey run-on flows northwesterly. These flows commingle with some site runoff flows in an existing earth retention basin with spillway which then discharges these flows westerly and offsite into natural area where they flow as sheet flow, ultimately to Aliso Creek downstream. The remaining portion of site runoff is conveyed southerly across the site as sheet flow which discharges offsite to the south where it is ultimately conveyed to Aliso Creek downstream.

More specifically, the description of the project's existing and proposed drainage conditions have been linked with adjacent, upstream VTTM 17300 located offsite. A portion of the hydrology report covering both the drainage for this project (TTM 15353) and offsite upstream VTTM 17300 is provided in Appendix B and a related Hydromodification Report is included in Appendix E. A complete project hydrology report is available at the City of Lake Forest.

#### **Existing Condition**

The Project site is presently in an undeveloped condition with a mix of native and non-native vegetation covering much of the site. The site has previously undergone rough grading in the north and portions of the south. A review of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (Map #: 06059C0317J) dated December 3, 2009, indicates that no portion of the Project site is in a floodplain (please see a copy of the FIRM map in Appendix B for more detail).

The Project is comprised of six (6) major drainage areas (Drainage Areas "A" through "F") that exit the Project site at thirteen (13) concentration nodes (outlets) located around the perimeter of the Project, as shown on the existing and proposed condition hydrology maps. Drainage Area "A" is comprised of approximately 213.9 acres, including off-site area of approximately 151.4 acres of Portola Hills Community. Drainage Areas "B, "C", "D", "E" & "F" are comprised of a total acreage of approximately 137.5 acres. All the drainage runoff discharging from the 13 outlets are tributary to existing earthen channels that drain to the existing Serrano Creek and Aliso Creek.

There is an existing 60-inch R.C.P. storm drain (Facility #: J01P06) that extends underneath Saddleback Ranch Road carrying flows from the Portola Hills Community (located to the north of the Project site) into to an existing approximately 12 acre-foot detention basin located approximately 500 feet southwest of the Saddleback Ranch/Glenn Ranch Road intersection, in the northwest corner of the Project site. This existing Portola Hills basin outlets at the bottom of Drainage Area "A" at Node 377 in the western corner of the Project site. The outlet of the existing detention basin (at Node 377) was designed for Expected Value (EV) peak discharges of 264 cubic feet per second (cfs), 195 cfs, and 151 cfs for the 100-, 25-, and 10-year storm events, respectively (per Portola Hills Retarding Basin Study by J.P Kapp & Associates, Inc. dated November 1989, which is included in the complete project hydrology report at the City of Lake Forest).

#### **Proposed Condition**

The post-development condition includes the six drainage areas (Drainage Areas "A" through "F") discharging across the southern and eastern boundary of the Project site, similar to existing condition. The 2-Yr, 5-Yr, 10-Yr, 25-Yr, 50-Yr and 100-Yr expected values (EV) with high confidence valves (HC) for these drainage areas are shown on the summary table titled: "Tentative Tract 15353 & 173004 Areas "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" & "F" Summary of Hydrology Analysis Existing Condition vs. Proposed Condition" (included in Appendix B and at the end of Section 5).

Drainage Area "A" includes 151.4 acres of the Portola Hills Community to the North of the Project site. Runoff from the 151.4 acres of the existing Portola Hills Community and a portion of the runoff from the existing Glenn Ranch Road and Saddleback Ranch Road, account for approximately 72% of the total runoff in Drainage Area "A". The remaining 28% of these flows are coming from those portions of Drainage Area "A" that are part of the.

Project site. The existing flows from Portola Hills and portions of Glenn Ranch Road and Saddleback Ranch Road will not be comingled with the Project's flows. Instead, these existing flows will be confined to a separate bypass storm drain system and diverted into a new underground 5.4 acre-foot flow-by underground detention chamber at node 336.11, (Basin #2). Flows from those portions of Drainage Area "A" that are part of the Project site will be captured and routed through a separate storm water detention and conveyance system that treats and detains these flows in compliance with water quality and hydromodification requirements. After accounting for the project flows discharging at Node 377, Basin #2 is sized to limit the peak discharge at Node 377 to 263.9 cfs, 178.8 cfs and 150.9 cfs, for 100-year, 25-year and 10-year EV storm events, respectively.

#### Hydromodification

As shown on the map titled "Preliminary Design Detention – Hydromodification and Water Quality Volume Exhibit" (included in Appendix B, Tab 3), the Project includes 7 – underground flow-through Hydromodification/Water Quality (HYD/WQ) Chambers, 1 underground Hydromodification use only chamber, 2 underground detention chambers and 1 above ground water quality basin (with combined uses for water quality treatment, hydromodification and retention). See Section 6.3.1 for reference.

Nuisance runoff, and runoff during minor storms of up to 10-year frequencies, will be diverted and routed through the underground HYD/WQ chambers for treatment and flow-retardation (to meet hydromodification requirements) prior to being released to the downstream storm drain system.

Onsite portion of Drainage Area "A" has been divided into Subareas A1, A3, A4 & A5. Runoff from Subareas A1 & A3 will be routed into Basin #3; Subarea A4 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #4; and Subarea A5 will be routed through Basin #1.

Drainage Area "B" has been divided into Subareas B1, B2 & B3. Subareas B1 & B2 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #5; and Subarea B3 will be routed through two interconnected underground chambers, i.e. HYD/WQ Basins #7A and HYD/WQ Basin #7B.

Drainage Area "C" has been divided into Subareas C1 & C2. Runoff from Subarea C1 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #8A; and Subarea C2 will be routed through HYD/WQ Basin #8B.

Drainage Area "D" consists of two Subareas D1 & D2. Runoff from both the subareas will be routed through a water quality/hydromodification/detention basin, Basin #9.

The Project's discharges in the proposed condition must also meet Regional Water Quality Control Board water quality and the Interim Hydromodification standards. Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) outlining these elements of the Project's stormwater conveyance system have been prepared for the Project's two Tentative Tract Maps (TTM15353 and TTM17300) as separate reports.

#### **Conclusions**

The onsite storm water detention and conveyance system in Drainage Area "A" will be designed as a separate system to ensure no commingling of flows originating in Portola Hills and portions of Glenn Ranch and Saddleback Ranch Roads and flows originating onsite before the onsite flows undergo treatment and detention before for water quality hydromodification purposes.

Thirteen (13) discharges locations (nodes) around the perimeter of the Project site are

proposed in the Proposed Condition. The study indicates that, with the proposed detention and hydromodification basins, the individual post-development (Proposed Condition) peak discharges at the 13 discharge locations are less than the individual pre-developed (Existing Condition) peak discharges at these 13 different discharge locations, thereby preventing any new contribution to a localized flooding condition. The outlets will be designed with riprap and/or energy dissipaters to ensure post-development discharge velocities do not exceed discharge velocities in the Existing Condition. Therefore, the proposed Project has no impact on erosion and scour at outlet locations.

Per the FIRM Map #06059C0317J dated December 3, 2009, no portion of the Project site is in a floodplain in the site's Existing Condition nor would any portion of the site be in a floodplain in the Proposed Condition. Please see the summary table entitled "Summary of Hydrology Analysis, Existing Condition vs. Proposed Condition" in Section 5 for more detail on Project flows in the Existing and Proposed Conditions. Finally, all of the Project's proposed storm water facilities will be protected and designed for the 100-year storm event per the requirements of the current Orange County Local Drainage Manual and the Project's discharges in the proposed condition have been designed to meet applicable water quality and the Interim Hydromodification standards.

#### 5. Relevant hydrologic and environmental factors:

The project does not directly discharge to Environmentally Sensitive areas (ESAs) or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBSs). Water quality measures will be implemented by structural Best-Management Practices (BMP's) to mitigate the project's post development impacts. The number of proposed structures are to be determined prior to project approval. During the design stage these may require modification based upon unforeseen design issues. The objective of the project hydrology study included as Appendix B is to ensure that the 100-year runoff water into Aliso Creek during the after development will be no greater than those currently experienced under existing conditions. Per Master Plan project J01P06 study the developed peak discharge was to be limited to approximately 90% of peak runoff under existing condition.

Ten (10) underground basins and one (1) open air basin will be provided to mitigate the increase in runoff due to the upstream, offsite development of Tentative Tract 17300 and this project's development. Final designs and design sizing of these basins shall be provided during the final design phase of the project. See Section 6.3.1 for additional information regarding these basins.

Function of Detention and Hydromodification.

Detention is the collection and attenuation of stormwater runoff resulting in a controlled release of the runoff to prevent flooding and erosion in downstream areas. Hydromodification Management is one component of detention that is based on a continuous simulation model for a flow duration control between a range of flows extending from 10% of the 2-year peak flow event to the 10-year peak flow event in the pre-developed/natural condition. The purpose of hydromodification management is to control erosion by mimicking the natural flows for a selected range of storms in the post development condition. Hydromodification management is often based on a separate set of flow control requirements. However, this Project's proposed hydromodification detention facilities have been designed to work in conjunction with the Project's flood control facilities which handle much larger storm events out to the 100-year event. Please see the hydromodification report prepared by Geosyntec in Appendix E for more information on the design of the Project's hydromodification management facilities.

#### 6. Proposed hydrologic condition summary:

For the proposed condition, there are six relevant drainage areas. (Drainage Areas A-D) (See proposed hydrology map, Appendix B for other details)

The proposed drainage conditions have been linked with adjacent, upstream VTTM 17300 located offsite.

For a Summary of Peak-Flow Comparisons please see Appendix B and refer to the 11 x 17 table inserted immediately following, and titled "Tentative Tracts 15353 & 17300, Areas B, C, D, E & F, Summary of Hydrology Analysis, Existing Condition vs. Proposed Condition."

#### **TENTATIVE TRACTS 15353 & 17300** AREAS "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" & "F" SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGY ANALYSIS EXISTING CONDITION VS. PROPOSED CONDITION

				-296-										T																	
						PEAK FLOW RATE (CFS)  2 Vacua Starra												Remarks													
				*		2-Year Storm Rational Method			5-Year Storm Rational Method			10-Year Storm Rational Method			25-Year Storm Rational Method				50-Year Storm Rational Method			100-Year Storm Rational Method			11	i Nemarks					
DRAINAGE AREA	OUTLET		LAND USE	AREA (AC)		(EV)	(HC)	With Dete	etention	(EV)	(HC)	(HC) With Detention		(EV) (HC)	With Detention	(EV)	(HC)	With D	Detention	(EV)	(HC)		etention	(FV)	(HC)	With De	·				
AREA	NUMBER NODE			PROP.	. EXIST.	] (EV)	(110)	(EV)	(HC)	(EV)	(110)	(EV) (HC)	(HC)	) (20)	, (110) (E	(EV)	EV) (HC)	;) (27)	(110)	(EV)	(HC)	(=+/	(nc)	(EV)	(HC)	(EV)	(110)	(EV)	(HC)		
	1		Design Peak Runoff Per J.P. Kapp													151.0				195.0								264.0			
			Existing Condition		213.9	187.9	224.0	N/A	N/A	247.8	290.1	N/A	N/A	285.2	348.5	N/A	N/A	343.6	426.6	N/A	N/A	379.7	494.2	N/A	N/A	421.7	572.4	N/A	N/A		
		377	Proposed Condition	217.2		204.9	236.9	105.0	123.1	267.9	306.3	120.8	151.5	303.7	367.8	150.9	182.3	365.2	448.4	178.8	221.5	403.3	518.0	198.4	260.0	445.9	598.7	263.9	305.6	Onsite upto 10-Yr (EV) Peak, $V_{REQUIRED} = 2.5ac$ -ft (Basin #3), Provided $V_{HYDROMOD} = 2.8ac$ -ft; $V_{REQUIRED} = 1.1ac$ -ft (Basin #4), Provided $V_{HYDROMOD} = 1.2ac$ -Offsite With Flowby of 101.7cfs, $V_{REQUIRED} = 5.4ac$ -(Basin #2)	
	2	382	Existing Condition		1.3	0.7	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.3	2.4	N/A	N/A	2.3	3.1	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.8	N/A	N/A	3.5	4.3	N/A	N/A	3.7	4.9	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
A			Proposed Condition	0.4		0.4	0.7	N/A	N/A	0.6	1.0	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.8	N/A	N/A	1.5	2.0	N/A	N/A		
	3	200	Existing Condition		4.9	2.6	6.1	N/A	N/A	5.1	9.1	N/A	N/A	8.8	11.7	N/A	N/A	11.4	14.2	N/A	N/A	13.1	16.1	N/A	N/A	13.9	18.4	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than	
		383	Proposed Condition	2.3		1.2	2.9	N/A	N/A	2.4	4.2	N/A	N/A	4.1	5.5	N/A	N/A	5.3	6.6	N/A	N/A	6.1	7.5	N/A	N/A	6.5	8.6	N/A	N/A	Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
	4	004	Existing Condition		0.6	0.2	0.7	N/A	N/A	0.5	1.0	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.8	N/A	N/A	1.5	2.0	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than	
		384	Proposed Condition	0.1		0.1	0.2	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.2	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.3	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.3	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.4	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.4	N/A	N/A	Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
	5	385	Existing Condition		3.6	1.4	4.1	N/A	N/A	3.1	6.1	N/A	N/A	5.8	8.0	N/A	N/A	7.7	9.7	N/A	N/A	8.6	11.1	N/A	N/A	9.4	12.7	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
			Proposed Condition	2.4		1.0	2.7	N/A	N/A	2.1	4.1	N/A	N/A	3.9	5.3	N/A	N/A	5.1	6.4	N/A	N/A	5.8	7.3	N/A	N/A	6.2	8.4	N/A	N/A		
В	6	82	Existing Condition		77.1	7.3	58.0	N/A	N/A	38.5	91.8	N/A	N/A	86.5	121.4	N/A	N/A	116.2	150.4	N/A	N/A	132.9	172.9	N/A	N/A	× 145.1	198.7	N/A	N/A	Onsite upto 10-Yr (EV) Peak, V <sub>REQUIRED</sub> = 5.7ac-ft (Basin #5), Provided V <sub>HYDROMOD</sub> = 6.4ac-ft; V <sub>REQUIRED</sub> = 0.7ac-ft (Basins #7A & #7B), Provided V <sub>HYDROMOD</sub> = 0.9ac-ft	
			Proposed Condition	94.8		47.3	87.4	4.2	12.2	78.3	129.7	9.1	53.0	127.1	167.8	56.9	94.9	165.2	203.6	91.2	130.0	187.5	231.8	110.1	157.7	201.1	264.9	127.6	187.4		
			Existing Condition		17.2	4.7	17.2	N/A	N/A	12.8	26.2	N/A	N/A	24.7	34.2	N/A	N/A	32.7	41.9	N/A	N/A	37.6	47.8	N/A	N/A	40.4	54.8	N/A	N/A		
С	7	116	Proposed Condition	17.7		9.0	20.3	2.9	8.4	17.1	30.3	6.6	16.4	29.2	39.3	16.0	25.5	38.2	47.8	23.4	35.3	43.1	54.4	29.6	43.0	46.6	62.2	33.5	50.9	Onsite upto 10-Yr (EV) Peak, V <sub>REQUIRED</sub> = 0.06ac-fi (Basin #8); V <sub>REQUIRED</sub> = 0.4ac-ft (Basin #8A), Provided V <sub>HYDROMOD</sub> = 0.4ac-ft; V <sub>REQUIRED</sub> = 0.6ac-fi (Basin #8B), Provided V <sub>HYDROMOD</sub> = 0.6ac-ft	
	8	200.5	Existing Condition		13.4	4.0	12.8	N/A	N/A	10.1	19.6	N/A	N/A	19.0	25.6	N/A	N/A	25.1	31.3	N/A	N/A	28.5	35.8	N/A	N/A	30.8	41.1	N/A	N/A	V <sub>REQUIRED</sub> = 1.9ac-ft (Basin #9), Provided V <sub>HYDROMO</sub> 3.3ac-ft	
			Proposed Condition	14.6		7.7	14.5	1.7	3.2	13.0	21.7	2.9	4.6	21.4	28.2	4.5	6.2	27.8	34.3	5.9	13.9	31.7	39.1	9.4	24.4	34.0	44.6	13.2	33.0		
D	9	202.1	Existing Condition		5.8	2.3	6.5	N/A	N/A	5.2	9.9	N/A	N/A	9.6	12.9	N/A	N/A	12.6	15.7	N/A	N/A	14.1	17.9	N/A	N/A	15.4	20.5	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
			Proposed Condition	1.8		1.5	2.9	N/A	N/A	2.5	4.3	N/A	N/A	4.2	5.6	N/A	N/A	5.5	6.7	N/A	N/A	6.3	7.6	N/A	N/A	6.6	8.7	N/A	N/A		
	10	204.2	Existing Condition		3.1	1.2	3.3	N/A	N/A	2.7	5.0	N/A	N/A	4.9	6.6	N/A	N/A	6.5	8.0	N/A	N/A	7.3	9.2	N/A	N/A	7.9	10.5	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
			Proposed Condition	1.7		0.8	2.0	N/A	N/A	1.7	3.0	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.9	N/A	N/A	3.9	4.7	N/A	N/A	4.4	5.4	N/A	N/A	4.7	6.2	N/A	N/A		
	11	207	Existing Condition	ir	3.2	1.1	3.3	N/A	N/A	J. 2.6	5.0	N/A	N/A	4.9	6.6	N/A	N/A	6.5	8.1	N/A	N/A	7.4	9.2	N/A	N/A	8.0	10.5	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than	
			Proposed Condition	1.5		0.7	1.7	N/A	N/A	1.4	2.6	N/A	N/A	2.5	3.3	N/A	N/A	3.3	4.1	N/A	N/A	3.8	4.6	N/A	N/A	4.1	5.3	N/A	N/A	Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
E	12	402	Existing Condition		14.6	7.1	17.6	N/A	N/A	14.3	26.5	N/A	N/A	25.5	34.5	N/A	N/A	33.6	42.0	N/A	N/A	38.4	47.9	N/A	N/A	41.1	54.9	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
			Proposed Condition	4.8		3.8	6.7	N/A	N/A	6.1	9.8	N/A	N/A	9.5	12.6	N/A	N/A	12.4	15.3	N/A	N/A	14.5	17.4	N/A	N/A	15.0	19.9	N/A	N/A		
F	13	504	Existing Condition		3.1	1.2	3.4	N/A	N/A	2.7	5.2	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.7	N/A	N/A	6.5	8.2	N/A	N/A	7.4	9.3	N/A	N/A	8.0	10.6	N/A	N/A	Proposed Condition Peak Discharges Less Than	
		501	Proposed Condition	2.5		1.0	2.7	N/A	N/A	2.2	4.1	N/A	N/A	4.0	5.4	N/A	N/A	5.3	6.5	N/A	N/A	5.9	7.5	N/A	N/A	6.4	8.5	N/A	N/A	Existing Condition Peak Discharges	
	-		Total	361.8	361.8	1	<del></del>		<u> </u>													•	***************************************	•	*	•		***************************************	•		

#### 7. Significant impact on downstream channels and habitat integrity:

Hydrologic Conditions of Concern (HCOC) for any development such as the proposed project may include potential water quality degradation; increased runoff volume and velocity; reduced infiltration; increased flow frequency, duration and peaks; and faster time to reach peak flow resulting from development.

The project would develop less than 1% (approximately) of the total Aliso Creek watershed area. Given that hydrologic and geomorphic conditions in the receiving stream, Aliso Creek, are driven by large-scale watershed processes in conjunction with project storm drain and site plan designs which will result in conditions below the HCOC significance thresholds shown below, no project hydrologic conditions of concern have been identified by the project HCOC assessment.

H	ydrologic Conditions of Concern		Significance Threshold
1.	Increased Stormwater Runoff Flow Rate, Volume, and Flow Duration	A.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including alteration of the course of a stream river, in a manner that would cause substantial erosion or siltation.
		B.	Substantially increase the frequencies and duration of channel adjusting flows.
2.	Decreased Infiltration and Groundwater Recharge	A.	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge that would cause a net deficit in aquifer volumes or lowering of the local groundwater table.
3.	Changed Base Flow	A.	Substantially increase or decrease base flows as to negatively impact riparian habitat.
		B.	Substantially increase or decrease low flows where high groundwater elevations are considered important.

The project shall comply with Order No. R9-2009-0002 by implementing proper installation and maintenance of hydromodification control BMPs, in order to effect the following hydromodification principles:

- Detain runoff and release it in a controlled way that either mimics predevelopment hydrograph or reduces flow durations to account for a reduction in sediment supply.
- Manage excess runoff volumes through one or more of the following pathways: infiltration, evapotranspiration, storage and use, discharge at a rate below the critical rate for adverse impact, or discharge downstream to a non-susceptible water body.

Thus, no significant impact on downstream channels and habitat integrity is anticipated by the project development including no potential water quality degradation; no increased runoff volume and velocity; no reduced infiltration; no increased flow frequency, duration and peaks; and no faster time to reach peak flow resulting from development.

Note: Hydrologic controls have been integrated into the proposed project such that the flow duration curve corresponding to the post-project condition agrees with the baseline condition curve over the range of flows of interest. As a result, runoff from the developed project would not contribute additional erosive forces to the project's receiving stream channel. See Appendices B (hydrology) and D (hydromodification controls and treatment BMPs) for reference.

#### 8. Project hydrology analyses:

See Section 5.1 through 5.7 for reference.

The onsite storm drain system in Drainage Area "A" will be designed as a separate system to assure no commingling between offsite and onsite runoffs.

All proposed outlet devices will be protected with rock riprap and energy dissipators. All proposed structures will be protected and designed for the 100-year storm per the current Orange County Local Drainage Manual.

#### 9. Project watershed information:

The proposed project is located within the jurisdiction of the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and within the Aliso Creek Watershed.

Aliso Creek is located east of the project site. This natural creek is located along the west side of El Toro Road. Aliso Creek flows through natural open space and urban development and outlets at the ocean at Aliso Creek Beach. Aliso Creek's watershed encompasses 23,000 acres, and includes natural open space, rural and urban development, agriculture and ranching, regional parks and other recreational facilities. There are a number of street crossings over Aliso Creek which have been built as the result of newer or existing developments downstream. The project represents approximately 1% of the Aliso Creek watershed.

## Section 6

### **Section 6 Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

Minimizing a development's effects on water quality and the environment can be most effectively achieved by using a combination of BMPs which include Site Design, Source Control and Treatment Control measures. These design and control measures employ a multi-level strategy. The strategy consists of: 1) reducing or eliminating post-project runoff; 2) controlling sources of pollutants; and 3) treating storm water runoff before discharging it to the storm drain system or to receiving waters.

This WQMP and the proposed BMPs for the proposed project have been developed to minimize drainage impacts identified in Section 5 and the introduction of pollutants identified in Section 4 into the municipal storm drain system and/or ultimate drainage receiving water body.

For more detailed information on the use and design of BMPs please see the California Stormwater Quality Association New development and Redevelopment handbook. The handbook is available at <a href="https://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>. Additional information is also available in the City's WQMP.

#### 6.1 Site Design BMPs

The most effective means of avoiding or reducing water quality and hydrologic impacts is through incorporation of measures into the project design. These measures should be taken into consideration early in the planning of a project as they can affect the overall design of a project.

The design of the proposed project has considered and incorporated site design concepts as described below.

## SITE DESIGN CONCEPT 1: MINIMIZE STORMWATER RUNOFF, MINIMIZE PROJECT'S IMPERVIOUS FOOTPRINT AND CONSERVE NATURAL AREAS

#### 1. Minimizing impervious footprint:

The Project's site design includes approximately 30 acres (roughly 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the site) of HOA-maintained or City-maintained landscape areas, including parks, open space lots, and parkways, and, in total, the proposed Project would contain approximately 43 acres (approximately 45% of the site) of pervious area.

#### 2. Conservation of natural areas:

The project proposes approximately 17.2 acres of Open Space, which is located primarily along the southwestern and southeastern edges of the site. Project will incorporate CASQA EC-2 "Preservation of Existing Vegetation"

#### 3. Use of permeable paving or other surfaces:

Use of permeable paving and permeable paving materials will not be utilized for this project because the site's soil conditions and underlying geologic formations are not conducive to infiltration. Other BMPs will be employed instead.

#### 4. Designing to minimum widths necessary:

Streets, sidewalks and parking lot aisles have been designed to the minimum widths necessary specified in the City of Lake Forest Municipal Code § 7.08.055 (Street Widths), while complying with ADA regulations and other life safety requirements. Generally, project streets have been designed to the minimum widths necessary to accommodate parking and traffic flow with a minimum pavement width of thirty-six (36) feet.

#### 5. Incorporation of landscaped buffers:

Landscaped buffers are incorporated throughout the project and as part of the Utility Easement.

#### 6. Reduced street widths:

The project has incorporated reduced street widths through the inclusion of private, common alley and drive access ways in compliance with City of Lake Forest Municipal Code § 7.08.055 (Street Widths).

#### 7. Maximize canopy interception:

The project is at the Tentative Tract Map stage and the type of neighborhood canopy tree plantings has not been determined. Where appropriate, the use of canopy trees shall be incorporated into the landscape palette chosen for the project

#### 8. Use of native or drought tolerant trees/shrubs:

The project is at the Tentative Tract Map stage and as such, the specific type of planting materials is still under development. Where possible and consistent with fuel management zone requirements, native/drought tolerant plans will be utilized.

#### 9. Minimizing impervious surfaces in landscaping:

Use of impervious surfaces and decorative concrete in landscaped areas will be avoided wherever appropriate.

#### 10. Use of natural drainage systems:

Natural drainages will be maintained throughout the project's open space areas as connections to the larger offsite natural drainage area of Aliso Creek.

#### 11. Low flow infiltration:

The site's soil conditions and underlying geologic formations are not conducive to infiltration, and, therefore, low-flow infiltration systems are not proposed for the project.

#### 12. Onsite ponding areas or retention facilities:

Occasional, temporary ponding will occur onsite at the project's open air, combined-use basin on Lot LL. An additional ten (10) underground chamber systems for hydromodification, retention and/or water quality treatment detention are proposed under lots 310, 311, 312, 313,315, D, and AA for peak flow mitigation and/or hydromodification. Sections 1.1, 6.3.1 and 7 refer.

#### 13. Other site design features:

The project also proposes the use of seven (7) modular wetland BMP systems to treat for Project Pollutants of Concern and seven (7) Nutrients Separating Baffle Box (NSBB) BMP systems to pretreat flows discharging into select underground basins for trash and sediment. See the exhibits enclosed at the end of Section 6 for additional reference.

## SITE DESIGN CONCEPT 2: MINIMIZE DIRECTLY CONNECTED IMPERVIOUS AREAS (DCIAs)

#### 1. Draining rooftops into adjacent landscaping:

The project soils report recommends that downspouts should outlet a minimum of 5 feet from structures or to a subsurface drainage system.

#### 2. Draining to adjacent landscaping:

Impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios will drain into adjacent landscaping prior to entering area drains and the project storm drain system where feasible.

#### 3. Vegetated drainage swales:

Although landscaped areas are incorporated into the site plan to direct drainage over landscape and away from structural foundations, these landscaped areas do not have the length or slope necessary to meet the minimum hydraulic residence time of 5-9 minutes indicated in CASQA TC-30.

#### 4. Site drainage system:

The site's soil conditions and underlying geologic formations are not conducive to infiltration, and, therefore, rural swale systems and urban curb/swale systems have not been incorporated as a part of this project.

#### 5. Residential driveways:

Private alleys and drives incorporate shared access for select residences throughout the project as common access ways. Other driveways will drain flows starting from the garage doors sited at the front of each house to interior streets and thence into a downstream catch basin/storm drain pipe system.

#### 6. Residential parking areas:

Residential parking will be in driveways, streets or in enclosed private garages (where vehicles will not come in contact with stormwater). Total project parking spaces shall be consistent with City of Lake Forest's parking regulations, standards and requirements. All onsite streets, alleys, and drives are private and will be maintained by the HOA.

#### 7. Non-residential parking areas:

Non-residential parking will be provided at the project's neighborhood parks and at the small 2 acre mixed use site near the entrance to the Project.

#### 6.2 Source Control BMPs

Source Control BMPs are measures focusing on reducing or eliminating post-project runoff and controlling sources of pollutants. Source Control BMPs must be included in all projects and can be represented in structural measures such as landscape, irrigation, signage considerations, materials, and design of areas; and non-structure measures such as requirements, cleaning, education, and maintenance.

Table 6.1 Source Control Structural and Non-Structural BMPs

Number	BMP and Objective	Included
Rou	itine Non-Structural BMPs (numbers correspond to those in City's WQ	MP)
N1	<b>Education for Property Owners, Tenants and Occupants:</b> Practical informational materials are provided to residents, occupants, or tenants to increase the public's understanding of stormwater quality, sources of pollutants, and what they can do to reduce pollutants in stormwater.	Y
	The HOA will be responsible for ensuring that all maintenance staff and contractors are given information outlining the environmental awareness education materials and for establishing requirements for the implementation of an awareness program that informs the staff of the impacts of dumping oil, paints, solvents or other potentially harmful chemicals into the storm drain; the proper use and management of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides in home landscaping and gardening practices; the impacts of littering and improper. Environmental awareness education materials consistent with those included in Appendix A of this WQMP shall be provided to all members of the maintenance staff and annually thereafter by the HOA.	
N2	Activity Restrictions: Rules or guidelines for developments are established within appropriate documents (i.e. CC&Rs, lease terms, etc.) which prohibit activities that can result in discharges of pollutants.  The HOA shall be required to limit the activities within the limits of the proposed project to those applicable to its intended use. Therefore, activities that have the potential to impact water quality, such as outdoor vehicle maintenance, will not be allowed on the premises.	Y
	Within the CC&Rs prepared by the project developer, language shall be included to identify surface water quality protection required by the HOA. Surface water quality activities shall be conducted in conformance with the Water Quality Management Plan as it relates to the handling and disposal of contaminants. The following example from a similar project's Master Declaration of CC&Rs provides additional direction for controlling activities that may affect the environment of the project and/or surrounding areas (it should be noted that the HOA as cited in the CC&Rs refers to a typical Homeowners Maintenance Corporation, as a California Nonprofit Corporation formed for maintenance obligations of a community similar to this project):	
	EXCERPT FROM MASTER DECLARATION OF CONDITIONS COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS, SECTION 2.13 2.13 POLLUTANT RUNOFF	
	(a) The Neighborhood Corporation shall periodically provide to their members environmental awareness education materials made available	

Number	BMP and Objective				
	by the local municipalities. These materials will describe the use of chemicals (including household types) that should be limited to the Covered Property with no discharge of specified wastes via hosing or other direct discharge to gutter, catch basins, settling basins and storm drains. The materials shall also provide a description of fertilizer and pesticide usage guidelines consistent with County Management Guidelines for Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides.				
	(b)	The Neighborhood Corporation shall establish trash management and litter control procedures aimed at reducing pollution of drainage water.			
	(c)	The Neighborhood Corporation shall have any drainage systems, streets and catch basins on property they maintain inspected and cleaned, and any streets and parking areas they maintain swept on a weekly basis.			
	(d)	The Neighborhood Corporation shall implement irrigation and landscaping practices which will include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times, and grouping of plants with similar water requirements in order to minimize irrigation runoff. The Neighborhood Corporations shall maintain erosion control devices on the property they maintain until adequate vegetation coverage has been achieved following establishment.			
N3	ongoin	on Area Landscape Management: Specific practices are followed and g maintenance is conducted to minimize erosion and over-irrigation, ve water, and reduce pesticide and fertilizer applications.	Υ		
	Landscape management programs will be designed and established by the project developer. The HOA will own and maintain all project common landscape areas. These programs will include how to mitigate the potential dangers of fertilizer and pesticide usage through the incorporation of an Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM). Ongoing maintenance will be consistent with the City of Lake Forest Municipal Code § 9.144.060.2 (Landscaping) and Chapter 15.10 (Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Controls).				
N4	implem structu mainte	Maintenance: In order to ensure adequate and comprehensive BMP nentation, all responsible parties are identified for implementing all non-ral BMPs and for structural BMPs, cleaning, inspection, and other nance activities are specified including responsible parties for conducting ctivities.	Y		
	respon schedu facilitie maintel activitie will be maintel as it re	licated in (N2) above, the CC&R's shall identify the HOA as being sible for implementation of each applicable non-structural BMP as well as alling inspection and maintenance cleaning of all applicable structural BMP is for HOA-maintained areas. The HOA, through its landscape nance contractor, will be responsible for inspection and maintenance is in HOA-maintained landscape areas. Debris and other water pollutants is controlled, contained and disposed of in a proper manner by the nance contractor. The City of Lake Forest will be the responsible party elates to the implementation and maintenance of both non-structural and rall BMPs on the public 5 acre park site.			

Number	BMP and Objective	Included
N5	<b>Title 22 CCR Compliance:</b> Hazardous waste is managed properly through compliance with applicable Title 22 regulations.	N
	<b>Not applicable.</b> Generally applies to those facilities that generate, store or dispose of hazardous materials.	
N6	<b>Local Water Quality Permit Compliance:</b> The project complies with water quality permits issued by the City to ensure clean stormwater discharges.	Υ
	Project incorporates County of Orange DAMP and City requirements, requiring the preparation of a WQMP and treatment of project pollutants of concern.	
N7	<b>Spill Contingency Plan:</b> A Spill Contingency Plan is implemented to ensure that spills are managed properly by requiring stockpiling of cleanup materials, notification of responsible agencies, disposal of cleanup materials, documentation, etc.	N
	<b>Not applicable.</b> This requirement generally apples to commercial or industrial developments that generate, store or dispose of hazardous materials. However, in the event that oil, hydrocarbon and other materials that may impact storm water is leaked or spilled within the project area, the material(s) shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly.	
N8	<b>Underground Storage Tank Compliance:</b> Because of the known or potential presence of underground storage tanks (USTs) on the project site, applicable UST regulations apply and are adhered to in order to avoid harm to humans or the environment.	N
	Not applicable. No applicable underground storage tanks are proposed.	
N9	Hazardous Materials Disclosure Compliance: Because hazardous materials or wastes will be generated, handled, transported, or disposed of in association with the project, measures are taken to comply with applicable local, state, and federal regulation to avoid harm to humans and the environment.	N
	<b>Not applicable.</b> This requirement generally apples to commercial or industrial developments that generate, store or dispose of hazardous materials.	
N10	<b>Uniform Fire Code Implementation:</b> The project includes a hazardous material storage facility or other area regulated by Article 80 and therefore implements measures to comply with this section of the Uniform Fire Code.	N
	<b>Not applicable.</b> This requirement generally apples to commercial or industrial developments that generate, store or dispose of hazardous materials.	
N11	<b>Common Area Litter Control:</b> Trash management and litter control procedures are specified, including responsible parties, and implemented to reduce pollution of drainage water.	Y
	With the exception of the public 5 acre park, which will be maintained by the City of Lake Forest, the HOA shall be responsible for common area litter control, emptying of trash receptacles, noting of disposal violations and investigating violations as necessary.	

<ul> <li>N12 Employee Training: Practical informational materials and/or training are provided to employees to increase their understanding of stormwater quality, sources of pollutants, and their responsibility for reducing pollutants in stormwater.</li> <li>Post construction, an employee training/education program will be established for future employees, contractors of the HOA, and HOA volunteers engaged in maintenance activities regarding the impact of dumping oil, paints, solvents or other potentially harmful chemicals into the storm drain; the proper use of fertilizers and pesticides in landscaping maintenance practices; and the impacts of littering and improper water disposal.</li> <li>N13 Housekeeping of Loading Docks: Cleaning and clean up procedures are specified and implemented for loading dock areas to keep the area free for pollutants and reduce associated pollutant discharges.</li> <li>Not applicable. No Loading docks proposed.</li> <li>N14 Drainage Facility Inspection: Inspection procedures, schedules, and responsibilities are established for drainage facilities to ensure regular cleaning, inspection, and maintenance.</li> <li>With the exception of Basins #1 and #2 located in the 5-acre public park site which will be owned, inspected and maintained by the HOA. Area drains will be inspected on a regular basis during the rainy season in conjunction with landscape maintenance operations and maintained as necessary. Catch basin maintenance will consist of manual and/or vacuum removal of silt and debris from the bottom of the basins and the entrance of the storm drain. This will be done on an annual basis or more frequently depending on the amount of silt and debris that can be expected to build up to a point where the functionality of the BMP could be impaired. This annual cleaning will be done prior to the storm season, and no later than October 1st of each year.</li> <li>N15 Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots: Street sweeping frequency and responsible partie</li></ul>	Number	BMP and Objective	Included
for future employees, contractors of the HOA, and HOA volunteers engaged in maintenance activities regarding the impact of dumping oil, paints, solvents or other potentially harmful chemicals into the storm drain; the proper use of fertilizers and pesticides in landscaping maintenance practices; and the impacts of littering and improper water disposal.  N13 Housekeeping of Loading Docks: Cleaning and clean up procedures are specified and implemented for loading dock areas to keep the area free for pollutants and reduce associated pollutant discharges.  Not applicable. No Loading docks proposed.  N14 Drainage Facility Inspection: Inspection procedures, schedules, and responsibilities are established for drainage facilities to ensure regular cleaning, inspection, and maintenance.  With the exception of Basins #1 and #2 located in the 5-acre public park site which will be owned, inspected and maintained by the Cldy. Area drains will be inspected on a regular basis during the rainy season in conjunction with landscape maintenance operations and maintained as necessary. Catch basin maintenance will consist of manual and/or vacuum removal of silt and debris from the bottom of the basins and the entrance of the storm drain. This will be done on an annual basis or more frequently depending on the amount of silt and debris that can be expected to build up to a point where the functionality of the BMP could be impaired. This annual cleaning will be done prior to the start of the storm season, and no later than October 1st of each year.  N15 Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots: Street sweeping frequency and responsible parties are identified and regular sweeping is conducted to reduce pollution of drainage water.  During construction and prior to the acceptance of the project streets for maintenance by the HOA, the project developer will have all streets and any parking areas vacuum swept. On a long-term basis, after acceptance of all streets for maintenance, this BMP will be implemented prior to October 1st	N12	provided to employees to increase their understanding of stormwater quality, sources of pollutants, and their responsibility for reducing pollutants in	Y
specified and implemented for loading dock areas to keep the area free for pollutants and reduce associated pollutant discharges.  Not applicable. No Loading docks proposed.  N14 Drainage Facility Inspection: Inspection procedures, schedules, and responsibilities are established for drainage facilities to ensure regular cleaning, inspection, and maintenance.  With the exception of Basins #1 and #2 located in the 5-acre public park site which will be owned, inspected and maintained by the City of Lake Forest, all project drainage facilities will be owned, inspected and maintained by the HOA. Area drains will be inspected on a regular basis during the rainy season in conjunction with landscape maintenance operations and maintained as necessary. Catch basin maintenance will consist of manual and/or vacuum removal of silt and debris from the bottom of the basins and the entrance of the storm drain. This will be done on an annual basis or more frequently depending on the amount of silt and debris that can be expected to build up to a point where the functionality of the BMP could be impaired. This annual cleaning will be done prior to the start of the storm season, and no later than October 1 <sup>st</sup> of each year.  N15 Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots: Street sweeping frequency and responsible parties are identified and regular sweeping is conducted to reduce pollution of drainage water.  During construction and prior to the acceptance of the project streets for maintenance by the HOA, the project developer will have all streets and any parking areas vacuum swept. On a long-term basis, after acceptance of all streets for maintenance, this BMP will be implemented prior to October 1 <sup>st</sup> of each year by the HOA.  N17 Retail Gasoline Outlets: Specific operational and maintenance BMPs are implemented to the extent feasible to reduce potential for pollutant discharge from wash off by runoff, leaks, and spills.		for future employees, contractors of the HOA, and HOA volunteers engaged in maintenance activities regarding the impact of dumping oil, paints, solvents or other potentially harmful chemicals into the storm drain; the proper use of fertilizers and pesticides in landscaping maintenance practices; and the impacts	
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Not applicable. No retail gasoline outlets proposed	N17	implemented to the extent feasible to reduce potential for pollutant discharge	N
Not applicable. No rotali gasoline outlets proposed.		Not applicable. No retail gasoline outlets proposed.	

Number	BMP and Objective	Included		
Source Control Structural BMPs (numbers correspond to the California BMP Handbook)				
SD-10	<b>Site Design and Landscape Planning:</b> Landscape planning methodologies are incorporated into project design to maximize water storage and infiltration opportunities and minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.	Y		
	The project has incorporated Site Design and Landscape Planning methodologies such as minimizing impervious footprint, incorporation of landscaped buffers, and use of native and drought tolerant species as previously detailed in section 6.1 of this report.			
SD-11	<b>Roof Runoff Controls:</b> Direct roof runoff away from paved areas and to pervious areas, cisterns, infiltration trenches, and/or storage areas for reuse to reduce total volume and rate of site runoff and retain pollutant on site.	Y		
	The site's soil conditions and underlying geologic formations are not conducive to infiltration, and, therefore, roof drains will be directed to flow away from building foundations to avoid the potential for erosion, oversaturation of foundation footings, and other conditions that can lead to a public safety or health impact by jeopardizing the integrity of building foundations leading to slab weeping, water intrusion, and/or mold conditions on the interior of buildings.			
SD-12	<b>Efficient Irrigation:</b> Project plans include application methods to minimize irrigation water discharged into stormwater drainage systems.	Υ		
	Efficient irrigation practices will be consistent with the City of Lake Forest Municipal Code § 9.144.060.2 (Landscaping) and Chapter 15.10 (Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Controls). Irrigation systems shall be automatically controlled and designed, installed, and maintained so as to minimize overspray and runoff onto streets, sidewalks, driveways, structures, windows, walls, and fences. Provisions such as water sensors, programmable irrigation timers (for short cycles) etc. will be used. These devices will be maintained by the HOA.			
SD-13	<b>Storm Drain System Signs:</b> Stencils or affixed signs placed adjacent to storm drain inlets to prevent waste dumping at storm drain inlets.	Υ		
	The project's catch basins located in paved areas will be labeled with catch basin markers which state: "No Dumping - Drains to Ocean, No Descargue Basura". This will be done in a location that can be clearly seen. The HOA shall routinely inspect and re-label the catch basins, as necessary.			

Number	BMP and Objective	Included
SD-20	<b>Pervious Pavements:</b> Porous concrete or asphalt, blocks with pervious spaces or joints, or grass or gravel surfaces are employed to reduce runoff volume and provides treatment.	N
	The site's soil conditions and underlying geologic formations are not conducive to infiltration, and, therefore, the use of permeable pavement is not proposed. Per recommendations of the project Soils Report, all sidewalks and other concrete flatwork should include joints at approximately 10 feet spacing to avoid cracking.	
	No permeable pavement is proposed for the project. Granular materials were not considered because the efficiency of this type of infiltration system quickly becomes negated by predictable sediment accumulation and maintenance costs are extremely high as the entire system must be removed and replaced on a periodic basis.	
SD-21	Alternative Building Materials: Specialized building materials are employed that have lower potential to leach pollutants, and reduce need for future painting or other pollutant generating maintenance activities. For example, some treated wood contains pollutants that can leach out to the environment and some metal roofs and roofing materials result in high metal content in runoff.	N
	Currently no alternative building materials have been proposed. They will be considered during construction of the project.	
SD-30	<b>Fueling Areas:</b> Project plans are developed for cleaning, spill cleanup, containment, leak prevention, and incorporation of design to reduce rain and runoff that could come in contact with fueling areas.	N
	Not applicable. No fueling areas are proposed for site.	
SD-31	<b>Maintenance Bays and Docks:</b> Project design incorporates measures to cover or otherwise eliminate run-on and off from bays and docks, and direct connections to storm drain are eliminated.	N
	Not applicable. No maintenance bays or docks have been proposed for site.	
SD-32	<b>Trash Enclosures:</b> Trash storage areas are covered and enclosed to prevent introduction of trash and debris to site runoff. Covered and enclosed trash areas will be incorporated into the mixed use site and potentially the multifamily area depending on the site specific layout of the site plan for these areas.	Υ
	Residents in the Project's single family neighborhoods will store trash covered trash containers in individual garage spaces or sideyards. This will be specified and enforceable through the HOA via provisions in the CC&Rs. Normal homeowner use related trash can be anticipated to be produced daily. Lake Forest residents typically use a 3 cart system for recyclables, trash, and green waste. Trash will be removed by the local private solid waste management contractor on a weekly basis for proper disposal of the trash to landfill. Further information about trash pickup in the City of Lake Forest can be found at this site: <a href="http://www.wmorangecounty.com/cities/lakeforest.asp">http://www.wmorangecounty.com/cities/lakeforest.asp</a>	
SD-33	<b>Vehicle and Equipment Washing Areas:</b> Designated wash areas or facilities are contained and wash water is reused, treated, or otherwise properly disposed of.	N

Number	BMP and Objective	Included
	Not applicable. No Vehicle and Equipment Wash Areas are proposed for site.	
SD-34	<b>Outdoor Material Storage Areas:</b> Outdoor storage areas for materials containing pollutants, especially hazardous materials, are covered and enclosed, on impervious surfaces, and include secondary containment when applicable.	N
	Not applicable. No Outdoor Material Storage Areas are proposed for site.	
SD-35	<b>Outdoor Work Areas:</b> Outdoor work areas are covered, contained, and treated as necessary to reduce opportunity of pollutants from work activities to enter stormwater.	N
	Not applicable. No Outdoor Work Areas are proposed for site.	
SD-36	<b>Outdoor Processing Areas:</b> Outdoor processing areas are covered, contained, and treated as necessary to reduce opportunity of pollutants from work activities to enter stormwater.	N
	Not applicable. No Outdoor Processing Areas are proposed for site.	

#### 6.3 Treatment Control BMPs

Treatment control BMPs utilize treatment mechanisms to remove pollutants that have entered stormwater runoff and consist of public domain BMPs (identified in the following table with as TC-##) and manufactured or proprietary BMPs (identified in the following table with as MP-##). BMP numbers correspond to the California BMP Handbook.

The following table identifies the treatment control BMPs included in the proposed project.

**Table 6.2 Treatment Control BMPs** 

Number	BMP and Objective	Included
	Infiltration	
TC-10	<b>Infiltration Trench:</b> A long narrow rock filled trench with no outlet receives water and stores it until it infiltrates into the underlying soil. It is effective at removing most pollutants but can get clogged with sediment.	N
	Not proposed for the project. See the geologist's letter in Appendix C.	
TC-11	<b>Infiltration Basin:</b> A shallow impoundment designed to capture and hold stormwater until it infiltrates into underlying soil. Effective at removing most pollutants but requires large areas and may be constrained by soil types.	N
	The Project's Soils Report recommends avoiding areas that promote "ponding". Not desirable for a hill with slopes and retaining walls. Possible vector concerns. See Appendix C.	
TC-12	<b>Retention/Irrigation:</b> Stormwater is captured in cistern, basin, trench, or other storage area and is subsequently used for irrigation of site landscaping.	N
	Without proper containment and post-treatment, vector and contamination issues from retention and reuse could pose a public health risk.	

Number	BMP and Objective	Included
	Detention and Settling	
TC-20	<b>Wet Pond:</b> A constructed basin with a permanent pool of water throughout the year. Differ from wetlands because it is of greater depth. Treats stormwater runoff by settling and biological uptake.	N
	The Project's Soils Report recommends avoiding areas that promote "ponding". Vector issues from permanent ponding could pose a public health risk.	
TC-21	<b>Constructed Wetland:</b> A constructed basin with permanent pool of shallow water throughout most of year with substantial vegetative coverage.	Y
	The project will implement seven (7) Modular Wetland Systems (MWS). A MWS is a storm water hybrid biofiltration water polishing unit manufactured by Modular Wetlands for use with flows prior to being discharged from all applicable underground basins. See Section 6.3.3 for location/details.	
TC-22	<b>Extended Detention Basin:</b> A constructed basin with an outlet designed to detain storm water for at least 48 hours to allow particles and pollutants to settle.	Υ
	One combination-use basin is proposed in Lot LL which shall combine effective Water Quality Treatment, Hydromodification and Detention uses.	
MP-20	<b>Wetland:</b> Similar to a constructed wetland but a self contained, manufactured module with vegetation that mimics natural wetland processes.	N
	See TC-21. TC-21s shall be implemented in lieu of any MP20 BMP system.	
	Biofiltration	
TC-30	<b>Vegetated Swale:</b> Open, shallow, vegetated channels that collect and slowly convey runoff through the property. Filters runoff through vegetation, subsoil matrix, and/or underlying soils; traps pollutants, promotes infiltration and reduce flow velocity.	N
	Although landscaped areas are incorporated into the site plan to direct drainage over landscaping and away from structural foundations, these landscaped areas do not have the length or slope necessary to meet the minimum hydraulic residence time of 5-9 minutes indicated in CASQA TC-30.	
TC-31	<b>Vegetated Buffer Strip:</b> Vegetated surfaces that are designed to treat sheet flow from adjacent surfaces. Removes pollutants by deceleration, settling, and infiltration.	N
	Landscaped areas graded to allow drainage to flow over landscaped areas prior to entering area drains or the street and the project's storm drain system have been incorporated. These are not designed as vegetated buffer strips as defined by CASQA TC-31. Drainage setbacks will be 5 feet per the recommendations of the Project's Soils Report.	
TC-32	<b>Bioretention:</b> A soil and plant based filtration strategy that involves capturing stormwater in depressed landscaped areas. Bioretention practices are flexible strategies for using landscaping as treatment.	N
	Not proposed for the Project.	

	Filtration	
TC-40	<b>Media Filter:</b> Usually two-chambered with a pretreatment settling basin and a filter bed filled with sand or other absorptive filter media.	Υ
	Two modified sandfilters/media filters shall be installed in the Lot 312 public park. See the Section 7 Site Plan for reference.	
MP-40	<b>Media Filter:</b> Similar to constructed media filter but manufactured as self-contained filtering vaults, units, or cartridges.	N
	Not proposed for the Project.	
	Flow Through Separation	
TC-50	Water Quality Inlet: Vaults with chambers including screens, settling areas, and/or filter media to promote settling and/or separation of pollutants from stormwater.	Υ
	The project shall install seven (7) Nutrient Separating Baffle Box (NSBB), a stormwater pre-treatment device manufactured by BioClean for use with flows prior to entering all applicable underground basins. See Section 6.3 for locations and details.	
MP-50	<b>Wet Vault:</b> A vault with a permanent water pool and internal features to promote settling and/or separation of pollutants from stormwater.	N
	Not proposed for the Project.	
MP-51	<b>Vortex Separator:</b> Similar to wet vaults but round and use centrifugal action as primary separation mechanism.	N
	Not proposed for the Project.	
MP-52	<b>Drain Inserts:</b> Boxes, trays, or socks with screens or filter fabric and may also include filter media. They are installed in inlets or catch basins and removal effectiveness for pollutants is generally low except for large sediment.	N
	None proposed.	
	Other	
TC-60	<b>Multiple Systems:</b> A system that uses two or more BMPs in series to increase treatment. Useful when one BMP does not provide sufficient treatment alone.	N
	Not proposed for the Project.	

#### 6.3.1 SELECTION

Many factors were taken into consideration in selecting the proposed BMPs. These include anticipated pollutants, existing and proposed site conditions (such as grade constraints and soils/geotechnical considerations), feasibility of employment (feasibility of routing runoff to proposed BMP), ease of integrating the BMP into overall land plan, visual aesthetics, public safety, ease of maintenance, the practicality and long-term viability of consolidated systems as opposed to distributed (lot by lot) systems, and overall treatment effectiveness.

During the design process Wet ponds (a SQDV method BMP) were briefly considered, but ruled out because of the project's rolling hillside nature and underlying soil and geologic conditions. A treatment train incorporating the Abtech Smart Sponge Plus and the Contech StormFilter was

also considered but was ruled out for concerns regarding high installation and maintenance costs and disposal issues surrounding "spent" media.

In order to provide an effective degree of treatment for the project's pollutants of concern, the project proposes two sandfilter treatment BMPs at the Lot 312 public park and:

One Open Air Basin with Combined uses for Water Quality Treatment, Hydromodification and Retention (Lot LL)

Ten Underground Basins with a combination of uses including pre-treatment (Nutrient Separating Baffle Boxes), hydromodification, detention, and post-treatment (modular wetlands) at the following locations:

			Uses		
Underground Basin No.	Lot No.	Pre- Treatment (Nutrient Separating Baffle Box (NSBB)	Hydromodification	Detention	Post- Treatment (Mod. Wetland)
1*	312	✓	✓		✓
2*	312			<b>√</b>	
3	311	✓	✓		✓
4	310	✓	✓		✓
5	313	✓	✓		✓
7A	313	✓	✓		<b>✓</b>
7B	AA		✓		
8	315			✓	
8A	D	✓	✓		✓.
8B	D	✓	✓		✓

<sup>\*</sup>Post construction maintenance of Basins 1 and 2 shall be by the City of Lake Forest.

Note: With the exception of the sandfilters which treat only the area of the 5-acre public park, these eleven (11) total basins also incorporate the water quality treatment, detention, and hydromodification requirements for both TTM 15353 and the adjacent upstream Tract 17300, located offsite.

See the text in Section 1.1, 3, 4, Appendix B and the exhibits at the end of Section 6 and in Section 7 for reference.

Bacteria as a pollutant of concern will be addressed at the open air basin on Lot LL and through the combined use of the MWS and NSBB Water Quality Treatment BMPs located within the basins on Lots D, 310, 311, 312 and 313 (see above).

Project Routine Source Control BMPs and good housekeeping measures shall supplement the work of the project's treatment control BMPs to reduce or eliminate the potential effects of this project on downstream waters.

#### **6.3.2 SIZING**

Treatment Control BMPs were designed using the applicable Stormwater Quality Design Volumes (SQDV) and Stormwater Quality Design Flows (SQDF) methods described in the DAMP (C\*I\*A=  $Q_{BMP}$ ). Units are sized per manufacturer's recommendations to treat for the required  $Q_{BMP}$ .

See Appendix D for calculations, sizing, design and product specifications. Appendices B and C include calculations for hydromodification control BMPs.

#### 6.3.3 LOCATION

See the exhibits at the end of Section 6 and in Section 7 for the locations of the hydromodification BMPs and Treatment Control BMPs.

#### 6.3.4 RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF INFILTRATION BMPS

The proposed project does not propose infiltration BMPs. The project Soils Report as well as the City of Lake Forest's geotechnical reviewers advise against project design features that would cause ponding or infiltration of water in project soils and overly wet conditions. Please refer to Appendix C.

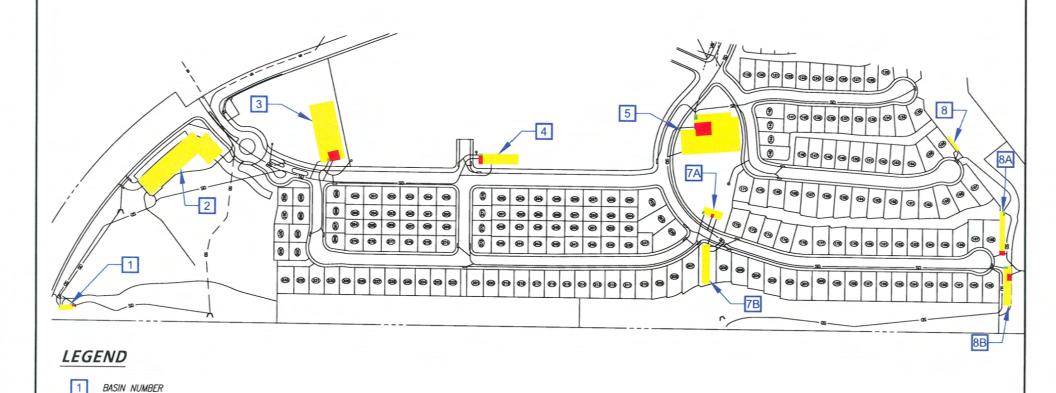


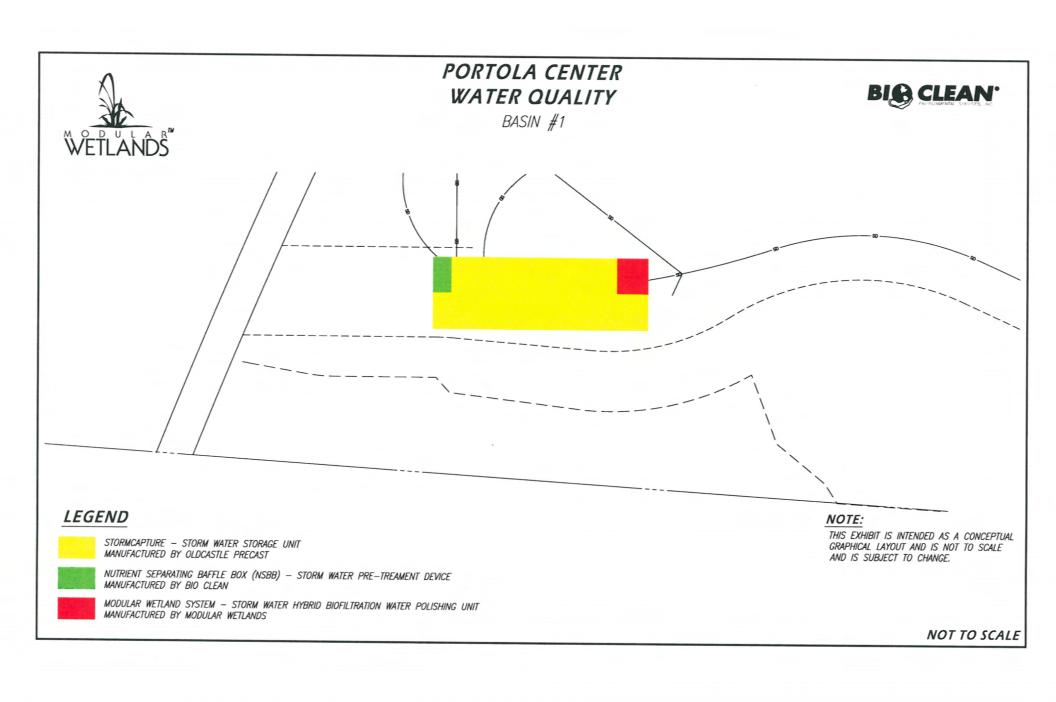
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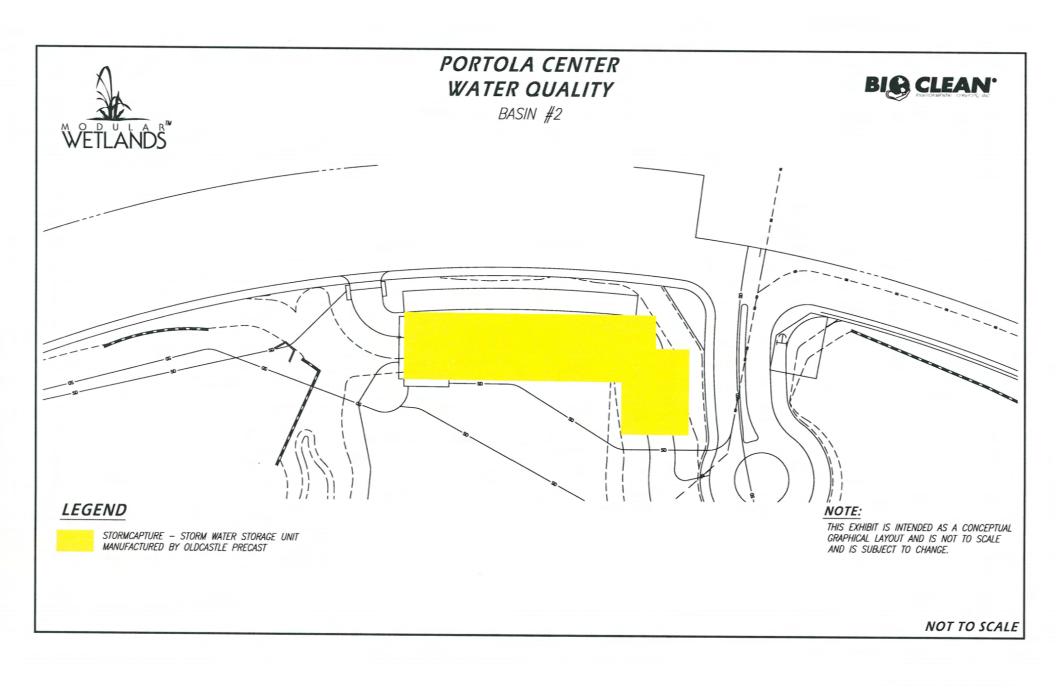
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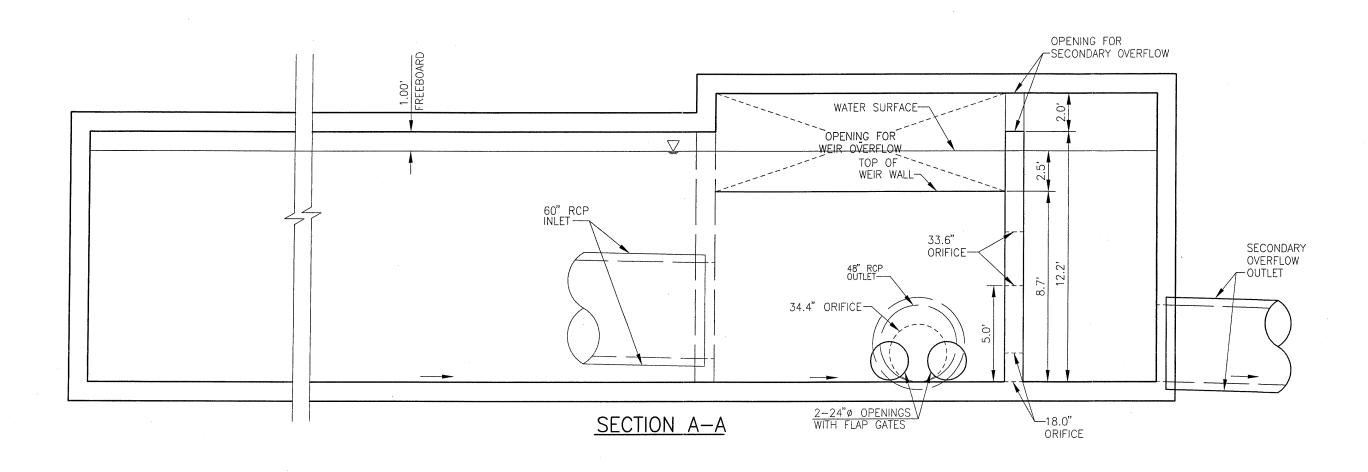
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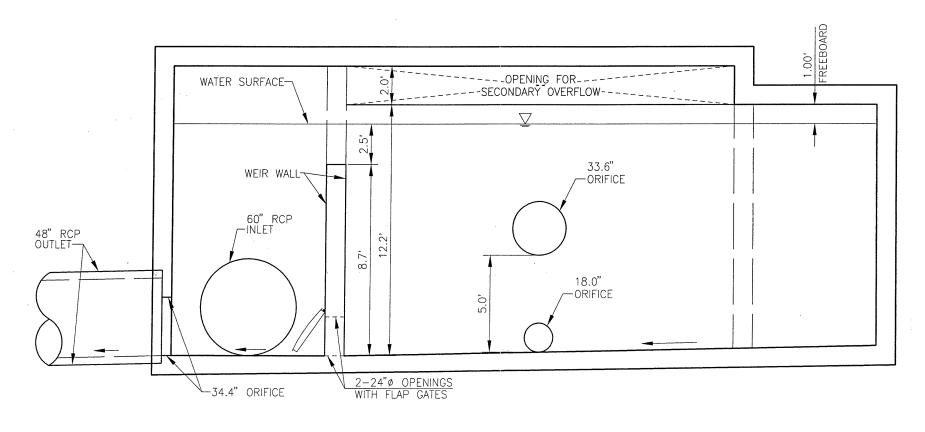
BASIN SITE MAP





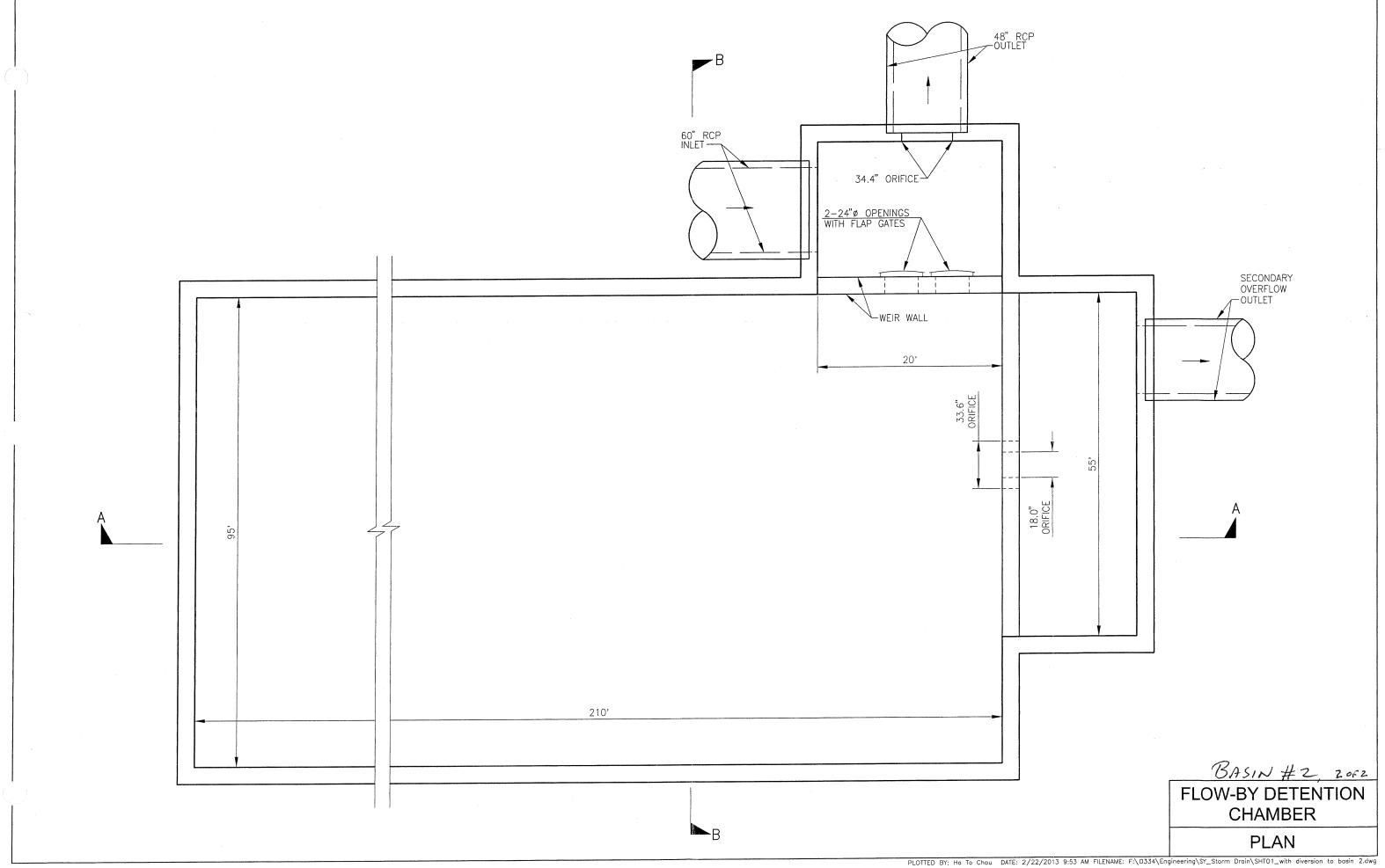


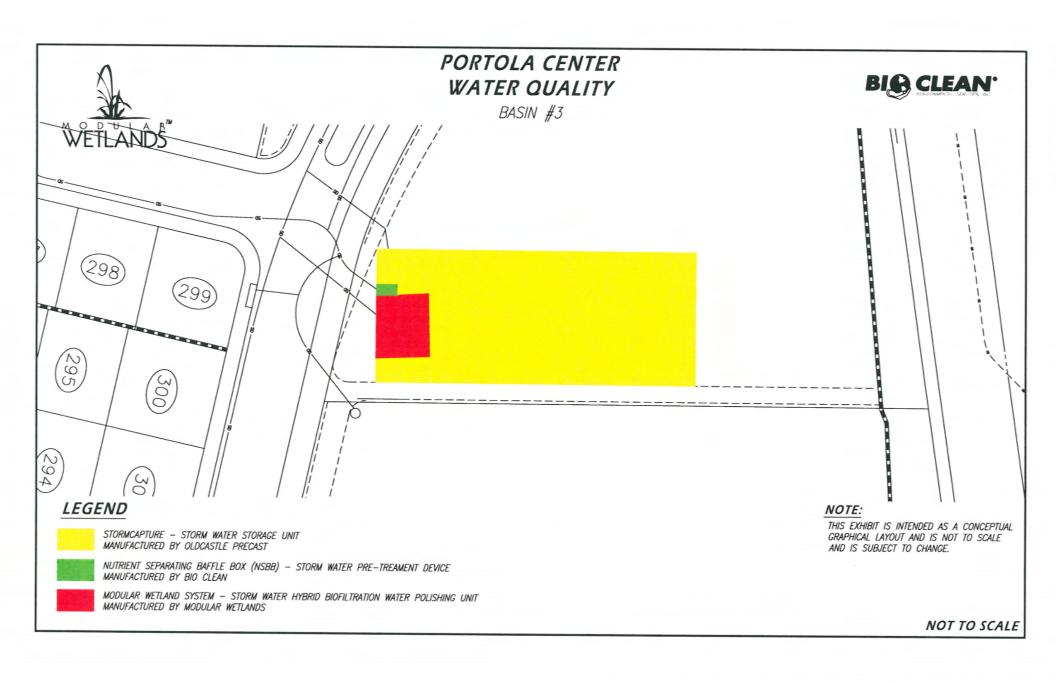


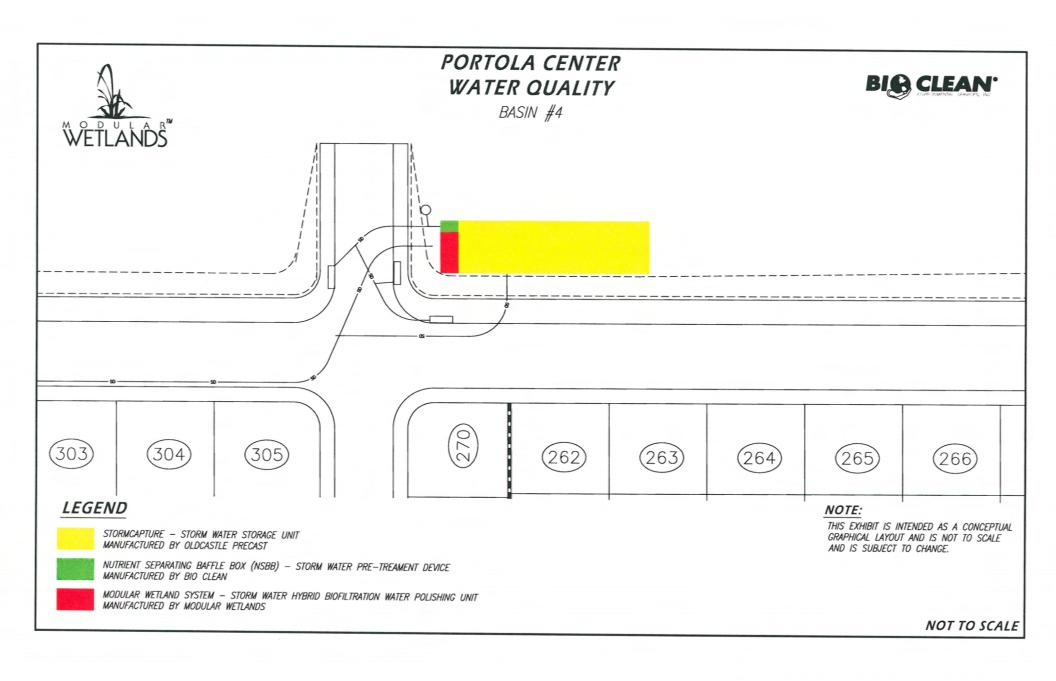


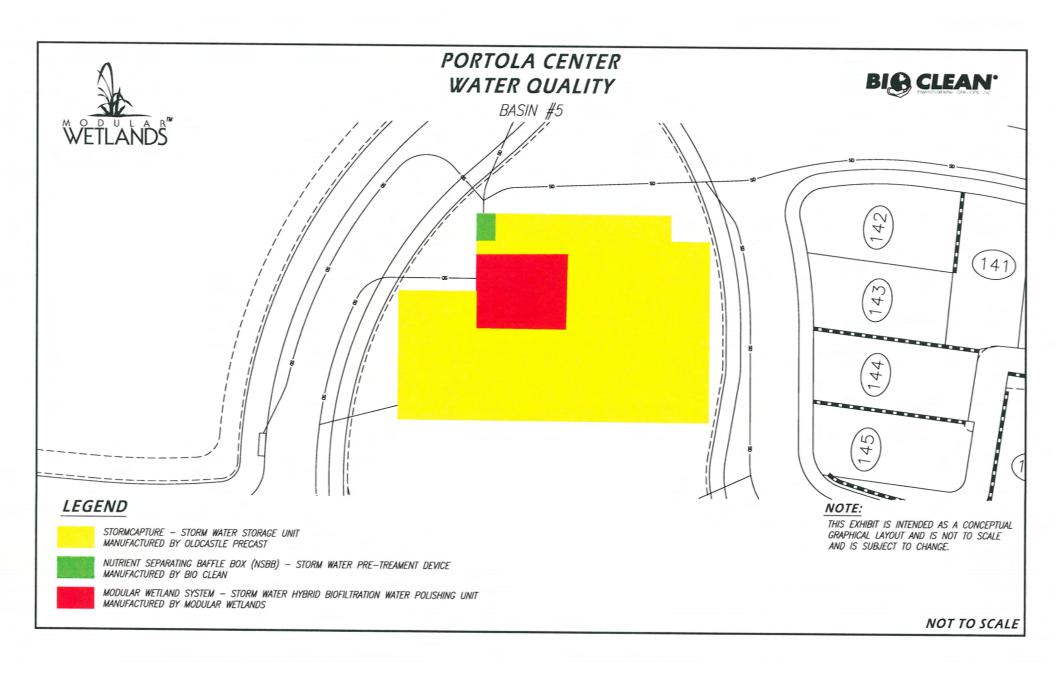
SECTION B-B

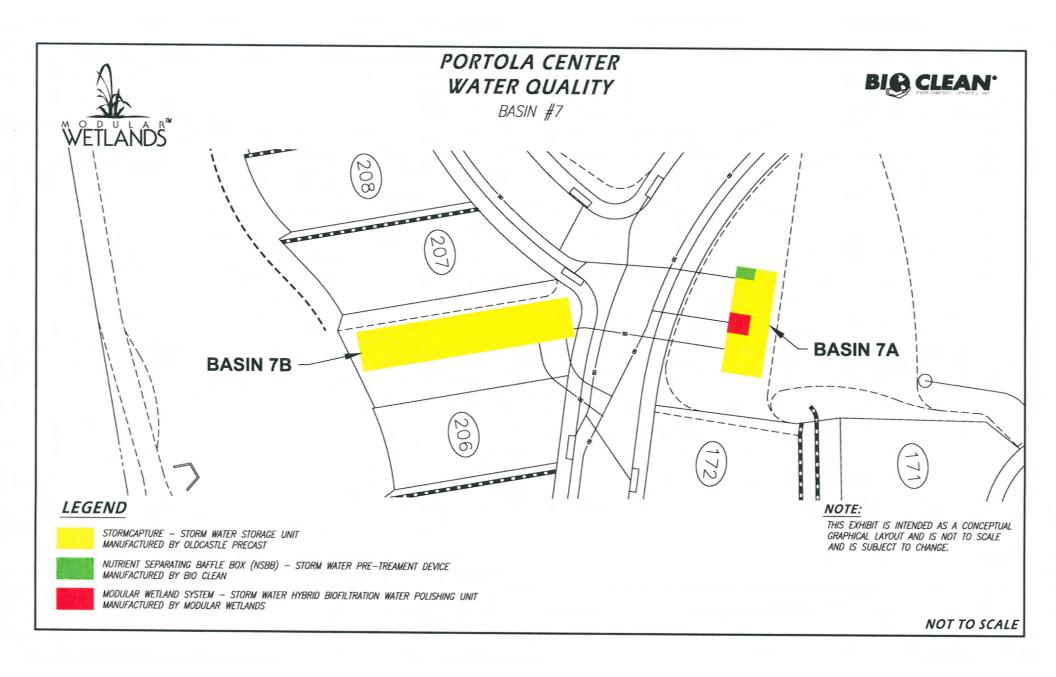
BASIN # 2, 10F2
FLOW-BY DETENTION
CHAMBER
SECTIONS

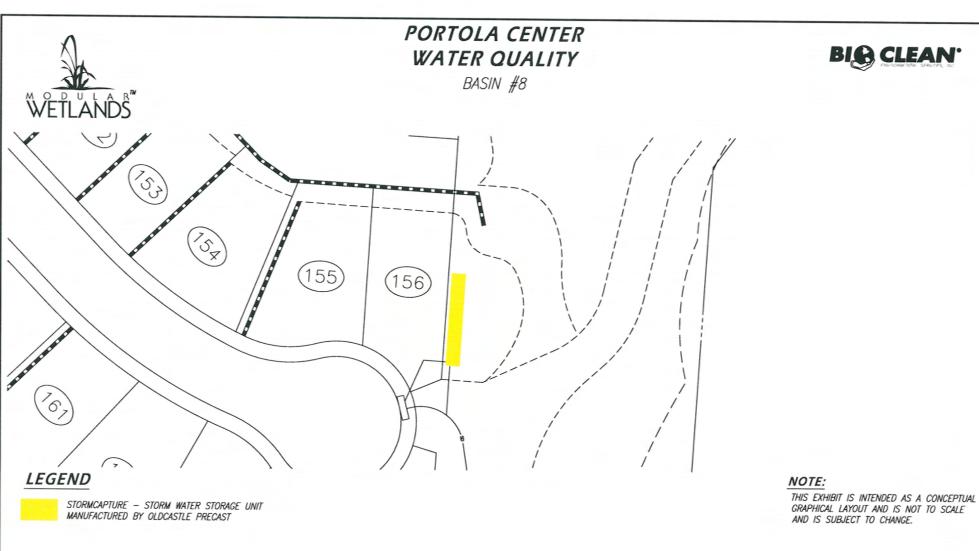






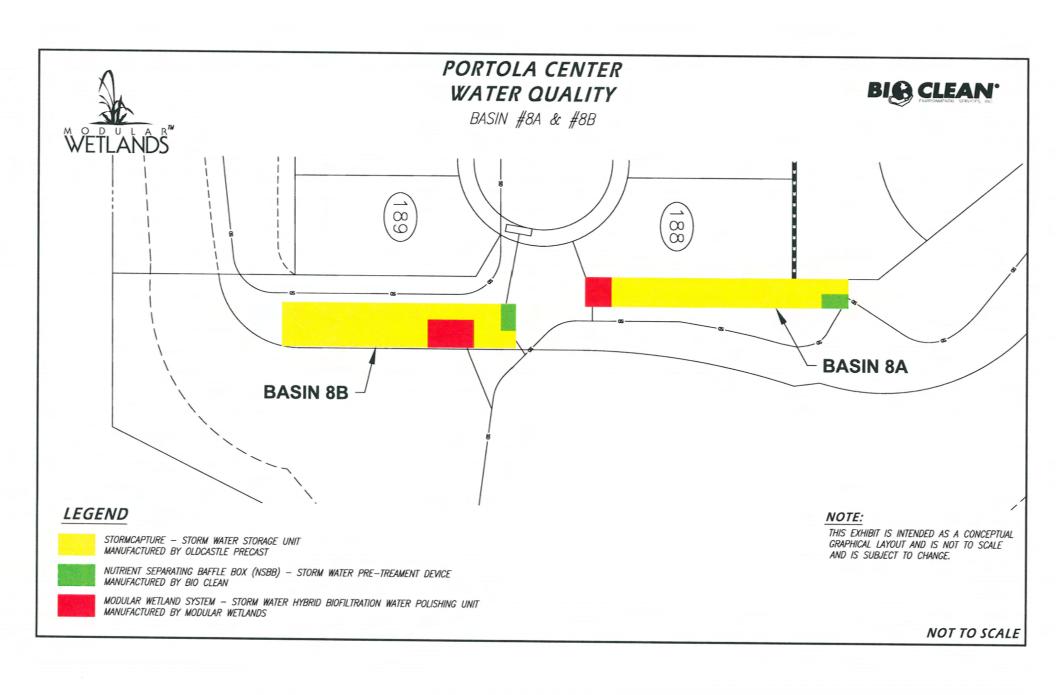


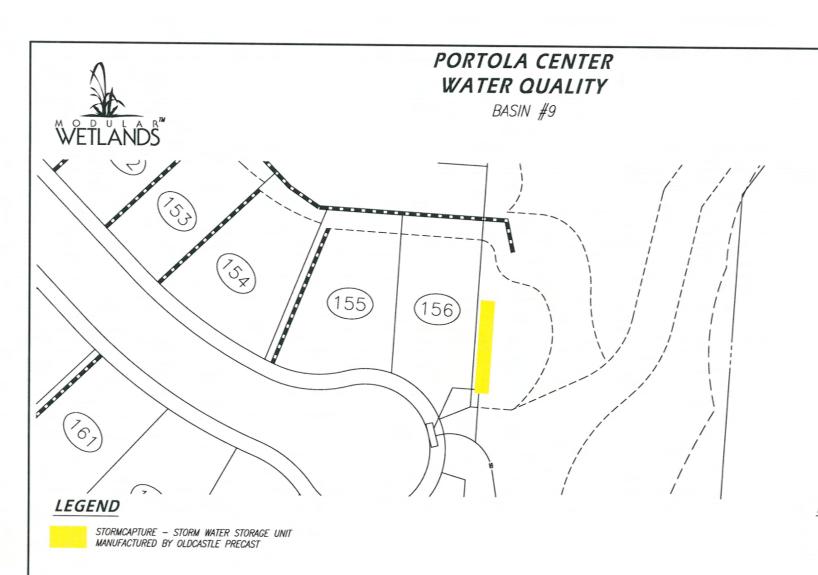




GRAPHICAL LAYOUT AND IS NOT TO SCALE

**NOT TO SCALE** 





BIE CLEAN.

#### NOTE:

THIS EXHIBIT IS INTENDED AS A CONCEPTUAL GRAPHICAL LAYOUT AND IS NOT TO SCALE AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

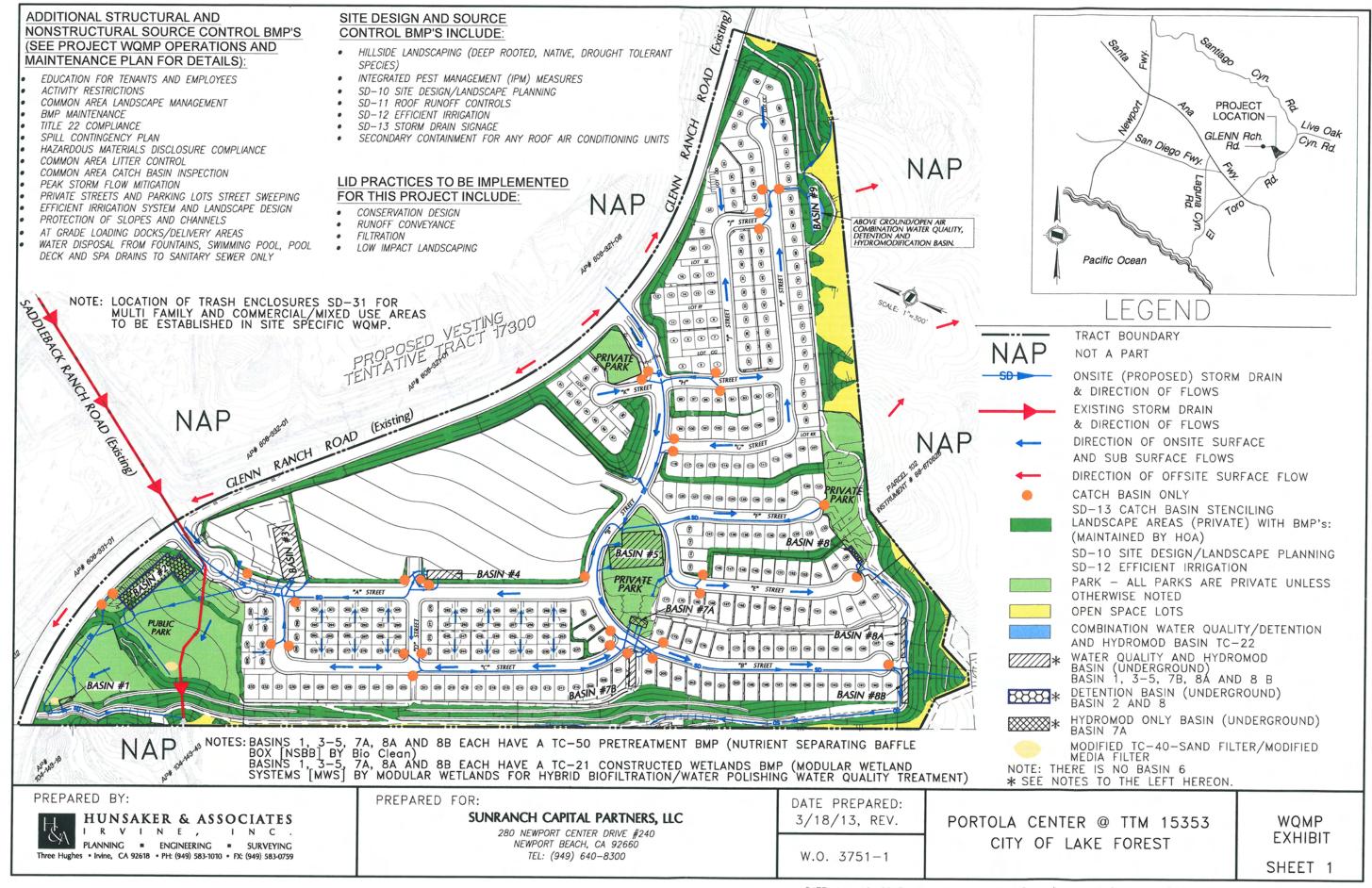
**NOT TO SCALE** 

# Section 7

### Section 7 Project Plan and BMP Location Map

Figure 7.1 illustrates the proposed project and the Source Control structural and Treatment BMPs that will be implemented pursuant to this WQMP. The following checklist identifies the required information that is included in the BMP map.

Included	Requirement
✓	Legend, north arrow, scale
<b>✓</b>	Show drainage arrows, and drainage areas
✓	Entire property on one map (provided sufficient detail is shown)
✓	Show structures to be constructed and removed
✓	Show proposed and existing storm drain systems
<b>✓</b>	Show all external hardscape surfaces such as walkways, driveways, pools, spas, patio areas etc.
✓	Indicate the landscape areas and planters
✓	Show nearby waterbodies by name, if available
✓	Identify site outlet and/or connection to municipal storm drain system
<b>✓</b>	Identify locations of all source control structural and treatment BMPs on the Map. Indicate the BMP location using the BMP number.
<b>✓</b>	Differentiate/identify pervious and impervious surfaces, buildings, activity areas, etc.
<b>✓</b>	Identify areas of potential soil erosion



# Section 8

#### Section 8 Stormwater BMP Maintenance

The City of Lake Forest requires the incorporation of an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan into the WQMP that provides for the long-term maintenance of all structural and non-structural BMPs.

The WQMP certification Statement requires that the property owner implement the provisions of this WQMP, which includes on-going BMP maintenance as specified in this WQMP. The property owner is responsible to ensure that this plan is carried out and amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site consistent with the current City of Lake Forest Urban Runoff Management Program and the intent of the NPDES/MS4 Permit for Waste Discharge Requirements as authorized by the State and EPA. Once the property owner transfers its interest in the property, its successors-in-interest shall bear the aforementioned responsibility to implement and amend the WQMP. An appropriate number of approved and signed copies of this document shall be available on the subject site in perpetuity.

The Owner of the project will implement the following maintenance mechanism to ensure ongoing long-term maintenance of all structural and non-structural BMPs.

Project proponent agreement to maintain stormwater BMPs: The City may enter into a contract with the project proponent obliging the project proponent to maintain, repair and replace the stormwater BMP as necessary into perpetuity. Sunranch Capital Partners, LLC shall be the responsible party until such time as the HOA is established. Because the HOA proposes to maintain the stormwater devices in the public right-of-way, a maintenance agreement shall be executed with the City – this will be a Condition of Approval.

#### 8.1 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

The O&M Plan describes the designated responsible party for implementation of this WQMP, including the operation and maintenance of all the stormwater BMP(s), the training/educational program and duties, the maintenance frequency, routine service schedule, specific maintenance activities, copies of resource agency permits, and any other necessary activities. Maintenance agreements shall require the inspection and servicing of all structural BMPs per manufacturer or engineering specifications, or, at a minimum, annually. Records are to be maintained for a minimum of 5 years.

#### 8.1.1 Responsible Party

In addition to an overall project HOA, HOA sub-associations may be formed for the multi-family area and the commercial/mixed-use area. O&M responsibilities for sub-associations will be shown in a future amendment to this WQMP or in a site specific final WQMP for the respective development areas of those sub-associations.

Until the HOA contacts are identified, the responsible party for implementation of this WQMP is:

Mr. Shawn Baldwin Sunranch Capital Partners, LLC 280 Newport Center Drive, Suite 240 Newport Beach, CA 92660 Phone: (949) 640-8300

### 8.1.2 Operation and Maintenance Requirements

BMP Name and BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Responsibility	Implementation, Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Requirements	Frequency
N1. Education for Property Owners, Tenants and Occupants HOA	The HOA will ensure that all future homeowners will be given a copy of the recorded CC&R's which will contain a section outlining the environmental awareness education materials at the close of escrow. The HOA shall establish requirements for the implementation of a community awareness program that informs homebuyers of the impacts of dumping oil, paints, solvents or other potentially harmful chemicals into the storm drain; the proper use and management of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides in home landscaping and gardening practices; and the impacts of littering and improper or over-watering.	Information to be initially provided to Homeowners upon close of escrow and annually thereafter via website or community newsletters.  Other agencies providing services to the homeowners (Irvine Ranch Water District, and the County of Orange) provide educational materials to the HOA upon request for distribution to residents by the HOA. See these websites for further information: <a href="http://www.irwd.com/">http://www.irwd.com/</a> <a href="http://www.ocwatersheds.com/">http://www.ocwatersheds.com/</a>
N2. Activity Restriction HOA	Within the CC&R's, language shall be included to identify surface water quality protection required of the HOA. Surface water quality activities shall also be conducted in conformance with the Water Quality Management Plan as it relates to the handling and disposal of contaminants. The following sample excerpt from a Declaration of CC&R's provides additional direction for controlling activities that may affect the environment of the project and/or surrounding areas.	Same as above
N3. Common Area Landscape Management HOA	Landscape management programs will be designed and established by the developer. The HOA will own and maintain all project common landscaped areas. These programs will include how to mitigate the potential dangers of fertilizer and pesticide usage through the incorporation of an Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM). Ongoing maintenance will be consistent with the City of Lake Forest Municipal Code Chapter § 9.144.060.2 (Landscaping) and Chapter 15.10 (Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Controls).	Monthly during regular maintenance, manage landscaping in accordance with the County of Orange Water Conservation Ordinance No. 3802 and with management guidelines for use of fertilizers and pesticides. If any applicable County of Orange code conflicts with a City of Lake Forest code, the stricter, more conservative one shall apply.

BMP Name and BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Responsibility	Implementation, Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Requirements	Frequency
N4. BMP Maintenance HOA	As indicated in (N2) above, the CC&R's shall identify the HOA as being responsible for implementation of each applicable non-structural BMP as well as scheduling inspection and maintenance cleaning of all applicable structural BMP facilities. The HOA, through its landscape maintenance contractor, will be responsible for inspection and maintenance activities in landscape areas. Debris and other water pollutants will be controlled, contained and disposed of in a proper manner by the maintenance contractor.	Per these tables
N11. Common Area Litter Control HOA	Weekly sweeping and trash pick up as necessary within all project areas and common landscape areas. Daily inspection of trash receptacles to ensure that lids are closed and pick up any excess trash on the ground, noting trash disposal violations by homeowners and reporting the violations to the HOA for investigation.	Daily inspection and weekly sweeping and clean-up or as needed
N12. Employee Training HOA	Post construction, an employee training/education program will be established as it would apply to future employees, contractors of the HOA, and HOA volunteers to inform and train employees engaged in maintenance activities regarding the impact of dumping oil, paints, solvents or other potentially harmful chemicals into storm drain; the proper use of fertilizers and pesticides in landscaping maintenance practices; and the impacts of littering and improper water disposal.	At first hire and annually thereafter for HOA personnel and employees, including but not limited to the educational materials contained in the approved Water Quality Management Plan.
N14. Common Area Catch Basin Inspection HOA	Post construction, catch basins will be owned, inspected and maintained by the HOA. Per project Conditions of Approval these activities will be done at a minimum on a yearly basis, and prior to the storm season, no later than October 1st of each year.	At a minimum, basins will be inspected and cleaned around October 1 <sup>ST</sup> of each year, prior to "first flush" storm, or as necessary to clear inlets of trash, debris and silt.

BMP Name and BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Responsibility	Implementation, Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Requirements	Frequency
N15. Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots HOA	During construction and prior to the acceptance of the project streets for maintenance by the HOA, the developer will have all streets and any parking areas vacuum swept on a weekly basis. After acceptance of all streets for maintenance as described herein, above, the HOA shall be responsible for street sweeping.	During construction, streets supporting active construction areas will be vacuum swept on a weekly basis. Following transfer of the maintenance responsibilities to the HOA, streets will be swept annually prior to October 1st.
Provide Storm Drain System Stenciling and Signage HOA	As a part of the final civil engineering drawings it will be required by the contractor to label all of the project's catch basins where applicable in paved areas, with catch basin markers which state: "No Dumping - Drains to Ocean, No Descargue Basura". This will be done in a location that can be clearly seen by all and will be routinely inspected and re-labeled, as necessary. Thereafter, the owner/operator shall routinely inspect and re-label the catch basins, as necessary.	Catch basin labels will be inspected annually and relabeled as necessary to maintain legibility.
Design and Construct Trash and Waste Storage Areas to Reduce Pollutant Introduction HOA	Residents of the project will store trash covered trash containers in individual garage spaces. Trash will be removed by the local private solid waste management contractor on a weekly basis for proper disposal of the trash to landfill; with recyclable materials and greenwastes to be processed offsite.	The HOA shall hire a local private waste management company to remove trash, green wastes, and recyclables on a weekly basis for proper disposal to a trash facility offsite. Further information about trash pickup in the City of Lake Forest can be found at this site:  http://www.danapoint.org/publicworks/Solid Waste.htm
Use Efficient Irrigation Systems & Landscape Design HOA	The project has incorporated Site Design and Landscape Design methodologies such as minimizing impervious footprint, incorporation of landscaped buffers and use of native and drought tolerant species as previously detailed in section 6.1 of this report.  Efficient irrigation practices will be consistent with the City of Lake Forest Municipal Code Chapter § 9.144.060.2 (Landscaping) and Chapter 15.10 (Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Controls). Irrigation systems shall be automatically controlled and designed, installed, and maintained so as to minimize overspray or runoff onto streets, sidewalks, driveways, structures, walls, and fences.	The Project's landscape areas and irrigation systems will be inspected for proper functioning in conjunction with the regular, on-going maintenance of the landscape areas, including checking that water sensors are functioning properly, that irrigation heads are adjusted properly to eliminate overspray to hardscape areas, and to verify that irrigation timing and cycle lengths are adjusted in accordance with water demands, the given time of year, weather and day or night time temperatures.

BMP Name and BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Responsibility	Implementation, Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Requirements	Frequency
Hillside Landscaping HOA	All hillside areas will have at least 70% vegetative cover with erosion-resistant mulch and be inspected regularly for erosion. If erosion problems become evident, inspect for all sources of excess water. Repair or redirect the problem flows. Re-grade any rills & gullies and clean paved areas where necessary. Stabilize these areas with mulch and additional deeprooted plantings. Landscaping will consist of "California-friendly" deep-rooted, native drought-tolerant plantings. Landscape pests and insects will be controlled through an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program implemented by the Landscape Maintenance firm contracted by the HOA.	The Project's landscaped slope areas will be inspected in conjunction with the on-going maintenance of these slope areas and prior to finalizing any replanting schemes to verify that plants continue to be grouped according to similar water requirements in order to minimize hillside erosion and excess irrigation runoff.
Treatment Control BMP #1 TC-22 Water Quality Extended Basin on Lot LL. One (1) each Any person performing maintenance activities must have completed a minimum of OSHA 24-hour hazardous waste worker (hazwoper) training. HOA	Basin filters will be inspected for debris and debris blockage and wear; replace or remove as necessary.	Basin/filters will be inspected semi- annually; prior to the start and end of the rainy season (October 1st – April 30th) and after each major rainfall event. Basin/Inlets will be cleaned and media will be replaced on an "as-needed" basis.

BMP Name and BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Responsibility	Implementation, Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Requirements	Frequency
Treatment Control BMP # 2  TC-50 Water Quality Inlet – Nutrient Separating Baffle Box (NSBB)  A total of Seven (7) Each: One (1) each at Basin #s 1, 3, 4, 5, 7A, 8A and 8B (The exhibits at the end of Section 6 refer)  The City of Lake Forest shall be responsible for maintenance of the NSBB at Basin #1. The HOA shall be responsible for maintaining the NSBBs at Basins #3-5, 7A, 8A and 8B.	NSBB units shall be inspected and maintained by a Professional Maintenance contractor. This unit will be designed with a "mosquito seal" to protect maintenance access points for vector concerns.  NSBB units should be pumped down at least once a year and a thorough inspection of the separation chamber (inlet/cylinder and separation screen) and oil baffle performed. The unit's internal components should not show any signs of damage or any loosening of the bolts used to fasten the various components to the manhole structure and to each other. Ideally, the screen should be power washed for the inspection.  A vactor truck is recommended for cleanout of the NSBB unit and can be easily accomplished in less than 30-40 minutes for most installations. Standard vactor operations should be employed in the cleanout of the NSBB unit.  Disposal of material from the NSBB unit should be in accordance with the local municipality's requirements. Disposal of the decant material to a POTW is recommended. Field decanting to the storm drainage system is not recommended. Solids can be disposed of in a similar fashion as those materials collected from street sweeping operations and catch-basin cleanouts.  Important: Applicable safety (OSHA) and disposal regulations should be followed during all maintenance activities.	At a minimum, two scheduled inspections/maintenance activities should take place during the year: prior to the first flush rains, October 1st, and at the end of the "Rainy Season", April 30th. It is important to check the condition of the NSBB unit after major storms for damage caused by high flows and for high sediment accumulation that may be caused by localized erosion in the drainage area. It may be necessary to adjust the maintenance activity schedule depending on the actual operating conditions.

BMP Name and BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Responsibility	Implementation, Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Requirements	Frequency
Treatment Control BMP # 3 TC-21 Modular Wetland System (MWS) by Modular Wetlands, Inc. (The exhibits at the end of Section 6 refer.)  The City of Lake Forest shall be responsible for maintenance of the MWS for Basin #1. The HOA shall be responsible for maintaining the MWS's for Basin #s 3, 4, 5, 7A, 8A and 8B.	The MWS shall be inspected and maintained by a Professional Maintenance contractor, per attached Operations and Maintenance Guidelines.  Important: Applicable safety (OSHA) and disposal regulations should be followed during all maintenance activities.	Two scheduled inspections/ maintenance activities should take place during the year. First, an inspection/minor maintenance activity should be done. During the minor maintenance activity (routine inspection, debris removal), the need for major maintenance should be determined and, if disposal during major maintenance will be required, samples of the sediments and media should be obtained. Second, if required, a major maintenance activity (replacement of the filtration media and removal of sediment accumulations) should be performed. Disposal of filtration media and debris shall be in accordance with local regulations. In addition to these two scheduled activities, it is important to check the condition of the MWS unit after major storms for damage caused by high flows and for high sediment accumulation that may be caused by localized erosion in the drainage area. It may be necessary to adjust the maintenance activity schedule depending on the actual operating conditions encountered by the system. In general, minor maintenance activities will occur later in the rainy season, and major maintenance will occur in late summer to early fall when flows into the system are not likely to be present. Refer to <a href="http://www.contechstormwater.com/">http://www.contechstormwater.com/</a> products/sotrmfilter for additional information.

BMP Name and BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Responsibility	Implementation, Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Requirements	Frequency
Treatment Control BMP # 4 Modified TC-40 Sand Filter/Media Filter (2 ea)  Located at 5-acre public park (Lot 312)	The Sand Filter shall be inspected and maintained by a Professional Maintenance contractor.  Important: Applicable safety (OSHA) and disposal regulations should be followed during all maintenance activities.	Two scheduled inspections/ maintenance activities should take place during the year. First, an inspection/minor maintenance activity should be done. During the minor maintenance activity (routine inspection, debris removal), the need for major maintenance should be determined and, if disposal during major maintenance will be required, samples of the sediments and media should be obtained. Second, if required, a major maintenance activity (replacement of the sand filtration media and removal of sediment accumulations) should be performed. Disposal of the sand filtration media and debris shall be in accordance with local regulations. In addition to these two scheduled activities, it is important to check the condition of the sand filter unit after major storms for damage caused by high flows, standing water and for high sediment accumulation that may be caused by localized erosion in the drainage area. It may be necessary to adjust the maintenance activity schedule depending on whether the facility is draining completely within 72 hours or on the actual operating conditions encountered by the system. In general, minor maintenance
City of Lake Forest		activities will occur later in the rainy season, and major maintenance will occur in late summer to early fall when flows into the system are not likely to be present.

#### 8.1.3 Required Permits

This section must list any permits required for the implementation, operation, and maintenance of the BMPs. Possible examples are:

- Grading Permit for Tract 15353
- Storm Drain Permit for Tract 15353
- Vesting TTM No. 15353

#### 8.1.4 Forms to Record BMP Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection

The following forms shall be used to record implementation, maintenance, and inspection of BMPs:

		WQMP Opera	ations and Ma	intenance Log
Designator Code	Date of Inspection	Date of Maintenance	Verified/ Inspected by	Comments
			Post Astronomy	
			***************************************	
			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
			***************************************	

#### BMP OPERATION & MAINTENANCE LOG PORTOLA CENTER TTM 15353

lay's Date:	Today's
ng Activity (Printed):	Name of Person Performing A (Pri
Affiliation:	Company or Affili
Signature:	Sign
Brief Description of Implementation, Maintenance, and Inspection Activity Performed	BMP Name (As Shown in O&M Plan)

#### **TRAINING / EDUCATIONAL LOG**

_	ivity:
Name of Person Performing Ac (Prin	tivity ited):
	ture:
Topic of Training/Educational Activ	
Name of Participant	
	Signature of Participant

For newsletter or mailer educational activities, please include the following information:

- Date of mailing
- Number distributed
- Method of distribution
- Topics addressed