

**Stormwater Treatment Measure Design Criteria
Certification Form**

When conducting alternative certification review, qualified professionals will review project applicant design submittals to determine whether they meet the design criteria set forth below, as well as the groundwater protection requirements discussed in Provision C.3.d.iv., Limitations on the Use of Infiltration Devices in Stormwater Treatment Systems, of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit.

THE FOLLOWING IS TEXT EXCERPTED FROM PROVISION C.3.d OF THE MUNICIPAL REGIONAL STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT.

TREATMENT MEASURE DESIGN CRITERIA FROM PROVISION C.3.d.i.

C.3.d.i. Numeric Sizing Criteria For Stormwater Treatment Systems

The Permittees shall require that stormwater treatment systems constructed for Regulated Projects meet at least one of the following hydraulic sizing design criteria:

1. Volume Hydraulic Design Basis

Treatment systems whose primary mode of action depends on volume capacity shall be designed to treat stormwater runoff equal to:

- a) The maximized stormwater capture volume for the area, on the basis of historical rainfall records, determined using the formula and volume capture coefficients set forth in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998), pages 175-178 (e.g., approximately the 85th percentile 24-hour storm runoff event); or
- b) The volume of annual runoff required to achieve 80 percent or more capture, determined in accordance with the methodology set forth in Section 5 of the California Stormwater Quality Association's Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook, New Development and Redevelopment (2003), using local rainfall data.

2. Flow Hydraulic Design Basis

Treatment systems whose primary mode of action depends on flow capacity shall be sized to treat:

- a) 10 percent of the 50-year peak flowrate; or
- b) The flow of runoff produced by a rain event equal to at least two times the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity for the applicable area, based on historical records of hourly rainfall depths; or
- c) The flow of runoff resulting from a rain event equal to at least 0.2 inches per hour intensity.

3. Combination Flow and Volume Design Basis

Treatment systems that use a combination of flow and volume capacity shall be sized to treat at least 80 percent of the total runoff over the life of the project, using local rainfall data.