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SSC Program Point Approach

- · Allow for comparisons of
 - A variety of project types
 Differing project benefits
- · Standardize quantification of qualifying projects
- Provide for simpler calculations than previous system
- Emphasize
 - Flexibility for permittees
 - Reducing negative impacts from existing MS4 discharges
 Implementing basin or watershed plans

 - Project effectiveness as compared to minimum technical requirements
 Addressing water quality impairments

Project Types

Qualifying

- 1. New flow control facility
- New runoff treatment facility (or treatment and flow control facility)
- 3. New LID BMPs
- Retrofit of existing treatment and/or flow control facility
- 5. Property acquisition
- 6. Maintenance with capital construction costs ≥ \$25,000
- 7. Restoration of riparian buffer
- 8. Restoration of forest cover
- 9. Floodplain reconnection projects 10. Permanent removal of impervious surfaces
- 11.0ther actions to address stormwater runoff into or from the MS4 not otherwise required in S5.C

Fish barrier removal.

- Non-qualifying In-channel habitat and stream restoration.
- Stabilization of down cutting.
- In-stream culvert replacement.
- Mitigation projects otherwise required.

Current Level Of Effort



- Phase I Annual Report SSC reporting
- Grant Project Comparison
- Comments on Preliminary draft SSC permit proposal

SSC Program Point Multipliers			
Relevant Project Type #'s	Project Achievement Description	Incentive Factors & SSC Points	
#1	Flow Control	1.0 times Flow Control Equivalent area	
#18#4	Flow Control in a known flow control problem area	1.5 times Flow Control Equivalent area	
#2 & #4	RunoffTreatment	1.0 times Runoff Treatment Equivalent area	
	Runoff Trestment in a known water quality problem area	1.5 time Runoff Treatment Equivalent area	
#2	Achieves Enhanced or Phosphorus Treatment	2.0 times Runoff Treatment Equivalent area	
#2	Meets WQ Standards for target Pollutant	2.5 times Runoff Treatment Equivalent area	
#3	Provides LID Performance (i.e. On-site inflitration to manage low flows	1.5 times LID Equivalent area	

SSC Program Point Multipliers						
Relevant Project Type #s	Project Achievement Description	Incentive Factors & Retrofit incentive Points				
#5	Property Acquisition	0.50 times acres acquired				
#6	$\label{eq:maintenance} \mbox{ Maintenance with capital construction costs} \ge \$25,000 \mbox{ or other } \\ \mbox{maintenance actions per $5.C.7.a.II.(e).}$	0.25 times the area served by the maintenance activity, or 0.25 times (ourb miles swept x # events/year), or 0.25 times the linear feet lines cleaned.				
87	Restoration of Riparian Buffer	0.35 times acres restored				
#8	Restoration of Forest Cover	0.25 times acres restored				
#9	Floodplain Reconnection	0.10 times acres reconnected, with a maximum of 200 points				
Permanent Removal of Impervious surfaces 1.0 times the area of Impervious surface removed						
Add 0.10 to the applicable multiplier for capital projects related to the MS4 which implement an Ecology-approved basin plan (refer to Permit Appendix 1, Section 7) or watershed-scale stormwater plan from the 2013-2018 Permit Special Conditions S.C.S.c., or aTMDI. (refer to Appendix 2) or an Ecology-approved adaptive management plan (refer to Permit's Special Condition SF4 and Appendix 13).						

Repo	orting
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Table 1: SSC Project List Template																
Project Name	Project Type	Status	Cost Est.	Basin Area (ac)	LID Equiv. Area	LID Point Factor	RT Equiv. Area	RT Point Factor	FC Equiv. Area	FC Point Factor	Other Project Area- Ac or mi	Other Point Factor	Total SSC Program Points	Lat / Long (X,Y)	Receiving waterbody name	Comments

- Level of Effort 300 SSC points

 225 SSC Points for projects in Design Phase

 75 SSC Points for Construction Projects or activities

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SSC Program Point Multipliers

- Compare the anticipated water quality (runoff treatment and flow control) benefit of the constructed project with anticipated water quality benefit if the project met new/redevelopment criteria (i.e. treat 91% annual average volume, flow duration curve)
- · For each project, calculate the area of a basin that flows to the new BMP would meet new/redevelopment criteria and report that value.
- · Calculate and achieve points at 60% design phase and again at Construction
- Could use the equivalent area and percent removal of TSS to calculate annual solids removal, but this is dependent on location and annual rainfall.

Flow Control (Type 1 and 4) **Equivalent Area Process**



- 1. Identify the volume of detention at the overflow installed for the project (ac-ft)
- 2. Determine the required New/Redevelopment Detention Volume (acft) for full basin using WWHM
- 3. Divide the actual detention volume (2) by the required detention volume (3) to get the equivalent volume ratio
- 4. Multiply the equivalent volume ratio (3) by the required New/Redevelopment Detention volume from (1)

	area marine
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Runoff Treatment (Type 2 and 4) Equivalent Area Process

- 1. Determine the flow rate or volume used in the design of the BMP
- 2. Determine the required New/Redevelopment Runoff Treatment flow (cfs) or Volume (ac-ft) for full basin using WWHM
- 3. Determine the basin area that delivers the design flow rate or volume to the BMP
- 4. Divide the design basin area (3) by the required area (1) to get the equivalent area ratio
- 5. Multiply the equivalent area ratio (4) by the full basin area from (1)

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LID Performance Standard (Type 3 and 4) Equivalent Area Process

- 1. Run WWHM to determine if the proposed BMPs meet the LID Performance Standard,
 - If they do, Equivalent Area Ratio = 1.0
- 2. If not, Reduce drainage basin area (while running WWHM) until you do meet the LID Performance Standard
- 3. Equivalent Area Ratio = Reduced area (2) / Original Area (1)
- 4. Multiply the equivalent area ratio (3) by the full basin area from (1) $\,$

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Examples

- \bullet Existing Basin Contributing to BMP:
 - 7.0 acres landscaping, flat,
 - 3.0 acres hard surface roads and buildings,
 - Type C soil,
 - 0.3 in/hr native infiltration rate.

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Example Flow Control Analysis (Type 1)

- Installing Detention BMP: 1.569 ac-ft at overflow
- New/Redevelopment Required pond volume at overflow = 2.302 ac-ft
- Equivalent Volume Ratio = 1.569 / 2.203 = 0.682
- Flow Control Equivalent Area = 0.682 * 10 acres = 6.82 acres
- SSC Points:

 - 6.82 * 1.0 = 6.82 points if no flow control issue 6.82 * 1.5 = 10.23 points if in known flow control area

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Example Runoff Treatment using flow rate sizing (Swale, MTD)

- Proposed Retrofit design flow rate BMP (on-line flow) = 0.035 cfs
- New/Redevelopment design flow rate BMP (on-line, from WWHM) = 0.0800 cfs
- Equivalent Treatment flow rate Ratio = 0.035 / 0.080 = 0.437
- Runoff Treatment Equivalent Area = 0.437 * 10 acres = 4.37 acres
- · SSC Points:

 - 4.37 * 1.0 = 4.37 points
 4.37 * 1.5 = 10.23 points if in known water quality area
 4.37 * 2.0 = 8.74 If providing Enhanced or Phosphorus treatment

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Example Runoff Treatment using Volume sizing (Wet Pond/Wet Vault)

- Proposed Retrofit design Volume = 0.115 ac-ft
- New/Redevelopment Required WWHM design Volume = 0.1614 ac-ft
- Equivalent Treatment Volume Ratio = 0.115 / 0.1614 = 0.712
- Runoff Treatment Equivalent Area = 0.712 * 10 acres = 7.12 acres
- SSC Points:
 - 7.12 * 1.0 = 7.12 points
 - 7.12 * 1.5 = 10.68 points if in known water quality area



Example LID using Bioretention

- Proposed retrofit design surface area = 2,500 sq ft
- New/Redevelopment Required surface area to Meet LID Performance Standard = 2,900 sq ft
- Treatment ratio Proposed area (2) / Required area (1) = 2,500 / 2,900 =
- LID Equivalent Area = 0.862 * 10 acres = 8.62 acres
- SSC Points: 8.62 * 1.5 = 12.93 points



Example Runoff Treatment for Bioretention

- Proposed retrofit design surface area = 2,500 sq ft
- New/Redevelopment Required surface area for 91% treatment= 3,500 sq $\,$ ft
- Runoff Treatment Equivalent Area = 0.714 * 10 acres = 7.14 acres
- SSC Points: 7.14 * 1.5 = 10.71 points

