

APPENDIX A - Practitioner Quick Start Sheet

The quick start summary lists the chronological steps that a practitioner should follow for their development project or redevelopment project to meet the requirements of this Santa Margarita Region Hydromodification Management Plan. The chronological steps are, as follows:

1. The first step consists of verifying if the project is exempt from hydromodification requirements. Exemption occurs:
 - If the project is not classified as Priority Development Project per Permit Provision F.1.d.;
 - If the proposed project discharges runoff directly to an exempt receiving water such as an exempt river reach, or an exempt reservoir. Or, if the proposed project discharges to an engineered conveyance system with the capacity to convey the 10-year ultimate condition that extends to the an exempt river reach or reservoir (See **Section 3.2.i**);
 - If the project is an Watershed Protection Project (See **Section 3.2.ii**);
 - If the project discharges to a large river per the definition provided in **Section 3.2.iii**; or
 - If the project discharges to stable receiving waters per the results of a stream stability analysis (See **Section 3.2.iv**).

2. If the project is non-exempt, the practitioner should identify the tier requirements that apply to the proposed project. For specific tier requirements, the practitioner may refer to the HMP Decision Matrix referenced in **Section 3.1** and requirements listed in **Section 3.3**. These direct the practitioner to implement, when required, hydrologic management controls and sediment supply management following the approach listed in **Section 2**:
 - a. Hydrologic management controls

Figure 15 summarizes the different options that a practitioner may pursue to achieve hydrologic management controls. Prioritization of hydrologic controls, as well as the applicability of each type of hydrologic control are defined in **Figure 15**. Onsite hydrologic controls are to be designed based on the Santa Margarita Region Hydrology Model. Alternatively, the practitioner may develop their own numerical criteria but should support the findings with continuous simulation models. Technical infeasibility of a type of hydrologic control should be documented. Specifics are provided in **Section 2.2**.

Figure 15 - SMR HMP Options for Hydrologic Control

Type of hydrologic control	Onsite	Regional	Offsite (mitigation or instream restoration)	Mitigation bank (if available)	Green Street Project or equivalent

Type of hydrologic control	Onsite	Regional	Offsite (mitigation or instream restoration)	Mitigation bank (if available)	Green Street Project or equivalent
<i>Large (>100 ac)</i>	Yes	Yes	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Medium (1 ac ≤A≤100 ac)</i>	Yes - #1	n/a	Yes - #2a	Yes - #2b	n/a
<i>Small (<1 ac)</i>	Yes - #1	n/a	Yes - #2a	Yes - #2b	n/a
<i>Public roadway</i>	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a	Yes

b. Sediment supply management

The practitioner may follow a three-step process to ensure maintenance of the pre-project sediment supply to the stream:

1. Determine whether the site is a significant source of bed material to the receiving stream.
2. Avoid significant bed material supply areas in the site design.
3. Replace significant bed material supply areas that are eliminated through urbanization.

If the three-step process is deemed infeasible, an alternative compliance option allows the project applicant to model the site conditions and the receiving stream and provide additional mitigation in site runoff to compensate for the reduction (or addition) of bed material. Specifics are detailed in **Section 2.3.ii**.

1. The practitioner shall integrate hydrologic management controls and sediment supply management into the project site design, and define the design specifics in the preliminary WQMP that should be submitted to the jurisdiction. The jurisdiction may approve the proposed design upon identification of compliance with the requirements of this HMP.