

K.2 Green Streets Guidelines

Appendix K: Guidance on Green Infrastructure

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Green Streets Guidelines

A Guide to Green Street Implementation in the
County of San Diego

February 2016



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WHAT IS A GREEN STREET?

Pavement on roadways can contribute to excess stormwater runoff and increased levels of pollutants in the County's waterways. Green infrastructure reduces stormwater runoff and improves water quality. The Green Streets program incorporates a wide variety of Green Infrastructure design elements including, but not limited to: tree wells, rain gardens, rock gardens and permeable pavement. The use of Green Streets offers the capability of transforming a significant stormwater and pollutant source into an innovative treatment system.

Additionally, the State of California is in the midst of a severe drought, with water years of 2012-14 recording the driest three consecutive years in the state's history, as well as setting new records for statewide average temperatures. On April 1st, 2015 Governor Brown signed executive order B-29-15 setting the first mandatory statewide water restrictions. This order prohibits ornamental turf on public street medians, and requires a reduction in potable water use for irrigation. The Green Streets program promotes water conservation through the use of low water use and drought tolerant plants (xeriscape) and improving groundwater supplies through infiltration.

Green infrastructure, unlike traditional "gray" infrastructure approaches to stormwater management, provides multiple benefits to communities. Planting more trees and landscaping in public spaces cleans the air, cools the land, provides more habitat for wildlife, adds green maintenance jobs, increases property values and promotes a better, healthier quality of life for San Diego County residents and visitors.

Under the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit for San Diego Region (Permit [Order No. R9-2013-0001]), the County may make Priority Development Project (PDP) Exemptions for projects redeveloping or retrofitting existing paved roads, streets, and alleys as "EPA Green Streets." This is accomplished by meeting the criteria set forth in section 1.4.3 of the County of San Diego BMP Design Manual and based in part on the EPA publication "Green Streets: Municipal Handbook, Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure."

This guide is to be used along with the County's BMP Design Manual for meeting stormwater requirements within the County's public right-of-way. These Green Streets measures, when implemented, will ensure the County remains a green community for many years to come.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction to Green Streets

1.1 INTRODUCTION

These guidelines have been prepared to assist in the design and construction of projects that retrofit or redevelop existing paved streets and roads. These Guidelines and Standards have been developed in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency Green Streets Guidance “Green Streets: Municipal Handbook, Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure.”

These Guidelines may also be used to assist in the design and construction of new or retrofit paved sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or trails.

The functional goals of these guidelines are to:

- Provide source control of stormwater;
- Limit stormwater transport and pollutant conveyance to the collection system;
- Restore predevelopment hydrology to the extent possible by slowing the runoff down and allowing for infiltration; and
- Provide environmentally enhanced roads.

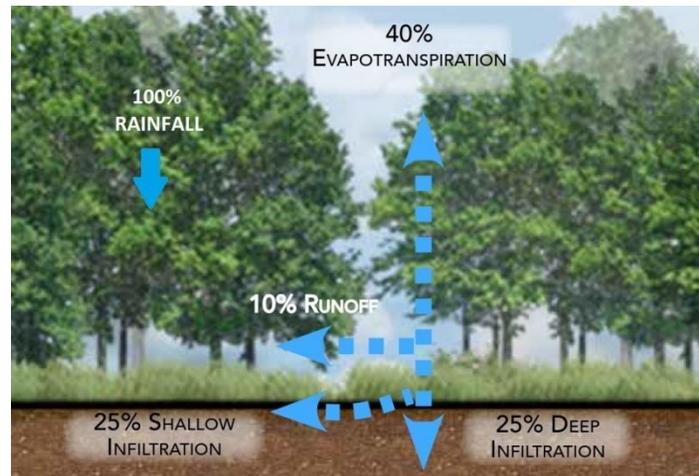
A review of existing County policies has been performed and included in the accompanying Green Streets Standards document that includes an addendum to the Public Road Standards, as well as Green Streets Standard Drawings and Specifications.

Green Streets configurations and locations presented in this guideline are schematic/conceptual in nature. The configurations (or locations) could be modified as long as the design and construction details are in conformance with the Green Streets technical documents (i.e. – Green Streets Supplement to Public Road Standards, Standard Drawings, Specifications, Plant List, and Maintenance Schedule).

1.2 THE NATURAL AND DEVELOPED ENVIRONMENT

NATURAL AREAS

In areas such as meadows, thickets, woodlands, and parks, rain can soak into the ground and be used by plants. Trees and shrubs intercept rainfall and it slowly trickles down to the ground where it is absorbed by mulch and humic soil. Shaded areas are cooler, moister and provide wildlife habitat. Very little rainwater runs off the ground.



Natural Area Diagram

(Source: DDOT, 2014)

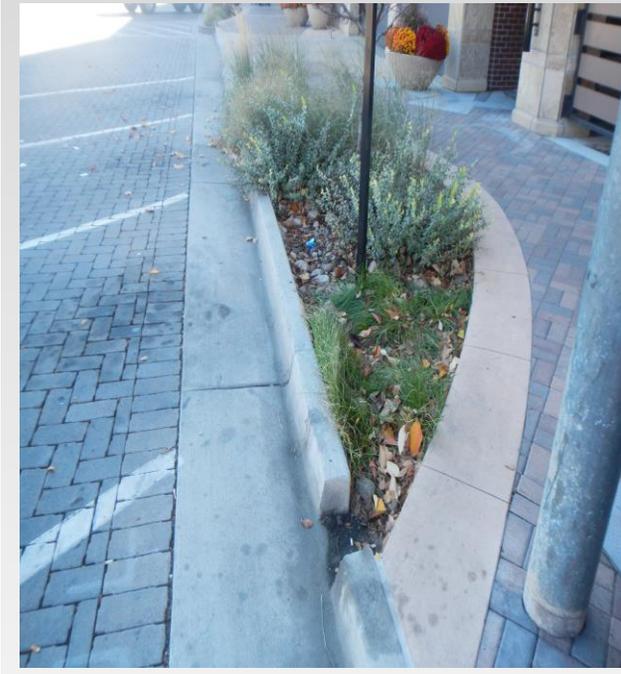
URBAN AREAS

In urban areas, building rooftops, streets, alleys, sidewalks, and other paved surfaces are smooth and mostly impervious. Very little rain has a chance to soak into the ground. These paved urban areas are hotter and offer very little wildlife habitat. Most of the rain that falls in the urban areas quickly runs off impervious surfaces picking up pollutants and carrying them into storm drains. These flows quickly combine to create flash floods that degrade downstream waterways.

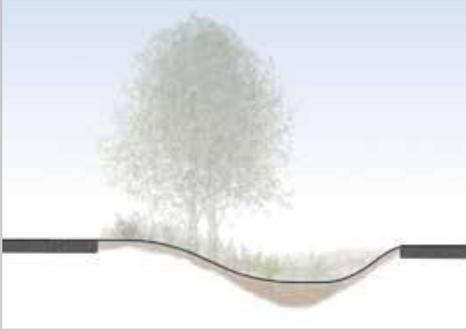


Urban Area Diagram

(Source: DDOT, 2014)

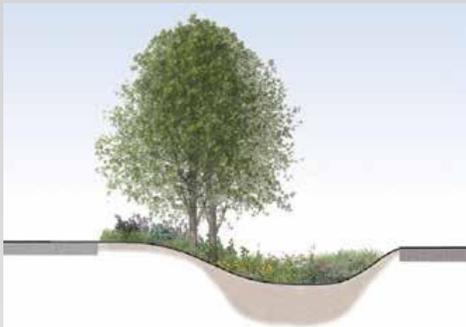


STORMWATER CAPTURE



Runoff from impervious surfacing

STORE



Store and retain captured runoff

INFILTRATE/EVAPOTRANSPIRE

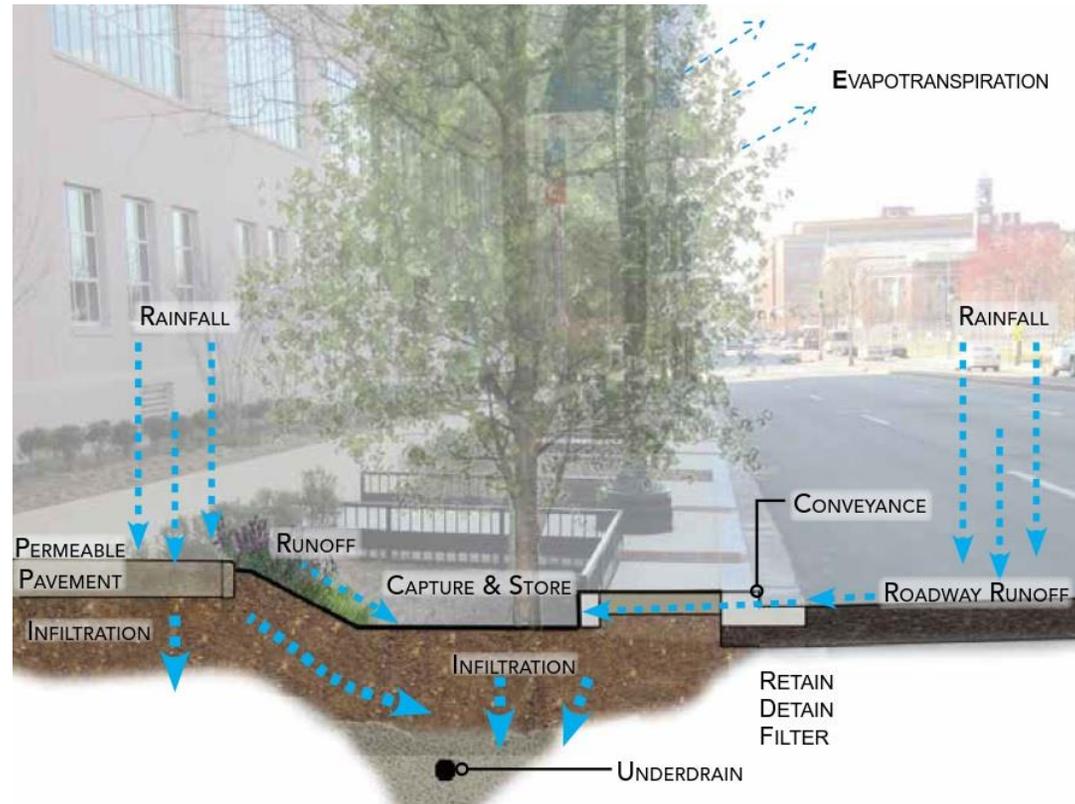


Water is infiltrated into the ground, evapotranspired by plants or drained

(Source: DDOT, 2014)

1.3 GREENING THE STREETS

Green Streets, which includes Green Infrastructure (GI), incorporates elements found in natural areas into the County road right of way. GI is the living network that connects impervious areas to landscape areas, natural areas, and waterways. GI captures rainfall; cools buildings and pavement; and creates natural pathways for wildlife. GI includes Low Impact Development (LID) techniques, which mimic nature to capture and treat stormwater as close to the source as possible. When implemented, GI creates living green streets that capture, store, and infiltrate stormwater to treat it as a resource and improve the County environment.

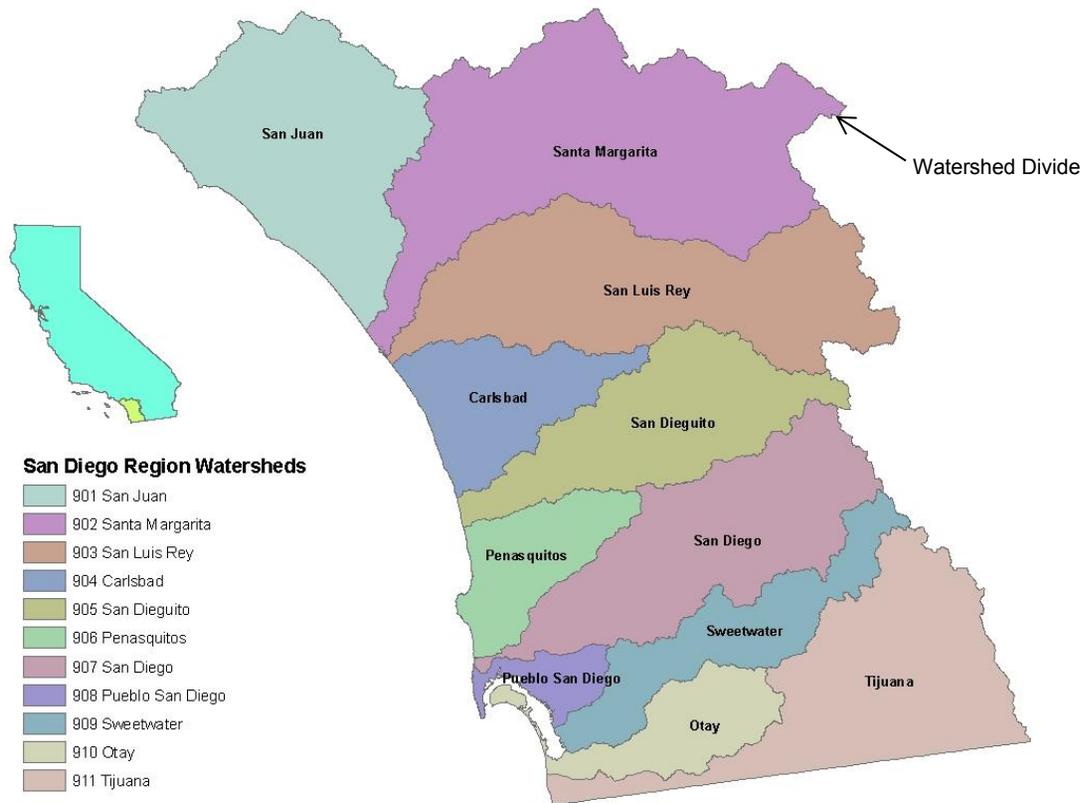


Green Streets Stormwater Diagram

(Source: DDOT, 2014)

1.4 The County Environment

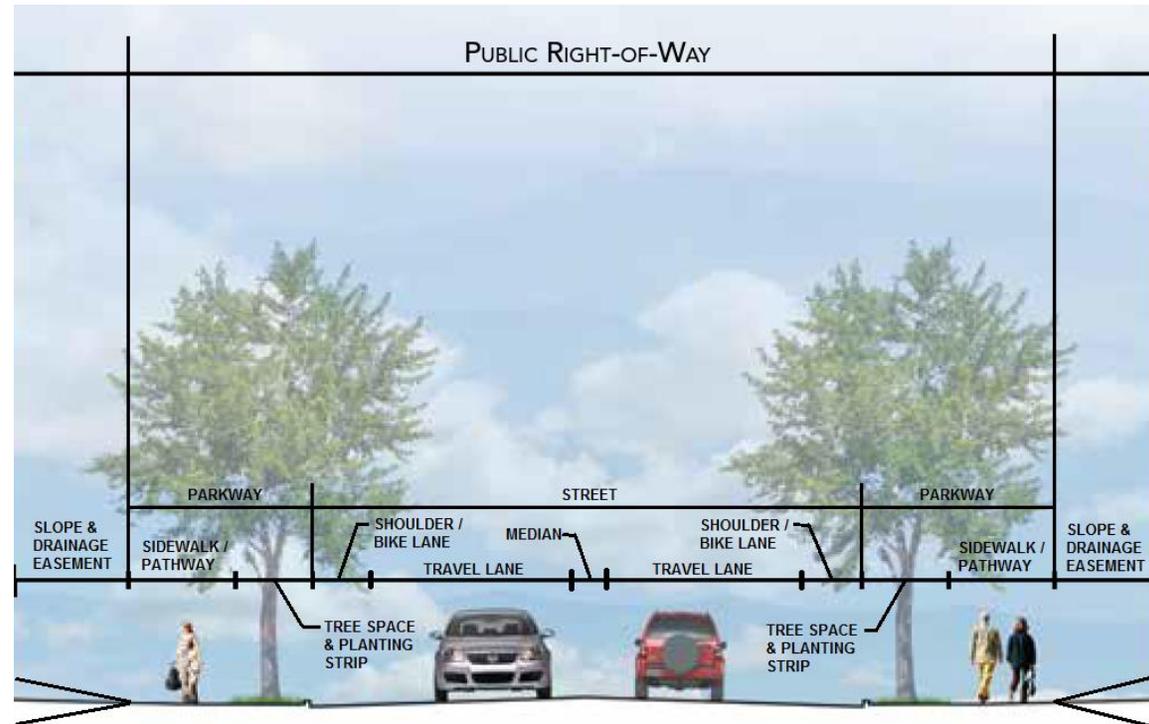
The County of San Diego is a unique environment made up of natural, rural, and urban areas. When rain falls in the County and becomes stormwater runoff, it flows through eleven major watersheds. Stormwater carries the pollutants, trash, and warmer temperatures it collects from roads, buildings, and other impervious surfaces and delivers them into our rivers, streams, bays, lagoons, and ocean. Urbanization and other land use changes in the County can modify the natural watershed hydrologic processes and stormwater runoff characteristics resulting in increased stormwater runoff and erosion.



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

1.5 COUNTY RIGHT-OF-WAY

Land within the road right-of-way (ROW) presents a significant opportunity to reduce runoff and improve the urban environment through Green Streets. This manual introduces techniques to install green infrastructure in the median, street, bike lane, shoulder, parkway, and slope and drainage easements. This guide and the “Green Streets Standards,” which includes supplements to the Public Road Standards, Green Streets Standard Drawings, and specifications, should be used the maximum extent practicable for all public and private project design in the County ROW.



ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY DIAGRAM

(Source: DDOT, 2014)

Early in the green street planning and design process careful consideration should be given to the location of existing and proposed utilities and appurtenances (utility poles, vaults, and pedestals), fire hydrants, traffic signals, signage, mail boxes, bus stops, and their interaction with the proposed green street measures.



CHAPTER 2

Green Streets Strategies

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Green Streets, including Green Infrastructure (GI), and Low Impact Development (LID) solutions are intended to be sustainable, attractive, and cost effective. The range of opportunities includes tree wells, landscape areas, rain gardens, rock gardens, permeable pavement, and removal of impervious pavement. These strategies use natural processes to reduce the volume of runoff, peak flow, and pollutants. This chapter will focus on five (5) areas appropriate for use in the road right-of-way.

TREE WELLS

Trees are a powerful green streets tool due to their ability to intercept water on leaves, slowly deliver it to the mulch and soil, absorb it through root systems, and transpire it as water vapor directly back to the atmosphere.

RAIN GARDENS

Rain gardens use the natural functions of plants, mulch, and soils to remove pollutants and slow stormwater runoff. The strategy uses storage, sediment capture, and biological processes to clean the water. These mimic processes that occur in nature before water reaches waterways.

ROCK GARDENS

Rock gardens utilize shallow depressions to provide storage, evapotranspiration, and infiltration. This strategy also slows runoff, reduces peak flows and runoff volume.

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

Permeable paving systems provide a hard surface, while allowing water to flow through to the underlying soils instead of directly to the drainage system. The areas where this strategy may be used include: sidewalks, pathways, medians, and parking lanes.

REMOVE IMPERVIOUS PAVEMENT

Roadway improvement projects have the opportunity to remove portions of impervious pavement within the right of way and replace it with permeable material.

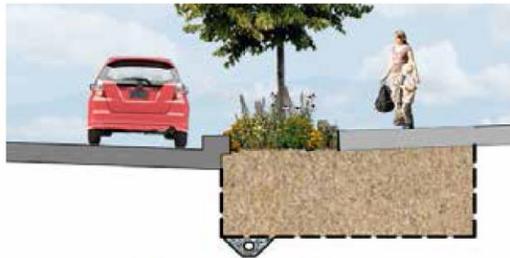


2.2 Tree wells

WHY ARE TREES IMPORTANT?

Trees make a streetscape feel welcoming, help manage stormwater, and reduce the urban heat island effect by providing shade. An urban heat island remains significantly warmer than the surrounding rural areas due to less vegetation. Trees promote air quality, natural habitat, the human environment, and well-being.

Trees in a congested road right-of-way are confined to small planting areas where they struggle to reach a mature size or live a long life. Through the use of Structural Soil, Structural Cell, or Suspended Sidewalk techniques, soil volumes and space for tree roots to grow uninhibited can be greatly increased. These techniques also allow for more water and air to reach the tree roots.



STRUCTURAL SOILS

A specific mix of stone and soil that supports the sidewalk while allowing tree roots to grow normally.



STRUCTURAL CELLS

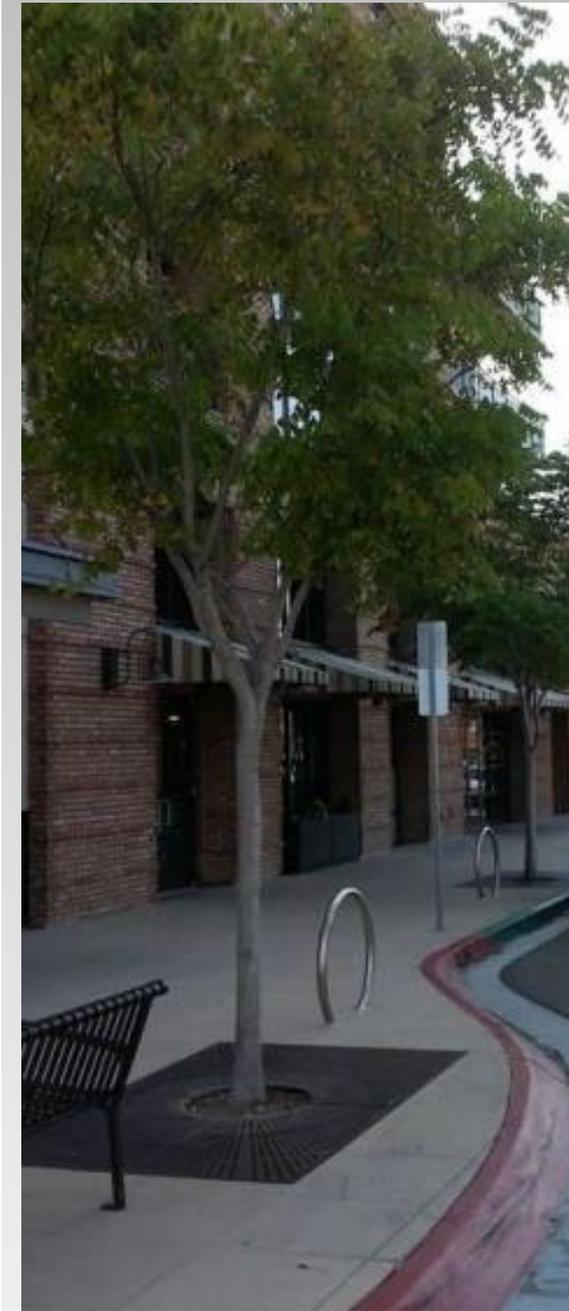
Manufactured cells support the sidewalk allowing uncompacted soil to promote tree roots to grow below.



SUSPENDED SIDEWALK

Thickened sidewalk with reinforcement and/or footings can be used allowing tree roots to grow below the sidewalk.

(Source: DDOT, 2014)



SOIL VOLUME SIZING

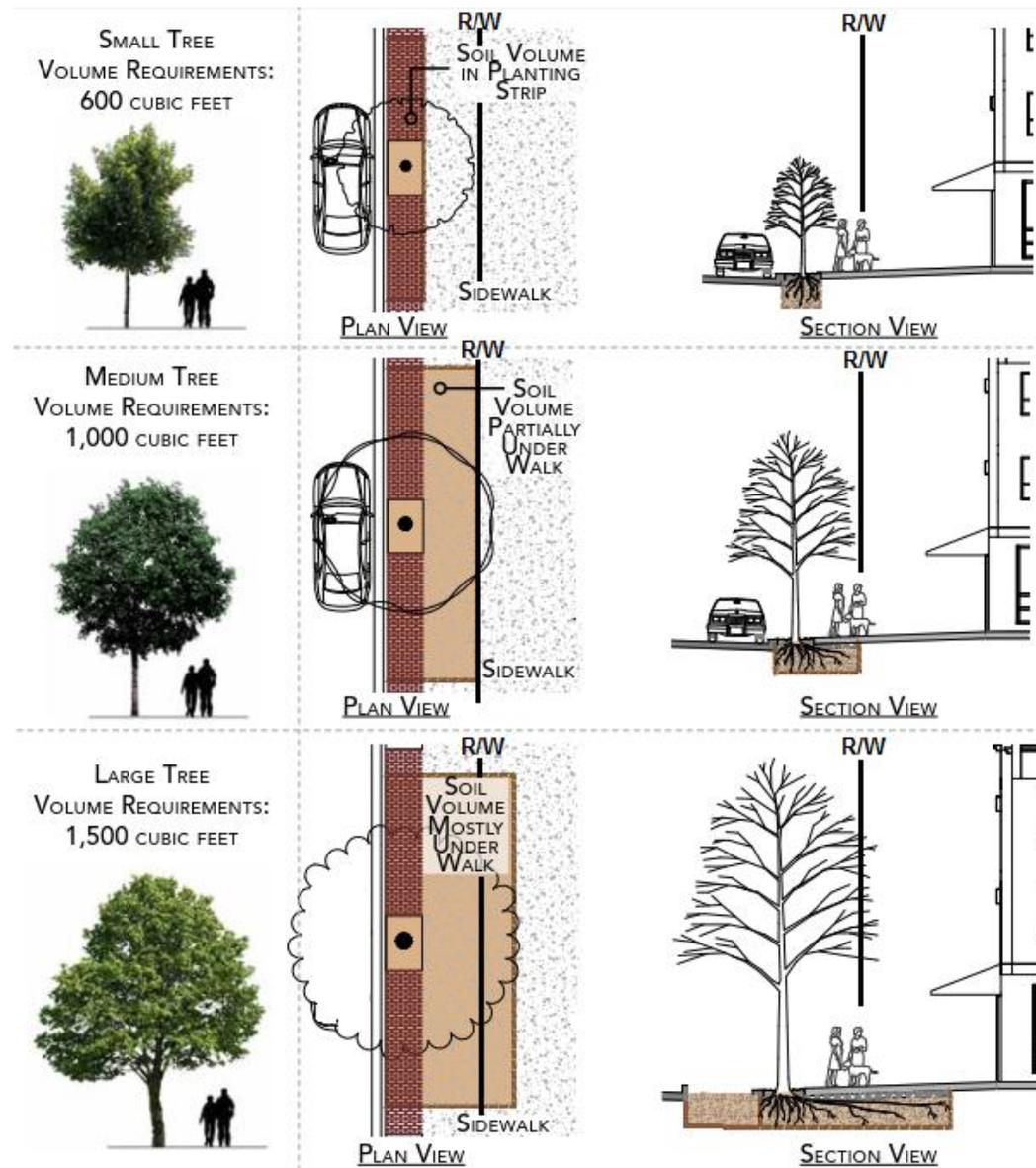
- Adequate planting soil space provides the nutrients, water, air, and root space that trees need to have a long, healthy life.
- The planting soil volume required depends on the fully-grown tree size (generally two cubic feet of soil per one square foot of the tree's mature drip line area).
- Planting soil amendments for trees should be three-feet deep; the length and width must ensure the appropriate volume for the tree species and site.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Provide as much open space as possible for the tree to allow the tree to grow and access water.
- Providing structural soils, suspended sidewalks, or structural slabs to edges of paved areas prevents planting soil compaction and encourages tree roots to extend further and into adjacent green areas.
- Evaluate temporary and permanent irrigation needs
- Evaluate utility locations and required clearance.

DESIGN ISSUES

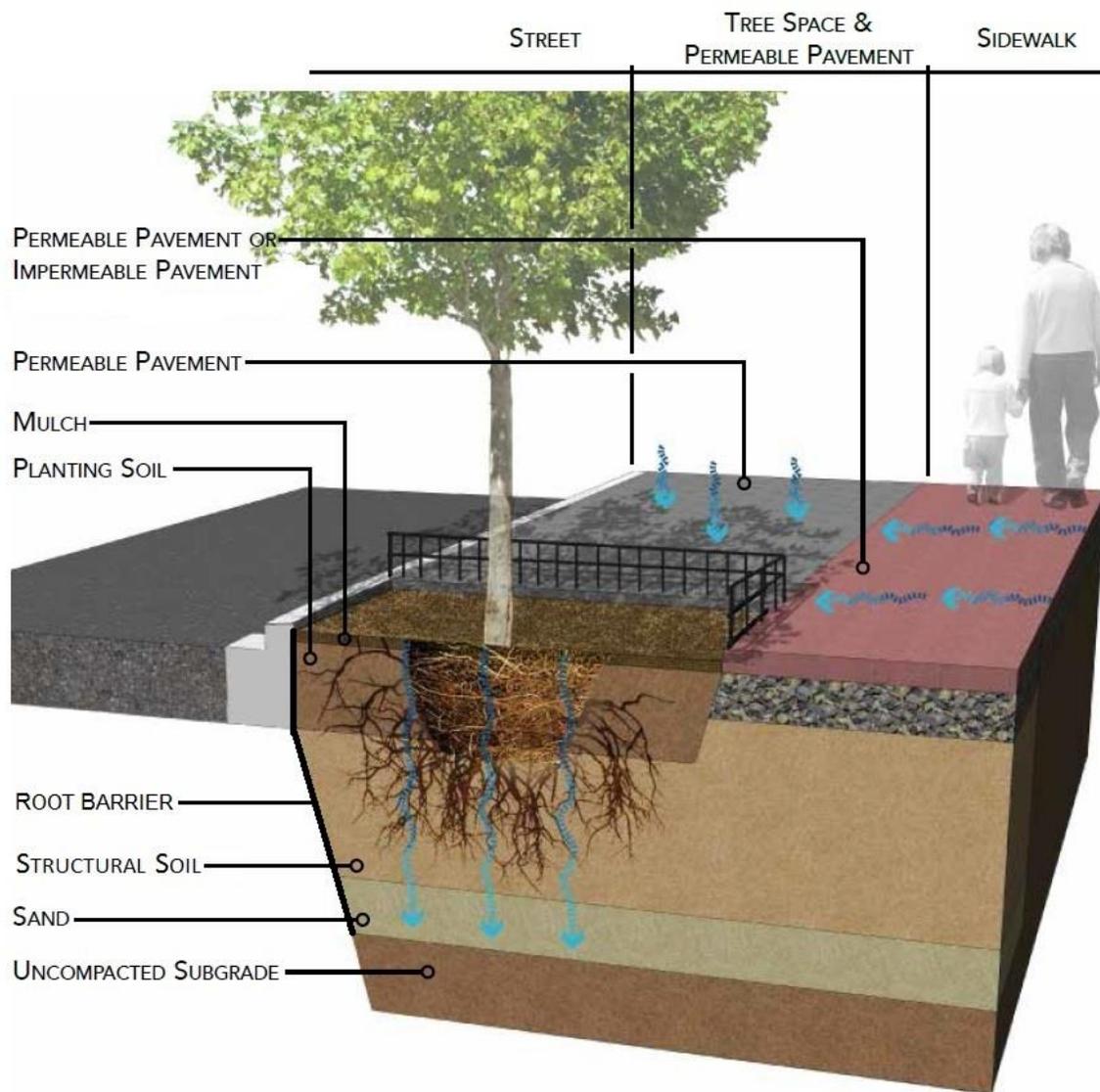
- Maintenance Access: allow for maintenance access from road
- Pedestrian Considerations: allow for 18-inch minimum setback from curb and minimum 48-inch sidewalk width. Comply with ADA requirements.
- Suspended sidewalks and structural slabs/cells: may require evaluation by geotechnical and structural engineers
- Clear Recovery Zone: Consider clear recovery zone requirements and minimum setback requirements.
- Tree Size: Evaluate tree size versus the right of way width.



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

Note: Trees may also be located behind the sidewalk/pathway.

TREE WELLS – WHAT’S UNDERNEATH?



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

Note: Other options include suspended sidewalks and structural cells as shown on page 7.

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

- Permeable Paver: Permeable pavers allow water to infiltrate into the planting soil to be used by the trees.
- Mulch: A soil topping that may be organic or inorganic material which covers the planting soil to retain water and trap pollutants.
- Planting Soil: Uncompacted and amended soil mix allows root growth when used in open areas, with structural cells, or suspended sidewalks.
- Structural Soil: Supports pavement and allows root growth.
- Sand: Acts as a drainage layer for excess stormwater (when needed).
- Uncompacted Subgrade: Existing soil where stormwater may infiltrate.

WATER TREES WITH STORMWATER

In addition to large planting soil volumes, trees need sufficient water, air, and nutrients to be successful in the road right-of-way environment. Tree space design includes integrating opportunities for directing stormwater into the soil. See the County of San Diego's Water Conservation in Landscaping Ordinance for irrigation requirements.

2.3 Types of Rain Gardens

WHAT IS A RAIN GARDEN?

Rain gardens are landscape systems that filter pollutants and sediment from runoff. The layers of plant material, mulch, engineered soil media (a mix of planting soil, sand, and compost), and stone capture metals, nutrients, and bacteria that would otherwise flow into the surrounding creeks and rivers. The rainwater is held in the planting bed until it infiltrates into the ground or evaporates. The entire system can fit into small spaces, making it adaptable to tree spaces along the road, planter boxes, curb extensions, medians, roundabouts, and open areas.



PLANTER BOXES

Runoff follows the existing curb line and enters the facility through curb cuts. Excess runoff exits through the same curb cuts or into drains located in the planting area.



CURB EXTENSION

Runoff follows the existing curb line and enters the facility directly. Excess runoff flows through the system and returns to the curb and gutter downstream.



MEDIANS

Runoff follows the existing curb line and enters the facility through curb cuts. Excess runoff flows through the system or into drain inlets.



BULB-OUT AT INTERSECTION

Runoff follows the existing curb line and enters the facility through curb cuts. Excess runoff flows through the system or into drains inlets.



VEGETATED FILTER STRIP

Runoff enters the facility directly via sheet flow. Excess runoff flows through the system to a drain inlet downslope.



SWALES

Runoff enters the facility directly or through curb cuts. Excess runoff flows through the system to a drainage outlet.



TRAFFIC CIRCLE/ROUNDBABOUT

Runoff follows the existing curb line and enters the facility through curb cuts. Excess runoff flows through the system or into drains located in the planting area.



OPEN AREAS

Runoff drains into the planting area from the surrounding area. The size and shape can fit the available space.



(Source: County of San Diego, 2014)

WHERE TO USE?

- Street with no adjacent on-street parking.
- Where Tree wells are needed.
- Street where bike lane is adjacent to curb.

LIMITATIONS

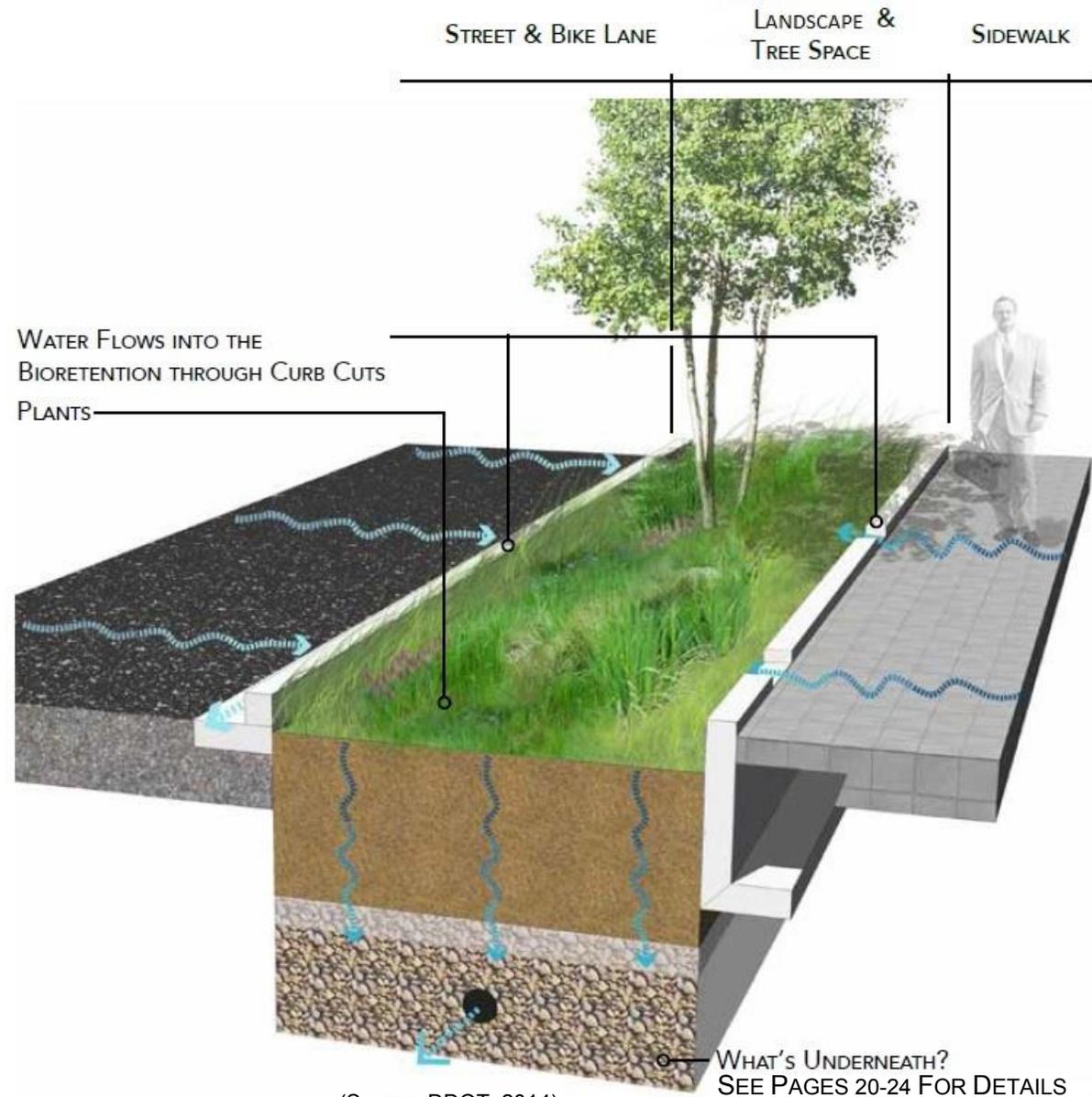
- Not for on-street parking.

DESIGN ISSUES

Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road.

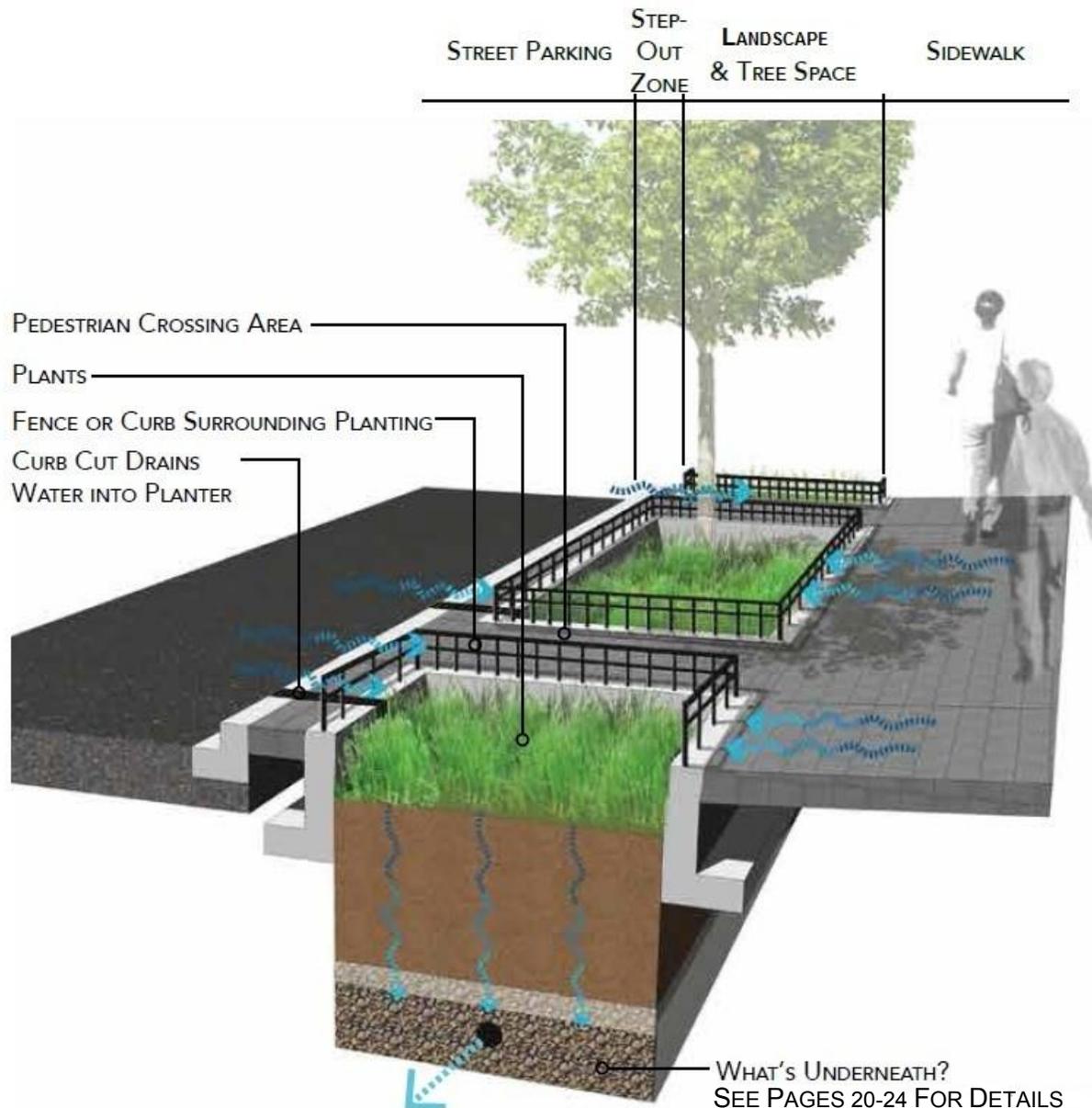
Pedestrian Considerations: Allow for minimum allowable sidewalk width. Consider trip hazards and fall protection. Comply with ADA requirements.

PLANTER BOX ADJACENT TO ROADWAY



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

PLANTER BOX WITH STEP OUT ZONE



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

WHERE TO USE?

- Wide sidewalk area with adjacent on-street parking.
- High-volume pedestrian areas.
- Areas with other streetscape features (lights, bike racks, bus stops, etc.).

LIMITATIONS

- Do not disturb existing, mature trees and root systems.
- Provide low fence or curb for pedestrian safety.

DESIGN ISSUES

Planting Design: Same as for planter box adjacent to roadway.

Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road.

Pedestrian Considerations: Areas in the streetscape can have dropped or have sloped sides. Short fences or curbs prevent pedestrians from stepping into a recessed area. Planter boxes with side slopes can use a small step-out area in place of a fence or curb. When the planter box is next to street parking areas, a step-out zone must be provided to allow access from the vehicle to the sidewalk. Crossing areas must be provided between street parking and the sidewalk. Comply with ADA requirements.

WHERE TO USE?

- Areas with low on-street parking demand.
- In wide roadways.
- For traffic calming.
- In “no parking areas” on street (excluding loading zones and curb cuts).
- Next to mature trees.

LIMITATIONS

- Sufficient street parking or off-street parking must be available to residents.
- Do not disturb existing, mature trees and root systems.
- Ensure sight lines and turning radii are preserved.

DESIGN ISSUES

Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road.

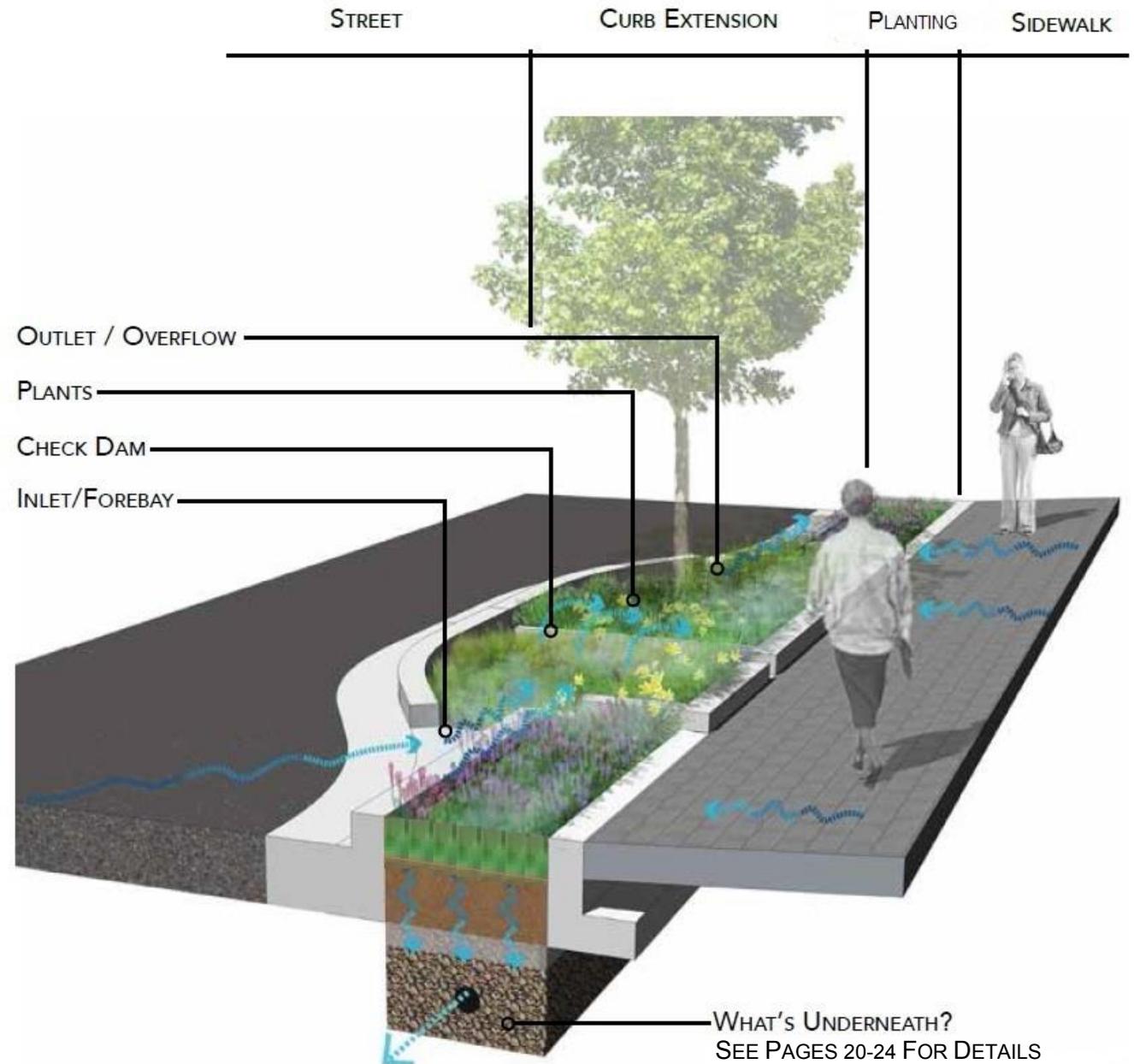
Pedestrian Considerations: Consider trip hazards and fall protection. Short fences or curbs prevent pedestrians from stepping into a recessed area. A 3:1 transition from the sidewalk to planter bottom is an alternative. Comply with ADA requirements.

Parking: Consider trip hazards and adequate spacing in order to park.

Flood Control: Locate so that stormwater can drain away from the roadway and be directed through the curb inlet.

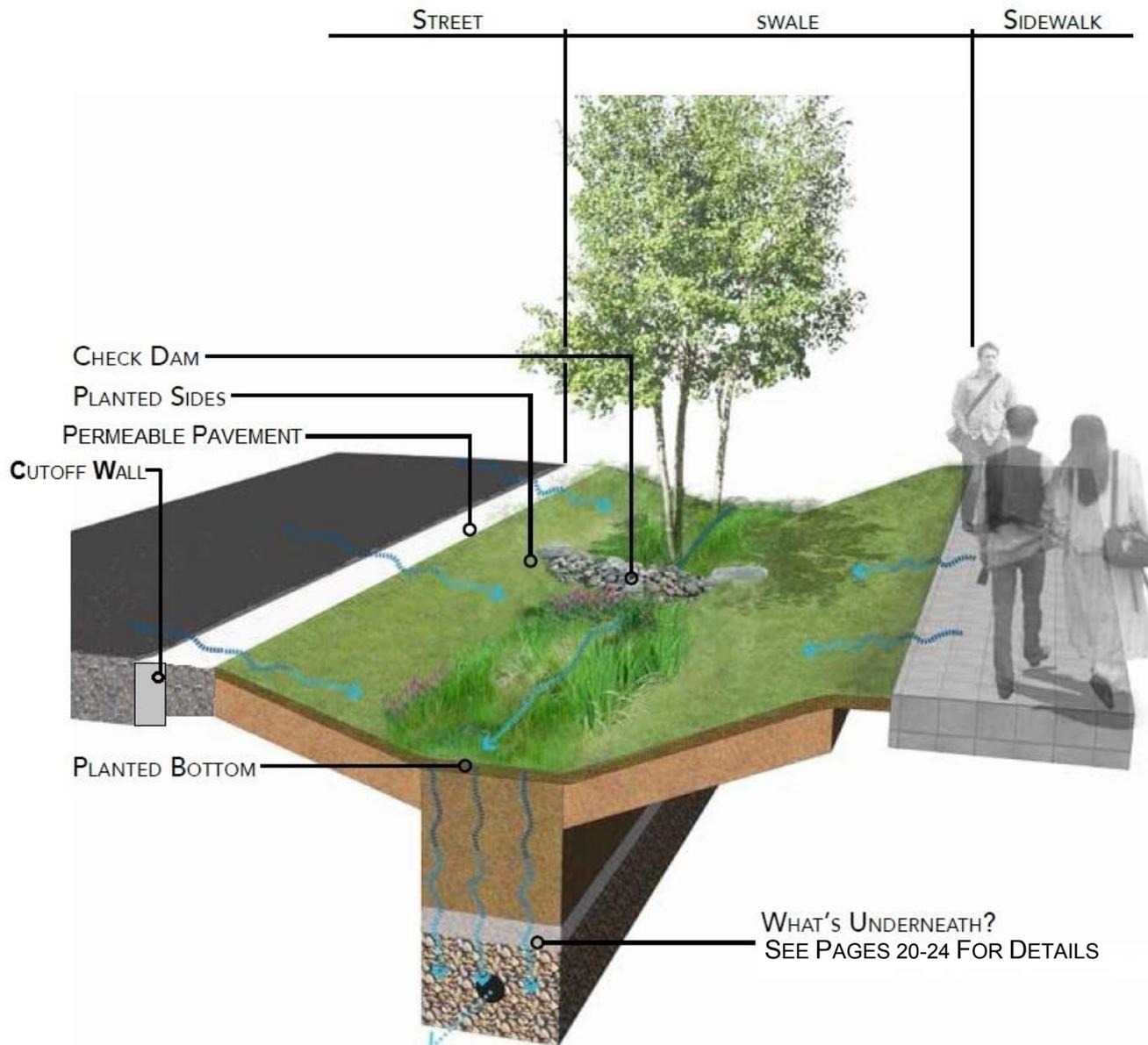
Bike Lanes: Consider bike lane traffic.

CURB EXTENSION



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

SWALE ADJACENT TO ROADWAY



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

WHERE TO USE?

- On street with no curb.
- In wide ROW area with or without sidewalk.
- Areas with less pedestrian use.

LIMITATIONS

- Not suitable for narrow sidewalk areas.

DESIGN ISSUES

Slope and Check Dams: Swales are placed where street runoff is flowing and optimally before catch basins that convey water from the street to the drainage system. Swales may be built on moderate slopes with the use of check dams. Rock armoring or turf reinforcement mat may be required in steep areas with erosive velocities between check dams.

Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road.

Pedestrian Considerations: Limit pedestrian access to swale. Transition swale at intersections for pedestrian facilities. Comply with ADA requirements.

Driveway Crossings: Driveway crossings may limit swale lengths.

WHERE TO USE?

- Where runoff can sheet flow into filter strip area.
- Moderate slopes (less than 5%) adjacent to impervious area of treatment (sidewalk or road).
- Rural areas.

LIMITATIONS

- Not recommended on steep slopes.
- Prone to rill formation.
- Areas with on-street parking.

DESIGN ISSUES

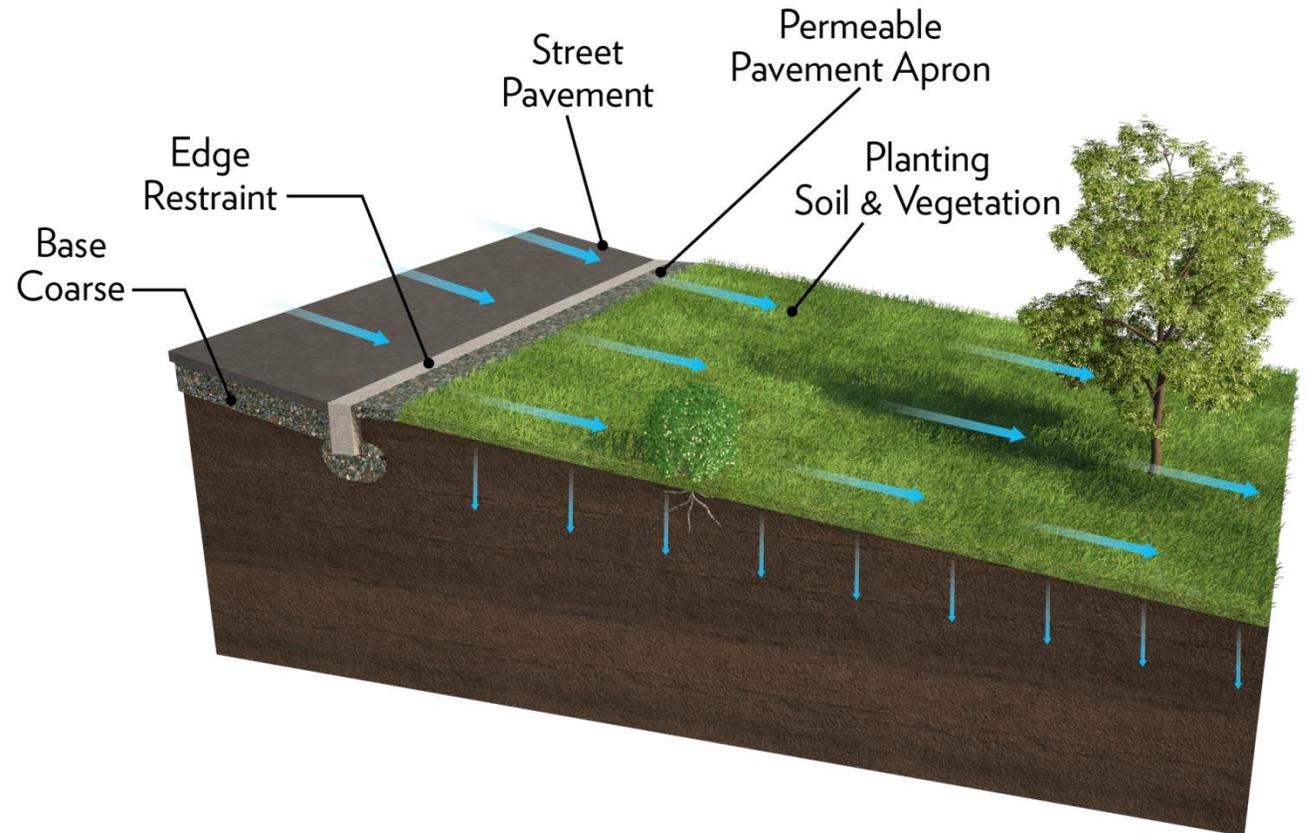
Maintenance: Vegetated cover must be maintained to ensure that filter strips do not export sediment due to erosion of exposed ground.

Slope: Maximum slopes in the direction of flow will be based upon drainage area size, soil type, vegetation cover, and slope length to prevent rill formation. Slopes less than 5% are preferred.

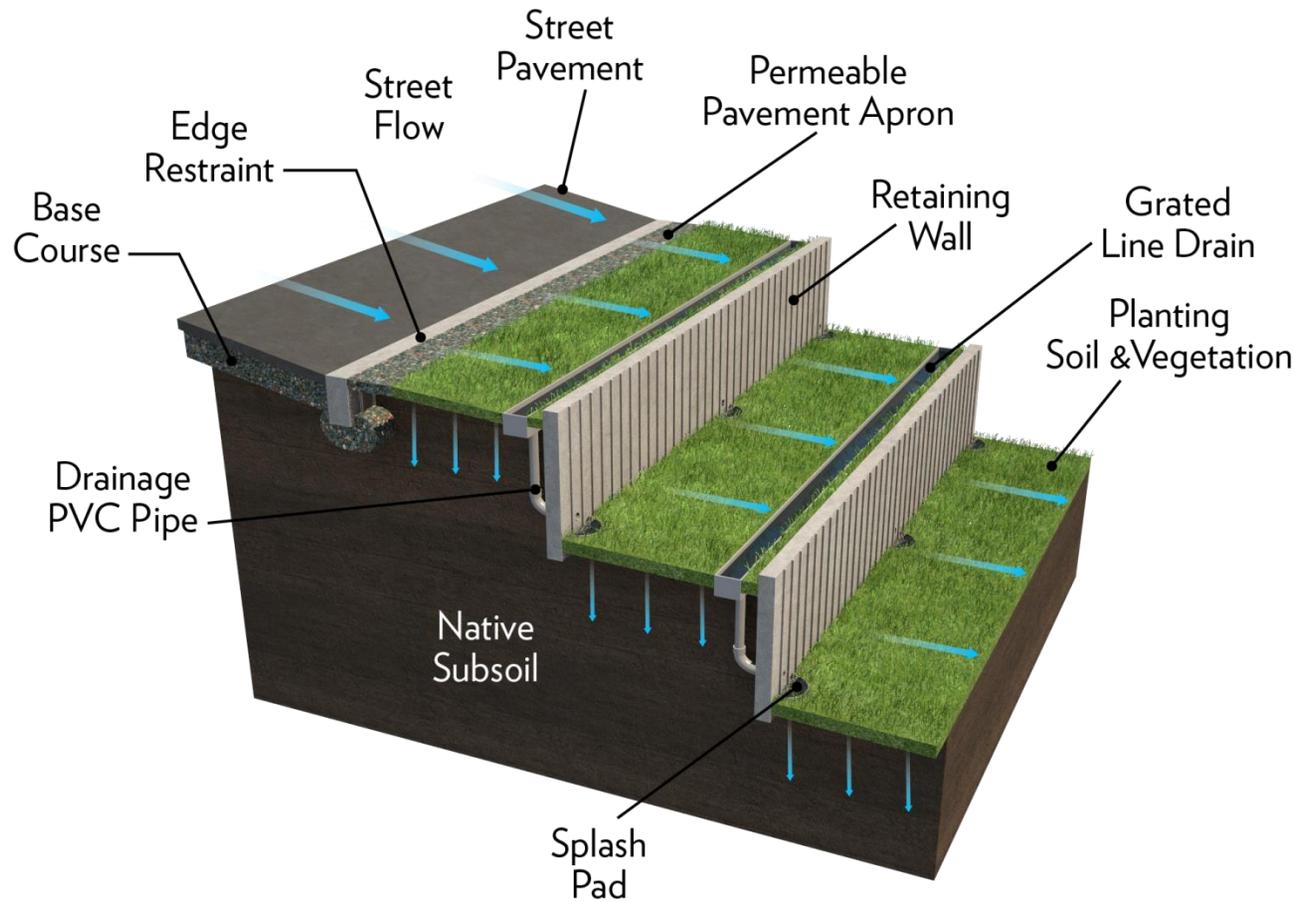
Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road.

Pedestrian Considerations: Limit pedestrian access across filter strip to prevent formation of dirt pathways. Comply with ADA requirements.

VEGETATED FILTER STRIP



VEGETATED TERRACED FILTER STRIP



WHERE TO USE?

- Where runoff can sheet flow into filter strip area.
- Steep slopes (greater than 5%) adjacent to impervious area of treatment (sidewalk or road).
- Rural areas.

LIMITATIONS

- Prone to rill formation.
- Areas with on-street parking.
- Walls over 3 feet tall require structural design.

DESIGN ISSUES

Maintenance: Vegetated cover must be maintained to ensure that filter strips do not export sediment due to erosion of exposed ground.

Slope: Maximum slopes in the direction of flow will be based upon drainage area size, soil type, vegetation cover, and slope length to prevent rill formation. Slopes less than 5% are preferred.

Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road and bottom of slope.

Pedestrian Considerations: Limit pedestrian access across filter strip to prevent formation of dirt pathways. Comply with ADA requirements.

WHERE TO USE?

- Areas with low on-street parking demand.
- In wide roadways.
- For traffic calming.
- In “no parking areas” on street (excluding loading zones and curb cuts).

LIMITATIONS

- Sufficient street parking or off-street parking must be available to residents.
- Ensure sight lines and turning radii are preserved.

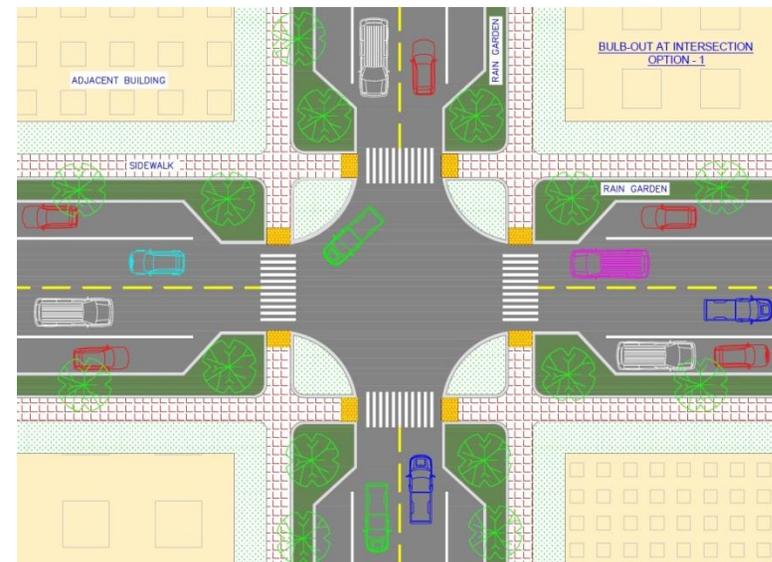
DESIGN ISSUES

Maintenance access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road.

Pedestrian considerations: Short fences or curbs prevent pedestrians from stepping into a recessed area. Walkways and ramps may need to be designed through bulb-outs to provide pedestrian access at intersections. Comply with ADA requirements.

Design: Requires County Traffic Engineering Section approval.

BULB-OUT AT INTERSECTION



ROUNDBABOUT



WHERE TO USE?

- Areas with low on-street parking demand.
- In wide roadways.
- For traffic calming.

LIMITATIONS

- Sufficient street parking or off-street parking must be available to residents.
- Ensure sight lines and turning radii are preserved.

DESIGN ISSUES

Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road.

Pedestrian Considerations: Short fences or curbs prevent pedestrians from stepping into a recessed area. Comply with ADA requirements.

Design: Requires County Traffic Engineering Section approval.

RAIN GARDENS – WHAT’S UNDERNEATH?

SOIL TYPE AND INFILTRATION RATE

Rain gardens can be located in many areas. However, site constraints will help to determine what goes underneath the rain garden. Common considerations include soil type, relative soil compaction, required utility setbacks, slope setbacks, and structural setbacks. Depending on the factors at the site, what’s underneath the rain garden is determined by the level of infiltration: high, medium, low, or none.

A qualified engineer practicing geotechnical services shall review the proposed stormwater infiltration to provide a professional opinion regarding the potential adverse geotechnical conditions that the implementation of these practices may create. Geotechnical conditions such as slope stability, expansive soils, compressible soils, seepage, groundwater, and loss of foundation or pavement subgrade strength should be considered.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly the Soil Conservation Service, conducted a soil survey of the San Diego area in the early 1970s. The NRCS has classified San Diego area soils with respect to: (1) their ability to accept and absorb water, (2) their tendency to produce runoff, and (3) their erodibility.

The soil survey classified soil runoff potential into four hydrologic soil groups labeled A through D. Group A and B soils exhibit the greatest infiltration rates (unless soils are compacted during construction) and are generally best suited to stormwater percolation. The San Diego area, however, has a relatively high concentration of group C and D soils, which exhibit lower percolation rates that generally limit the use of infiltration-based stormwater management systems. Instead, rain garden facilities are often equipped with underdrains. Such a design provides for filtration of the water quality design event through an engineered soil media as well as incidental infiltration of low flows.

Retaining a geotechnical engineer and conducting exploratory excavations at the site are highly recommended. Consideration should be given to the effects of urbanization on the natural hydrologic soil group. If heavy equipment can be expected to compact the soil during construction, or if grading will mix the surface and subsurface soils, appropriate changes should be made in the soil group selected.

The NRCS hydrologic soil groups are defined as:

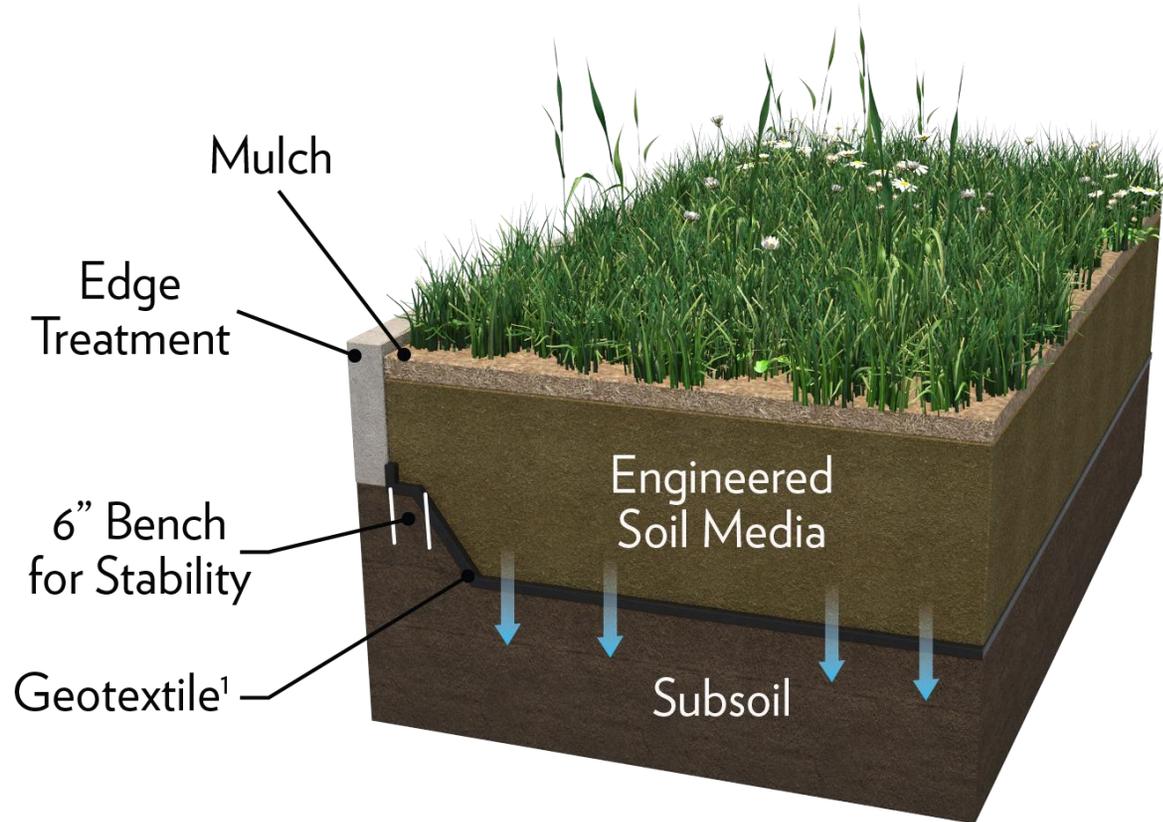
- **Group A** soils have a high rate of percolation and a low runoff potential. The rate of water transmission is high; thus, runoff potential is low. Group A soils are generally referred to as sandy soils.

- **Group B** soils have moderate percolation rates when thoroughly wet. These are chiefly soils that are moderately deep to deep, moderately well-drained to well-drained, and moderately coarse textured. Rate of water transmission is moderate.

- **Group C** soils have a slow percolation rate when thoroughly wet. They are chiefly soils that have a layer impeding the downward movement of water, or they are moderately fine to fine-textured soils that have a slow infiltration rate. The rate of water transmission is slow.

- **Group D** soils have very slow percolation rates when thoroughly wet. They are clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high permanent water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, or soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. The rate of water transmission for group D soils is very slow.

HIGH INFILTRATION



HIGH INFILTRATION

Notes:

1. Geotextile per Geotechnical Engineer's Recommendations (street side and sidewalk side).

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

- Ponding Depth: Stores runoff within the planting area prior to treatment.
- Mulch: A soil topping that may be organic or inorganic material which covers the planting soil to retain water and trap pollutants.
- Engineered Soil Media: A specific blend of soil, compost, and sand to retain and drain water and support plant growth.
- Geotextile: Prevents existing soil from migrating into the engineered soil media.
- Uncompacted Subsoil: Existing soil where stormwater infiltrates.

COMMON DESIGN ISSUES

Utilities: In the County, utility lines are common and necessary components of infrastructure within the right-of-way. Utility lines should be avoided where necessary and allowed to coexist where possible.

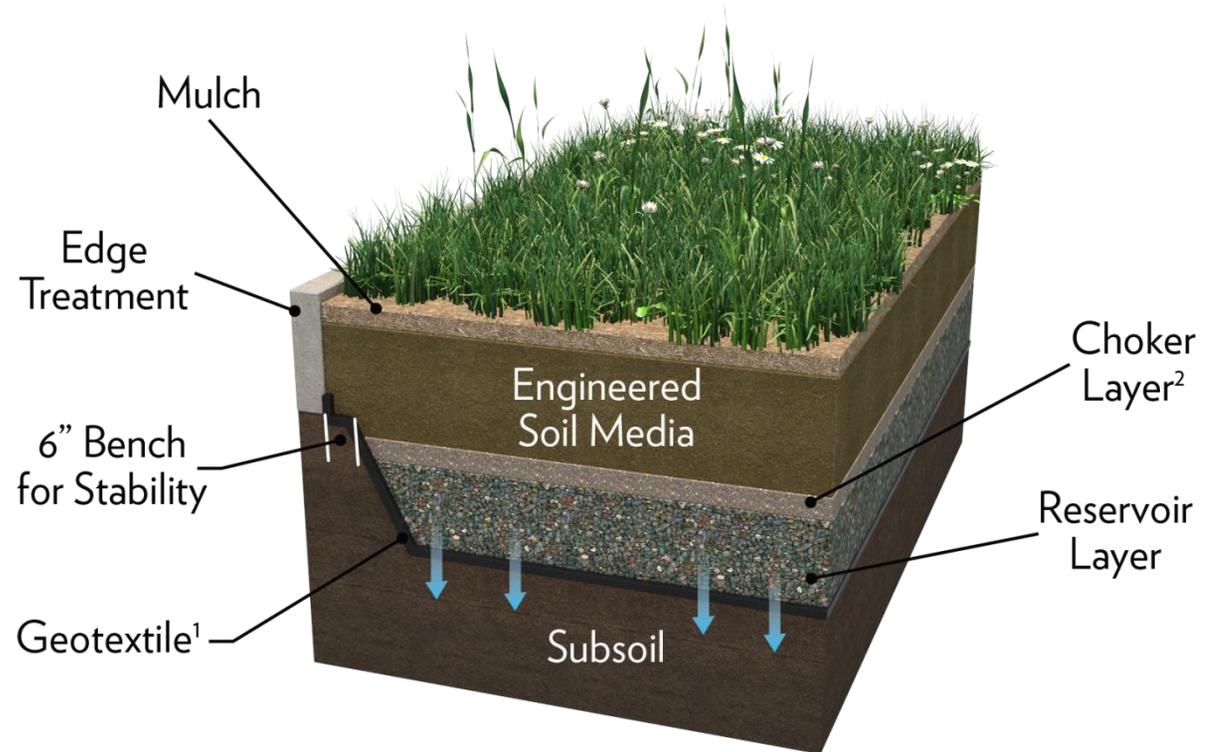
PUTTING IT TOGETHER

- **Ponding Depth:** Stores runoff within the planting area prior to treatment.
- **Mulch:** A soil topping that may be organic or inorganic material which covers the planting soil to retain water and trap pollutants.
- **Engineered Soil Media:** A specific blend of soil, compost, and sand to retain and drain water and support plant growth.
- **Choker Layer:** Sand and gravel to prevent engineered soil media from migrating into the reservoir.
- **Reservoir Layer:** Stone to hold excess water until it infiltrates.
- **Geotextile:** Prevents existing soil from migrating into the engineered soil media and stone reservoir layer.
- **Uncompacted Subgrade:** Existing soil where stormwater infiltrates.

COMMON DESIGN ISSUES

Utilities: In the County, utility lines are common and necessary components of infrastructure within the right-of-way. Utility lines should be avoided where necessary and allowed to coexist where possible.

MEDIUM INFILTRATION

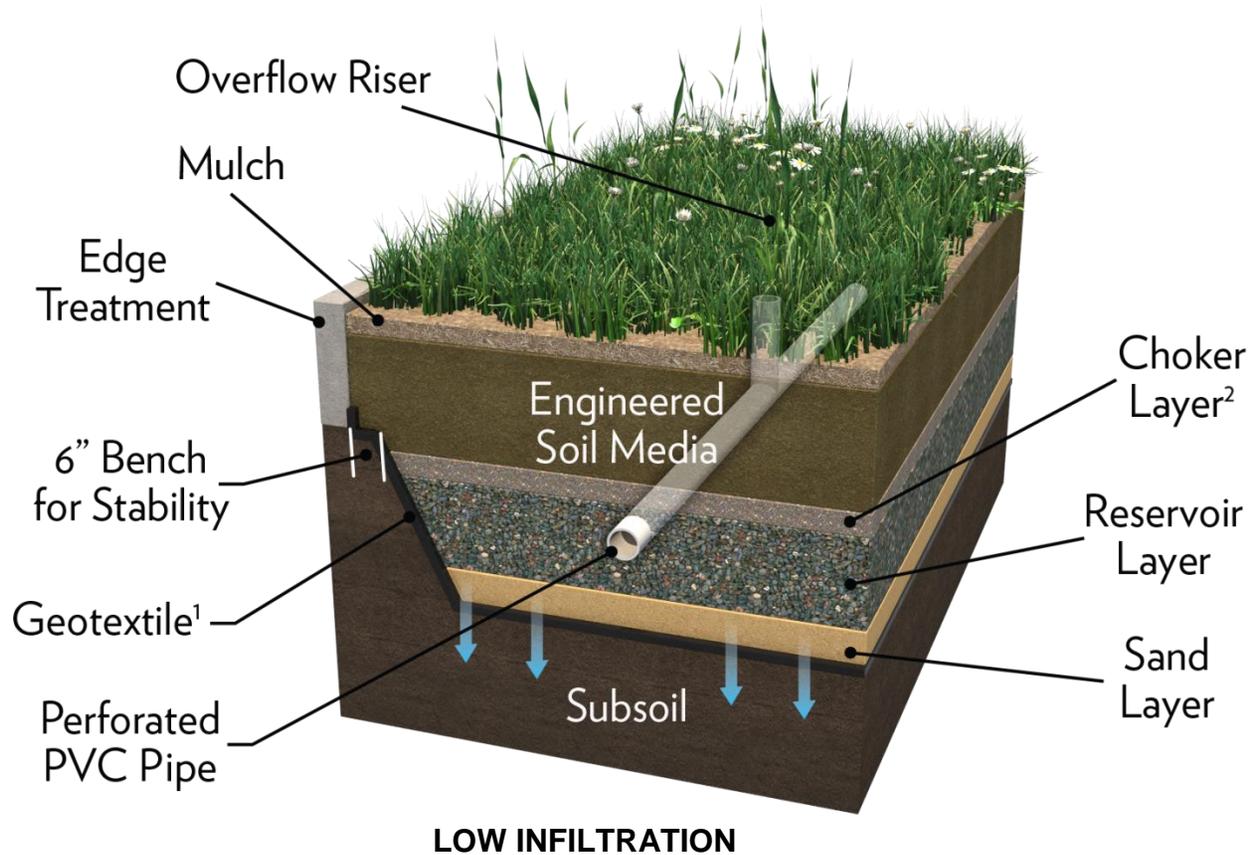


MEDIUM INFILTRATION

Notes:

1. Geotextile per Geotechnical Engineer's Recommendations (street side and sidewalk side).
2. Choker layer may be required depending the type of reservoir layer.

LOW INFILTRATION



LOW INFILTRATION

Notes:

1. Geotextile per Geotechnical Engineer's Recommendations (street side and sidewalk side).
2. Choker layer may be required depending the type of reservoir layer.

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

- Ponding Depth: Stores runoff within the planting area prior to treatment.
- Overflow Riser: Pipe to capture high water flow.
- Mulch: A soil topping that may be organic or inorganic material which covers the planting soil to retain water and trap pollutants.
- Engineered Soil Media: A specific blend of soil, compost, and sand to retain and drain water and support plant growth.
- Choker Layer: Sand and gravel to prevent engineered soil media from migrating into the reservoir.
- Reservoir Layer: Stone to hold excess water until it infiltrates.
- Underdrain: An underdrain is required.
- Geotextile: Prevents existing soil from migrating into the engineered soil media and stone reservoir layer.
- Uncompacted Subgrade: Existing soil where stormwater infiltrates.

COMMON DESIGN ISSUES

Utilities: In the County, utility lines are common and necessary components of infrastructure within the right-of-way. Utility lines should be avoided where necessary and allowed to coexist where possible.

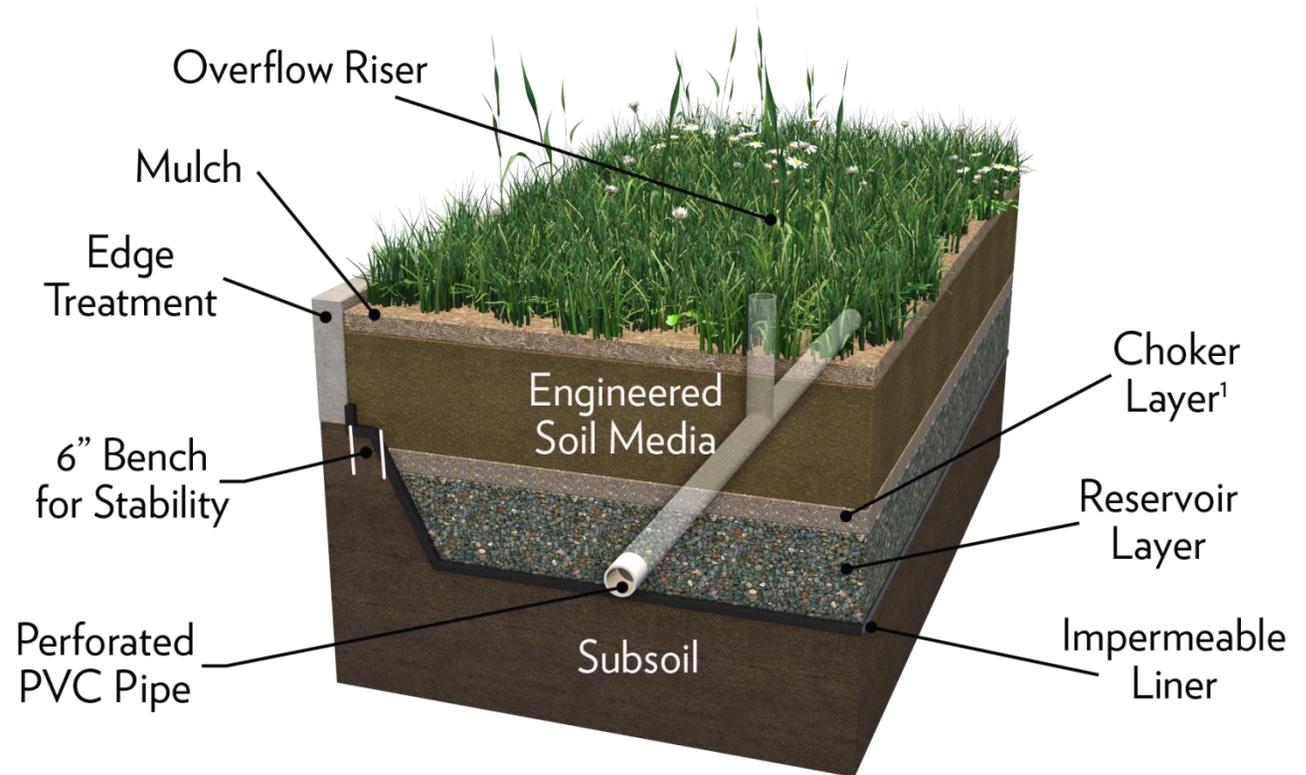
PUTTING IT TOGETHER

- **Ponding Depth:** Stores runoff within the planting area prior to treatment.
- **Overflow Riser:** Pipe to capture high water flow.
- **Mulch:** A soil topping that may be organic or inorganic material which covers the planting soil to retain water and trap pollutants.
- **Engineered Soil Media:** A specific blend of soil, compost, and sand to retain and drain water and support plant growth.
- **Choker Layer:** Sand and gravel to prevent engineered soil media from migrating into the reservoir.
- **Reservoir Layer:** Stone to hold excess water until it enters the underdrain.
- **Underdrain:** An underdrain is required.
- **Impermeable Liner:** Prevents infiltration and prevents existing soil from migrating into the engineered soil media and stone reservoir layer.

COMMON DESIGN ISSUES

Utilities: In the County, utility lines are common and necessary components of infrastructure within the right-of-way. Utility lines should be avoided where necessary and allowed to coexist where possible.

NO INFILTRATION



NO INFILTRATION

Notes:

1. Choker layer may be required depending the type of reservoir layer.

2.4 Planting & Irrigation of Rain Gardens, Trees, and Other Areas

PLANTING DESIGN

Tree wells and rain gardens add a landscape amenity to the street-scape. Trees, shrubs, grasses and perennials are used to create a diverse landscape suitable for the site conditions and neighborhood. Plants should be chosen based on the level of care expected at the facility. Planting design must be done to ensure sight lines are preserved for pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles on the street.

Existing trees are an important component of the green street. Mature trees capture stormwater, provide shade, and cool pavement. Existing trees should be protected when implementing green streets and not disturbed during construction.

Refer to the County of San Diego's Water Efficient Landscape Design Manual and Low Impact Development Handbook for suitable plant species to use in rain garden areas. Also refer to the community right of way development standards for suitable plants within specific communities.

IRRIGATION DESIGN

Irrigation design should comply with the County of San Diego's Water Efficient Landscape Design Manual.

PLANTING ZONES (HYDROZONES)

Grouping plants into hydrozones is an approach to irrigation and planting design where plants with similar water needs are grouped together. Ideally, each zone of the irrigation system will supply plants with the same water needs with the appropriate amount of water.

WATER CONSERVATION

State executive order B-29-15 requires mandatory statewide water restrictions. This order prohibits ornamental turf on public street medians, and requires a reduction in potable water use for irrigation. Low water use, drought tolerant, native plants should be used for Green Streets applications. The use of reclaimed water is recommended to reduce the amount of potable water used for irrigation.



WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE DESIGN MANUAL COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE

DPLU (02/10)



2.5 TYPES OF ROCK GARDENS

WHAT IS A ROCK GARDEN?

Rock gardens utilize swales and shallow depressions to provide storage, evaporation, and infiltration. Runoff is stored in the void space between the stones in a rock swale or rock basin. It then infiltrates through the bottom into the soil matrix. Infiltration removes fine sediment and associated pollutants by filtering stormwater through engineered soil media. Medians and other areas with difficult maintenance or no pedestrian access are potential locations for rock gardens.



ROCK SWALE

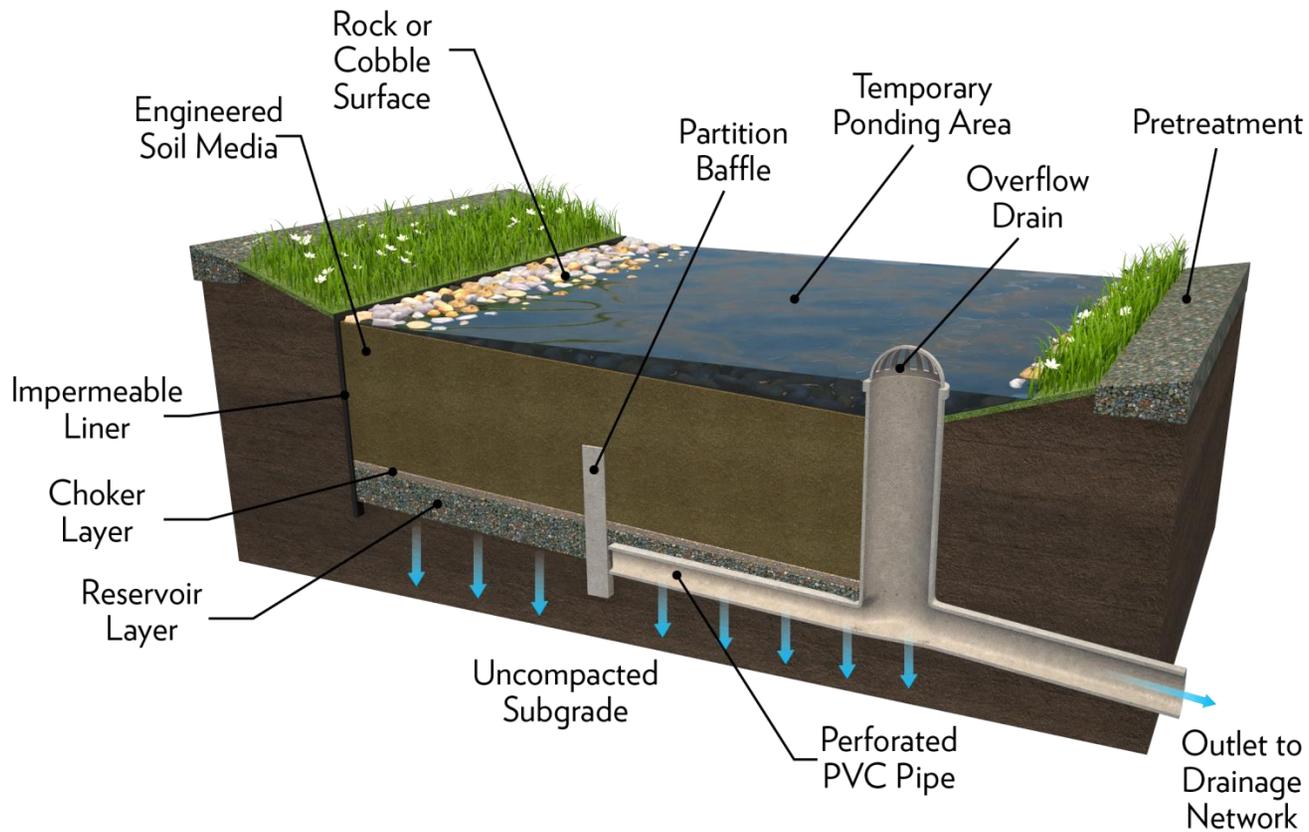
Rock swales are identical to rain garden swales except that the surface is typically covered by rock mulch rather than organic mulch and vegetation. Rock swales can serve as conveyance for stormwater and can be used in place of traditional curbs and gutters in some locations; however, when compared to traditional conveyance systems rock swales slow stormwater down and increases the time of concentration. This can reduce peak flows at drainage inlets and reduce flooding downstream. With a narrow width, rock swales can be integrated into site plans with various configurations.



ROCK BASIN

A rock basin is a shallow impoundment that is designed to infiltrate stormwater into the soil. The basic design goal of a rock basin is to provide opportunities for runoff from small storms to enter the soil rather than discharging directly into a drainage system. Rock basins typically have high pollutant removal efficiency, and can also help recharge the groundwater, thus restoring low flows to stream systems. Rock basins also act as miniature detention basins that reduce peak flows and reduce flooding downstream. Multiple rock basins can be distributed across a site instead of constructing a single large detention basin.

ROCK SWALE



Note: The section above includes the use of an underdrain. As with vegetated swales and rain gardens, the subsurface drainage may consist of one of several options that may or may not include an underdrain, choker layer, stone reservoir or permeable/impermeable geotextile liner.

WHERE TO USE?

- Where vegetation growth will be difficult.
- Along borders or medians of parking lots.
- Where traditional swale widths are too wide for application.
- Within a “Hazardous Fire Area,” as that term is defined in the County Fire Code.

LIMITATIONS

- May not be suitable in areas with high pedestrian traffic.

DESIGN ISSUES

Utilities: Utility lines should be avoided where necessary and allowed to coexist where possible.

Maintenance access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road. A forebay or pretreatment to remove sediment improves maintainability of swale.

Pedestrian considerations: Limit pedestrian access into rock swale.

WHERE TO USE?

- In areas with wide rights of way.
- Where vegetation growth will be difficult.
- Where soil infiltration rates are high.

LIMITATIONS

- Soil infiltration rates will limit use to areas with quickly draining soils if underdrain systems are not utilized.

DESIGN ISSUES

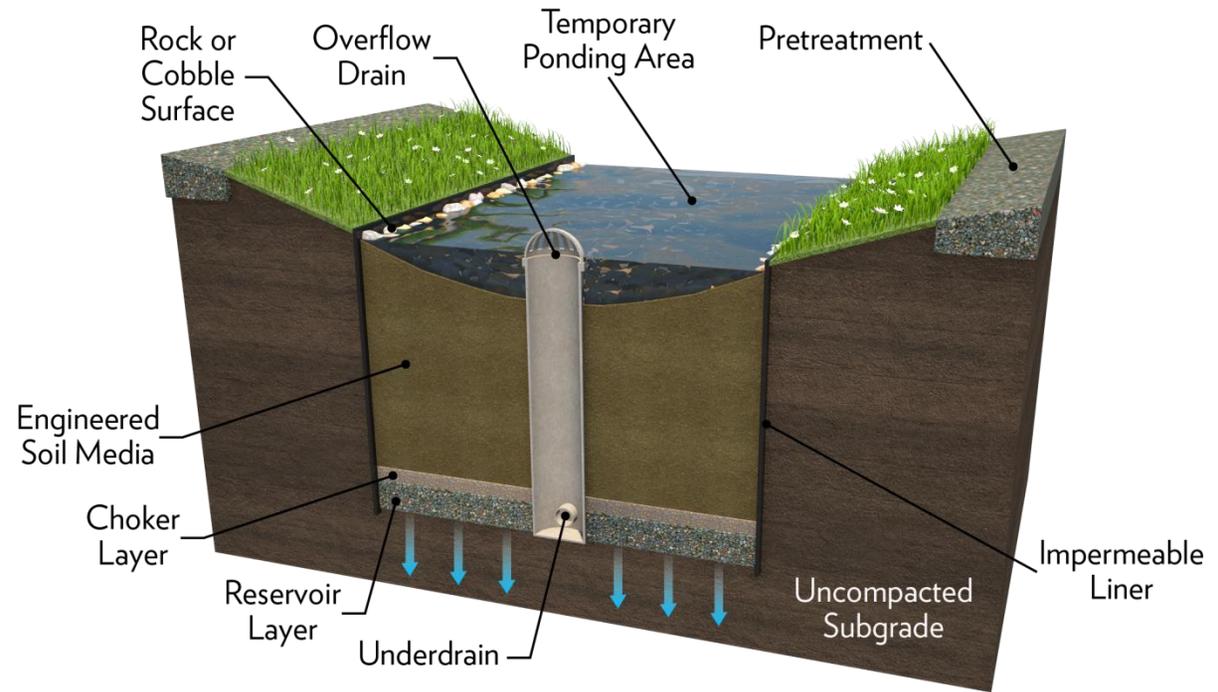
Standing water: Basin must be designed to drain within 96 hours. When subgrade infiltration rates are slower than 0.5 inches per hour, filtered water is directed toward a stormwater conveyance system or other LID facility via underdrain pipes.

Utilities: Locate rock basin outside of utility corridor.

Maintenance Access: Allow for adequate maintenance access from road. A forebay or pretreatment to remove sediment improves maintainability of basin.

Pedestrian Considerations: Basins will typically be located outside of areas with high pedestrian use. Fence may be required if side slopes or depth exceeds standards.

ROCK BASIN



Note: The section above includes the use of an underdrain. As with rain gardens, the subsurface drainage may consist of one of several options that may or may not include an underdrain, choker layer, stone reservoir or permeable/impermeable geotextile liner.

2.6 TYPES OF PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

WHAT IS PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

Permeable pavement is an engineered top layer and base layer that allows water to move through it. The goal is to take rainwater as it falls and quickly move it to the lower layers of the system. Stormwater is stored in an underlying stone layer until it infiltrates into the soil below, aiding in groundwater recharge, or releases slowly to the storm drain system. Pollutants are filtered through the pavement and base layers. The terms 'Permeable Concrete Pavers', 'Pervious Concrete', 'Porous Asphalt', and 'Porous Rubber' are industry standard names, but all surfaces are 'permeable' and provide sufficient openings at the surface to allow stormwater to infiltrate.



PERMEABLE CONCRETE PAVERS

Unlike traditional pavers, there are gaps between each paver to allow water to flow between the pavers and into the base layer.



PERVIOUS CONCRETE

Sands and "fines" are reduced in the concrete mix to allow water to flow through the pavement into a stone bed and eventually the ground.



TYPES OF PERMEABLE PAVEMENT (CONTINUED)



POROUS ASPHALT

Porous asphalt is very similar to traditional asphalt except that the sands or “fines” are reduced in the mix so water can move through the pavement.



POROUS RUBBER

Made from recycled rubber and small stones, porous rubber works like pervious concrete, but can be installed over tree roots.



DECOMPOSED GRANITE (DG) PATHWAY

Decomposed granite can be used for pathways. It can be installed and compacted to meet ADA handicapped accessibility specifications and criteria. Although highly compacted, the surface has some infiltration capacity.



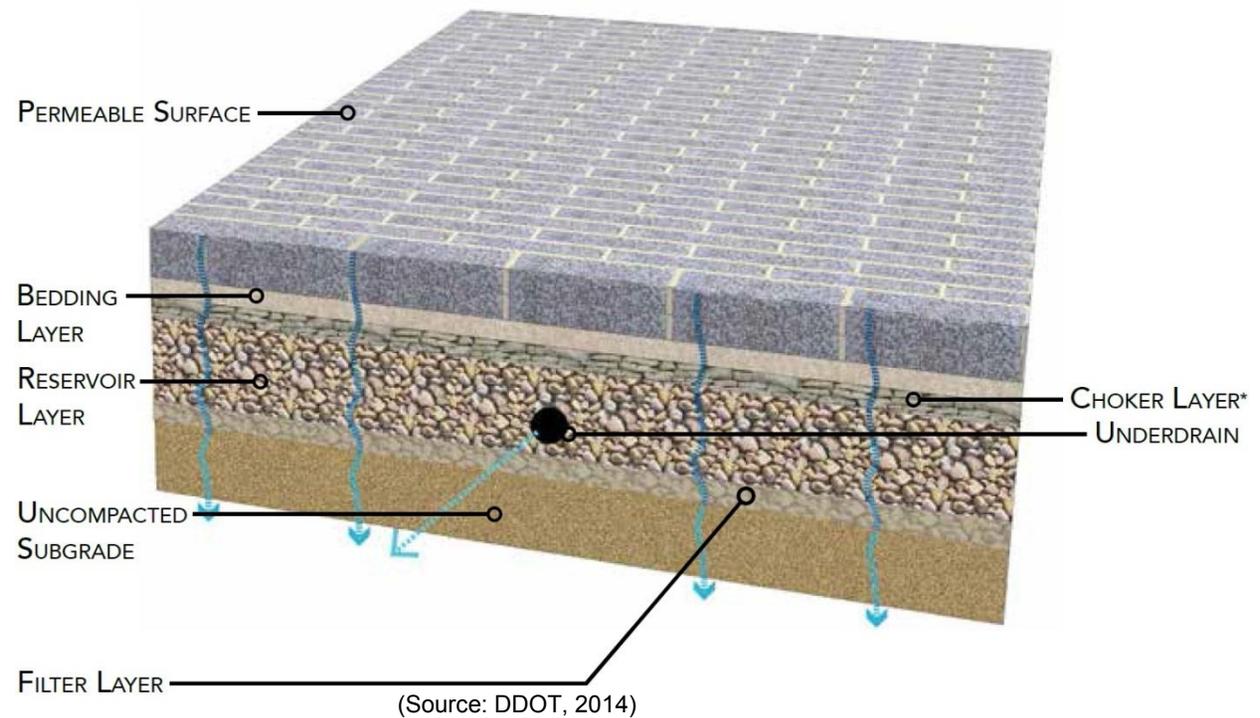
BOARDWALK

Made from wood or composite, boardwalks may be used for pathways. Rain easily passes through the spaces between the boards to the earth below.

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

- **Permeable Surface:** Permeable concrete pavers, pervious concrete, porous asphalt, porous rubber, DG, or boardwalk.
- **Bedding Layer:** Used for pavers so they can be laid flat.
- **Choker Layer:** A layer of small rock to prevent fine material from migrating into the reservoir layer.
- **Reservoir Layer:** Stone to hold excess water until it infiltrates.
- **Underdrain:** Conveys excess water into drainage system when the reservoir fills.
- **Filter Layer/Geotextile:** A layer of stone or permeable geotextile to separate the reservoir layer from the soil below and prevent migration of fines into the reservoir layer.
- **Impermeable Liner:** Prevents infiltration into subgrade or adjacent roadway structural section.
- **Uncompacted Subgrade:** Existing soil into which stormwater infiltrates.

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT – WHAT’S UNDERNEATH?

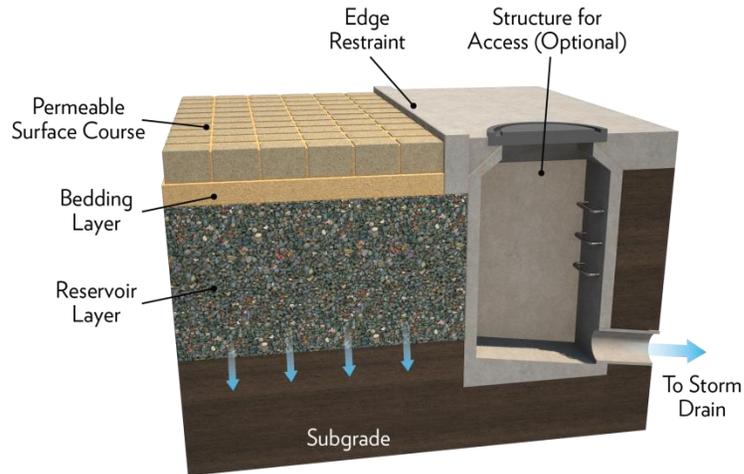


*Per Geotechnical Engineer's Recommendations

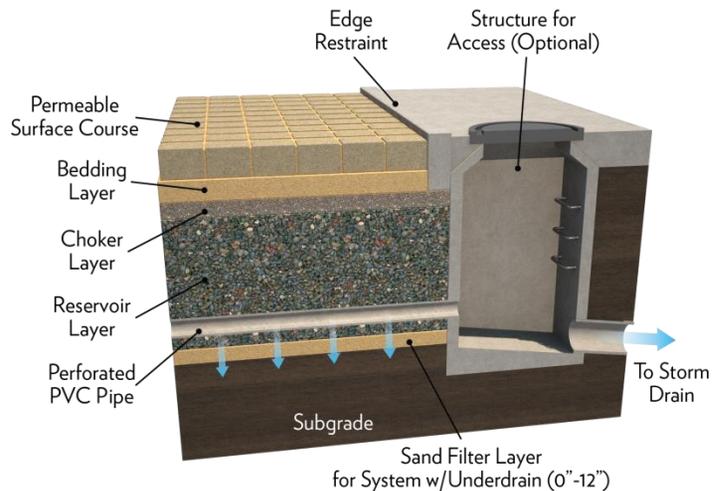
As with rain gardens and rock gardens, there are multiple options for the subsurface components for permeable pavement including:

- Reservoir layer only with no underdrain
- Reservoir layer with underdrain (shown)
- Reservoir layer with underdrain and impermeable liner

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT SUBSURFACE DESIGN OPTIONS



Reservoir layer only with no underdrain



Reservoir layer with underdrain

WHERE TO USE?

- Pedestrian areas
- Pathways
- Parking lanes

LIMITATIONS

- Use is limited to areas curb-separated from the traveled way.
- Use in areas with little to no sediment production.

DESIGN ISSUES

Soil Infiltration and Drainage: Soil infiltration tests must be completed to determine if an underdrain system is required.

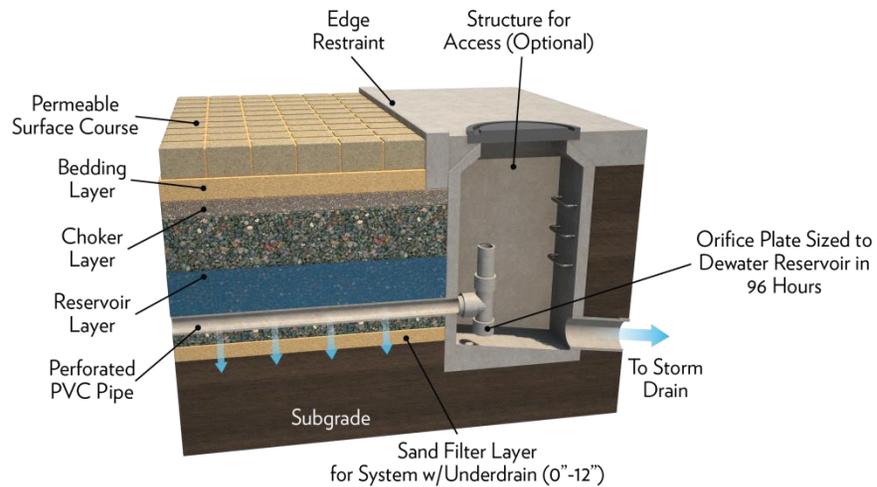
Structural Section: A qualified and licensed professional should complete a pavement structural analysis.

Edge Restraints: Provide a concrete transition strip between any permeable and impermeable surface and around the perimeter of paver installations.

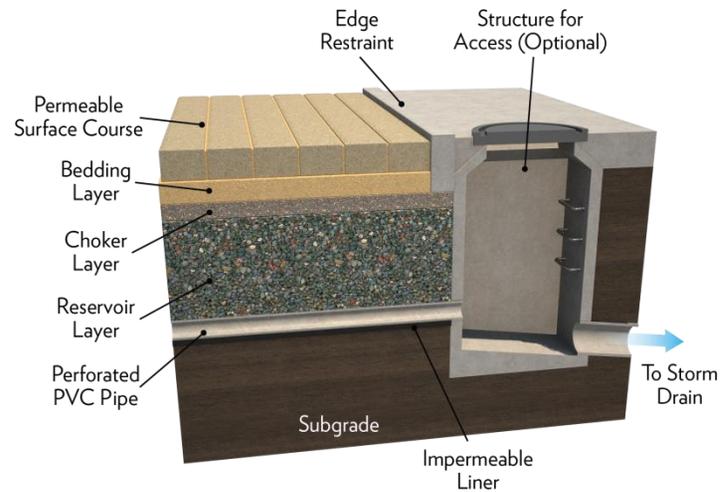
Pedestrian Considerations: Provide signage to indicate prohibited activities that cause premature clogging.

Maintenance Access: Provide adequate access for sweeping and/or vacuuming of surface.

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT SUBSURFACE DESIGN OPTIONS (CONTINUED)



Reservoir layer with upturned underdrain



Reservoir layer with underdrain and impermeable liner

CHAPTER 3

Procedures and Design Examples

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Implementing Green Infrastructure (GI) and Low Impact Development (LID) within the road right-of-way requires a number of considerations to create an amenity that is attractive while treating stormwater from the surrounding streets and sidewalks.

Implementation of Green Streets features can be approached from evaluating the opportunities within each zone of the right-of-way: median, traveled lane, bike lane, shoulder, parkway, sidewalk/pathway, slopes and drainage easements. Each zone presents different opportunities, benefits, risks and technical design factors for GI and LID implementation to enhance stormwater quality within the right-of-way.

Conducting a comprehensive inventory and assessment of site conditions is the crucial initial step for implementing GI and LID. The County LID Handbook inventory check list can be used to assist with identifying and evaluating a potential site for LID and to produce a list of opportunities and constraints.

The LID concept from the EPA of “slow it down, spread it out, and soak it in” should be at the forefront in the planning stages of project evaluating the implementation of Green Streets design practices to control runoff and enhance water quality.



(Source: DDOT, 2014)

The following site design principles should be evaluated and implemented to “slow it down, spread it out, and soak it in”:

- Minimize the impervious footprint of the site by constructing streets and sidewalks to the minimum required widths.
- Minimize soil compaction in landscaped areas. Landscape with native or drought-tolerant species.
- Disconnect impervious surfaces by dispersing runoff from impervious surfaces to pervious areas. To be considered ‘disconnected’ impervious areas should be designed to drain to a pervious area at least one-half their size.
- Design and construct Tree wells, rain gardens, rock gardens, and permeable pavements to effectively receive and infiltrate or retain runoff from impervious areas before it discharges to the storm drain or exits the right of way.

When green street design principles are employed over street design techniques that utilize conventional stormwater quality treatment techniques they have the potential to significantly reduce impervious areas and provide potential project cost savings.



Conventional Design Approach

- Impervious median and parking lane
- Rain garden and stormwater vault in parkway



Green Street Design Approach

- Permeable median and parking lane
- Tree wells and rain garden in parkway

GREEN STREET APPROACH

Direct stormwater runoff from impervious roadway elements to:

- Tree wells, Rain Gardens or Rock Gardens in the median or parkway.
- Permeable pavement surfaces located in the median or parking lane.

Construct sidewalks and trails with permeable pavement or direct runoff to adjacent landscaped area.

CONSTRAINTS

In no way shall green streets LID features be designed to block sight distance for motorists from adjacent streets and driveways, create obstacles for pedestrians, impede the visibility and maintenance of traffic control devices and signs, and reduce or eliminate clear recovery area and minimum horizontal clearances from fixed objects.

3.2 DESIGN PROCEDURE

QUALIFICATION

Under the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit for San Diego Region (Permit [Order No. R9-2013-0001]), the County may make Priority Development Project (PDP) Exemptions for projects redeveloping or retrofitting existing paved roads, streets, and alleys as “EPA Green Streets.” This is accomplished under an adopted Green Streets program by the County of San Diego and based in part on the EPA publication “Green Streets: Municipal Handbook, Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure.”

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory and assessment of site conditions.
- Evaluate each zone of the right-of-way for Green Street implementation opportunities: median, traveled lane, shoulder, parkway, sidewalk/pathway, slopes and drainage easements.
- Evaluate constraints including, but not limited to: right-of-way width, utilities, roadway geometry and slope, site distance, proximity to storm drain, maintenance access, pedestrian and vehicle safety, bike and parking lanes, etc.

DESIGN CAPTURE VOLUME/FLOW RATE

- For volume based features (rain gardens) use the 24-hour, 85th percentile volume. For flow based features (swales) utilize the 24-hour, 85th percentile rainfall intensity (use CASQA method within Caltrans Basin Sizer).

TREATMENT TRAIN

- Utilize a treatment train approach that connects and combines features to maximize water quality treatment within the Green Street. An example Green Street treatment train approach is provided in Section 3.6.

DOCUMENTATION

- Document the design criteria, methodology, drainage areas/treatment areas, calculated volumes/flows, BMP selection, and maintenance requirements in the project Stormwater Management Plan and/or Drainage Report.



3.3 MEDIANS

The median presents an opportunity to implement green streets principles by use of Tree wells, rain gardens, rock gardens or permeable pavements. The graphics below illustrate various green streets design concepts that can be utilized within the median.



Roadway before Green Streets



Roadway with depressed median and bulb out planter at intersection



Conventional raised median curb, impermeable surfacing and trees



Green street depressed median with curb cuts and planter/swale

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Raised median:
 - Plant low water use/drought tolerant trees and landscaping.
 - Install permeable pavement.
- Depressed median: Utilize roadway cross slope to direct stormwater runoff from impervious roadway elements to:
 - Tree wells
 - Planter Boxes
 - Vegetated Swale
 - Rock Swale

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Vehicle safety
- Median width and length
- Roadway longitudinal and cross slope
- Structural integrity of adjacent traveled way (design to prevent subsurface infiltration or ponding under traveled way)
- Underdrain and overflow devices
- Proximity of storm drain
- Maintenance access
- 'Mid-block' pedestrian crossing potential

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Raised section:
 - Plant low water use/drought tolerant trees and landscaping.
 - Install permeable pavement.
- Depressed section: Utilize roadway cross slope to direct stormwater runoff from impervious roadway elements to:
 - Tree wells
 - Planter boxes
 - Vegetated Swale
 - Rock Swale or Basin

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Roadway geometrics
- Structural integrity of adjacent traveled way to prevent subsurface infiltration or ponding under traveled way
- Underdrain and overflow devices
- Proximity of storm drain
- Maintenance access

3.4 INTERSECTIONS

ROUNDABOUTS

The design elements and design considerations for roundabouts are similar to medians.



Aerial view of rural intersection before roundabout



Aerial view of constructed roundabout with permeable pavement and rain garden with connection to storm drain



Closeup view of same roundabout



Street view of same roundabout

BULB-OUT AT INTERSECTION

The design elements and design considerations for bulb-outs are similar to curb extensions. Bulb-outs provide traffic calming at intersections, increase pedestrian visibility, and decrease cross-walk lengths. Bulb-outs at intersections prevent motorists from parking too close to a cross-walk or from blocking a curb ramp. Motor vehicles parked too close to corners present a safety concern, since they block sight lines, obscure visibility of pedestrians and other vehicles, and make turning difficult for emergency vehicles and trucks. Bulb-outs are only appropriate where there is an on-street parking lane or shoulder and must not extend into bike lanes or travel lanes. The turning requirements of larger vehicles such as fire trucks and school buses require consideration in design.



Bulb-out planter box at intersection



Bulb-out at intersection

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Raised section:
 - Plant low water use/drought tolerant Tree wells and landscaping
 - Install permeable pavement.
- Depressed section: Utilize roadway cross slope to direct stormwater runoff from impervious roadway elements to:
 - Tree wells
 - Planter boxes
 - Vegetated Swale
 - Rock Swale or Basin

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Appropriate only where there is on-street parking or shoulder
- Roadway geometrics
- Structural integrity of adjacent traveled way to prevent subsurface infiltration or ponding under traveled way
- Underdrain and overflow devices
- Proximity of storm drain
- Maintenance access
- Turning requirements for large vehicles
- Bike lanes

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Traveled Way and Bike Lane:
 - Design lane widths to minimum allowable.
- Shoulder/Parking Lane:
 - Utilize permeable pavement with edge restraint at interface with traveled way

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Permeable pavement not acceptable in traveled way, bike lane, and parkway
- Structural section design to handle vehicle loading
- Shoulder utilization (with or without parking, temporary use during lane closures)
- Roadway geometrics
- Hydrologic design requirements (stone reservoir depth and underdrain requirements)
- Design to maintain structural integrity of adjacent traveled way with edge restraints and prevention of infiltration beneath traveled way section
- Interrupt permeable pavement at intersections
- Surrounding land use and sediment sources
- Long term maintenance
- Pedestrian safety
- Maintenance access

3.5 TRAVELED WAY, BIKE LANE, AND SHOULDER PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

The use of permeable pavements within the traveled way and bike lanes of County maintained roads is not currently permitted. However, their use may be considered for low volume driving lanes in parking lots, private streets, alleys, and fire access roads. The use of permeable pavement in the shoulder/parking lane should be evaluated based upon the following design considerations listed to the left.



Conventional street with bike lane
and shoulder



Green street with permeable
pavement in parking lane

CURB EXTENSIONS

Curb extensions reduce overall street dimensions and provide traffic calming. Among other benefits, curb extensions provide added space for rain gardens.

Curb extensions shall never encroach upon the traveled way or bike lanes. When existing tree roots are damaging adjacent curb, gutter, or pavement curb extensions provide an excellent opportunity to preserve the tree and provide green infrastructure.

Careful survey of street parking impacts should be considered when locating curb extensions.



Curb extension with planter box



Curb extension with planter box

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Low water use/drought tolerant trees and landscaping
- Permeable pavement
- Planter boxes

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Roadway geometrics
- Structural integrity of adjacent traveled way to prevent subsurface infiltration or ponding under traveled way
- Underdrain and overflow devices
- Sight distance at intersection
- Proximity of storm drain
- Utility conflicts
- Pedestrian mobility aspects
- Maintenance access
- Parking requirements

PARKWAY DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Landscape area:
 - Tree wells
 - Planter boxes,
 - Curb extensions
 - Bulb outs at intersections
 - Swales.
- Sidewalk or trail:
 - Drain to adjacent landscaping
 - Drain to green street LID practice
 - Permeable pavement
- Other areas:
 - Filter Strip
 - Rock basin

3.6 PARKWAY

The parkway including the tree space, planting strip, sidewalk, pathway, and other areas has numerous opportunities for Green Street implementation.

TREE WELLS



Existing Road



Conceptual design with Tree wells, and permeable sidewalk



Existing Road



Reconstructed Road with Trees and planter boxes

PLANTER BOXES



Before and After Concept



Road retrofit with planter boxes and trees



Planter Box with step out zone



Planter box with step out zone

PARKWAY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Roadway classification and parkway width
- Location (urban or rural setting)
- Tree type and spacing requirements
- Sidewalk or trail width requirements
- Streetside parking requirements
- Roadway and parkway horizontal and vertical geometrics (curves and longitudinal slope)
- Pedestrian mobility and safety
- Maintenance access
- Interface with driveways
- Utilities and appurtenant structure locations
- Hydrologic design requirements
- Proximity of storm drain systems
- Structural integrity of adjacent traveled way (utilize edge restraints and prevent infiltration beneath roadway section)
- Low water use/drought tolerant Trees and landscaping

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Low water use/drought tolerant landscaping
- Rock
- Curb cuts and outlet design
- Energy dissipation
- Check dams

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Roadway geometrics
- Structural integrity of adjacent traveled way to prevent subsurface infiltration or ponding under traveled way
- Underdrain and overflow devices
- Proximity of storm drain
- Pedestrian mobility aspects
- Maintenance access

SWALES



Swale adjacent to road



Rock swale adjacent to road



Rock swale adjacent to road



Swale adjacent to road

SIDEWALKS AND PATHWAYS



Permeable pavement sidewalk with rain garden in curb extension



DG pathway with rock swale



Pervious concrete sidewalk



Porous asphalt pathway

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Drain to adjacent landscaping or adjacent LID facility
- Permeable pavement

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Sidewalk width and ADA requirements
- Public safety
- Pedestrian mobility aspects
- Maintenance access

DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Low water use/drought tolerant landscaping
- Swales
- Rock basins
- Vegetated filter strips

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Available space
- Vehicle and public safety
- Structural integrity of adjacent traveled way to prevent subsurface infiltration or ponding under traveled way
- Underdrain and overflow devices
- Proximity of storm drain
- Maintenance access

OTHER PARKWAY AREAS



Swale outside of sidewalk and road



Curb cuts with filter strip



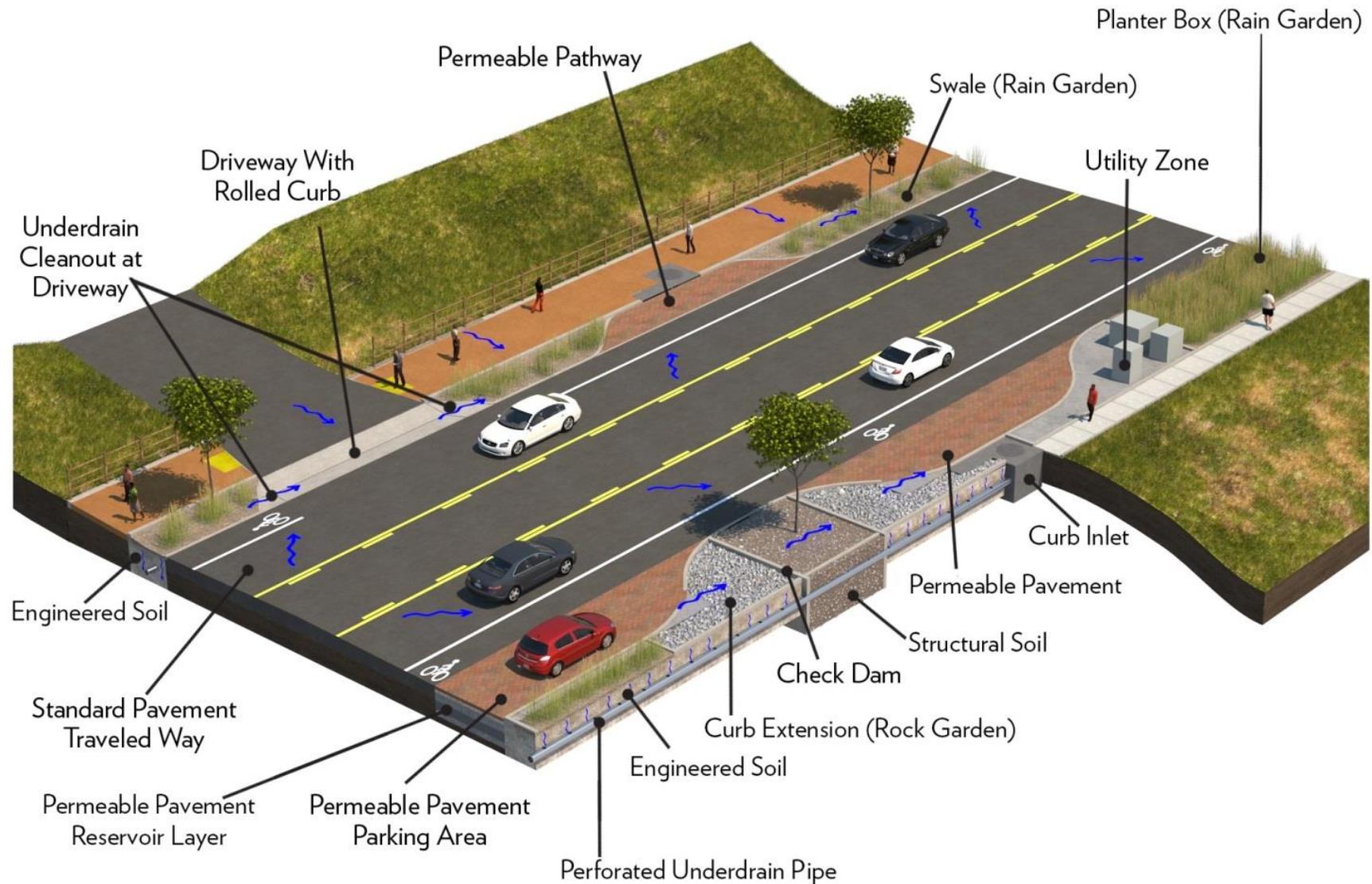
Rock garden



Rock swale

3.6 PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

This graphic shows a treatment train concept as an example of how several different techniques may be combined for Green Street implementation.



CHAPTER 4 Implementing Green Streets



4.1 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The goal of the County of San Diego (the County) Low Impact Development (LID) Program is to protect stormwater quality by preserving and simulating natural hydrologic functions through the use of stormwater planning and management techniques on a project site. Both public and private projects constructing in the ROW are required to retain stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. Designers must examine all uses of public space and place stormwater management where space and use allows.

DPW is installing green infrastructure as part of regulated construction projects and retrofit projects to reduce stormwater runoff in more areas of the County. Green Street projects utilize green infrastructure techniques and may be constructed independently to improve watershed health, or as a part of other infrastructure improvement projects.

These Green Street Guidelines are a planning tool intended to assist project engineers with identifying and selecting suitable Best Management Practices (BMPs) for their respective Green Infrastructure projects. Technical standards, including drawings, specifications, maintenance schedule, and plant list, can be found in the Green Street Standards document.



4.2 MAINTENANCE

Implementing green infrastructure and Low Impact Development (LID) practices requires maintenance to keep them attractive and functioning. Maintenance levels of care should be considered during the design phase and plants selected from the Green Streets Plant List according to the following levels:

- Low level of care: Annual maintenance; no irrigation
- Medium level of care: Quarterly maintenance; some water available
- High level of care: Monthly maintenance; site is potentially irrigated

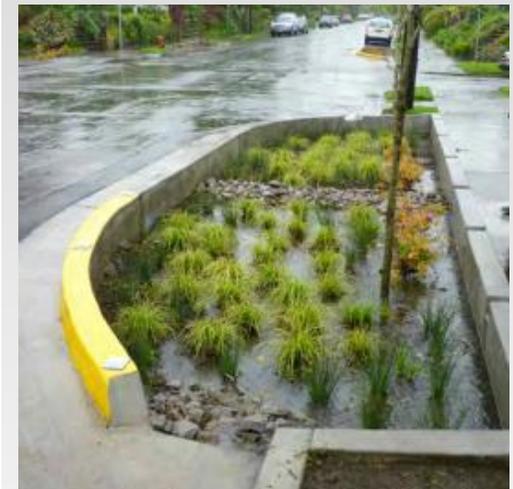
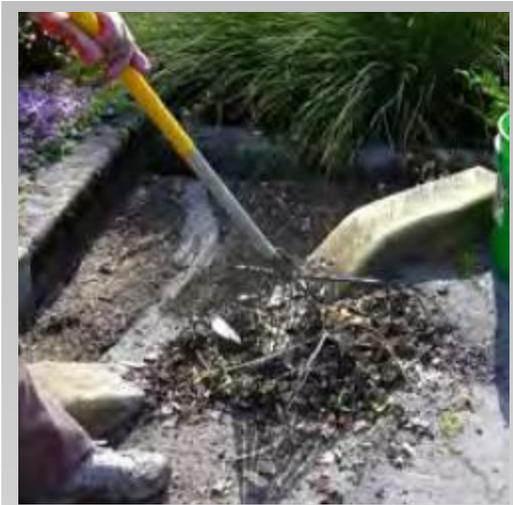
San Diego County DPW is typically responsible for maintaining publicly-installed green infrastructure and LID facilities within their right-of-way. The final determination of maintenance responsibility is determined during project review. Private installations must have a maintenance covenant from the owner. Residents can help with maintenance by removing trash and weeds. Refer to the Green Streets Maintenance Schedule for frequency and detail of maintenance.

Type of Maintenance	Rain Garden or Rock Garden	Permeable Pavement	Tree Space
Inspect after storms	•	•	
Remove trash/sediment/leaves	•	•	•
Clean inlets/outlets	•		
Adjust mulch and/or stone	•		
Water for establishment	•		•
Weed/remove invasive species	•		•
Prune (as needed)	•		•
Replace mulch (3" depth)	•		•
Street sweeper/vacuum (as needed)		•	

4.3 FUNDING

Funding mechanisms for Green Streets maintenance may include:

- Community Service Districts
- Home Owner's Associations or other private sources





REFERENCES

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