

Appendix



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BMP DESIGN MANUAL

Fact Sheets for Enhanced Site Design, Structural and Flow-thru BMPs

Appendix E: Fact Sheets for Enhanced Site Design, Structural and Flow-thru BMPs

This page was intentionally left blank.

Appendix E Fact Sheets for Enhanced Site Design, Structural and Flow-thru BMPs

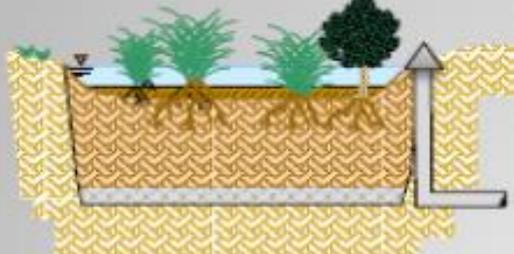
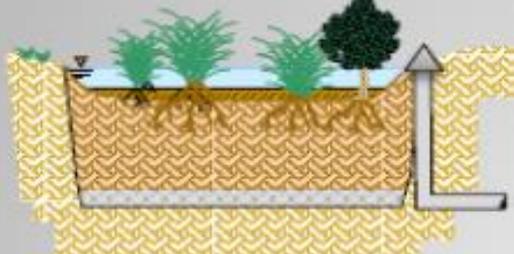
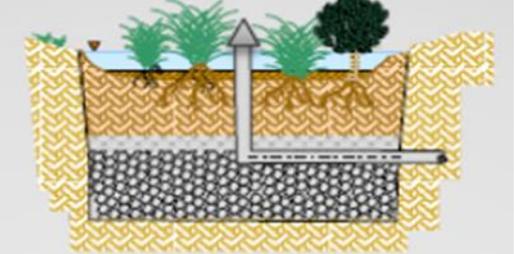
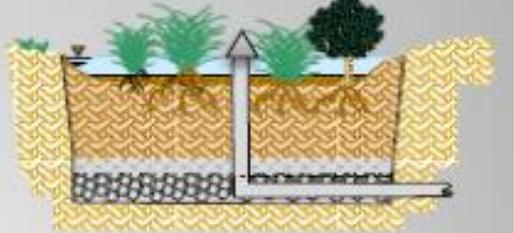
The following fact sheets were developed to assist the project applicants with designing BMPs to meet the storm water obligations. The Fact Sheet Quick Guide on the next page summarizes the layout and type of information contained in each fact sheet.

	MS4 Category	Manual Category	Design Fact Sheet	Page
Enhanced Site Design BMPs	Site Design	Site Design	SD-A Tree Wells*	E-28
			SD-B: Impervious Area Dispersion*	E-42
			SD-C: Green Roofs	E-50
			SD-D: Permeable Pavement (Site Design BMP)	E-58
			SD-E: Rain Barrels	E-68
			SD-F: Amended Soil	E-74
Structural BMPs	Retention	Harvest and Use	HU-1: Cistern	E-78
		Infiltration	INF-1: Infiltration Basins INF-2: Bioretention INF-3: Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control) INF-4: Dry Wells	E-88 E-100 E-114 E-132
		Partial Retention	PR-1: Biofiltration with Partial Retention	E-136
	Biofiltration	Biofiltration	BF-1: Biofiltration BF-2: Nutrient Sensitive Media Design BF-3: Proprietary Biofiltration	E-150 E-164 E-168
	Flow-thru Treatment Control	Flow-thru Treatment Control with Alternative Compliance	FT-1: Vegetated Swales FT-2: Media Filters FT-3: Sand Filters FT-4: Dry Extended Detention Basin FT-5: Proprietary Flow-thru Treatment Control	E-170 E-182 E-190 E-200 E-210

*SD-A Tree Wells and SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion can function as Significant Site Design BMPs when sized according to Section 5.2.3.

Appendix E: Fact Sheets for Enhanced Site Design, Structural and Flow-thru BMPs

BMP Comparison Table

BMP Type	Soil Media	Underdrain present?	Bottom Liner Present ?	Typical Design
Infiltration (INF-1)	Optional	No	No	
Bioretention (INF-2)	BSM	No	No	
Biofiltration with Partial Retention (PR-1)	BSM	Yes-Optional	No	
Biofiltration (BF-1)	BSM	Yes	Yes	

E.1 Fact Sheet Quick Guide

BF-1 Biofiltration	1																		
 <p data-bbox="181 835 846 869"><i>Location: 43rd Street and Logan Avenue, San Diego, California</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 342 1370 401">MS4 Permit Category</td> <td data-bbox="1370 342 1443 401">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 401 1370 464">Biofiltration</td> <td data-bbox="1370 401 1443 464"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 464 1370 527">Manual Category</td> <td data-bbox="1370 464 1443 527"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 527 1370 590">Biofiltration</td> <td data-bbox="1370 527 1443 590"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 590 1370 653">Applicable Performance Standard</td> <td data-bbox="1370 590 1443 653"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 653 1370 716">Pollutant Control</td> <td data-bbox="1370 653 1443 716"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 716 1370 779">Flow Control</td> <td data-bbox="1370 716 1443 779"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 779 1370 842">Primary Benefits</td> <td data-bbox="1370 779 1443 842"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="959 842 1370 898">Treatment</td> <td data-bbox="1370 842 1443 898"></td> </tr> </table>	MS4 Permit Category	2	Biofiltration		Manual Category		Biofiltration		Applicable Performance Standard		Pollutant Control		Flow Control		Primary Benefits		Treatment	
MS4 Permit Category	2																		
Biofiltration																			
Manual Category																			
Biofiltration																			
Applicable Performance Standard																			
Pollutant Control																			
Flow Control																			
Primary Benefits																			
Treatment																			
Description		4																	
<p>Biofiltration (Bioretention with underdrain) facilities are vegetated surface water systems that filter water through vegetation, and soil or engineered media prior to discharge via underdrain or overflow to the downstream conveyance system.</p>																			

Fact Sheet Key	
1	Best Management Practice (BMP) Title
2	Categories, Standards, and Benefits
3	BMP Image
4	<p>Main Content; Categories Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Description •Design Adaptations for Project Goals •Recommended Siting Criteria •Recommended BMP Component Dimensions •Design Criteria and Considerations •Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Site Design ○ Storm Water Pollutant Control Only ○ Integrated Storm Water Pollutant Control and Flow Control •Maintenance Overview •Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

E.2 SD-A Tree Wells



Tree Wells (Source: County of San Diego LID Manual – EOA, Inc.)

MS4 Permit Category

Site Design
Retention

Manual Category

Site Design
Infiltration

Applicable Performance Standard

Site Design
Pollutant Control
Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction

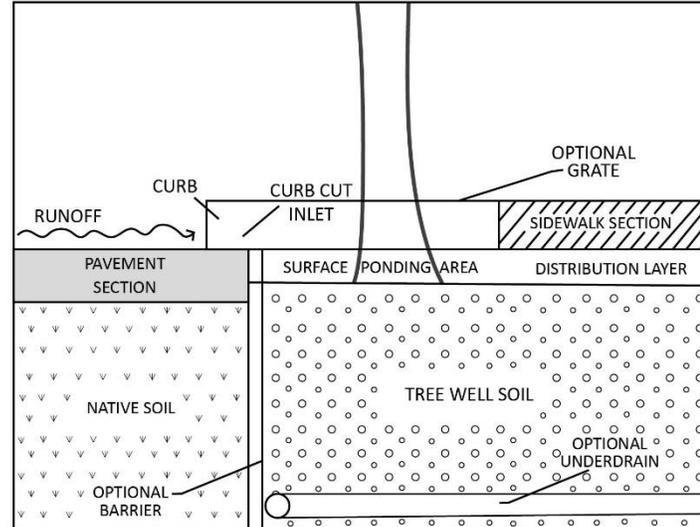
Description

Trees planted to intercept rainfall and runoff as described in this fact sheet may be used as storm water management measures to provide runoff reduction of the DCV per Appendix B.1.4. Additional benefits associated with tree wells, include energy conservation, air quality improvement, and aesthetic enhancement. In addition to the requirements provided in this fact sheet, tree wells located in the County Right-of-Way shall follow requirements in Appendix K of this manual. Deviations from the outlined criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff. Typical storm water management benefits associated with trees include:

- **Interception of rainfall** – tree surfaces (roots, foliage, bark, and branches) intercept, evaporate, store, or convey precipitation to the soil before it reaches surrounding impervious surfaces
- **Reduced erosion** – trees protect denuded area by intercepting or reducing the velocity of rain drops as they fall through the tree canopy
- **Increased infiltration** – soil conditions created by roots and fallen leaves promote infiltration
- **Treatment of storm water** – trees provide treatment through uptake of nutrients and other storm water pollutants (phytoremediation) and support of other biological processes that break down pollutants

Typical tree well system components include:

- Trees of the appropriate species for site conditions and constraints. Refer to the Plant List in this fact sheet.
- Available soil media reservoir volume based on mature tree size, soil type, water availability, surrounding land uses, and project goals
- Optional suspended pavement design to provide structural support for adjacent pavement without requiring compaction of underlying layers
- Optional root barrier devices as needed; a root barrier is a device installed in the ground, between a tree and the sidewalk, intended to guide roots down and away from the sidewalk in order to prevent sidewalk lifting from tree roots.
- Optional tree grates; to be considered to maximize available space for pedestrian circulation and to protect tree roots from compaction related to pedestrian circulation; tree grates are typically made up of porous material that will allow the runoff to soak through.
- Optional shallow surface depression for ponding of excess runoff
- Optional planter box drain



Schematic of Tree Well

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to provide incidental treatment. Tree wells primarily function as site design BMPs for incidental treatment.

Pollutant Control BMP to provide treatment. Project proponents are allowed to design trees to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff that requires treatment, (the Design Capture Volume [DCV]), or completely fulfill the pollutant control BMP requirements by retaining the entire DCV. Benefits from tree wells are accounted for by using the volume reduction values in Table B.1-3 presented in Appendix B. This credit can apply to other trees that are used for landscaping purposes that meet the same criteria. Project proponents are required to provide calculations supporting the amount of credit claimed from implementing trees within the project footprint.

Flow Control BMP to meet hydromodification requirements. Project proponents are also allowed to design tree wells as a flow control BMP. Benefits from tree wells are accounted for by using the DCV multipliers listed below. Project proponents are required to provide calculations showing that the entire DCV including the DCV multiplier is retained.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Tree Wells, whether designed as Site Design BMPs, as Stormwater Pollutant Control BMP, or as a Flow Control BMP must meet the following design criteria and considerations, and if placed in the right-of-way must be consistent with the County of San Diego Green Streets Design Criteria and Green Streets Standard Drawings in Appendix K. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of the County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>														
<input type="checkbox"/> Tree species is appropriately chosen for the development (private or public). For public rights-of-ways, local planning guidelines and zoning provisions for the permissible species and placement of trees are consulted. A list of trees appropriate for site design that can be used by all county municipalities are provided in this fact sheet.	Proper tree placement and species selection minimizes problems such as pavement damage by surface roots and poor growth.														
<input type="checkbox"/> Tree well placement: ensure area is graded; and the well is located so that full amount of DCV reduction drains to the well.	Minimizes short-circuiting of run off and assures DCV reductions are retained onsite.														
<p>Location of trees planted along public streets follows guidance on green infrastructure (Appendix K). Vehicle and pedestrian line of sight and clear recovery zones are considered in tree selection and placement.</p> <p>Unless exemption is granted by County staff the following minimum tree separation distance is followed</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Improvement</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Minimum distance to tree well</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Traffic Signal, Stop sign</td> <td>20 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Underground Utility lines (except sewer)</td> <td>5 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sewer Lines</td> <td>10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above ground utility structures (Transformers, Hydrants, Utility poles, etc.)</td> <td>10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Driveways</td> <td>10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intersections (intersecting curb lines of two streets)</td> <td>25 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Improvement	Minimum distance to tree well	Traffic Signal, Stop sign	20 feet	Underground Utility lines (except sewer)	5 feet	Sewer Lines	10 feet	Above ground utility structures (Transformers, Hydrants, Utility poles, etc.)	10 feet	Driveways	10 feet	Intersections (intersecting curb lines of two streets)	25 feet	Roadway safety for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic is a key consideration for placement along public streets.
Improvement	Minimum distance to tree well														
Traffic Signal, Stop sign	20 feet														
Underground Utility lines (except sewer)	5 feet														
Sewer Lines	10 feet														
Above ground utility structures (Transformers, Hydrants, Utility poles, etc.)	10 feet														
Driveways	10 feet														
Intersections (intersecting curb lines of two streets)	25 feet														

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Underground utilities and overhead wires are considered in the design and avoided or circumvented. Underground utilities are routed around or through the planter in suspended pavement applications. All underground utilities are protected from water and root penetration.</p>	<p>Tree growth can damage utilities and overhead wires resulting in service interruptions. Protecting utilities routed through the planter prevents damage and service interruptions. Refer to Section 6.6 of the Green Streets Design Criteria in Appendix K for guidelines regarding utility placement and potential conflict with BMP facilities.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Suspended pavement was used for confined Tree Well soil volume. Suspended pavement design was developed where appropriate to minimize soil compaction and improve infiltration and filtration capabilities.</p> <p>Suspended pavement was constructed with an approved structural cell.</p>	<p>Suspended pavement designs as shown in Page 7 of the Green Streets Guidelines in Appendix K provide structural support without compaction of the underlying layers, thereby promoting tree growth.</p> <p>Recommended structural cells include poured in place concrete columns, Silva Cells manufactured by Deeproot Green Infrastructures and Stratacell and Stratavault systems manufactured by Citygreen Systems.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> A minimum soil volume of 2 cubic feet per square foot of mature tree canopy projection area is provided for each tree. Canopy projection area is the ground area beneath the mature tree, measured at the drip line. Soil volume must be within 1.5 times the mature tree canopy radius. Soil depth shall be a minimum of 30 inches deep, preferably 36 inches deep. When placing tree well next to curb use Structural Soil as outlined in the section below titled “Confined Tree Well Soil Volume” and use Specifications in Appendix K Use Amended Soil per Fact Sheet SD-F in all other cases.</p>	<p>The minimum soil volume ensures that there is adequate storage volume to allow for unrestricted evapotranspiration and infiltration.</p>

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<p>To claim credit for existing trees, the root structure of existing tree shall be protected and additional soil volumes provided to meet the above requirements.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A berm or well must be constructed around the perimeter of the soil volume to be credited and an inlet structure must be of the appropriate size to allow runoff to enter the well.</p> <p>Considerations should be made to prevent root and water intrusion damage to surrounding infrastructure.</p>	<p>The minimum soil volume ensures that there is adequate storage volume to allow for unrestricted storage, evapotranspiration, and infiltration.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> DCV from the tributary area draining to the tree is equal to or greater than the tree credit volume</p>	<p>The minimum tributary area ensures that the tree receives enough runoff to fully utilize the infiltration and evapotranspiration potential provided. In cases where the minimum tributary area is not provided, the tree credit volume must be reduced proportionately to the actual tributary area.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Inlet opening to the tree that is at least 18 inches wide.</p> <p>A minimum 2 inch drop in grade from the inlet to the finish grade of the tree.</p> <p>Grated inlets are allowed for pedestrian circulation. Grates need to be ADA compliant and have sufficient slip resistance.</p>	<p>Design requirement to ensure that the runoff from the tributary area does not bypass the BMP.</p> <p>Different inlet openings and drops in grade may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if calculations are shown that the diversion flow rate (Appendix B.) from the tributary area can be conveyed to the tree. In cases where the inlet capacity is limiting the amount of runoff draining to the tree, the tree credit volume must be reduced proportionately.</p>

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

Determine the areas where tree wells can be used in the site design to achieve incidental treatment. Tree wells reduce runoff volumes from the site. Refer to Appendix B.2. Document the proposed tree locations in the SWQMP.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Pollutant Control

When trees are proposed as a storm water pollutant control BMP, the project proponent must submit detailed calculations for the DCV treated by trees. Document the proposed tree locations on the BMP Plan & DMA Map, and provide sizing calculations in the SWQMP Attachment following the steps in Appendix B.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Flow Control

When trees are proposed as a flow control BMP, the project proponent must submit detailed calculations for the Required Retention Volume (RRV) treated by trees. Document the proposed tree locations on the BMP Plan & DMA Map, and provide sizing calculations in the SWQMP Attachment. Tree Wells that are designed to meet flow control requirements are designated as SSD BMPs.

1. **Determine how much volume you need.** The Required Retention Volume (RRV) is the volume of rainfall that must be retained by the tree wells in the DMA to meet flow control requirements. It is calculated by multiplying the DCV by a DCV multiplier.
 - a. Determine the DCV. See Appendix B.
 - b. Determine the DCV Multiplier. The DCV Multiplier is based on two factors: (1) The tree well soil depth and, (2) The Hydrologic Soil Group. Once you know both values, determine the DCV Multiplier using this table:
 - c. Calculate the Required Retention Volume (DCV x DCV Multiplier). Calculate the RRV by multiplying the DCV by the DCV Multiplier. This is the volume of runoff that must be offset by the Tree Well Credit Volume. Repeat this process for each DMA.

Minimum Tree Well Soil Depth (inches)	Hydrologic Soil Group				DCV Multiplier
	A	B	C	D (Default)	
30"	1.60	2.20	2.50	2.90	
36"	1.80	2.47	2.83	3.17	
42"	2.00	2.73	3.17	3.43	
48"	2.20	3.00	3.50	3.70	

DCV Multiplier Table

Tree Well Soil Depth is the vertical distance from the top to the bottom of the soil layer in the tree well. **Hydrologic Soil Group** describes the native soil surrounding the tree well. Soil type affects how well water can infiltrate into the area surrounding the tree well. Group A soils provide the most infiltration and Group D the least. If your soil type is unknown, you can assume Group D. But this will result in larger DCV Multipliers, and in turn increase the size or number of tree wells needed.

Alternative Proposals: You can also propose RRV values or use methods and assumptions different than those described here. Proposals must be based on SWMM modeling or other methods acceptable to the County.

2. **Determine how much volume you have.** The Tree Well Credit Volume is the volume of runoff retention in cubic feet per tree (ft³/tree) to be provided by each tree well (or group) in the DMA. Together retain a volume that is equal to or greater than the RRV for the DMA.

The volume credited for each tree well is based on the mature canopy diameter of the tree species selected. Any species listed below can be used in a tree well so long as it meets all other applicable restrictions and requirements for the project area. Native and drought tolerant species are required where feasible.

	Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height (ft)	Mature Canopy Diameter (ft)	Credit Volume per Tree (ft ³)
1	<i>Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'</i>	California Mountain Lillac	30	10	40
2	<i>Pittosporum Phillyraeoides</i>	Willow Pittosporum	25	15	100
3	<i>Salix Lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow	25		
4	<i>Arbutus Unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	30	20	180
5	<i>Prunus Ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry	30		
6	<i>Prunus Lynoii</i>	Catalina Cherry	40		
7	<i>Cercis Occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	25	25	290
8	<i>Heteromeles Arbutifolia</i>	Toyon, Christmas Berry	25		
9	<i>Alnus Rhombifolia</i>	White Elder	75	30	420
10	<i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i>	Hybrid Strawberry Tree	35		
11	<i>Chilopsis Linearis</i>	Desert Willow	30		
12	<i>Lyonothamnus Floribundus</i>	Catalina Ironwood	50		
13	<i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	40		
14	<i>Pinus Torreyana</i>	Torrey Pines	80		
15	<i>Platanus Racemosa</i>	California sycamore	60		
16	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	70		
17	<i>Quercus Engelmannii</i>	Engelmann Oak	50		
18	<i>Quercus Suber</i>	Cork Oak	40		
19	<i>Sambucus Mexicana</i>	Blue Elderberry	30		

Tree Palette Table

Below are sources for Tree Palette Mature Height and Mature Canopy Diameter:

- A. Water Efficient Landscape Design Manual, County of San Diego, 2016
- B. Sustainable Landscapes Guidelines, San Diego County Water Authority, 2015
- C. Low Impact Development Handbook, County of San Diego, 2014
- D. Low Impact Development Design Manual, City of San Diego, 2011
- E. Street Tree Selection Guide, City of San Diego, 2013
- F. Environmentally Friendly Garden Plant List, City of San Diego, 2004
- G. BMP Design Manual, County of San Diego, 2016
- H. California Native Plant Society. 2017

Alternative Species. Tree species other than those listed are allowable, but must be approved by the County. If you know the mature canopy diameter of the species you want to propose, use the values in the table to determine its credit volume. Note that even if you select a species with a canopy diameter greater than **30 feet**, the maximum credit any tree can generate is **420 ft³**.

3. **Determine if you have enough volume.** Compare your total Tree Well Credit Volume from Step 2 to the RRV you calculated in Step 1. Once your Credit Volume is equal to or greater than

your RRV, this requirement is satisfied. If your Credit Volume is initially too low, adjust your design either to (1) increase it with more or bigger trees, or (2) decrease the RRV through DCV reductions.

Tree wells will normally be placed at the **discharge point** of the DMA, either individually or in groups. If some of them will retain runoff from different areas in the DMA, RRV and DCV calculations must be specific to each subarea.

If an **underdrain** is proposed for the Tree Well, the sizing factors shown in the DCV Multiplier Table cannot be used, and instead continuous simulation modeling should be performed. This would allow to obtain credit for soil volume underneath the underdrain.

Tree Planting Design in New or Reconstructed Streetscapes

1. Maximized open soil area for tree planting is the most cost effective method of achieving the required soil volume.
2. Tree wells within sidewalks shall have a minimum open area of four feet wide by six feet long. Larger areas may be required to accommodate large root balls.
3. Tree well soil characteristics shall meet the requirements of SD-F Amended Soil.

Structural Requirements for Confined Tree Well Soil Volume

In order to provide adequate soil volume for tree wells, soils may be placed confined beneath adjacent paved surfaces. Acceptable soil systems capable of carrying D-50 loading include structural soils, structural slabs, and structural cells:

1. Structural soil systems include CU-StructuralSoil™, Stalite Structural Soil, or equivalent.
2. Suspended pavements that allow uncompacted growing soil beneath the sidewalk include; structural slabs that span between structural supports, structural cells, and other commercially available structural systems. See Page 7 of the Green Streets Guidelines in Appendix K for illustrations. Manufacturer details and certification must be provided for commercial systems. Structural calculations and details must be provided for structural slab installations. Structural cells are commercially-available structural systems placed subsurface that support the sidewalk and are filled with amended soil (SD-F). Manufacturer details and certification must be provided for commercial systems.

Stormwater Retention and Treatment Volume

Tree wells with expanded soil volume will serve as a method of capturing and retaining the required volume of stormwater in accordance with County requirements in Appendix B of this manual. These facilities can be designed to meet the County requirements when surface ponding volume is provided, whether designed as an enclosed plant bed with covered soil volume, or a continuous open area (either mulched or with turf) with soil volume under the adjacent sidewalk.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Tree health shall be maintained as part of normal landscape maintenance. Additionally, ensure that storm water runoff can be conveyed into the tree well as

designed. That is, the opening that allows storm water runoff to flow into the tree well (e.g., a curb opening, tree grate, or surface depression) shall not be blocked, filled, re-graded, or otherwise changed in a manner that prevents storm water from draining into the tree well. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. Trees wells are site design BMPs that normally do not require maintenance actions beyond routine landscape maintenance. The normal expected maintenance described above ensures the BMP functionality. If changes have been made to the tree well entrance / opening such that runoff is prevented from draining into the tree well (e.g., a curb inlet opening is blocked by debris or a grate is clogged causing runoff to flow around instead of into the tree well, or a surface depression has been filled so runoff flows away from the tree well), the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance will be required to restore drainage into the tree well as designed.

Surface ponding of runoff directed into tree wells is expected to infiltrate/evapotranspire within 24-96 hours following a storm event. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging or compaction of the soils surrounding the tree. Loosen or replace the soils to restore drainage.

Other Special Considerations. Site design BMPs, such as tree wells, installed within a new development or redevelopment project are components of an overall storm water management strategy for the project. The presence of site design BMPs within a project is usually a factor in the determination of the amount of runoff to be managed with structural BMPs (i.e., the amount of runoff expected to reach downstream retention or biofiltration basins that process storm water runoff from the project as a whole). When site design BMPs are not maintained or are removed, this can lead to clogging or failure of downstream structural BMPs due to greater delivery of runoff and pollutants than intended for the structural BMP. Therefore, the County Engineer may require confirmation of maintenance of site design BMPs as part of their structural BMP maintenance documentation requirements. Site design BMPs that have been installed as part of the project should not be removed, nor should they be bypassed by re-routing roof drains or re-grading surfaces within the project. If changes are necessary, consult the County Engineer to determine requirements.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Tree health	Routine actions as necessary to maintain tree health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Dead or diseased tree	Remove dead or diseased tree. Replace per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Standing water in tree well for longer than 24 hours following a storm event Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to tree health	Loosen or replace soils surrounding the tree to restore drainage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
Presence of mosquitos/larvae For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology	Disperse any standing water from the tree well to nearby landscaping. Loosen or replace soils surrounding the tree to restore drainage (and prevent standing water).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Entrance / opening to the tree well is blocked such that storm water will not drain into the tree well (e.g., a curb inlet opening is blocked by debris or a grate is clogged causing runoff to flow around instead of into the tree well; or a surface depression is filled such that runoff drains away from the tree well)</p>	<p>Make repairs as appropriate to restore drainage into the tree well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.

E.3 SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion (Dispersion Areas)



Photo Credit: Orange County Technical Guidance Document

Description

Impervious area dispersion (dispersion) refers to the practice of effectively disconnecting impervious areas from directly draining to the storm drain system by routing runoff from impervious areas such as rooftops (through downspout disconnection), walkways, and driveways onto the surface of adjacent pervious areas. The intent is to slow runoff discharges, and reduce volumes. Dispersion with partial or full infiltration results in significant volume reduction by means of infiltration and evapotranspiration.

Typical dispersion components include:

- An impervious surface from which runoff flows will be routed with minimal piping to limit concentrated inflows
- Splash blocks, flow spreaders, or other means of dispersing concentrated flows and providing energy dissipation as needed
- Dedicated pervious area, typically vegetated, with in-situ soil infiltration capacity for partial or full infiltration
- Optional soil amendments to improve vegetation support, maintain infiltration rates and enhance treatment of routed flows
- Overflow route for excess flows to be conveyed from dispersion area to the storm drain system or discharge point

MS4 Permit Category

Site Design

Retention

Manual Category

Site Design

Infiltration

Applicable Performance Criteria

Site Design

Pollutant Control

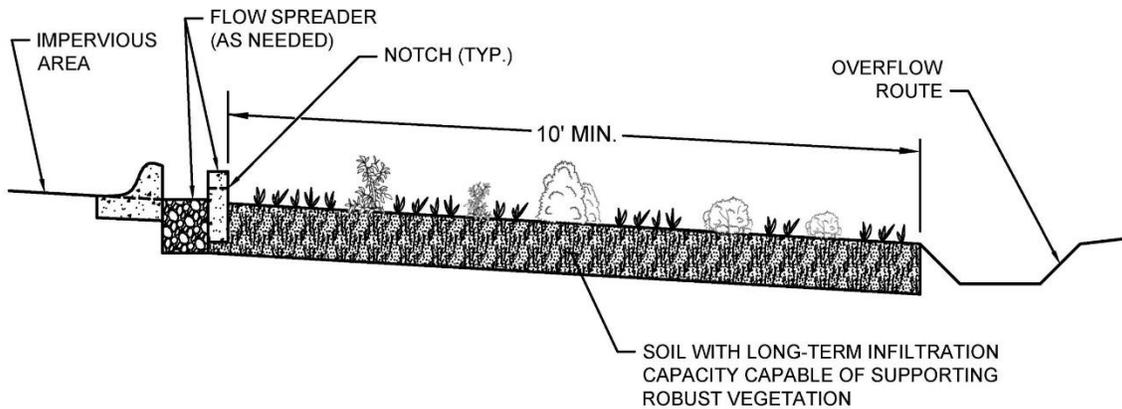
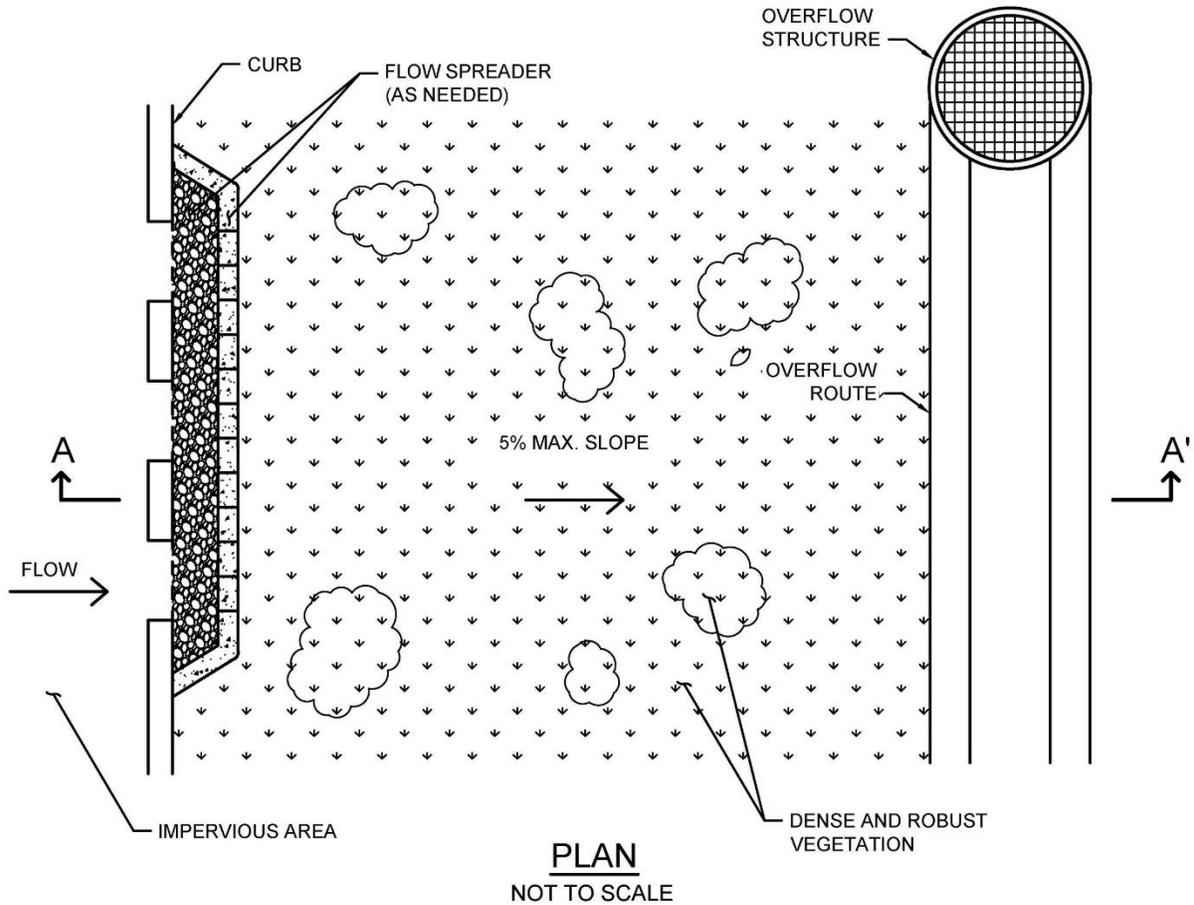
Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction

Peak Flow Attenuation

SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion (Dispersion Areas)



SECTION A-A'
NOT TO SCALE

Typical plan and section view of an Impervious Area Dispersion BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to reduce impervious area and DCV. Impervious area dispersion primarily functions as a site design BMP for reducing the effective imperviousness of a site by providing partial or full infiltration of the flows that are routed to pervious dispersion areas and otherwise slowing down excess flows that eventually reach the storm drain system. This can significantly reduce the DCV for the site.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Dispersion must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County Staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Impervious area dispersion Placement: ensure area is graded; and located so that full DCV water drains to the area of dispersion</p>	<p>Minimizes short-circuiting of run off</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dispersion is over areas with soil types capable of supporting or being amended (e.g., with sand or compost) to support vegetation. Media amendments must be tested to verify that they are not a source of pollutants.</p>	<p>Soil must have long-term infiltration capacity for partial or full infiltration and be able to support vegetation to provide runoff treatment. Amendments to improve plant growth must not have negative impact on water quality.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dispersion has vegetated sheet flow over a relatively large distance (minimum 10 feet) from inflow to overflow route.</p>	<p>Full or partial infiltration requires relatively large areas to be effective depending on the permeability of the underlying soils.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Pervious areas should be flat (with less than 5% slopes) and vegetated.</p>	<p>Flat slopes facilitate sheet flows and minimize velocities, thereby improving treatment and reducing the likelihood of erosion.</p>
<i>Inflow velocities</i>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Inflow velocities are limited to 3 ft/s or less or use energy dissipation methods (e.g., riprap, level spreader) for concentrated inflows.</p>	<p>High inflow velocities can cause erosion, scour and/or channeling.</p>
<i>Dedication</i>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dispersion areas must be owned by the project owner and be dedicated for the purposes of dispersion to the exclusion of other future uses that might reduce the effectiveness of the dispersion area.</p>	<p>Dedicated dispersion areas prevent future conversion to alternate uses and facilitate continued full and partial infiltration benefits.</p>

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<i>Vegetation</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispersion typically requires dense and robust vegetation for proper function. Drought tolerant species should be selected to minimize irrigation needs. A plant list to aid in selection can be found in Appendix F.	Vegetation improves resistance to erosion and aids in runoff treatment.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

1. Determine the areas where dispersion can be used in the site design to reduce the DCV for pollutant control sizing.
2. Calculate the DCV for storm water pollutant control per Appendix B.2, taking into account reduced runoff from dispersion.
3. Determine if a DMA is considered “Self-retaining” if the impervious to pervious ratio is:
 - a. 2:1 when the pervious area is composed of Hydrologic Soil Group A
 - b. 1:1 when the pervious area is composed of Hydrologic Soil Group B

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Treatment and Flow Control

DMA's using impervious area dispersion are considered to meet both pollutant control and hydromodification flow control requirements if ALL of the following criteria are met:

1. All impervious area within the DMA discharges to the pervious area before the runoff discharges from the DMA.
2. As a minimum, the top 11 inches of the pervious area uses amended soils in accordance with the SD-F fact sheet and the pervious area also meets the requirements for dispersion (e.g. slope, inflow velocities, etc.) in the SD-B fact sheet.
3. The impervious to pervious area ratio is 1:1 or less.

Impervious Area Dispersion designed to meet both pollutant control and flow control requirements are designated as SSD BMPs.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Vegetated area shall be maintained as part of normal landscape maintenance. Additionally, ensure that storm water runoff can be conveyed into the vegetated area as designed. That is, the mechanism that allows storm water runoff from impervious area to flow into the pervious area (e.g., a curb cut allows runoff from a parking lot to drain onto adjacent landscaping area, or a roof drain outlet is directed to a lawn) shall not be removed, blocked, filled, or otherwise changed in a manner that prevents storm water from draining into the pervious area. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion (Dispersion Areas)

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. Impervious area dispersion is a site design BMP that normally does not require maintenance actions beyond routine landscape maintenance. If changes have been made to the area, such as the vegetated area has been replaced with impervious area, or the mechanism that allows storm water runoff from impervious area to flow into the pervious area has been removed (e.g., roof drains previously directed to vegetated area have been directly connected to the street or storm drain system), the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance will be required to restore drainage into the pervious area as designed. If the pervious area has been removed, contact the County reviewer to determine a solution.

Runoff directed into vegetated areas is expected to be drained within 24-96 hours following a storm event. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging or compaction of the soils. Loosen or replace the soils to restore drainage.

Other Special Considerations. Site design BMPs, such as impervious area dispersion, installed within a new development or redevelopment project are components of an overall storm water management strategy for the project. The presence of site design BMPs within a project is usually a factor in the determination of the amount of runoff to be managed with structural BMPs (i.e., the amount of runoff expected to reach downstream retention or biofiltration basins that process storm water runoff from the project as a whole). When site design BMPs are not maintained or are removed, this can lead to clogging or failure of downstream structural BMPs due to greater delivery of runoff and pollutants than intended for the structural BMP. Therefore, the County reviewer may require confirmation of maintenance of site design BMPs as part of their structural BMP maintenance documentation requirements. Site design BMPs that have been installed as part of the project should not be removed, nor should they be bypassed by re-routing roof drains or re-grading surfaces within the project. If changes are necessary, consult the County reviewer to determine requirements.

SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion (Dispersion Areas)

This page was intentionally left blank.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Poor vegetation establishment	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Dead or diseased vegetation	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Standing water in vegetated pervious area for longer than 24 hours following a storm event Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health	Disperse any areas of standing water to nearby landscaping (i.e., spread it out to another portion of the pervious area so it drains into the soil). Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, or repairing/replacing clogged or compacted soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion (Dispersion Areas)

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>Disperse any areas of standing water to nearby landscaping (i.e., spread it out to another portion of the pervious area so it drains into the soil). Loosen or replace soils to restore drainage (and prevent standing water)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed
<p>Entrance / opening to the vegetated pervious area is blocked such that storm water from impervious area will not drain into the pervious area (e.g., a curb cut opening is blocked by debris or a roof drain outlet has been directly connected to the storm drain system)</p>	<p>Make repairs as appropriate to restore drainage into the vegetated pervious area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.

E.4 SD-C: Green Roofs



Location: County of San Diego Operations Center, San Diego, California

MS4 Permit Category

Site Design

Manual Category

Site Design

Applicable Performance Standard

Site Design

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction
Peak Flow Attenuation

Description

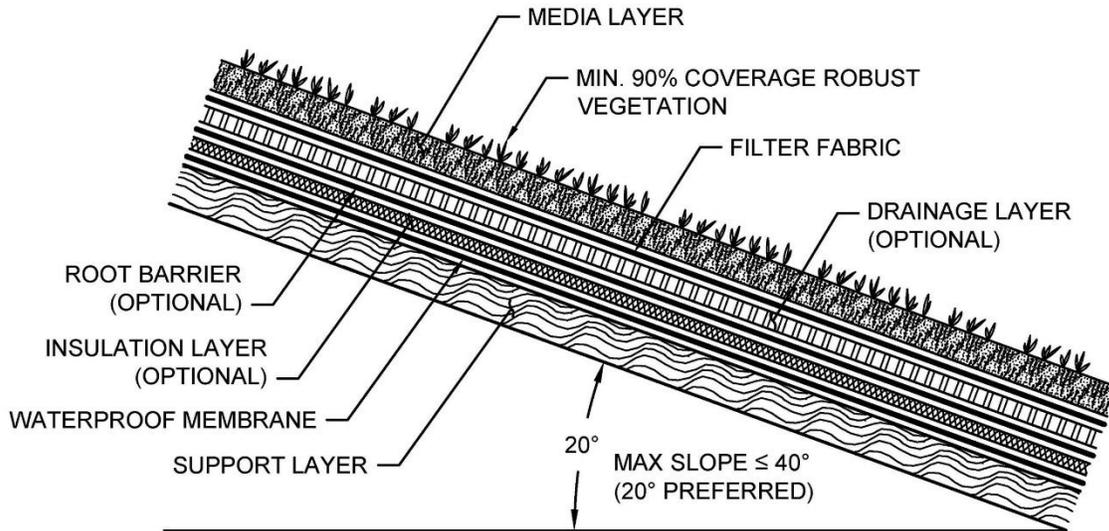
Green roofs are vegetated rooftop systems that reduce runoff volumes and rates, treat storm water pollutants through filtration and plant uptake, provide additional landscape amenity, and create wildlife habitat. Additionally, green roofs reduce the heat island effect and provide acoustical control, air filtration and oxygen production. In terms of building design, they can protect against ultraviolet rays and extend the roof lifetime, as well as increase the building insulation, thereby decreasing heating and cooling costs. There are two primary types of green roofs:

- **Extensive** – lightweight, low maintenance system with low-profile, drought tolerant type groundcover in shallow growing medium (6 inches or less)
- **Intensive** – heavyweight, high maintenance system with a more garden-like configuration and diverse plantings that may include shrubs or trees in a thicker growing medium (greater than 6 inches)

Typical green roof components include, from top to bottom:

- Vegetation that is appropriate to the type of green roof system, climate, and watering conditions
- Media layer (planting mix or engineered media) capable of supporting vegetation growth
- Filter fabric to prevent migration of fines (soils) into the drainage layer
- Optional drainage layer to convey excess runoff

- Optional root barrier
- Optional insulation layer
- Waterproof membrane
- Structural roof support capable of withstanding the additional weight of a green roof



PROFILE
NOT TO SCALE

Typical profile of a Green Roof BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to provide incidental treatment. Green roofs can be used as a site design feature to reduce the runoff generated from the site through replacing conventional roofing. This can reduce the DCV and flow control requirements for the site.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Green roofs must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Roof slope is $\leq 40\%$ (Roofs that are $\leq 20\%$ are preferred).	Steep roof slopes increase project complexity and requires supplemental anchoring.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Structural roof capacity design supports the calculated additional load (lbs/sq. ft) of the vegetation growing medium and additional drainage and barrier layers.	Inadequate structural capacity increases the risk for roof failure and harm to the building and occupants.
<input type="checkbox"/> Design and construction is planned to be completed by an experienced green roof specialist.	A green roof specialist will minimize complications in implementation and potential structural issues that are critical to green roof success.
<input type="checkbox"/> Green roof location and extent must meet fire safety provisions.	Green roof design must not negatively impact fire safety.
<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance access is included in the green roof design.	Maintenance will facilitate proper functioning of drainage and irrigation components and allow for removal of undesirable vegetation and soil testing, as needed.
<i>Vegetation</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation is suitable for the green roof type, climate and expected watering conditions. Perennial, self-sowing plants that are drought-tolerant (e.g., sedums, succulents) and require little to no fertilizer, pesticides or herbicides are recommended. Vegetation pre-grown at grade may allow plants to establish prior to facing harsh roof conditions.	Plants suited to the design and expected growing environment are more likely to survive.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation is capable of covering $\geq 90\%$ the roof surface.	Benefits of green roofs are greater with more surface vegetation.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation is robust and erosion-resistant in order to withstand the anticipated rooftop environment (e.g., heat, cold, high winds).	Weak plants will not survive in extreme rooftop environments.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation is fire resistant.	Vegetation that will not burn easily decreases the chance for fire and harm to the building and occupants.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation considers roof sun exposure and shaded areas based on roof slope and location.	The amount of sunlight the vegetation receives can inhibit growth therefore the beneficial effects of a vegetated roof.
<input type="checkbox"/> An irrigation system (e.g., drip irrigation system) is included as necessary to maintain vegetation.	Proper watering will increase plant survival, especially for new plantings.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Media is well-drained and is the appropriate depth required for the green roof type and vegetation supported.	Unnecessary water retention increases structural loading. An adequate media depth increases plant survival.
<input type="checkbox"/> A filter fabric is used to prevent migration of media fines through the system.	Migration of media can cause clogging of the drainage layer.
<input type="checkbox"/> A drainage layer is provided if needed to convey runoff safely from the roof. The drainage layer can be comprised of gravel, perforated sheeting, or other drainage materials.	Inadequate drainage increases structural loading and the risk of harm to the building and occupants.
<input type="checkbox"/> A root barrier comprised of dense material to inhibit root penetration is used if the waterproof membrane will not provide root penetration protection.	Root penetration can decrease the integrity of the underlying structural roof components and increase the risk of harm to the building and occupants.
<input type="checkbox"/> An insulation layer is included as needed to protect against the water in the drainage layer from extracting building heat in the winter and cool air in the summer.	Regulating thermal impacts of green roofs will aid in controlling building heating and cooling costs.
<input type="checkbox"/> A waterproof membrane is used to prevent the roof runoff from vertically migrating and damaging the roofing material. A root barrier may be required to prevent roots from compromising the integrity of the membrane.	Water-damaged roof materials increase the risk of harm to the building and occupants.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

1. Determine the areas where green roofs can be used in the site design to replace conventional roofing to reduce the DCV. These green roof areas can be credited toward reducing runoff generated through representation in storm water calculations as pervious, not impervious, areas but are not credited for storm water pollutant control.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. A green roof requires routine maintenance to: maintain vegetation health; and maintain integrity of the roof drainage system. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. Green roofs are site design BMPs that normally do not require maintenance actions beyond the normal maintenance described above. If a roof leak is discovered, it may be an indicator that the waterproof membrane has failed. The waterproof membrane (roof liner) shall be inspected and repaired or replaced as necessary.

Green roof systems normally receive only direct rainfall (not runoff from additional tributary area directed into the system). It is expected to be drained within 24-96 hours following a storm event. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding, as well as risk of damage to the roof. Poor drainage can result from clogging or compaction of the media, optional drainage layer, or drainage system. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected.

Other Special Considerations. Site design BMPs, such as green roofs, installed within a new development or redevelopment project are components of an overall storm water management strategy for the project. The presence of site design BMPs within a project is usually a factor in the determination of the amount of runoff to be managed with structural BMPs (i.e., the amount of runoff expected to reach downstream retention or biofiltration basins that process storm water runoff from the project as a whole). When site design BMPs are not maintained or are removed, this can lead to clogging or failure of downstream structural BMPs due to greater delivery of runoff and pollutants than intended for the structural BMP. Therefore, the County reviewer may require confirmation of maintenance of site design BMPs as part of their structural BMP maintenance documentation requirements. Site design BMPs that have been installed as part of the project should not be removed, nor should they be bypassed by re-routing roof drains or re-grading surfaces within the project. If changes are necessary, consult the County reviewer to determine requirements.

This page was intentionally left blank

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Poor vegetation establishment	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Dead or diseased vegetation	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Standing water in BMP for longer than 24 hours following a storm event</p> <p>Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health</p>	Disperse any areas of standing water to nearby landscaping (i.e., spread it out to another portion of the green roof so it drains into the soil). Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, clearing underdrains, or repairing/replacing clogged or compacted soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>Disperse any areas of standing water to nearby landscaping (i.e., spread it out to another portion of the green roof so it drains into the soil). Loosen or replace soils to restore drainage (and prevent standing water).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed
<p>Leaks or other damage to waterproof membrane</p>	<p>Repair or replace as applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect membrane if leak is observed. • Maintain when needed.

E.5 SD-D Permeable Pavement (Site Design BMP)



Photo Credit: San Diego Low Impact Development Design Manual

MS4 Permit Category

Site Design

Manual Category

Site Design

Applicable Performance Standard

Site Design

Primary Benefits

Description

Permeable pavement is pavement that allows for percolation through void spaces in the pavement surface into subsurface layers. Permeable pavements reduce runoff volumes and rates and can provide pollutant control via infiltration, filtration, sorption, sedimentation, and biodegradation processes. When used as a site design BMP, the subsurface layers are designed to provide storage of storm water runoff so that outflow rates can be controlled via infiltration into subgrade soils. Varying levels of storm water treatment and flow control can be provided depending on the size of the permeable pavement system relative to its drainage area and the underlying infiltration rates. As a site design BMP permeable pavement areas are designed to be self-retaining and are designed primarily for direct rainfall. Self-retaining permeable pavement areas have a ratio of total drainage area (including permeable pavement) to area of permeable pavement of 1.5:1 or less. Permeable pavement surfaces can be constructed from modular paver units or paver blocks, pervious concrete, porous asphalt, and turf pavers. Sites designed with permeable pavements can significantly reduce the impervious area of the project. Reduction in impervious surfaces decreases the DCV and can reduce the footprint of treatment control and flow control BMPs.

Typical Permeable Pavement Components (Top to Bottom)

Permeable surface layer
Bedding layer for permeable surface
Aggregate storage layer with optional underdrain(s)
Optional final filter course layer over uncompacted existing subgrade

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to reduce impervious area. Permeable pavement without an underdrain can be used as a site design feature to reduce the impervious area of the site by replacing traditional pavements, including roadways, parking lots, emergency access lanes, sidewalks, trails and driveways.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Permeable Pavement (Site Design BMP) must meet the following design criteria and be consistent with the County of San Diego Green Streets Design Criteria and Green Street Standard Drawings in Appendix K. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County Staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> For site design permeable pavement, the ratio of the total drainage area (including the permeable pavement) to the permeable pavement should not exceed 1.5:1.	Higher ratios increase the potential for clogging.
<input type="checkbox"/> The structural section is in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidance and project soils engineering’s recommendations. Overflows and storm drain lines may still be required.	Ensures that the permeable pavement facility can be designed to provide adequate drainage system.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use appropriate thickness for permeable surface layer for vehicular loading.	<p>Permeable concrete requires a 6-inch minimum surface layer of permeable concrete.</p> <p>Permeable asphalt requires a 1 ½ -inch minimum surface layer of permeable asphalt.</p> <p>Permeable pavers require a 2 3/8-inch minimum surface layer of permeable pavers or the manufacturer’s recommendations.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Use appropriate thickness and material for bedding layer for vehicular loading.	<p>Permeable concrete requires 4 inches of crushed rock as a choker layer.</p> <p>Permeable asphalt requires a 3-inch minimum layer of crushed rock as a base course, and 4 inches of crushed rock as a choker layer</p> <p>Permeable pavers require a 2-inch layer of crushed rock as a base course, and 4 inches of crushed rock as a choker layer.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> No erodible areas drain on to permeable pavement. In addition, permeable pavement shall not be placed in an area with significant overhanging trees or other vegetation.	Minimizes clogging. Sediment, leaves and organic debris can clog the pavement surface.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Show system slope and direction of slope on plans.	Ensures the system functions properly. Typically, the system is only suitable on flat slope.
<input type="checkbox"/> Show cross-section of system assembly with complete dimensions and detailing on plans.	Ensures that the system gets constructed and functions properly.
<input type="checkbox"/> Specific maintenance program on plans – e.g., debris removal, vacuum sweeping twice per year, resetting pavers as needed.	Ensures system remains permeable.
<input type="checkbox"/> Note on plans: “No sealant shall be applied to constructed Permeable surfaces.”	The purpose is to allow stormwater to percolate through the permeable surfaces.
<input type="checkbox"/> When finish grade of the permeable pavement has a slope of 10% or less, bench subgrade to have a slope of 0% per Standard Drawing for Permeable Pavements Elevation (Terraced Slope) in Appendix K. Distance between steps is determined by the slope of the pavement to achieve a step no more than 12” tall. The manufacturer’s recommendations for permeable pavers may supersede the benching described above.	Avoids concentrated flows downstream.
<input type="checkbox"/> When Finish grade of the permeable pavement has a slope of 10% or more, bench subgrade to have a slope of 0% per Standard Drawing for Permeable Pavements Elevation (Terraced Slope) in Appendix K. Distance between steps is determined by the slope of the pavement to achieve a step no more than 12” tall. The manufacturer’s recommendations for permeable pavers may supersede the benching described above. Consult with the appropriate fire jurisdiction for surfacing requirements.	Avoids concentrated flows downstream.
<input type="checkbox"/> Geotextile or filter course layer may be provided along perimeter.	Geotextile or filter course layer can prevent natural soil from clogging aggregate voids.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> No impervious liners or moisture barriers.	Infiltration of stormwater into native soils, if allowable, can aid in pollutant removal and groundwater recharge, mimicking natural drainage characteristics as similar to pervious surface.
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural soil beneath shall be well-draining with minimal compaction; no underdrains allowed.	Infiltration of stormwater into native soils, if allowable, can aid in pollutant removal and groundwater recharge, mimicking natural drainage characteristics as similar to pervious surface.
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete divider strip shall be provided between system and adjacent impervious materials and as edge restraints.	Provides structural stability.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire district must verify system is acceptable to support fire apparatus.	Allows for a safe access in case of an emergency
<input type="checkbox"/> System may not disturb underground utilities.	Underground utilities have specific requirements and guidelines for clearances.
<input type="checkbox"/> Paver gaps, changes in elevation, and slopes must meet accessibility requirements if applicable.	Provides accessibility and complies with ADA requirements if applicable.
<input type="checkbox"/> Permeable pavers are not to be used in areas of high traffic volume.	Pavers are not intended to be used in areas of high traffic volume and areas where vehicular speed is excessive. Parking areas and low-speed access roads are examples of ideal applications.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

1. Determine the areas where permeable pavements can be used in the site design to replace conventional pavements.
2. Stormwater runoff from pervious areas often contribute sediment and lead to clogging and increased maintenance requirements for pervious pavement, and should be avoided to the extent possible. Ideally, at least 90-percent of the area draining to pervious pavement shall be impervious, not including the permeable pavement area itself. Pretreatment, drainage area stabilization, and specific maintenance program are options that County staff will consider for implementation where contributing drainage area is less than 90-percent impervious.

SD-D Permeable Pavement (Site Design BMP)

3. The wearing surface shall meet the latest ADA requirements. The wearing surface is the pavement material plus any required bedding layers under the surface and inside of the joints, in accordance with all applicable standard details, specifications and manufacturer recommendations as applicable.
4. Stormwater conveyance from all impervious areas including standard pavement shall, to the extent feasible, drain to permeable pavement as sheet flow. Otherwise pre-treatment for energy dissipation and sediment control may be required where any concentrated flow is directed onto pervious pavement. Level spreaders may be designed to convert concentrated flow to sheet flow into the pervious pavement facility.
5. When the ratio of total drainage area (including permeable pavement) to area of permeable pavement is 1.5:1 or less and all other design requirements of this Fact Sheet are satisfied, a DMA is considered self-retaining for pollutant control only. A DMA cannot satisfy hydromodification management performance standards using permeable pavement as a Site Design BMP.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Routine maintenance of permeable pavement includes: removal of materials such as trash and debris accumulated on the paving surface; vacuuming of the paving surface to prevent clogging; and flushing paving and subsurface gravel to remove fine sediment. If the BMP includes underdrains, check and clear underdrains. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If the permeable pavement area is not drained between storm events, or if runoff sheet flows across the permeable pavement area and flows off the permeable pavement area during storm events, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. During storm events up to the 85th percentile storm event (approximately 0.5 to 1 inch of rainfall in San Diego County), runoff should not flow off the permeable pavement area. The permeable pavement area is expected to have adequate hydraulic conductivity and storage such that rainfall landing on the permeable pavement and runoff from the surrounding drainage area will go directly into the pavement without ponding or overflow (in properly designed systems, the surrounding drainage area is not more than half as large as the permeable pavement area). Following the storm event, there should be no standing water (puddles) on the permeable pavement area.

If storm water is flowing off the permeable pavement during a storm event, or if there is standing water on the permeable pavement surface following a storm event, this is an indicator of clogging somewhere within the system. Poor drainage can result from clogging of the permeable surface layer, any of the subsurface components, or the subgrade soils. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected. Surface or subsurface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required. If poor drainage persists after flushing of the paving, subsurface gravel, and/or underdrain(s) when applicable, or if it is determined that the underlying soils do not have the infiltration capacity expected, County staff shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Other Special Considerations. Site design BMPs, such as permeable pavement, installed within a new development or redevelopment project are components of an overall storm water management strategy for the project. The presence of site design BMPs within a project is usually a factor in the determination of the amount of runoff to be managed with structural BMPs (i.e., the amount of runoff expected to reach downstream retention or biofiltration basins that process storm water runoff from the project as a whole). When site design BMPs are not maintained or are removed, this can lead to clogging or failure of downstream structural BMPs due to greater delivery of runoff and pollutants than intended for the structural BMP. Therefore, County staff may require confirmation of maintenance of site design BMPs as part of their structural BMP maintenance documentation requirements. Site design BMPs that have been installed as part of the project should not be removed, nor should they be bypassed by re-routing roof drains or re-grading surfaces within the project. If changes are necessary, consult County staff to determine requirements.

The runoff storage and infiltration surface area in this BMP are not readily accessible because they are subsurface. This means that clogging and poor drainage are not easily corrected. If the tributary area draining to the BMP includes unpaved areas, the sediment load from the tributary drainage area can be too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. All unpaved areas within the tributary drainage area should be stabilized with vegetation. Other pretreatment components to prevent transport of sediment to the paving surface, such as grass buffer strips, will extend the life of the subsurface components and infiltration surface. Along with proper stabilization measures and pretreatment within the tributary area, routine maintenance including preventive vacuum/regenerative air street sweeping, is key to preventing clogging.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Preventive vacuum/regenerative air street sweeping	Pavement should be swept with a vacuum power or regenerative air street sweeper to maintain infiltration through paving surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule/perform this preventive action at least twice per year.
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris on permeable pavement surface	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials. Inspect tributary area for exposed soil or other sources of sediment and apply stabilization measures to sediment source areas. Apply source control measures as applicable to sources of litter or debris.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.

SD-D Permeable Pavement (Site Design BMP)

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Weeds growing on/through the permeable pavement surface	Remove weeds and add features as necessary to prevent weed intrusion. Use non-chemical methods (e.g., instead of pesticides, control weeds using mechanical removal, physical barriers, and/or physical changes in the surrounding area adjacent to pavement that will preclude weed intrusion into the pavement).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Remove any weeds found at each inspection.
Standing water in permeable paving area following a storm event, or runoff is observed overflowing off the permeable paving surface during a storm event	This condition requires investigation of why infiltration is not occurring. If feasible, corrective action shall be taken to restore infiltration (e.g., pavement should be swept with a vacuum power or regenerative air street sweeper to restore infiltration rates, clear underdrains if underdrains are present). BMP may require retrofit if infiltration cannot be restored. The County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

SD-D Permeable Pavement (Site Design BMP)

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, or if the BMP design does not meet the 96-hour drawdown criteria because the underlying soils do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Damage to permeable paving surface (e.g., cracks, settlement, misaligned paver blocks, void spaces between paver blocks need fill materials replenished)</p>	<p>Repair or replace damaged surface as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.

This page was intentionally left blank

E.6 SD-E Rain Barrels



Photo Credit: San Diego Low Impact Development Design Manual

MS4 Permit Category

Site Design

Manual Category

Site Design

Applicable Performance Standard

Site Design

Primary Benefits

Description

Rain barrels are containers that can capture rooftop runoff and store it for future use. With controlled timing and volume release, the captured rainwater can be used for irrigation or alternative grey water between storm events, thereby reducing runoff volumes and associated pollutants to downstream waterbodies. Rain barrels tend to be smaller systems, less than 100 gallons, and have low installation costs. Treatment can be achieved when rain barrels are used as part of a treatment train along with other BMPs that use captured flows in applications that do not result in discharges into the storm drain system. Rooftops are the ideal tributary areas for rain barrels. Due to San Diego's arid climate, some rain barrels may fill only a few times each year.

Typical Rain Barrel Components
Storage container, barrel or tank for holding captured flows
Inlet and associated valves and piping
Outlet and associated valves and piping
Overflow outlet
Optional pump
Optional first flush diverters
Optional roof, supports, foundation, level indicator, and other accessories

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to reduce effective impervious area and DCV. Barrels can be used as a site design feature to reduce the effective impervious area of the site by removing roof runoff from the site discharge. This can reduce the DCV and flow control requirements for the site.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

1. Determine the areas where rain barrels can be used in the site design to capture roof runoff to reduce the DCV. Rain barrels reduce the effective impervious area of the site by removing roof runoff from the site discharge.

2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B.2, taking into account reduced runoff from permeable pavement areas. Credit can be taken for the full rain barrel volume when each barrel volume is smaller than 100 gallons, and meet the following criteria: total rain barrel volume is less than 0.25 DCV and landscape areas are greater than 30 percent of the project footprint. Credit for harvest and use systems that do not meet the above criteria must be based on the criteria in Appendix B.3 and HU-1 fact sheet.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Rain barrels can be expected to accumulate some debris that is small enough to pass through the inlet into the storage container. Leaves may accumulate at the inlet. Ancillary parts including valves, piping, screens, level indicators, and other accessories will wear and require occasional replacement. Maintenance of a rain barrel generally involves: removing accumulated debris from the inlet and storage container on a routine basis; and replacement of ancillary parts on an as-needed basis. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet. If the system includes a pump, maintenance of the pump shall be based on the manufacturer's recommended maintenance plan.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The inlet is found to be obstructed at every inspection such that storm water bypasses the rain barrel. The rain barrel is not functioning properly if it is not capturing storm water. This would require addition of ancillary features to protect the inlet, such as screens on roof gutters.
- The rain barrel is not drained between storm events. If the rain barrel is not drained between storm events, the storage volume will be diminished and the rain barrel will not capture the required volume of storm water from subsequent storms. This would require implementation of practices onsite to drain and use the stored water, or a different BMP if onsite use cannot be reliably sustained.

Other Special Considerations. Site design BMPs, such as rain barrels, installed within a new development or redevelopment project are components of an overall storm water management strategy for the project. The presence of site design BMPs within a project is usually a factor in the determination of the amount of runoff to be managed with structural BMPs (i.e., the amount of runoff expected to reach downstream retention or biofiltration basins that process storm water runoff from the project as a whole). When site design BMPs are not maintained or are removed, this can lead to clogging or failure of downstream structural BMPs due to greater delivery of runoff and pollutants than intended for the structural BMP. Therefore, the County reviewer may require confirmation of maintenance of site design BMPs as part of their structural BMP maintenance documentation requirements. Site design BMPs that have been installed as part of the project should not be removed, nor should they be bypassed by re-routing roof drains or re-grading surfaces within the project. If changes are necessary, consult the County reviewer to determine requirements.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

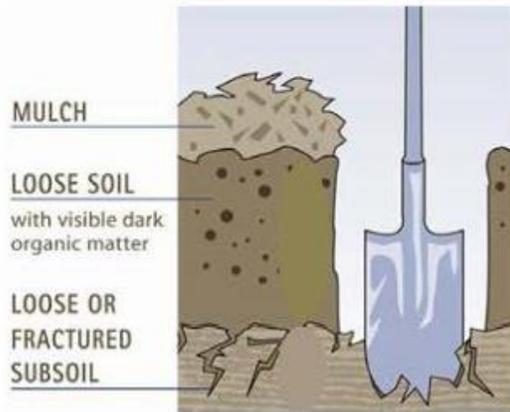
Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of debris at the inlet	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Outlet blocked	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Accumulation of debris in the storage container	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect twice per year. • Maintain when needed.
Leaks or other damage to storage container	Repair or replace as applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect twice per year. • Maintain when needed.
Standing water in storage container between storm events outside of normal use timeframe for the stored water. Normal use timeframe is 36 to 96 hours following a storm event.	Use the water as intended, or disperse to landscaping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by using the water as intended for irrigation or alternative grey water, or by dispersing to landscaping; second, check outlet for blockage and clear blockage if applicable to restore drainage; third, install barriers such as screens that prevent mosquito access to the storage container.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Leaks or other damage to ancillary parts including valves, piping, screens, level indicators, and other accessories</p>	<p>Repair or replace as applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect twice per year. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Rain barrel leaning or unstable, damage to roof, supports, anchors, or foundation</p>	<p>Make repairs as appropriate to correct the problem and stabilize the system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect twice per year. • Maintain when needed.

E.7 SD-F Amended Soil

Image Credit: WDOE Guidelines and Resources for Implementing Amended Soil BMP T5.13



MS4 Permit Category

Site Design

Manual Category

Site Design

Applicable Performance Standard

Site Design

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction

Peak Flow Attenuation

Description

Amended soils are soils whose physical, chemical, and biological characteristics have been altered from the natural condition to promote beneficial storm water characteristics. Amended soils shall be used as part of SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion, where applicable. Typical storm water management benefits associated with amended soils include:

- **Improved hydrologic characteristics**—amended soils can promote infiltration, decrease runoff rates and volumes, and more effectively filter pollutants from storm water runoff
- **Improved vegetation health**—amended soils provide greater moisture retention, and altered chemical and biological characteristics that can result in healthier plant growth, reduced irrigation demands, and reduced need for fertilization and maintenance
- **Reduced erosion**—amended soils produce healthier plant growth and reduced runoff which results in reduced soil erosion

Not all amended soils have the same storm water benefits, the soil amendment used should be suited for the design purpose and design period of the amended area.

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Amended soil primarily functions as a site design BMP for reducing the effective imperviousness of a site by providing partial or full infiltration of the flows that are routed to amended soil areas and otherwise slowing down excess flows that eventually reach the storm drain system. Amended soil is used in conjunction with SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion.

Varying categories of soil amendments have different benefits and applications. Mulch is a soil amendment that is added at grade, rather than mixed into the soil. Mulch reduces evaporation and improves retention. Shavings and compost are common soil amendments that improve biological and chemical properties of the soil. Sand can be used as an amendment to improve the drainage rates of amended soils. Native soil samples may need to be analyzed by a lab to determine the specific soil amendments needed to achieve the desired infiltration, retention, and/or filtration rates.

Amending soil per these guidelines is not the same as preservation of naturally occurring topsoil and vegetation. However, amending soil will improve on-site management of storm water flow and water quality.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Soil amendments must meet the following design criteria and considerations. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of the County reviewer if appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Mulch is applied at grade over all planting areas to a depth of 3”.	Mulch should be applied on top and not mixed into underlying soils
<input type="checkbox"/> Shavings or compost are rototilled into the native soil to a minimum depth of 6” (12 inches preferred).	If soil is not completely mixed the overall benefit will be reduced.
<input type="checkbox"/> Compost meets the criteria in Appendix F.2 Section 803-5.1	If poor quality compost is used, it will have negative impact to water quality.
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil amendments are free of stones, stumps, roots, glass, plastic, metal, and other deleterious materials.	Large debris in amended soils can cause localized erosion. Trash/harmful materials can result in personal injury or contamination.
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixing of soils are done prior to planting	Soil mixing before planting results in a more homogeneous mixing and will reduce the stress on plants.
<input type="checkbox"/> Care is taken around existing trees and shrubs to prevent root damage during construction and soil amendment application.	Preservation of existing established vegetation is an important part of site design and erosion control.
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil amendments are applied at the end of construction	Soil amendments applied too soon in the construction process may become over compacted reducing effectiveness.
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil amendments are compatible with planned vegetation	The soil amendments impact the pH and salinity of the soil. Some plants have sensitive pH and/or salinity tolerance ranges.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

- When soil amendments are used a runoff factor of 0.1 can be used for DCV calculation for the amended area.
- Amended soils should be used as part of SD-B Impervious Area Dispersion, and to increase the retention volume in other BMPs.

Maintenance

Annual maintenance may be required to determine reapplication requirements of amended soils. Amended soils should be regularly inspected for signs of compaction, waterlogging, and unhealthy vegetation.

This page was intentionally left blank

E.8 HU-1 Cistern



Photo Credit: Water Environment Research Foundation: WERF.org

MS4 Permit Category

Retention

Manual Category

Harvest and Use

Applicable Performance Standards

Pollutant Control

Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction

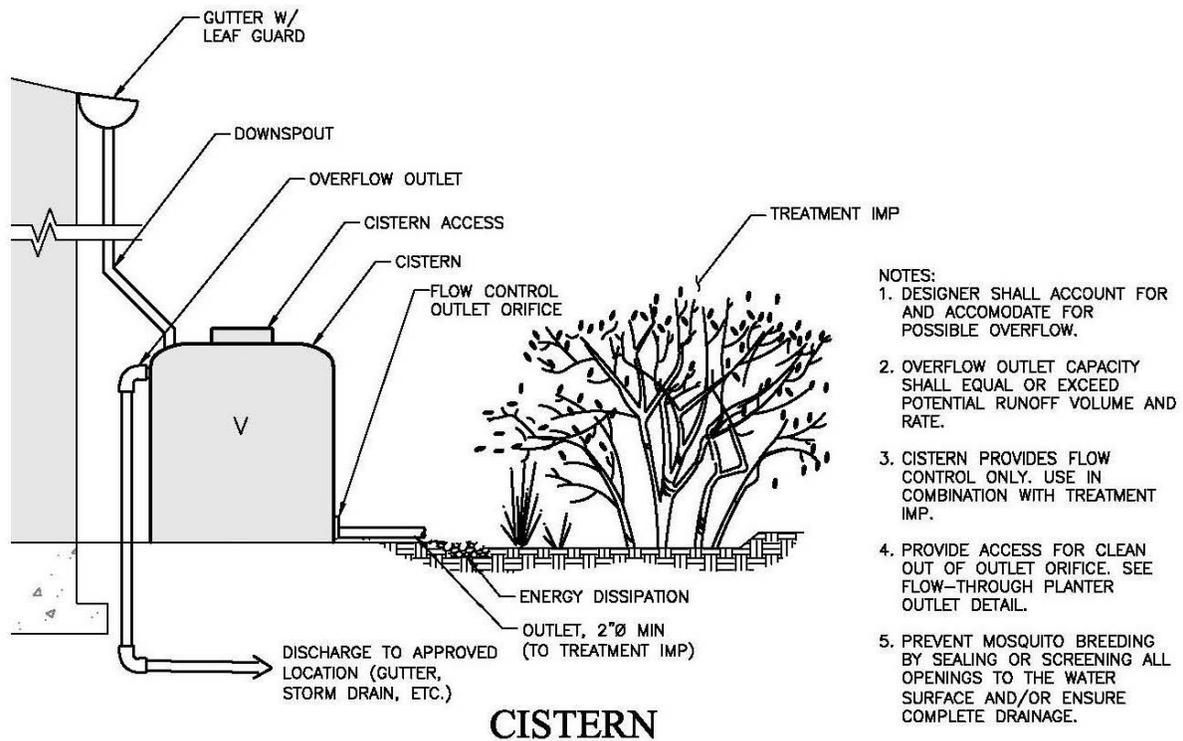
Peak Flow Attenuation

Description

Cisterns are containers that can capture rooftop runoff and store it for future use. With controlled timing and volume release, the captured rainwater can be used for irrigation or alternative grey water between storm events, thereby reducing runoff volumes and associated pollutants to downstream water bodies. Cisterns are larger systems (generally >100 gallons) that can be self-contained aboveground or below ground systems. Treatment can be achieved when cisterns are used as part of a treatment train along with other BMPs that use captured flows in applications that do not result in discharges into the storm drain system. Rooftops are the ideal tributary areas for cisterns.

Typical cistern components include:

- Storage container, barrel or tank for holding captured flows
- Inlet and associated valves and piping
- Outlet and associated valves and piping
- Overflow outlet
- Optional pump
- Optional first flush diverters
- Optional roof, supports, foundation, level indicator, and other accessories



Source: City of San Diego Storm Water Standards

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to reduce effective impervious area and DCV. Cisterns can be used as a site design feature to reduce the effective impervious area of the site by removing roof runoff from the site discharge. This can reduce the DCV and flow control requirements for the site.

Harvest and use for storm water pollutant control. Typical uses for captured flows include irrigation, toilet flushing, cooling system makeup, and vehicle and equipment washing.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. Cisterns provide flow control in the form of volume reduction and/or peak flow attenuation and storm water treatment through elimination of discharges of pollutants. Additional flow control can be achieved by sizing the cistern to include additional detention storage and/or real-time automated flow release controls.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Cisterns must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cisterns are sized to detain the full DCV of contributing area and empty within 36 hours.	<p>Draining the cistern makes the storage volume available to capture the next storm.</p> <p>The applicant has an option to use a different drawdown time up to 120 hours if the volume of the facility is adjusted using the percent capture method in Appendix B.4.1.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cisterns are fitted with a flow control device such as an orifice or a valve to limit outflow in accordance with drawdown time requirements.	<p>Flow control provides flow attenuation benefits and limits cistern discharge to downstream facilities during storm events.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cisterns are designed to drain completely, leaving no standing water, and all entry points are fitted with traps or screens, or sealed.	<p>Complete drainage and restricted entry prevents mosquito habitat.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Leaf guards and/or screens are provided to prevent debris from accumulating in the cistern.	<p>Leaves and organic debris can clog the outlet of the cistern.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Access is provided for maintenance and the cistern outlets are accessible and designed to allow easy cleaning.	<p>Properly functioning outlets are needed to maintain proper flow control in accordance with drawdown time requirements.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cisterns must be designed and sited such that overflow will be conveyed safely overland to the storm drain system or discharge point.	<p>Safe overflow conveyance prevents flooding and damage of property.</p>

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design and Storm Water Pollutant Control

1. Calculate the DCV for site design per Appendix B.
2. Determine the locations on the site where cisterns can be located to capture and detain the DCV from roof areas without subsequent discharge to the storm drain system. Cisterns are best located in close proximity to building and other roofed structures to minimize piping. Cisterns can also be used as part of a treatment train upstream by increasing pollutant control through delayed runoff to infiltration BMPs such as bioretention without underdrain facilities.
3. Use the sizing worksheet in Appendix B.3 to determine if full or partial capture of the DCV is achievable.
4. The remaining DCV to be treated should be calculated for use in sizing downstream BMP(s).

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or duration will typically require significant cistern volumes, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of site design and storm water pollutant control. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that cistern siting and design criteria have been met. Design for flow control can be achieved using various design configurations, shapes, and quantities of cisterns.
2. Iteratively determine the cistern storage volume required to provide detention storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits. Flow rates and durations can be controlled from detention storage by altering outlet structure orifice size(s) and/or water control valve operation.
3. Verify that the cistern is drawdown within 36 hours. The drawdown time can be estimated by dividing the storage volume by the rate of use of harvested water.
4. If the cistern cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by this manual, a downstream structure with additional storage volume or infiltration capacity such as a biofiltration can be used to provide remaining flow control.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Cisterns can be expected to accumulate sediment and debris that is small enough to pass through the inlet into the storage container. Larger debris such as leaves or trash may accumulate at the inlet. While the storage container is generally a permanent structure, ancillary parts including valves, piping, screens, level indicators, and other accessories will wear and require occasional replacement. Maintenance of a cistern generally involves: removing accumulated sediment and debris from the inlet and storage container on a routine basis; and replacement of ancillary parts on an as-needed basis. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet. If the system as a whole includes a pump or other electrical equipment, maintenance of the equipment shall be based on the manufacturer's recommended maintenance plan.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The inlet is found to be obstructed at every inspection such that storm water bypasses the cistern. The cistern is not functioning properly if it is not capturing storm water. This would require addition of ancillary features to protect the inlet, or pretreatment measures within the watershed draining to the cistern to intercept larger debris, such as screens on roof gutters, or drainage inserts within catch basins. Increase the frequency of inspection until the issue is resolved.

- Accumulation of sediment within one year is greater than 25% of the volume of the cistern. This means the sediment load from the tributary drainage area has diminished the storage volume of the cistern and the cistern will not capture the required volume of storm water. This would require pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the cistern to intercept sediment.
- The cistern is not drained between storm events. If the cistern is not drained between storm events, the storage volume will be diminished and the cistern will not capture the required volume of storm water from subsequent storms. This would require implementation of practices onsite to drain and use the stored water, or a different BMP if onsite use cannot be reliably sustained.

This page was intentionally left blank

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris at the inlet	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Outlet blocked	Clear blockage. Remove any accumulated materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris in the storage container</p>	<p>Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If the BMP is 25% full* or more in one month, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove materials annually (minimum), or more frequently when BMP is 25% full* (or at manufacturer threshold if manufacturer threshold is less than 25% full*) in less than one year, or if accumulation blocks outlet
<p>Standing water in storage container between storm events outside of normal use timeframe for the stored water. Normal use timeframe is 36 to 96 hours following a storm event depending on the purpose and design of the cistern.</p>	<p>Use the water as intended, or disperse to landscaping.</p> <p>Implement practices onsite to drain and use the stored water.</p> <p>Contact the County reviewer to determine a solution if onsite use cannot be reliably sustained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by using the water as intended for irrigation or alternative grey water, or by dispersing to landscaping; second, check cistern outlet for blockage and clear blockage if applicable to restore drainage; third, install barriers such as screens that prevent mosquito access to the storage container.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Leaks or other damage to ancillary parts including valves, piping, screens, level indicators, and other accessories	Repair or replace as applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect twice per year. • Maintain when needed.
Leaks or other damage to storage container	Repair or replace as applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect twice per year. • Maintain when needed.
Cistern leaning or unstable, damage to roof, supports, anchors, or foundation	Make repairs as appropriate to correct the problem and stabilize the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect twice per year. • Maintain when needed.

This page was intentionally left blank

E.9 INF-1 Infiltration Basin



Photo Credit: <http://www.stormwaterpartners.com/facilities/basin.html>

MS4 Permit Category

Retention

Manual Category

Infiltration

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control
Flow Control

Primary Benefits

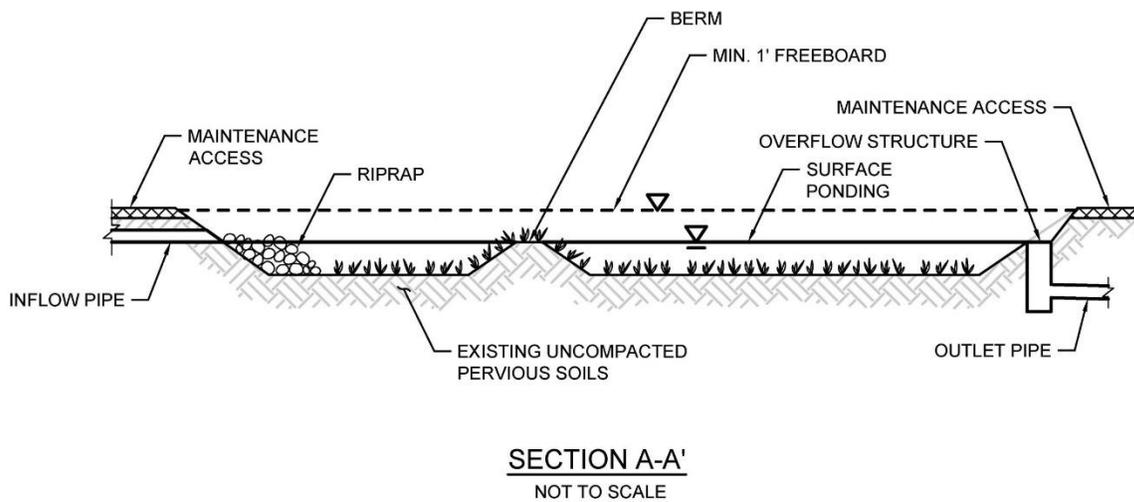
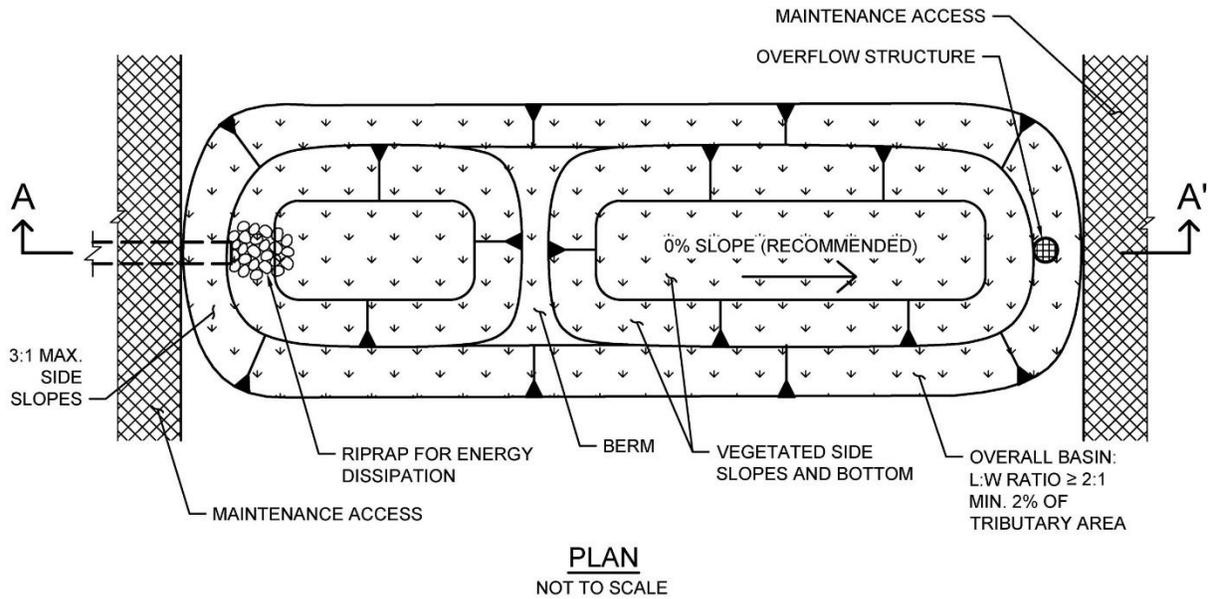
Volume Reduction
Peak Flow Attenuation

Description

An infiltration basin typically consists of an earthen basin with a flat bottom constructed in naturally pervious soils. An infiltration basin retains storm water and allows it to evaporate and/or percolate into the underlying soils. The bottom of an infiltration basin is typically vegetated with native grasses or turf grass; however other types of vegetation can be used if they can survive periodic inundation and long inter-event dry periods. Treatment is achieved primarily through infiltration, filtration, sedimentation, biochemical processes and plant uptake. Infiltration basins can be constructed as linear **trenches** or as **underground infiltration galleries**.

Typical infiltration basin components include:

- Inflow distribution mechanisms (e.g., perimeter flow spreader or filter strips)
- Energy dissipation mechanism for concentrated inflows (e.g., splash blocks or riprap)
- Forebay to provide pretreatment surface ponding for captured flows, other pretreatment mechanisms may be used if they meet the requirements included in Appendix J.5.
- Vegetation selected based on basin use, climate, and ponding depth
- Uncompacted native soils at the bottom of the facility
- Overflow structure



Typical plan and section view of an Infiltration BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Full infiltration BMP for storm water pollutant control. Infiltration basins can be used as a pollutant control BMP, designed to infiltrate runoff from direct rainfall as well as runoff from adjacent areas that are tributary to the BMP. Infiltration basins must be designed with an infiltration storage volume (a function of the surface ponding volume) equal to the full DCV and able to meet drawdown time limitations.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. Infiltration basins can also be designed for flow rate and duration control by providing additional infiltration storage through increasing the surface ponding volume.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Infiltration basins must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> Selection and design of basin is based on infiltration feasibility criteria and appropriate design infiltration rate (See Appendix B and D).	Must operate as a full infiltration design and must be supported by drainage area and in-situ infiltration rate feasibility findings.
<input type="checkbox"/> Finish grade of the facility is $\leq 2\%$ (0% recommended).	Flatter surfaces reduce erosion and channelization with the facility.
<input type="checkbox"/> Settling forebay has a volume $\geq 25\%$ of facility volume below the forebay overflow.	A forebay to trap sediment can decrease frequency of required maintenance.
<input type="checkbox"/> Infiltration of surface ponding is limited to a 36-hour drawdown time.	Prolonged surface ponding reduces volume available to capture subsequent storms. The applicant has an option to use a surface drawdown time of up to 96 hours if the volume of the facility is adjusted using the percent capture method in Appendix B.4.1.
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum freeboard provided is ≥ 1 foot.	Freeboard minimizes risk of uncontrolled surface discharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> Side slopes are = 3H:1V or shallower.	Gentler side slopes are safer, less prone to erosion, able to establish vegetation more quickly and easier to maintain.

Inflow and Overflow Structures

<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow and outflow structures are accessible by required equipment (e.g., vactor truck) for inspection and maintenance.	Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.
--	---

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow velocities are limited to 3 ft/s or less or use energy dissipation methods (e.g., riprap, level spreader) for concentrated inflows.	High inflow velocities can cause erosion, scour and/or channeling.
<input type="checkbox"/> Overflow is safely conveyed to a downstream storm drain system or discharge point. Size overflow structure to pass 100-year peak flow for on-line basins and water quality peak flow for off-line basins.	Planning for overflow lessens the risk of property damage due to flooding.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control

To design infiltration basins for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement and basin area requirements, forebay volume (not included in infiltration footprint for sizing), and maximum slopes for basin sides and bottom.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Use the sizing worksheet (Appendix B.4) to determine if full infiltration of the DCV is achievable based on the infiltration storage volume calculated from the surface ponding area and depth for a maximum 36-hour drawdown time. The drawdown time can be estimated by dividing the average depth of the basin by the design infiltration rate. Appendix D provides guidance on evaluating a site’s infiltration rate.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Treatment and Flow Control

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant surface ponding volume, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement and basin area requirements, forebay volume (not included in infiltration footprint for sizing), and maximum slopes for basin sides and bottom.
2. Iteratively determine the surface ponding required to provide infiltration storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits while adhering to the maximum 36-hour drawdown time. Flow rates and durations can be controlled using flow splitters that route the appropriate inflow amounts to the infiltration basin and bypass excess flows to the

- downstream storm drain system or discharge point.
3. If an infiltration basin cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by this manual, an upstream or downstream structure with appropriate storage volume such as an underground vault can be used to provide additional control.
 4. After the infiltration basin has been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Infiltration basins require routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash or debris from the forebay and the basin; maintain vegetation health if the BMP includes vegetation; and maintain integrity of side slopes, inlets, energy dissipators, and outlets. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The BMP is not drained between storm events. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface or subsurface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging of the underlying native soils, or clogging of covers applied at the basin surface such as topsoil, mulch, or rock layer. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected. For surface-level basins (i.e., not underground infiltration galleries), surface cover materials can be removed and replaced, and/or native soils can be scarified or tilled to help reestablish infiltration. If it is determined that the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, or if the infiltration surface area is not accessible (e.g., an underground infiltration gallery) the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
- Sediment, trash, or debris accumulation has filled the forebay or other pretreatment device within one month, or if no forebay or other pretreatment device is present, has filled greater than 25% of the surface ponding volume within one maintenance cycle. This means the load from the tributary drainage area is too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. This would require adding a forebay or other pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept the materials if no pretreatment component is present, or increased maintenance frequency for an existing forebay or other pretreatment device. Pretreatment components, especially for sediment, will extend the life of the infiltration basin.
- Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow that is not readily corrected by adding

erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Other Special Considerations. If the infiltration basin is vegetated: Vegetated structural BMPs that are constructed in the vicinity of, or connected to, an existing jurisdictional water or wetland could inadvertently result in creation of expanded waters or wetlands. As such, vegetated structural BMPs have the potential to come under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, SDRWQCB, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This could result in the need for specific resource agency permits and costly mitigation to perform maintenance of the structural BMP. Along with proper placement of a structural BMP, routine maintenance is key to preventing this scenario

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris in forebay and/or basin	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, (without damage to vegetation when applicable).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If the forebay is 25% full* or more in one month, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found within the infiltration area at each inspection. • When the BMP includes a forebay, materials must be removed from the forebay when the forebay is 25% full*, or if accumulation within the forebay blocks flow to the infiltration area.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Poor vegetation establishment (when the BMP includes vegetated surface by design)	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Dead or diseased vegetation (when the BMP includes vegetated surface by design)	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation (when the BMP includes vegetated surface by design)	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas, and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If erosion due to storm water flow has been observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Standing water in infiltration basin without subsurface infiltration gallery for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event</p>	<p>Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, removing obstructions of debris or invasive vegetation, or removing/replacing clogged or compacted surface treatments and/or scarifying or tilling native soils. Always remove deposited sediments before scarification, and use a hand-guided rotary tiller. If it is determined that the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Standing water in subsurface infiltration gallery for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event</p>	<p>This condition requires investigation of why infiltration is not occurring. If feasible, corrective action shall be taken to restore infiltration (e.g., flush fine sediment or remove and replace clogged soils). BMP may require retrofit if infiltration cannot be restored. The County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any repairs or reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water. For subsurface infiltration galleries, ensure access covers are tight fitting, with gaps or holes no greater than 1/16 inch, and/or install barriers such as inserts or screens that prevent mosquito access to the subsurface storage.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, or if the BMP design does not meet the 96-hour drawdown criteria because the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed
<p>Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet or outlet structures</p>	<p>Repair or replace as applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.

“25% full” is defined as ¼ of the depth from the design bottom elevation to the crest of the outflow structure (e.g., if the height to the outflow opening is 12 inches from the bottom elevation, then the materials must be removed when there is 3 inches of accumulation – this should be marked on the outflow structure).

E.10 INF-2 Bioretention



Photo Credit: Ventura County Technical Guidance Document

MS4 Permit Category

Retention

Manual Category

Infiltration

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control
Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction
Treatment
Peak Flow Attenuation

Description

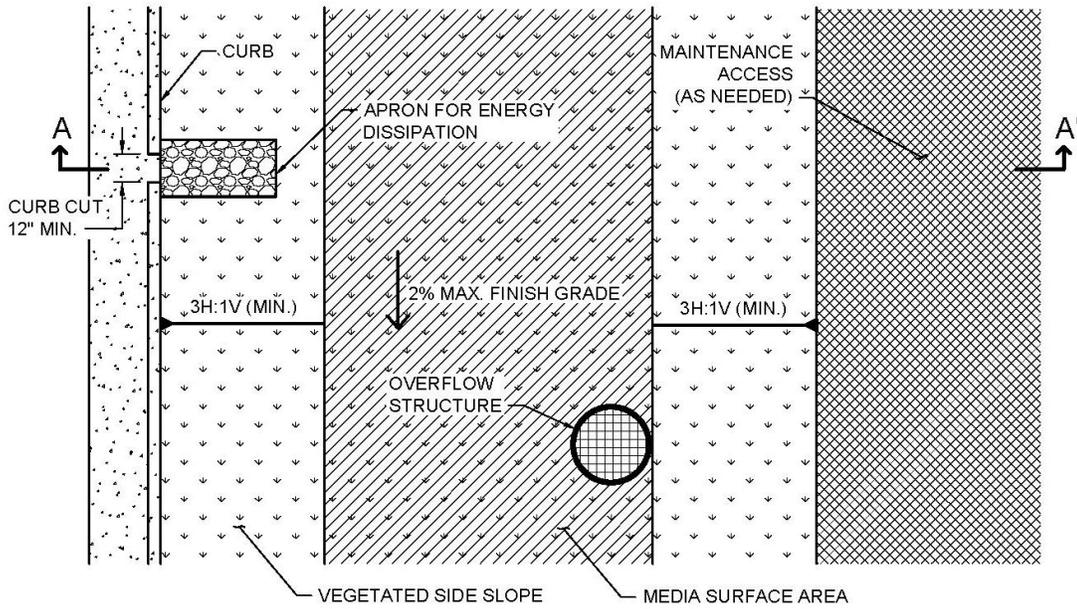
Bioretention (bioretention without underdrain) facilities are vegetated surface water systems that filter water through vegetation and soil, or engineered media prior to infiltrating into native soils. These facilities are designed to infiltrate the full DCV. Bioretention facilities are commonly incorporated into the site within parking lot landscaping, along roadsides, and in open spaces. They can be constructed inground or partially aboveground, such as planter boxes with open bottoms (no impermeable liner at the bottom) to allow infiltration. Treatment is achieved through filtration, sedimentation, sorption, infiltration, biochemical processes and plant uptake.

Typical bioretention without underdrain components include:

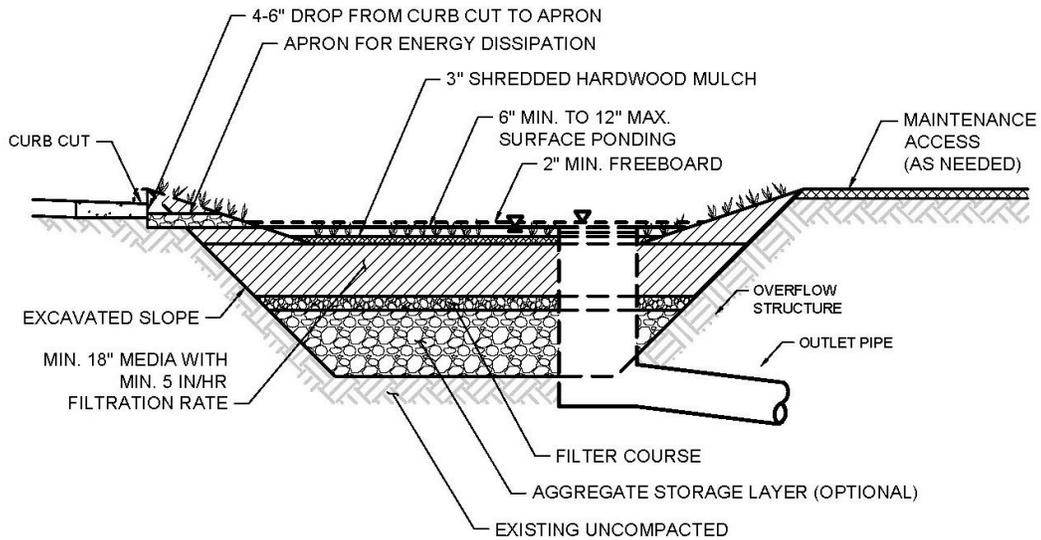
- Inflow distribution mechanisms (e.g, perimeter flow spreader or filter strips)
- Energy dissipation mechanism for concentrated inflows (e.g., splash blocks or riprap)
- Shallow surface ponding for captured flows
- Side slope and basin bottom vegetation selected based on expected climate and ponding depth
- Non-floating mulch layer
- Media layer (planting mix or engineered media) capable of supporting vegetation growth
- Filter course layer consisting of aggregate to prevent the migration of fines into uncompacted native soils or the optional aggregate storage layer
- Optional aggregate storage layer for additional infiltration storage
- Uncompacted native soils at the bottom of the facility
- Overflow structure

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

- **Full infiltration BMP for storm water pollutant control.** Bioretention can be used as a pollutant control BMP designed to infiltrate runoff from direct rainfall as well as runoff from adjacent tributary areas. Bioretention facilities must be designed with an infiltration storage volume (a function of the ponding, media and aggregate storage volumes) equal to the full DCV and able to meet drawdown time limitations.
- **Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration.** Bioretention facilities can be designed to provide flow rate and duration control. This may be accomplished by providing greater infiltration storage with increased surface ponding and/or aggregate storage volume for storm water flow control.



PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



SECTION A-A'
NOT TO SCALE

Typical plan and section view of a Bioretention BMP

Recommended Siting Criteria

Bioretention must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting Criteria</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Selection and design of BMP is based on infiltration feasibility criteria and appropriate design infiltration rate presented in Appendix B and D.	Must operate as a full infiltration design and must be supported by drainage area and in-situ infiltration rate feasibility findings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contributing tributary area is ≤ 5 acres (≤ 1 acre preferred).	Bigger BMPs require additional design features for proper performance. Contributing tributary area greater than 5 acres may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if the following conditions are met: 1) incorporate design features (e.g. flow spreaders) to minimize short circuiting of flows in the BMP and 2) incorporate additional design features requested by County staff for proper performance of the regional BMP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Finish grade of the facility is $\leq 2\%$. In long bioretention facilities where the potential for internal erosion and channelization exists, the use of check dams is required.	Flatter surfaces reduce erosion and channelization within the facility. Internal check dams reduce velocity and dissipate energy.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Bioretention must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
Surface Ponding		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surface ponding is limited to a 24-hour drawdown time.	24-hour drawdown time is recommended for plant health. Surface ponding drawdown time greater than 24-hours but less than 96 hours may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if certified by a landscape architect or agronomist.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding depth is ≥ 6 and ≤ 12 inches.	<p>Surface ponding capacity lowers subsurface storage requirements. Deep surface ponding raises safety concerns.</p> <p>Surface ponding depth greater than 12 inches (for additional pollutant control or surface outlet structures or flow-control orifices) may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if the following conditions are met: 1) surface ponding depth drawdown time is less than 24 hours; and 2) safety issues and fencing requirements are considered (typically ponding greater than 18" will require a fence and/or flatter side slopes) and 3) potential for elevated clogging risk is considered.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> A minimum of 2 inches of freeboard is provided.	<p>Freeboard provides room for head over overflow structures and minimizes risk of uncontrolled surface discharge.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Side slopes are stabilized with vegetation and are $\geq 3H: 1V$.	<p>Gentler side slopes are safer, less prone to erosion, able to establish vegetation more quickly and easier to maintain.</p>
<i>Vegetation</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Plantings are suitable for the climate and expected ponding depth. A plant list to aid in selection can be found in Appendix F.	<p>Plants suited to the climate and ponding depth are more likely to survive.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> An irrigation system with a connection to water supply is provided as needed.	<p>Seasonal irrigation might be needed to keep plants healthy.</p>
<i>Mulch (Mandatory)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 inches of shredded hardwood mulch. Mulch must be non-floating to avoid clogging of overflow structure.	<p>Mulch will suppress weeds and maintain moisture for plant growth.</p>

<i>Siting and Design</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
Media Layer		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Media maintains a minimum filtration rate of 5 in/hr over lifetime of facility. A minimum initial filtration rate of 10 in/hr is recommended.	A high filtration rate through the soil mix minimizes clogging potential and allows flows to quickly enter the aggregate storage layer, thereby minimizing bypass.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Media is a minimum 18 inches deep, meeting either of these two media specifications: Media Specifications listed in Appendix F-3 Biofiltration Soil Media (BSM) or County of San Diego Low Impact Development Handbook: Appendix G - Bioretention Soil Specification (June 2014, unless superseded by more recent edition).	A deep media layer provides additional filtration and supports plants with deeper roots. Standard specifications must be followed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternatively, for proprietary designs and custom media mixes not meeting the media specifications contained in the County LID Handbook, the media meets the pollutant treatment performance criteria in Section F.1.1.	For non-standard or proprietary designs, compliance with F.1.1 ensures that adequate treatment performance will be provided.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Media surface area is 3% of contributing area times adjusted runoff factor or greater.	Greater surface area to tributary area ratios decrease loading rates per square foot and therefore increase longevity. Adjusted runoff factor is to account for site design BMPs implemented upstream of the BMP (such as rain barrels, impervious area dispersion, etc.). Refer to Appendix B guidance. If media surface area is under 3% of contributing area, refer to Sediment Loading calculations in Appendix B.
Filter Course Layer (Optional)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A filter course is used to prevent migration of fines through layers of the facility. Filter fabric is not used.	Migration of media can cause clogging of the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade. Filter fabric is more likely to clog.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Filter course is a minimum of 6 inches thick provided in two separate 3 inch layers. The top layer shall be made of ASTM C33 choker sand and the bottom layer shall be of ASTM No. 8 aggregate. Marker stakes shall be used to ensure uniform lift thickness.	<p>To prevent reduction of the available storage volume that would lead to clogging of the underdrain and native soil beneath the BMP.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Filter course is washed and free of fines.	<p>Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the facility and impede infiltration.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Filter course calculations assessing suitability for particle migration prevention have been completed.	<p>Gradation relationship between layers can evaluate factors (e.g., bridging, permeability, and uniformity) to determine if particle sizing is appropriate or if an intermediate layer is needed.</p>
<i>Aggregate Storage Layer (Optional)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Class 2 Permeable per Caltrans specification 68-1.025 is recommended for the storage layer. Washed, open-graded crushed rock may be used, however a 4-6 inch washed pea gravel filter course layer at the top of the crushed rock is required.	<p>Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum aggregate storage layer depth is determined based on the infiltration storage volume that will infiltrate within a 36-hour drawdown time.	<p>A maximum drawdown time to facilitate provision of adequate storm water storage for the next storm event. The applicant has an option to use a different drawdown time of up to 120 hours if the volume of the facility is adjusted using the percent capture method in Appendix B.4.1.</p>
<i>Inflow and Overflow Structures</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow and overflow structures are accessible for inspection and maintenance. Overflow structures must be connected to downstream storm drain system or appropriate discharge point.	<p>Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.</p>

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>	
☐	Inflow velocities are limited to 3 ft/s or less or use energy dissipation methods (e.g., riprap, level spreader) for concentrated inflows.	High inflow velocities can cause erosion, scour and/or channeling.
☐	Curb cut inlets are at least 12 inches wide, have a 4-6 inch reveal (drop) and an apron and energy dissipation as needed.	Inlets must not restrict flow and apron prevents blockage from vegetation as it grows in. Energy dissipation prevents erosion.
☐	Overflow is safely conveyed to a downstream storm drain system or discharge point. Size overflow structure to pass 100-year peak flow for on-line basins and water quality peak flow for off-line basins.	Planning for overflow lessens the risk of property damage due to flooding.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design bioretention for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement and basin area requirements, maximum side and finish grade slope, and the recommended media surface area tributary ratio.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Use the sizing worksheet to determine if full infiltration of the DCV is achievable based on the available infiltration storage volume calculated from the bioretention without underdrain footprint area, effective depths for surface ponding, media and aggregate storage layers, and in-situ soil design infiltration rate for a maximum 36-hour drawdown time for the aggregate storage layer (unless percent capture method is used), with surface ponding no greater than a maximum 24-hour drawdown. The drawdown time can be estimated by dividing the average depth of the basin by the design infiltration rate of the underlying soil. Appendix D provides guidance on evaluating a site's infiltration rate. A generic sizing worksheet is provided in Appendix B.4.
4. Where the DCV cannot be fully infiltrated based on the site or bioretention constraints, an underdrain can be added to the design (use biofiltration with partial retention factsheet).

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant surface ponding and/or aggregate storage volumes, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations must be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, maximum side and finish grade slopes, and the recommended media surface area tributary area ratio. Design for flow control can be achieved using various design configurations.
2. Iteratively determine the facility footprint area, surface ponding and/or aggregate storage layer depth required to provide infiltration storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits while adhering to the maximum drawdown times for surface ponding and aggregate storage. Flow rates and durations can be controlled using flow splitters that route the appropriate inflow amounts to the bioretention facility and bypass excess flows to the downstream storm drain system or discharge point.
3. If bioretention without underdrain facility cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by the MS4 permit, an upstream or downstream structure with appropriate storage volume such as an underground vault can be used to provide additional control.
4. After bioretention without underdrain BMPs have been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Bioretention requires routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash or debris; maintain vegetation health; maintain infiltration capacity of the media layer; replenish mulch; and maintain integrity of side slopes, inlets, energy dissipators, and outlets. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The BMP is not drained between storm events. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging of the media layer, filter course, aggregate storage layer, underlying native soils, or outlet structure. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected. If it is determined that the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
- Sediment, trash, or debris accumulation greater than 25% of the surface ponding volume within one month. This means the load from the tributary drainage area is too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. This would require pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept the materials. Pretreatment components, especially for sediment, will extend the life of components that are more expensive to replace

such as media, filter course, and aggregate layers.

- Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow that is not readily corrected by adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Other Special Considerations. Bioretention is a vegetated structural BMP. Vegetated structural BMPs that are constructed in the vicinity of, or connected to, an existing jurisdictional water or wetland could inadvertently result in creation of expanded waters or wetlands. As such, vegetated structural BMPs have the **potential** to come under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, SDRWQCB, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This could result in the need for specific resource agency permits and costly mitigation to perform maintenance of the structural BMP. Along with proper placement of a structural BMP, routine maintenance is key to preventing this scenario.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, without damage to the vegetation or compaction of the media layer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If the BMP is 25% full* or more in one month, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet or outlet structures	Repair or replace as applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.
Poor vegetation establishment	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Dead or diseased vegetation	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
2/3 of mulch has decomposed, or mulch has been removed	Remove decomposed fraction and top off with fresh mulch to a total depth of 3 inches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Replenish mulch annually, or more frequently when needed based on inspection.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas, and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If erosion due to storm water flow has been observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
<p>Standing water in BMP for longer than 24 hours following a storm event</p> <p>Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health</p>	Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, removing obstructions of debris or invasive vegetation, or repairing/replacing clogged or compacted soils. If it is determined that the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, or if the BMP design does not meet the 96-hour drawdown criteria because the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

“25% full” is defined as ¼ of the depth from the design bottom elevation to the crest of the outflow structure (e.g., if the height to the outflow opening is 12 inches from the bottom elevation, then the materials must be removed when there is 3 inches of accumulation – this should be marked on the outflow structure).

This page was intentionally left blank.

E.11 INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)



Location: Kellogg Park, San Diego, California

MS4 Permit Category

Retention
Flow-thru Treatment
Control

Manual Category

Infiltration
Flow-thru Treatment
Control

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control
Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction
Peak Flow Attenuation

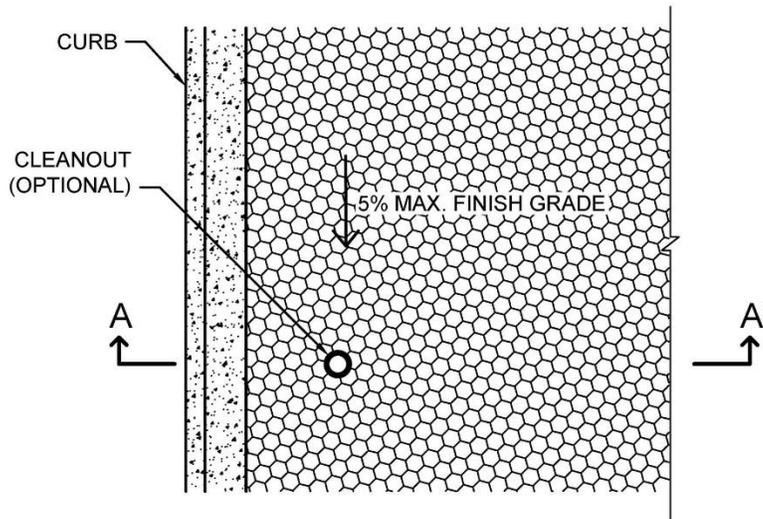
Description

Permeable pavement is pavement that allows for percolation through void spaces in the pavement surface into subsurface layers. The subsurface layers are designed to provide storage of storm water runoff so that outflows, primarily via infiltration into subgrade soils or release to the downstream conveyance system, can be at controlled rates. Varying levels of storm water treatment and flow control can be provided depending on the size of the permeable pavement system relative to its drainage area, the underlying infiltration rates, and the configuration of outflow controls. Pollutant control permeable pavement is designed to receive runoff from a larger tributary area than site design permeable pavement (see SD-D). Pollutant control is provided via infiltration, filtration, sorption, sedimentation, and biodegradation processes. Permeable pavements proposed as a retention or partial retention BMP should not have an impermeable liner.

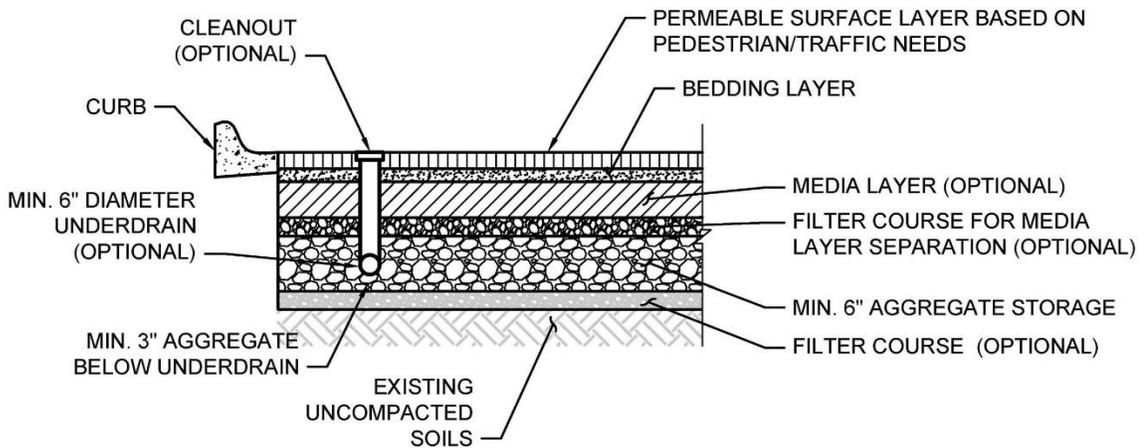
Typical permeable pavement components include, from top to bottom:

- Permeable surface layer
- Bedding layer for permeable surface
- Aggregate storage layer with optional underdrain(s)
- Optional final filter course layer over uncompacted existing subgrade

INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)



PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



SECTION A-A'
NOT TO SCALE

Typical plan and Section view of a Permeable Pavement BMP

Subcategories of permeable pavement include modular paver units or paver blocks, pervious concrete, porous asphalt, and turf pavers. These subcategory variations differ in the material used for the permeable surface layer but have similar functions and characteristics below this layer.

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to reduce impervious area and DCV. See site design option SD-D.

Full infiltration BMP for storm water pollutant control. Permeable pavement without an underdrain and without impermeable liners can be used as a pollutant control BMP, designed to infiltrate runoff from direct rainfall as well as runoff from adjacent areas that are tributary to the pavement. The system must be designed with an infiltration storage volume (a function of the aggregate storage volume) equal to the full DCV and able to meet drawdown time limitations.

Partial infiltration BMP with flow-thru treatment for storm water pollutant control. Permeable pavement can be designed so that a portion of the DCV is infiltrated by providing an underdrain with infiltration storage below the underdrain invert. The infiltration storage depth should be determined by the volume that can be reliably infiltrated within drawdown time limitations. Water discharged through the underdrain is considered flow-thru treatment and is not considered biofiltration treatment. Storage provided above the underdrain invert is included in the flow-thru treatment volume.

Flow-thru treatment BMP for storm water pollutant control. The system may be lined and/or installed over impermeable native soils with an underdrain provided at the bottom to carry away filtered runoff. Water quality treatment is provided via unit treatment processes other than infiltration. This configuration is considered to provide flow-thru treatment, not biofiltration treatment. Significant aggregate storage provided above the underdrain invert can provide detention storage, which can be controlled via inclusion of an orifice in an outlet structure at the downstream end of the underdrain. **PDPs have the option to add saturated storage to the flow-thru configuration in order to reduce the DCV that the BMP is required to treat.** Saturated storage can be added to this design by including an upturned elbow installed at the downstream end of the underdrain or via an internal weir structure designed to maintain a specific water level elevation. The DCV can be reduced by the amount of saturated storage provided.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. With any of the above configurations, the system can be designed to provide flow rate and duration control. This may include having a deeper aggregate storage layer that allows for significant detention storage above the underdrain, which can be further controlled via inclusion of an outlet structure at the downstream end of the underdrain.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control BMP) must meet the following design criteria and be consistent with the County of San Diego Green Streets Design Criteria and Green Streets Standard Drawings in Appendix K. Deviations. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> The structural section is in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidance and project soils engineering’s recommendations. Overflow and storm drain lines may still be required.	Ensures that the permeable pavement facility can be designed to provide adequate drainage system.
<input type="checkbox"/> No erodible areas drain on to permeable pavement. In addition, permeable pavement shall not be placed in an area with significant overhanging trees or other vegetation.	Minimizes clogging. Sediment, leaves and organic debris can clog the pavement surface.
<input type="checkbox"/> Show system slope and direction of slope on plans.	Ensures the system functions properly. Typically, the system is only suitable on flat slope.
<input type="checkbox"/> Show cross section of system assembly with complete dimensions and detailing on plans.	Ensures that the system gets constructed and functions properly.
<input type="checkbox"/> Specify maintenance programs on plans ~ e.g., debris removal, vacuum sweeping twice per year, resetting pavers as needed.	Ensures system remains permeable.
<input type="checkbox"/> Note on plans: “No sealant shall be applied to constructed Permeable surfaces”.	The purpose is to allow stormwater to percolate through the permeable surfaces.
<input type="checkbox"/> Geotextile or filter course layer may be provided along perimeter	Geotextile or filter course layer can prevent natural soil from clogging aggregate voids.
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete divider strip shall be provided between system and adjacent impervious materials and as edge restraints.	Provides structural stability.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire district must verify system is acceptable to support fire apparatus	Allows for a safe access in case of an emergency.
<input type="checkbox"/> System may not disturb underground utilities.	Underground utilities have specific requirements and guidelines for clearance.
<input type="checkbox"/> Paver gaps, changes in elevation, and slopes, must meet accessibility requirements if applicable.	Provides accessibility and complies with ADA requirements if applicable.

INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> Selection must be based on infiltration feasibility criteria.	Full or partial infiltration designs must be supported by drainage area feasibility findings.
<input type="checkbox"/> For pollutant control permeable pavement, the ratio of the total drainage area (including the permeable pavement) to the permeable pavement should not exceed 4:1.	Higher ratios increase the potential for clogging but may be acceptable for relatively clean tributary areas.
<input type="checkbox"/> Finish grade of the permeable pavement has a slope $\leq 2\%$.	Flatter surfaces facilitate increased runoff capture.
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing tributary area includes effective sediment source control and/or pretreatment measures such as raised curbed or grass filter strips	Sediment can clog the pavement surface.
<input type="checkbox"/> Observation wells are required for facilities without an underdrain and shall be shown on design plans. Observation wells shall be installed at the downstream end and spaced at 100 foot maximum intervals. An observation well consists of a well-anchored, perforated 6 inch (diameter) PVC pipe that extends vertically to the bottom of the reservoir layer. The observation well should be fitted with a lockable cap installed flush with the ground surface (or under the pavers) to facilitate periodic inspection and maintenance.	The observation well is used to observe the rate of drawdown within the reservoir layer following a storm event
<input type="checkbox"/> Overflow conveyance shall be designed to convey larger storms to existing or new storm drain systems adjacent to the permeable pavement.	Flood prevention.
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct discharges to permeable pavement are only from downspouts carrying “clean” roof runoff that are equipped with filters to remove gross solids.	Roof runoff typically carries less sediment than runoff from other impervious surfaces and is less likely to clog the pavement surface.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<i>Permeable Surface Layer</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permeable surface layer type is appropriately chosen based on pavement use and expected vehicular loading.	Pavement may wear more quickly if not durable for expected loads or frequencies.
<input type="checkbox"/> Permeable pavers are not to be used in areas of high traffic volume.	Pavers are not intended to be used in areas of high traffic volume and areas where vehicular speed is excessive. Parking areas and low-speed access roads are examples of ideal applications.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use appropriate thickness for permeable surface layer for vehicular loading.	Permeable concrete requires a 6-inch minimum surface layer of permeable concrete. Permeable asphalt requires a 1 ½ - inch minimum surface layer of permeable asphalt Permeable pavers require a 2 3/8-inch minimum surface layer of permeable pavers.
<input type="checkbox"/> Permeable surface layer type is appropriate for expected pedestrian traffic.	Expected demographic and accessibility needs (e.g., adults, children, seniors, runners, high-heeled shoes, wheelchairs, strollers, bikes) requires selection of appropriate surface layer type that will not impede pedestrian needs.
<input type="checkbox"/> When finish grade of the permeable pavement has a slope of 2% or less, bench subgrade to have a slope of 0% per Standard Drawing for Permeable Pavements Elevation (Terraced Slope) in Appendix K. Distance between steps is determined by the slope of the pavement to achieve a step no more than 12” tall.	Avoids concentrated flows downstream while helping achieve DCV requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/> When finish grade of the permeable pavement has a slope of more than 2% but less than 10%, add check dams within the reservoir/aggregate layer per Standard Drawing for Permeable Pavements Elevation (Terraced slope with Check Dams) in Appendix K.	Avoids concentrated flows downstream while helping achieve DCV requirements.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> When Finish grade of the permeable pavement has a slope of 10% or more, add check dams within the reservoir/aggregate layer per Standard Drawing for Permeable Pavements Elevation (Terraced Slope with Check Dams) in Appendix K. Consult with the appropriate fire jurisdiction for surfacing requirements.	Avoids concentrated flows downstream while helping achieve DCV requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum depth to groundwater and bedrock \geq 10 ft.	A minimum separation facilitates infiltration and lessens the risk of negative groundwater impacts.
<i>Bedding Layer for Permeable Surface</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Use appropriate thickness and material for bedding layer for vehicular loading.	<p>Permeable concrete requires 4 inches of crushed rock as a choker layer.</p> <p>Permeable asphalt requires a 3-inch minimum layer of crushed rock as a base course, and 4 inches of crushed rock as a choker layer</p> <p>Permeable pavers require a 2-inch layer of crushed rock as a base course, and 4 inches of crushed rock as a choker layer or the manufacturer’s recommendations.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregate used for bedding layer is washed prior to placement.	Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the permeable pavement system aggregate storage layer void spaces or underdrain.
<i>Media Layer (Optional) –used between bedding layer and aggregate storage layer to provide pollutant treatment control</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> The pollutant removal performance of the media layer is documented by the project proponent.	Media used for BMP design should be shown via research or testing to be appropriate for expected pollutants of concern and flow rates.
<input type="checkbox"/> A filter course is provided to separate the media layer from the aggregate storage layer.	Migration of media can cause clogging of the aggregate storage layer void spaces or underdrain.

<i>Siting and Design</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	If a filter course is used, calculations assessing suitability for particle migration prevention have been completed.	Gradation relationship between layers can evaluate factors (e.g., bridging, permeability, and uniformity) to determine if particle sizing is appropriate or if an intermediate layer is needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consult permeable pavement manufacturer to verify that media layer provides required structural support.	Media must not compromise the structural integrity or intended uses of the permeable pavement surface.
<i>Aggregate Storage Layer</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimum layer depth is 6 inches and for infiltration designs, the maximum depth is determined based on the infiltration storage volume that will infiltrate within a 36-hour drawdown time.	A minimum depth of aggregate provides structural stability for expected pavement loads. The applicant has an option to use a different drawdown time of up to 120 hours if the volume of the facility is adjusted using the percent capture method in Appendix B.4.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	When finish grade is less than 2%, bench subgrade to have a slope of 0%. Distance between steps is determined by the slope of the pavement to achieve a step no more than 12" tall.	Avoids concentrated flows downstream.
<input type="checkbox"/>	When finish grade is more than 2%, use check dams within the aggregate/storage layer. Check dam material options include waterproof membrane, PVC sheeting, and concrete. A transverse underdrain may be needed due to the width of the permeable pavement facility.	Use of membranes and sheeting are the most cost effective and generally preferred options
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregate used for the aggregate storage layer is washed and free of fines.	Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog aggregate storage layer void spaces or underdrain
<i>Underdrain and Outflow Structures</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Underdrains and outflow structures, if used, are accessible for inspection and maintenance.	Maintenance will improve the performance and extend the life of the permeable pavement system.

<i>Siting and Design</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Underdrain outlet elevation should be a minimum of 3 inches above the bottom elevation of the aggregate storage layer.	A minimal separation from subgrade or the liner lessens the risk of fines entering the underdrain and can improve hydraulic performance by allowing perforations to remain unblocked.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimum underdrain diameter is 6 inches.	Smaller diameter underdrains are prone to clogging. Subsurface drainage is recommended beneath all vehicular use permeable pavement installations unless elimination of the underdrain is expressly approved by County staff. Permeable pavement may be installed without underdrain in areas with no traffic volume if infiltration results are good and underdrain connections are not feasible.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Underdrains are made of slotted, PVC pipe conforming to ASTM D 3034 or equivalent or corrugated, HDPE pipe conforming to AASHTO 252M or equivalent.	Slotted underdrains provide greater intake capacity, clog resistant drainage, and reduced entrance velocity into the pipe, thereby reducing the chances of solids migration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	For sites where the native soil design infiltration rate is sufficient to drain the DCV within 36 hours, elevate the underdrain to be above the DCV.	Use of a raised underdrain is encouraged and provides enhanced retention. An alternative approach to a raised underdrain is an underdrain with an up-turned elbow outlet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clean-outs are required for all permeable pavement facilities with underdrains. Clean-outs shall be spaced at 100 foot maximum intervals. Where a storm drain structure such as a catch basin, manhole, or overflow structure is within 100 feet of a clean-out, it will serve the same function as a clean-out.	Clean-outs provide ease of maintenance thus prolonging the life of the facility and reducing the frequency of more intensive maintenance procedures.
<i>Filter Course (Optional)</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Filter course is washed and free of fines.	Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog subgrade and impede infiltration.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

1. Determine the areas where permeable pavement can be used in the site design to replace traditional pavement to reduce the impervious area and DCV. These permeable pavement areas can be credited toward reducing runoff generated through representation in storm water calculations as pervious, not impervious, areas but are not credited for storm water pollutant control. These permeable pavement areas should be designed as self-retaining with the appropriate tributary area ratio identified in the design criteria.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B, taking into account reduced runoff from self-retaining permeable pavement areas.
3. Stormwater runoff from pervious areas often contribute sediment and lead to clogging and increased maintenance requirements for pervious pavement, and should be avoided to the extent possible. Ideally, at least 90-percent of the area draining to pervious pavement shall be impervious, not including the permeable pavement area itself. Pretreatment, drainage area stabilization, and specific maintenance program are options that County staff will consider for implementation where contributing drainage area is less than 90-percent impervious.
4. The wearing surface shall meet the latest ADA requirements. The wearing surface is the pavement material plus any required bedding layers under the surface and inside of the joints, in accordance with all applicable standard details, specifications and manufacturer recommendations as applicable.
5. Stormwater conveyance from all impervious areas including standard pavement shall, to the extent feasible, drain to permeable pavement as sheet flow. Otherwise pre-treatment for energy dissipation and sediment control may be required where any concentrated flow is directed onto pervious pavement. Level spreaders may be designed to convert concentrated flow to sheet flow into the pervious pavement facility.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design permeable pavement for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, maximum finish grade slope, and the recommended tributary area ratio for non-self-retaining permeable pavement. If infiltration is infeasible, the permeable pavement can be designed as flow-thru treatment per the sizing worksheet. If infiltration is feasible, calculations should follow the remaining design steps.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Use the sizing worksheet to determine if full or partial infiltration of the DCV is achievable based on the available infiltration storage volume calculated from the permeable pavement footprint, aggregate storage layer depth, and in-situ soil design infiltration rate for a maximum 36-hour drawdown time. The applicant has an option to use a different drawdown time up to

INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)

120 hours if the volume of the facility is adjusted using the percent capture method in Appendix B.4.1.

4. Where the DCV cannot be fully infiltrated based on the site or permeable pavement constraints, an underdrain must be incorporated above the infiltration storage to carry away runoff that exceeds the infiltration storage capacity.
5. The remaining DCV to be treated should be calculated for use in sizing downstream BMP(s).

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant aggregate storage volumes, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, maximum finish grade slope, and the recommended tributary area ratio for non-self-retaining permeable pavement. Design for flow control can be achieved using various design configurations, but a flow-thru treatment design will typically require a greater aggregate storage layer volume than designs which allow for full or partial infiltration of the DCV.
2. Iteratively determine the area and aggregate storage layer depth required to provide infiltration and/or detention storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits. Flow rates and durations can be controlled from detention storage by altering outlet structure orifice size(s) and/or water control levels. Multi-level orifices can be used within an outlet structure to control the full range of flows.
3. If the permeable pavement system cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by this manual, a downstream structure with sufficient storage volume such as an underground vault can be used to provide remaining controls.
4. Designs with a liner on the bottom as required by the Geotechnical Engineer, the minimum slope of the underdrain shall be 0.5 percent. After permeable pavement has been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Routine maintenance of permeable pavement includes: removal of materials such as trash and debris accumulated on the paving surface; vacuuming of the paving surface to prevent clogging; and flushing paving and subsurface gravel to remove fine sediment. If the BMP includes underdrains and/or an outflow control structure, check and clear these features.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If the permeable pavement area is not drained between storm events, or if runoff sheet flows across the permeable pavement area and flows off the permeable pavement area during storm events, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect

INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)

downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. During storm events up to the 85th percentile storm event (approximately 0.5 to 1 inch of rainfall in San Diego County), runoff should not flow off the permeable pavement area. The permeable pavement area is expected to have adequate hydraulic conductivity and storage such that rainfall landing on the permeable pavement and runoff from the surrounding drainage area will go directly into the pavement without ponding or overflow (in properly designed systems, the surrounding drainage area is not more than half as large as the permeable pavement area). Following the storm event, there should be no standing water (puddles) on the permeable pavement area.

If storm water is flowing off the permeable pavement during a storm event, or if there is standing water on the permeable pavement surface following a storm event, this is an indicator of clogging somewhere within the system. Poor drainage can result from clogging of the permeable surface layer, any of the subsurface components, or the subgrade soils. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected. Surface or subsurface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required. If poor drainage persists after flushing of the paving, subsurface gravel, and/or underdrain(s) when applicable, or if it is determined that the underlying soils do not have the infiltration capacity expected, County staff shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Other Special Considerations. The runoff storage and infiltration surface area in this BMP are not readily accessible because they are subsurface. This means that clogging and poor drainage are not easily corrected. If the tributary area draining to the BMP includes unpaved areas, the sediment load from the tributary drainage area can be too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. All unpaved areas within the tributary drainage area should be stabilized with vegetation. Other pretreatment components to prevent transport of sediment to the paving surface, such as grass buffer strips, will extend the life of the subsurface components and infiltration surface. Along with proper stabilization measures and pretreatment within the tributary area, routine maintenance, including preventive vacuum/regenerative air street sweeping, is key to preventing clogging.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Preventive vacuum/regenerative air street sweeping	Pavement should be swept with a vacuum power or regenerative air street sweeper to maintain infiltration through paving surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule/perform this preventive action at least twice per year.
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris on permeable pavement surface	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials. Inspect tributary area for exposed soil or other sources of sediment and apply stabilization measures to sediment source areas. Apply source control measures as applicable to sources of litter or debris.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Weeds growing on/through the permeable pavement surface	Remove weeds and add features as necessary to prevent weed intrusion. Use non-chemical methods (e.g., instead of pesticides, control weeds using mechanical removal, physical barriers, and/or physical changes in the surrounding area adjacent to pavement that will preclude weed intrusion into the pavement).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Remove any weeds found at each inspection.

INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)

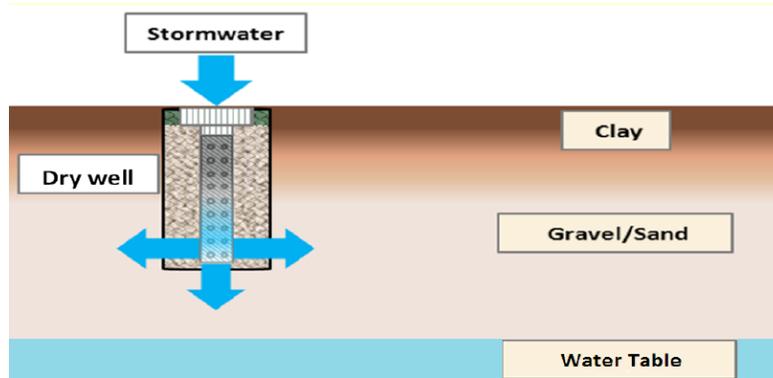
Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Standing water in permeable paving area or subsurface infiltration gallery for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event</p>	<p>This condition requires investigation of why infiltration is not occurring. If feasible, corrective action shall be taken to restore infiltration (e.g., pavement should be swept with a vacuum power or regenerative air street sweeper to restore infiltration rates, clear underdrains if underdrains are present). BMP may require retrofit if infiltration cannot be restored. The County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any repairs or reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. ● Maintain when needed.
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, or if the BMP design does not meet the 96-hour drawdown criteria because the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. ● Maintain when needed.

INF-3 Permeable Pavement (Pollutant Control)

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Obstructed underdrain or outlet structure (when the BMP includes outflow control structure for runoff released from subsurface storage via underdrain(s))	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect if standing water is observed for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event. • Maintain when needed.
Damage to structural components of subsurface infiltration gallery such as weirs or outlet structures	Repair or replace as applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.
Damage to permeable paving surface (e.g., cracks, settlement, misaligned paver blocks, void spaces between paver blocks need fill materials replenished)	Repair or replace damaged surface as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.

This page was intentionally left blank

E.12 INF-4 Dry Wells



Source: Cal/EPA Fact Sheet on Dry Wells

MS4 Permit Category

Retention

Manual Category

Infiltration

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control

Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction

Description

Dry wells are typically designed as gravity-fed pits lined with perforated casing and often backfilled with gravel or stone. Dry wells are intended to penetrate layers of poorly infiltrating soils, such as clays, allowing infiltration into deeper permeable layers. Dry wells can reduce storm water runoff while increasing groundwater recharge. It is recommended that dry wells be used in conjunction with low impact development (LID) practices (or pretreatment) to help reduce potential contaminants to groundwater and aquatic ecosystem. Pretreatment effectiveness is contingent upon proper maintenance. With proper design and maintenance, dry wells not only aid in stormwater runoff reduction, but they can also increase groundwater recharge.

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Full infiltration BMP for storm water pollutant control. Dry wells can be used as a pollutant control BMP, designed to infiltrate runoff from direct rainfall as well as runoff from adjacent areas that are tributary to the pavement. Dry wells must be designed with an infiltration storage volume equal to the full DCV and able to meet drawdown time limitations.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. Dry wells can be designed to provide flow rate and duration control. This may be accomplished by providing greater infiltration storage

Criteria and Considerations for Use of a Dry Well as Infiltration BMP

In general, a careful site evaluation conducted by a registered civil engineer and a geologist/geotechnical engineer should be made to determine if the use of a dry well is suitable at any particular location

A dry well may be acceptable as an “infiltration BMP” if it meets **ALL** the following criteria:

- The BMP meets the minimum geotechnical and groundwater investigation requirements listed in Appendix B; and
- The BMP is evaluated by approved infiltration rate assessment methods presented in Appendix D; and
- Implements an appropriate Low Impact Development (LID) practice / pretreatment BMP (refer to Appendix J.5.2 for selection); and
- Dry wells serving lots other than single-family homes are registered with the US EPA. (additional information and registration forms can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/uic>).

In designing a dry well, the following items should be considered:

- Depth of dry well – The EPA currently encourages that the well “should not be constructed deeper than the seasonal high water table”. As water begins to percolate into an aquifer, it requires a certain holding time in order to filter out contaminants before reaching the water table. This would need to be addressed by a professional geologist/geotechnical engineer.
- Geology – Theoretically the well would be dug through an area of low permeability and into an area that would allow the movement of water into the aquifer. Also, the type of geology and its ability to act as a conduit to the aquifer system would need to be addressed. This assessment would need to be made by a professional geologist/geotechnical engineer (Note: While some areas are conducive to this, vast areas of the County of San Diego have geological conditions not conducive for dry wells).
- Grading – The use of a dry well without the proper grading and back up storm drain system might pose a problem with the ponding of runoff due to the dry well’s limited storage capacity and the time it would take to discharge water into the aquifer system. This assessment would need to be made by a professional civil engineer.
- Routine maintenance – Pretreatment effectiveness is contingent upon proper maintenance. Routine maintenance should be provided in order to keep a dry well free of trash/debris, sediments, oil and grease, etc.
- Potential contamination – It is recommended that dry wells be used in conjunction with low impact development (LID) practices (or pretreatment BMPs) to help reduce potential contaminants to groundwater and aquatic ecosystem. Note: The County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health may be able to provide further input.

Note: As indicated on the Cal/EPA Fact Sheet on Dry Wells, there are currently no uniform state regulations or guidelines on dry wells in California. The purpose of this fact sheet is to help explain the role of dry wells in meeting infiltration requirements. Therefore, this fact sheet does not describe specific design criteria like the other fact sheets in this manual. The County of San Diego may develop specific design criteria and include in this fact sheet at a future time.

E.13 PR-1 Biofiltration with Partial Retention



Location: 805 and Bonita Road, Chula vista, CA.

MS4 Permit Category

NA

Manual Category

Partial Retention

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control

Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Volume Reduction

Treatment

Peak Flow Attenuation

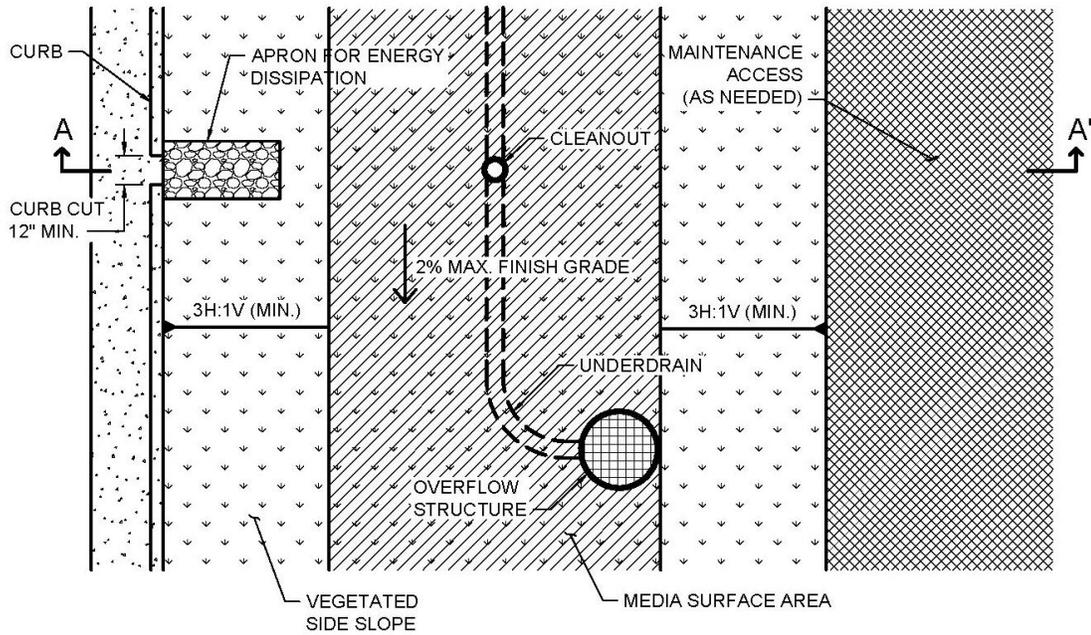
Description

Biofiltration with partial retention (partial infiltration and biofiltration) facilities are vegetated surface water systems that filter water through vegetation, and soil or engineered media prior to infiltrating into native soils, discharge via underdrain, or overflow to the downstream conveyance system. Where feasible, these BMPs have an elevated underdrain discharge point that creates storage capacity in the aggregate storage layer. Biofiltration with partial retention facilities are commonly incorporated into the site within parking lot landscaping, along roadsides, and in open spaces. They can be constructed in ground or partially aboveground, such as planter boxes with open bottoms to allow infiltration. Treatment is achieved through filtration, sedimentation, sorption, infiltration, biochemical processes and plant uptake.

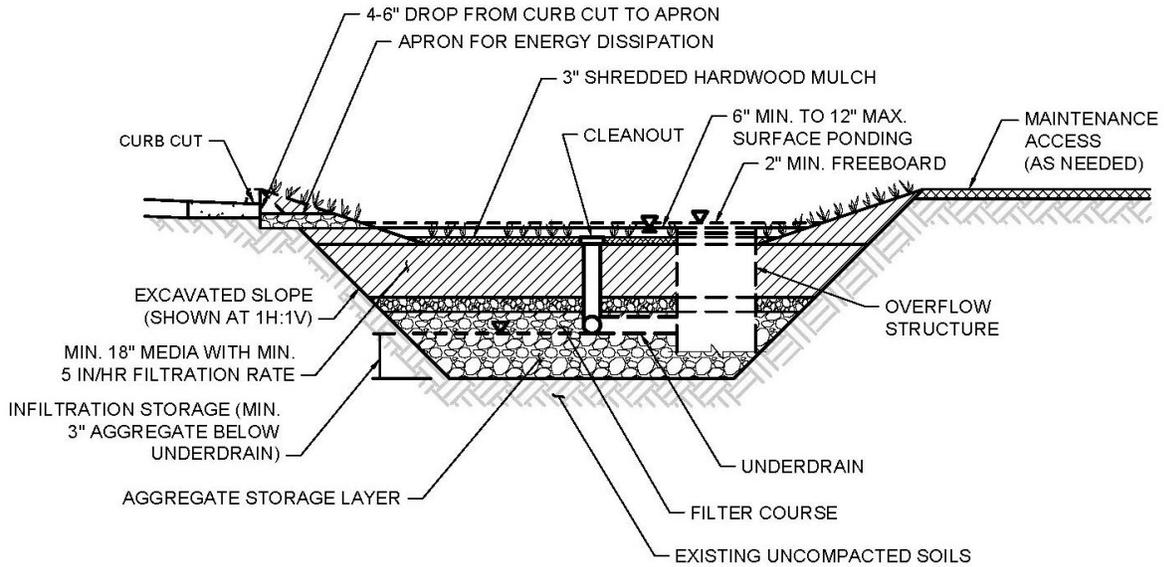
Typical biofiltration with partial retention components include:

- Inflow distribution mechanisms (e.g, perimeter flow spreader or filter strips)
- Energy dissipation mechanism for concentrated inflows (e.g., splash blocks or riprap)
- Shallow surface ponding for captured flows
- Side Slope and basin bottom vegetation selected based on climate and ponding depth
- Non-floating mulch layer
- Media layer (planting mix or engineered media) capable of supporting vegetation growth
- Filter course layer consisting of aggregate to prevent the migration of fines into uncompacted native soils or the optional aggregate storage layer
- Aggregate storage layer with underdrain(s)
- Uncompacted native soils at the bottom of the facility
- Overflow structure

PR-1 Biofiltration with Partial Retention



PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



SECTION A-A'
NOT TO SCALE

Typical plan and Section view of a Biofiltration with Partial Retention BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Partial infiltration BMP with biofiltration treatment for storm water pollutant control. Biofiltration with partial retention can be designed so that a portion of the DCV is infiltrated by providing infiltration storage below the underdrain invert. The infiltration storage depth should be determined by the volume that can be reliably infiltrated within drawdown time limitations. Water discharged through the underdrain is considered biofiltration treatment. Storage provided above the underdrain within surface ponding, media, and aggregate storage is included in the biofiltration treatment volume.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. The system can be designed to provide flow rate and duration control by primarily providing increased surface ponding and/or having a deeper aggregate storage layer. This will allow for significant detention storage, which can be controlled via inclusion of an orifice in an outlet structure at the downstream end of the underdrain.

Recommended Siting Criteria

<i>Siting Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> Selection and design of basin is based on infiltration feasibility criteria and appropriate design infiltration rate (See Appendix B and D).	Must operate as a partial infiltration design and must be supported by drainage area and in-situ infiltration rate feasibility findings.
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing tributary area must be ≤ 5 acres (≤ 1 acre preferred).	Bigger BMPs require additional design features for proper performance. Contributing tributary area greater than 5 acres may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if the following conditions are met: 1) incorporate design features (e.g. flow spreaders) to minimize short circuiting of flows in the BMP and 2) incorporate additional design features requested by County staff for proper performance of the regional BMP.
<input type="checkbox"/> Finish grade of the facility is $\leq 2\%$.	Flatter surfaces reduce erosion and channelization within the facility.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Biofiltration with partial retention must meet the following design criteria and considerations. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of the County reviewer if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Design Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
Surface Ponding	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding is limited to a 24-hour drawdown time.	Surface ponding limited to 24 hours for plant health. Surface ponding drawdown time greater than 24-hours but less than 96 hours may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if certified by a landscape architect or agronomist.
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding depth is ≥ 6 and ≤ 12 inches.	Surface ponding capacity lowers subsurface storage requirements. Deep surface ponding raises safety concerns. Surface ponding depth greater than 12 inches (for additional pollutant control or surface outlet structures or flow-control orifices) may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if the following conditions are met: 1) surface ponding depth drawdown time is less than 24 hours; and 2) safety issues and fencing requirements are considered (typically ponding greater than 18" will require a fence and/or flatter side slopes) and 3) potential for elevated clogging risk is considered.
<input type="checkbox"/> A minimum of 2 inches of freeboard is provided.	Freeboard provides room for head over overflow structures and minimizes risk of uncontrolled surface discharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> Side slopes are stabilized with vegetation and are = 3H:1V or shallower.	Gentler side slopes are safer, less prone to erosion, able to establish vegetation more quickly and easier to maintain.

<i>Design Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
Vegetation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Plantings are suitable for the climate and expected ponding depth. A plant list to aid in selection can be found in Appendix F.	Plants suited to the climate and ponding depth are more likely to survive.
<input type="checkbox"/> An irrigation system with a connection to water supply should be provided as needed.	Seasonal irrigation might be needed to keep plants healthy.
Mulch (Mandatory)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 inches of shredded hardwood mulch. Mulch must be non-floating to avoid clogging of overflow structure.	Mulch will suppress weeds and maintain moisture for plant growth.
Media Layer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Media maintains a minimum filtration rate of 5 in/hr over lifetime of facility. An initial filtration rate of 8 to 12 in/hr is recommended to allow for clogging over time; the initial filtration rate should not exceed 12 inches per hour.	<p>A filtration rate of at least 5 inches per hour allows soil to drain between events, and allows flows to relatively quickly enter the aggregate storage layer, thereby minimizing bypass. The initial rate should be higher than long term target rate to account for clogging over time. However an excessively high initial rate can have a negative impact on treatment performance, therefore an upper limit is needed.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Media is a minimum 18 inches deep, meeting either of these two media specifications: Appendix F.2 Biofiltration Soil Media (BSM) or County of San Diego Low Impact Development Handbook: Appendix G - Bioretention Soil Specification (June 2014, unless superseded by more recent edition). Alternatively, for proprietary designs and custom media mixes not meeting the media specifications, the media meets the pollutant treatment performance criteria in Section F.1.1.	<p>A deep media layer provides additional filtration and supports plants with deeper roots.</p> <p>Standard specifications must be followed.</p> <p>For non-standard or proprietary designs, compliance with Appendix F.1.1 ensures that adequate treatment performance will be provided.</p>

<i>Design Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Media surface area is 3% of contributing area times adjusted runoff factor or greater. Unless demonstrated that the BMP surface area can be smaller than 3%.</p>	<p>Greater surface area to tributary area ratios: a) maximizes volume retention as required by the MS4 Permit and b) decrease loading rates per square foot and therefore increase longevity.</p> <p>Adjusted runoff factor is to account for site design BMPs implemented upstream of the BMP (such as rain barrels, impervious area dispersion, etc.). Refer to Appendix B guidance.</p> <p>If media surface area is under 3% of contributing area, refer to Sediment Loading calculations in Appendix B.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Where receiving waters are impaired or have a TMDL for nutrients, the system is designed with nutrient sensitive media design (see fact sheet BF-2).</p>	<p>Potential for pollutant export is partly a function of media composition; media design must minimize potential for export of nutrients, particularly where receiving waters are impaired for nutrients.</p>
<i>Filter Course Layer</i>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> A filter course is used to prevent migration of fines through layers of the facility. Filter fabric is not used.</p>	<p>Migration of media can cause clogging of the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade. Filter fabric is more likely to clog.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Filter course is a minimum of 6 inches thick provided in two separate 3 inch layers. The top layer shall be made of ASTM C33 choker sand and the bottom layer shall be of ASTM No. 8 aggregate. Marker stakes shall be used to ensure uniform lift thickness.</p>	<p>To prevent reduction of the available storage volume that would lead to clogging of the underdrain and native soil beneath the BMP.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Filter course is washed and free of fines.</p>	<p>Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the facility</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Filter course calculations assessing suitability for particle migration prevention have been completed.</p>	<p>Gradation relationship between layers can evaluate factors (e.g., bridging, permeability, and uniformity) to determine if particle sizing is appropriate or if an intermediate layer is needed.</p>

<i>Design Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<i>Aggregate Storage Layer</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Class 2 Permeable per Caltrans specification 68-1.025 is recommended for the storage layer. Washed, open-graded crushed rock may be used, however a 4-6 inch washed pea gravel filter course layer at the top of the crushed rock is required.	<p>Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum aggregate storage layer depth below the underdrain invert is determined based on the infiltration storage volume that will infiltrate within a 48-hour drawdown time.	<p>A maximum drawdown time is needed for vector control and to facilitate providing storm water storage for the next storm event.</p>
<i>Inflow, Underdrain, and Outflow Structures</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow, underdrains and outflow structures are accessible for inspection and maintenance.	<p>Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow velocities are limited to 3 ft/s or less or use energy dissipation methods. (e.g., riprap, level spreader) for concentrated inflows.	<p>High inflow velocities can cause erosion, scour and/or channeling.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Curb cut inlets are at least 12 inches wide, have a 4-6 inch reveal (drop) and an apron and energy dissipation as needed.	<p>Inlets must not restrict flow and apron prevents blockage from vegetation as it grows in. Energy dissipation prevents erosion.</p>
<i>Inflow, Underdrain, and Outflow Structures</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Underdrain outlet elevation should be a minimum of 3 inches above the bottom elevation of the aggregate storage layer.	<p>A minimal separation from subgrade or the liner lessens the risk of fines entering the underdrain and can improve hydraulic performance by allowing perforations to remain unblocked.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum underdrain diameter is 6 inches.	<p>Smaller diameter underdrains are prone to clogging.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Underdrains are made of slotted, PVC pipe conforming to ASTM D 3034 or equivalent or corrugated, HDPE pipe conforming to AASHTO 252M or equivalent.	<p>Slotted underdrains provide greater intake capacity, clog resistant drainage, and reduced entrance velocity into the pipe, thereby reducing the chances of solids migration.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> An underdrain cleanout with a minimum 6-inch diameter and lockable cap is placed every 250 to 300 feet as required based on underdrain length.	<p>Properly spaced cleanouts will facilitate underdrain maintenance.</p>

<i>Design Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Overflow is safely conveyed to a downstream storm drain system or discharge point. Size overflow structure to pass 100-year peak flow for on-line infiltration basins and water quality peak flow for off-line basins.	Planning for overflow lessens the risk of property damage due to flooding.

Nutrient Sensitive Media Design

To design biofiltration with partial retention with underdrain for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design biofiltration with partial retention and an underdrain for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, contributing tributary area, maximum side and finish grade slopes, and the recommended media surface area tributary ratio.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Generalized sizing procedure is presented in Appendix B.5. The surface ponding should be verified to have a maximum 24-hour drawdown time.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant surface ponding and/or aggregate storage volumes, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, contributing tributary area, maximum side and finish grade slopes, and the recommended media surface area tributary ratio.
2. Iteratively determine the facility footprint area, surface ponding and/or aggregate storage layer depth required to provide detention and/or infiltration storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits. Flow rates and durations can be controlled from detention storage by altering outlet structure orifice size(s) and/or water control levels. Multi-level orifices can be used within an outlet structure to control the full range of flows.
3. If biofiltration with partial retention cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by this manual, an upstream or downstream structure with significant storage volume such as an underground vault can be used to provide remaining controls.

4. After biofiltration with partial retention has been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Biofiltration with partial retention requires routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash or debris; maintain vegetation health; maintain infiltration capacity of the media layer; replenish mulch; and maintain integrity of side slopes, inlets, energy dissipators, and outlets. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The BMP is not drained between storm events. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging of the media layer, filter course, aggregate storage layer, underdrain, or outlet structure. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected.
- Sediment, trash, or debris accumulation greater than 25% of the surface ponding volume within one month. This means the load from the tributary drainage area is too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. This would require pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept the materials. Pretreatment components, especially for sediment, will extend the life of components that are more expensive to replace such as media, filter course, and aggregate layers.
- Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow that is not readily corrected by adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Other Special Considerations. Biofiltration with partial retention is a vegetated structural BMP. Vegetated structural BMPs that are constructed in the vicinity of, or connected to, an existing jurisdictional water or wetland could inadvertently result in creation of expanded waters or wetlands. As such, vegetated structural BMPs have the potential to come under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, SDRWQCB, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This could result in the need for specific resource agency

PR-1 Biofiltration with Partial Retention

permits and costly mitigation to perform maintenance of the structural BMP. Along with proper placement of a structural BMP, routine maintenance is key to preventing this scenario.

Sediment Loading. Consider the effects of BMP design and tributary area land uses on the clogging potential of the BMP. Complete the sediment loading analysis included in Appendix F.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, without damage to the vegetation or compaction of the media layer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If the BMP is 25% full* or more in one month, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet or outlet structures	Repair or replace as applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.
Poor vegetation establishment	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.

PR-1 Biofiltration with Partial Retention

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Dead or diseased vegetation	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
2/3 of mulch has decomposed, or mulch has been removed	Remove decomposed fraction and top off with fresh mulch to a total depth of 3 inches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Replenish mulch annually, or more frequently when needed based on inspection.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas, and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If erosion due to storm water flow has been observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
<p>Standing water in BMP for longer than 24 hours following a storm event</p> <p>Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health</p>	Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, removing obstructions of debris or invasive vegetation, clearing underdrains, or repairing/replacing clogged or compacted soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, or if the BMP design does not meet the 96-hour drawdown criteria due to release rates controlled by an orifice installed on the underdrain, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Underdrain clogged</p>	<p>Clear blockage.</p>	<p>Inspect if standing water is observed for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event.</p> <p>Maintain when needed.</p>

This page was intentionally left blank

E.14 BF-1 Biofiltration



Location: 43rd Street and Logan Avenue, San Diego, California

Description

Biofiltration (Bioretention with underdrain) facilities are vegetated surface water systems that filter water through vegetation, and soil or engineered media prior to discharge via underdrain or overflow to the downstream conveyance system. Bioretention with underdrain facilities are commonly incorporated into the site within parking lot landscaping, along roadsides, and in open spaces. Because these types of facilities have limited or no infiltration, they are typically designed to provide enough hydraulic head to move flows through the underdrain connection to the storm drain system. Treatment is achieved through filtration, sedimentation, sorption, biochemical processes and plant uptake.

Typical biofiltration components include:

- Inflow distribution mechanisms (e.g, perimeter flow spreader or filter strips)
- Energy dissipation mechanism for concentrated inflows (e.g., splash blocks or riprap)
- Shallow surface ponding for captured flows
- Side slope and basin bottom vegetation selected based on expected climate and ponding depth
- Non-floating mulch layer
- Media layer (planting mix or engineered media) capable of supporting vegetation growth
- Filter course layer consisting of aggregate to prevent the migration of fines into uncompacted native soils or the aggregate storage layer
- Aggregate storage layer with underdrain(s)
- Impermeable liner or uncompacted native soils at the bottom of the facility
- Overflow structure

MS4 Permit Category

Biofiltration

Manual Category

Biofiltration

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control

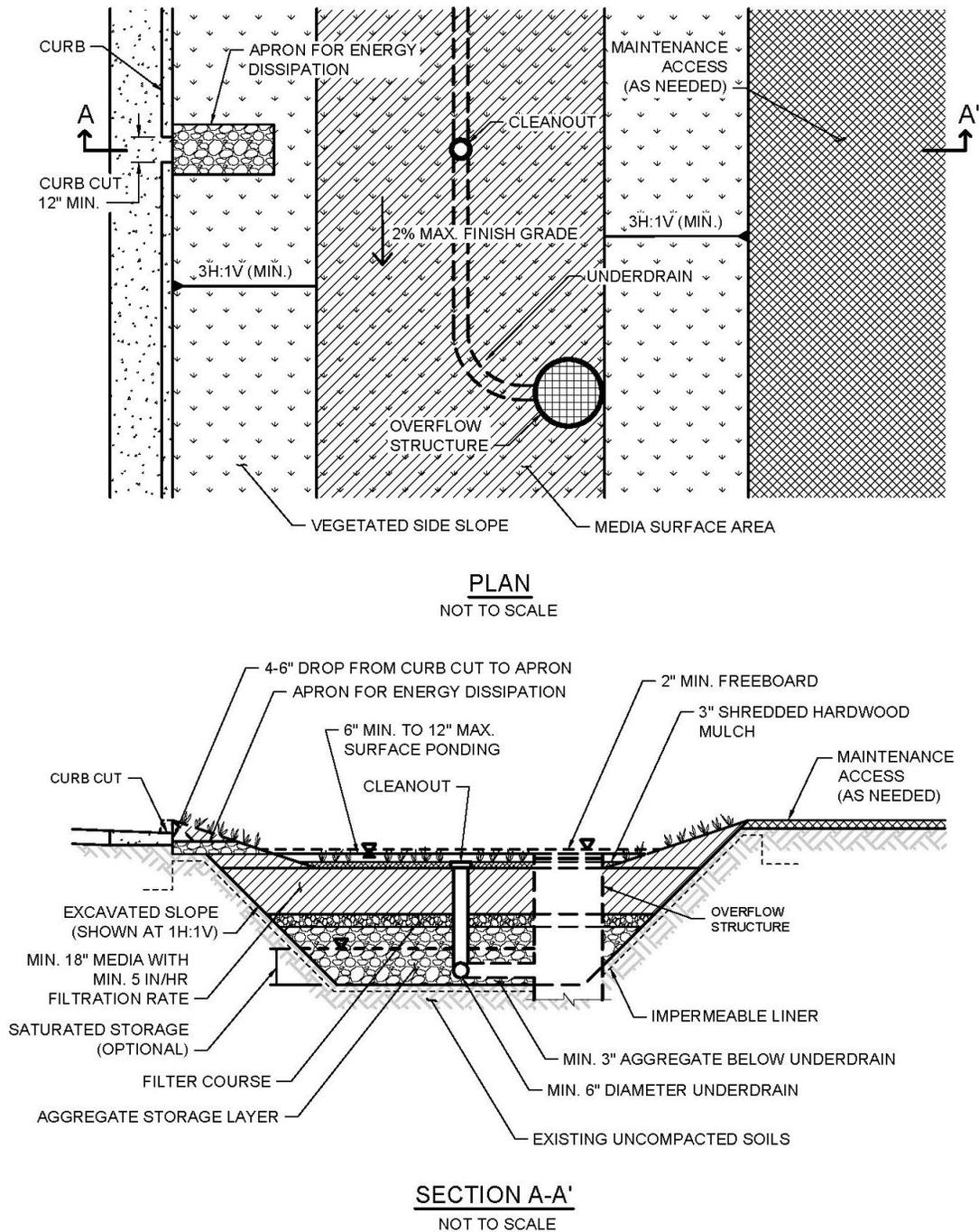
Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Treatment

Volume Reduction (Incidental)

Peak Flow Attenuation (Optional)



Typical plan and Section view of a Biofiltration BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Biofiltration Treatment BMP for storm water pollutant control. The system is lined or un-lined to provide incidental infiltration, and an underdrain is provided at the bottom to carry away filtered runoff. This configuration is considered to provide biofiltration treatment via flow through the media

layer. Storage provided above the underdrain within surface ponding, media, and aggregate storage is considered included in the biofiltration treatment volume. Saturated storage within the aggregate storage layer can be added to this design by raising the underdrain above the bottom of the aggregate storage layer or via an internal weir structure designed to maintain a specific water level elevation.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. The system can be designed to provide flow rate and duration control by primarily providing increased surface ponding and/or having a deeper aggregate storage layer above the underdrain. This will allow for significant detention storage, which can be controlled via inclusion of an outlet structure at the downstream end of the underdrain.

Recommended Siting Criteria

<i>Siting Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> An impermeable liner or other hydraulic restriction layer is included if site constraints indicate that infiltration or lateral flows should not be allowed.	Lining prevents storm water from impacting groundwater and/or sensitive environmental or geotechnical features. Incidental infiltration, when allowable, can aid in pollutant removal and groundwater recharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> The thickness of the Impermeable Liner shall be 30 MIL per County Green Streets Design Standard Drawing GS-3.00 and County Green Streets Supplement to Caltrans Specifications 20-11.08B.	Considerations when choosing an Impermeable Liner may include placement methods, media and underlying soil characteristics, and intended design life among others.
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing tributary area must be ≤ 5 acres (≤ 1 acre preferred).	Bigger BMPs require additional design features for proper performance. Contributing tributary area greater than 5 acres may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if the following conditions are met: 1) incorporate design features (e.g. flow spreaders) to minimize short circuiting of flows in the BMP and 2) incorporate additional design features requested by County staff for proper performance of the regional BMP.

<i>Siting Criteria</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Finish grade of the facility is $\leq 2\%$.	Flatter surfaces reduce erosion and channelization within the facility.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Biofiltration must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
Surface Ponding	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding is limited to a 24-hour drawdown time.	Surface ponding limited to 24 hour for plant health. Surface ponding drawdown time greater than 24-hours but less than 96 hours may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if certified by a landscape architect or agronomist.
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding depth is ≥ 6 and ≤ 12 inches.	Surface ponding capacity lowers subsurface storage requirements. Deep surface ponding raises safety concerns. Surface ponding depth greater than 12 inches (for additional pollutant control or surface outlet structures or flow-control orifices) may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if the following conditions are met: 1) surface ponding depth drawdown time is less than 24 hours; and 2) safety issues and fencing requirements are considered (typically ponding greater than 18" will require a fence and/or flatter side slopes) and 3) potential for elevated clogging risk is considered.
<input type="checkbox"/> A minimum of 2 inches of freeboard is provided.	Freeboard provides room for head over overflow structures and minimizes risk of uncontrolled surface discharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> Side slopes are stabilized with vegetation and are = 3H:1V or shallower.	Gentler side slopes are safer, less prone to erosion, able to establish vegetation more quickly and easier to maintain.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<i>Vegetation</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Plantings are suitable for the climate and expected ponding depth. A plant list to aid in selection can be found in Appendix F.	Plants suited to the climate and ponding depth are more likely to survive.
<input type="checkbox"/> An irrigation system with a connection to water supply should be provided as needed.	Seasonal irrigation might be needed to keep plants healthy.
<i>Mulch (Mandatory)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 inches of well-aged, shredded hardwood mulch.	Mulch will suppress weeds and maintain moisture for plant growth.
<i>Media Layer</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Media maintains a minimum filtration rate of 5 in/hr over lifetime of facility. An initial filtration rate of 8 to 12 in/hr is recommended to allow for clogging over time; the initial filtration rate should not exceed 12 inches per hour.	A filtration rate of at least 5 inches per hour allows soil to drain between events. The initial rate should be higher than long term target rate to account for clogging over time. However an excessively high initial rate can have a negative impact on treatment performance, therefore an upper limit is needed.
<input type="checkbox"/> Media is a minimum 18 inches deep, meeting either of these two media specifications: Appendix F.2 Biofiltration Soil Media (BSM) or County of San Diego Low Impact Development Handbook: Appendix G -Bioretention Soil Specification (June 2014, unless superseded by more recent edition).	A deep media layer provides additional filtration and supports plants with deeper roots.
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternatively, for proprietary designs and custom media mixes not meeting the media specifications, the media meets the pollutant treatment performance criteria in Section F.1.1.	Standard specifications must be followed. For non-standard or proprietary designs, compliance with F.1.1 ensures that adequate treatment performance will be provided.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Media surface area is 3% of contributing area times adjusted runoff factor or greater. Unless demonstrated that the BMP surface area can be smaller than 3%.</p>	<p>Greater surface area to tributary area ratios: a) maximizes volume retention as required by the MS4 Permit and b) decrease loading rates per square foot and therefore increase longevity.</p> <p>Adjusted runoff factor is to account for site design BMPs implemented upstream of the BMP (such as rain barrels, impervious area dispersion, etc.). Refer to Appendix B guidance.</p> <p>If media surface area is under 3% of contributing area, refer to Sediment Loading calculations in Appendix B.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Where receiving waters are impaired or have a TMDL for nutrients, the system is designed with nutrient sensitive media design (see fact sheet BF-2).</p>	<p>Potential for pollutant export is partly a function of media composition; media design must minimize potential for export of nutrients, particularly where receiving waters are impaired for nutrients.</p>
<i>Filter Course Layer</i>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> A filter course is used to prevent migration of fines through layers of the facility. Filter fabric is not used.</p>	<p>Migration of media can cause clogging of the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade. Filter fabric is more likely to clog.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Filter course is a minimum of 6 inches thick provided in two separate 3 inch layers. The top layer shall be made of ASTM C33 choker sand and the bottom layer shall be of ASTM No. 8 aggregate. Marker stakes shall be used to ensure uniform lift thickness.</p>	<p>To prevent reduction of the available storage volume that would lead to clogging of the underdrain and native soil beneath the BMP.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Filter course is washed and free of fines.</p>	<p>Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the facility and impede infiltration.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Filter course calculations assessing suitability for particle migration prevention have been completed.</p>	<p>Gradation relationship between layers can evaluate factors (e.g., bridging, permeability, and uniformity) to determine if particle sizing is appropriate or if an intermediate layer is needed.</p>

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<i>Aggregate Storage Layer</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Class 2 Permeable per Caltrans specification 68-1.025 is recommended for the storage layer. Washed, open-graded crushed rock may be used, however a 4-6 inch washed pea gravel filter course layer at the top of the crushed rock is required.	Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade.
<input type="checkbox"/> The depth of aggregate provided (12-inch typical) and storage layer configuration is adequate for providing conveyance for underdrain flows to the outlet structure.	Proper storage layer configuration and underdrain placement will minimize facility drawdown time.
<i>Inflow, Underdrain, and Outflow Structures</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow, underdrains and outflow structures are accessible for inspection and maintenance.	Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow velocities are limited to 3 ft/s or less or use energy dissipation methods. (e.g., riprap, level spreader) for concentrated inflows.	High inflow velocities can cause erosion, scour and/or channeling.
<input type="checkbox"/> Curb cut inlets are at least 12 inches wide, have a 4-6 inch reveal (drop) and an apron and energy dissipation as needed.	Inlets must not restrict flow and apron prevents blockage from vegetation as it grows in. Energy dissipation prevents erosion.
<input type="checkbox"/> Underdrain outlet elevation should be a minimum of 3 inches above the bottom elevation of the aggregate storage layer.	A minimal separation from subgrade or the liner lessens the risk of fines entering the underdrain and can improve hydraulic performance by allowing perforations to remain unblocked.
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum underdrain diameter is 6 inches.	Smaller diameter underdrains are prone to clogging.
<i>Inflow, Underdrain, and Outflow Structures</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Underdrains are made of slotted, PVC pipe conforming to ASTM D 3034 or equivalent or corrugated, HDPE pipe conforming to AASHTO 252M or equivalent.	Slotted underdrains provide greater intake capacity, clog resistant drainage, and reduced entrance velocity into the pipe, thereby reducing the chances of solids migration.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> An underdrain cleanout with a minimum 6-inch diameter and lockable cap is placed every 250 to 300 feet as required based on underdrain length.	Properly spaced cleanouts will facilitate underdrain maintenance.
<input type="checkbox"/> Overflow is safely conveyed to a downstream storm drain system or discharge point. Size overflow structure to pass 100-year peak flow for on-line infiltration basins and water quality peak flow for off-line basins.	Planning for overflow lessens the risk of property damage due to flooding.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design biofiltration for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, contributing tributary area, maximum side and finish grade slopes, and the recommended media surface area tributary ratio.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Use the sizing worksheet presented in Appendix B.5 to size biofiltration BMPs.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant surface ponding and/or aggregate storage volumes, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, contributing tributary area, maximum side and finish grade slopes, and the recommended media surface area tributary ratio.
2. Iteratively determine the facility footprint area, surface ponding and/or aggregate storage layer depth required to provide detention storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits. Flow rates and durations can be controlled from detention storage by altering outlet structure orifice size(s) and/or water control levels. Multi-level orifices can be used within an outlet structure to control the full range of flows.
3. If bioretention with underdrain cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by this manual, an upstream or downstream structure with significant storage volume such as an underground vault can be used to provide remaining controls.

4. After bioretention with underdrain has been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Biofiltration requires routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash or debris; maintain vegetation health; maintain infiltration capacity of the media layer; replenish mulch; and maintain integrity of side slopes, inlets, energy dissipators, and outlets. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The BMP is not drained between storm events. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging of the media layer, filter course, aggregate storage layer, underdrain, or outlet structure. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected.
- Sediment, trash, or debris accumulation greater than 25% of the surface ponding volume within one month. This means the load from the tributary drainage area is too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. This would require pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept the materials. Pretreatment components, especially for sediment, will extend the life of components that are more expensive to replace such as media, filter course, and aggregate layers.
- Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow that is not readily corrected by adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Other Special Considerations. Biofiltration is a vegetated structural BMP. Vegetated structural BMPs that are constructed in the vicinity of, or connected to, an existing jurisdictional water or wetland could inadvertently result in creation of expanded waters or wetlands. As such, vegetated structural BMPs have the potential to come under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, SDRWQCB, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This could result in the need for specific resource agency permits and costly mitigation to perform maintenance of the structural BMP. Along with proper placement of a structural

BMP, routine maintenance is key to preventing this scenario.

Sediment Loading. Consider the effects of BMP design and tributary area land uses on the clogging potential of the BMP. Complete the sediment loading analysis included in Appendix F.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, without damage to the vegetation or compaction of the media layer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If the BMP is 25% full* or more in one month, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet or outlet structures	Repair or replace as applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.
Poor vegetation establishment	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Dead or diseased vegetation	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
2/3 of mulch has decomposed, or mulch has been removed	Remove decomposed fraction and top off with fresh mulch to a total depth of 3 inches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Replenish mulch annually, or more frequently when needed based on inspection.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas, and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If erosion due to storm water flow has been observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
<p>Standing water in BMP for longer than 24 hours following a storm event</p> <p>Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health</p>	Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, removing obstructions of debris or invasive vegetation, clearing underdrains, or repairing/replacing clogged or compacted soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, or if the BMP design does not meet the 96-hour drawdown criteria due to release rates controlled by an orifice installed on the underdrain, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Underdrain clogged</p>	<p>Clear blockage.</p>	<p>Inspect if standing water is observed for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event.</p> <p>Maintain when needed.</p>

“25% full” is defined as ¼ of the depth from the design bottom elevation to the crest of the outflow structure (e.g., if the height to the outflow opening is 12 inches from the bottom elevation, then the materials must be removed when there is 3 inches of accumulation – this should be marked on the outflow structure).

This page was intentionally left blank.

E.15 BF-2 Nutrient Sensitive Media Design

Some studies of bioretention with underdrains have observed export of nutrients, particularly inorganic nitrogen (nitrate and nitrite) and dissolved phosphorus. This has been observed to be a short-lived phenomenon in some studies or a long term issue in some studies. The composition of the soil media, including the chemistry of individual elements is believed to be an important factor in the potential for nutrient export. Organic amendments, often compost, have been identified as the most likely source of nutrient export. The quality and stability of organic amendments can vary widely.

The biofiltration media specifications contained in Appendix F.2 of this Manual and also contained in the County of San Diego Low Impact Development Handbook: Appendix G -Bioretention Soil Specification (June 2014, unless superseded by more recent edition) were developed with consideration of the potential for nutrient export. These specifications include criteria for individual component characteristics and quality in order to control the overall quality of the blended mixes. As of the publication of this manual, the specifications contained in Appendix F.2 of the County of San Diego BMP Design Manual provide more detail regarding mix design and quality control.

The specifications noted above were developed for general purposes to meet permeability and treatment goals. In cases where the BMP discharges to receiving waters with nutrient impairments or nutrient TMDLs, the biofiltration media should be designed with the specific goal of minimizing the potential for export of nutrients from the media. Therefore, in addition to adhering to the County media specifications, the following guidelines should be followed:

1. Select plant palette to minimize plant nutrient needs

A landscape architect or agronomist should be consulted to select a plant palette that minimizes nutrient needs. Utilizing plants with low nutrient needs results in less need to enrich the biofiltration soil mix. If nutrient quantity is then tailored to plants with lower nutrient needs, these plants will generally have less competition from weeds, which typically need higher nutrient content. The following practices are recommended to minimize nutrient needs of the plant palette:

- **Utilize native, drought-tolerant plants and grasses where possible.** Native plants generally have a broader tolerance for nutrient content, and can be longer lived in leaner/lower nutrient soils.
- **Start plants from smaller starts or seed.** Younger plants are generally more tolerant of lower nutrient levels and tend to help develop soil structure as they grow. Given the lower cost of smaller plants, the project should be able to accept a plant mortality rate that is somewhat higher than starting from larger plants and providing high organic content.

2. Minimize excess nutrients in media mix

Once the low-nutrient plant palette is established (item 1), the landscape architect and/or agronomist should be consulted to assist in the design of a biofiltration media to balance the interests of plant establishment, water retention capacity (irrigation demand), and the potential for nutrient export.

Specifications for Biofiltration Soil Media outlined in Appendix F, particularly sections 803-2.5.4 and 803-5.5.5 shall be followed along with the following guidelines: **The mix should not exceed the nutrient needs of plants.** In conventional landscape design, the nutrient needs of plants are often exceeded intentionally in order to provide a factor of safety for plant survival. This practice must be avoided in biofiltration media as excess nutrients will increase the chance of export. The mix designer should keep in mind that nutrients can be added later (through mulching, tilling of amendments into the surface), but it is not possible to remove nutrients, once added.

- **The actual nutrient content and organic content of the selected organic amendment source should be determined when specifying mix proportions.** Nutrient content (i.e., C:N ratio; plant extractable nutrients) and organic content (i.e., % organic material) are relatively inexpensive to measure via standard agronomic methods and can provide important information about mix design. If mix design relies on approximate assumption about nutrient/organic content and this is not confirmed with testing (or the results of prior representative testing), it is possible that the mix could contain much more nutrient than intended.
- **Nutrients are better retained in soils with higher cation exchange capacity.** Cation exchange capacity can be increased through selection of organic material with naturally high cation exchange capacity, such as peat or coconut coir pith, and/or selection of inorganic material with high cation exchange capacity such as some sands or engineered minerals (e.g., low P-index sands, zeolites, rhyolites, etc). Including higher cation exchange capacity materials would tend to reduce the net export of nutrients. Natural silty materials also provide cation exchange capacity; however potential impacts to permeability need to be considered.
- **Focus on soil structure as well as nutrient content.** Soil structure is loosely defined as the ability of the soil to conduct and store water and nutrients as well as the degree of aeration of the soil. Soil structure can be more important than nutrient content in plant survival and biologic health of the system. If a good soil structure can be created with very low amounts of organic amendment, plants survivability should still be provided. While soil structure generally develops with time, biofiltration media can be designed to promote earlier development of soil structure. Soil structure is enhanced by the use of amendments with high humus content (as found in well-aged organic material). In addition, soil structure can be enhanced through the use of organic material with a distribution of particle sizes (i.e., a more heterogeneous mix).
- **Consider alternatives to compost.** Compost, by nature, is a material that is continually evolving and decaying. It can be challenging to determine whether tests previously done on a given compost stock are still representative. It can also be challenging to determine how the properties of the compost will change once placed in the media bed. More stable materials such as aged coco coir pith, peat, biochar, shredded bark, and/or other amendments should be considered.

With these considerations, it is anticipated that less than 10 percent organic amendment by volume could be used, while still balancing plant survivability and water retention. If compost is used, designers should strongly consider utilizing less than 10 percent by volume.

3. Design with partial retention and/or internal water storage

An internal water storage zone, as described in Fact Sheet PR-1 is believed to improve retention of nutrients. For lined systems, an internal water storage zone worked by providing a zone that fluctuates between aerobic and anaerobic conditions, resulting in nitrification/denitrification. In soils that will allow infiltration, a partial retention design (PR-1) allows significant volume reduction and can also promote nitrification/denitrification.

Acknowledgment: This fact sheet has been adapted from the Orange County Technical Guidance Document (May 2011). It was originally developed based on input from: Deborah Deets, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Drew Ready, Center for Watershed Health, Rick Fisher, ASLA, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, Dr. Garn Wallace, Wallace Laboratories, Glen Dake, GDML, and Jason Schmidt, Tree People. The guidance provided herein does not reflect the individual opinions of any individual listed above and should not be cited or otherwise attributed to those listed.

Maintenance Overview

Refer to maintenance information provided in the Biofiltration (BF-1) Fact Sheet. Adjust maintenance actions and reporting if required based on the specific media design.

This page was intentionally left blank.

E.16 BF-3 Proprietary Biofiltration Systems

The purpose of this fact sheet is to help explain the potential role of proprietary BMPs in meeting biofiltration requirements, when full retention of the DCV is not feasible. The fact sheet does not describe design criteria like the other fact sheets in this appendix because this information varies by BMP product model.

Criteria for Use of a Proprietary BMP as a Biofiltration BMP

A proprietary BMP may be acceptable as a “biofiltration BMP” under the following conditions:

- (1) The BMP meets the minimum design criteria listed in Appendix F, including the selection criteria (i.e. only allowed in No Infiltration Condition and where site-specific documentation demonstrates that the use of larger footprint biofiltration BMPs (i.e. 3 %) would be infeasible) and the pollutant treatment performance standard in Appendix F.1.1;
- (2) The BMP is designed and maintained in a manner consistent with its performance certifications (See explanation in Appendix F.1.2); and
- (3) The BMP is acceptable at the discretion of County staff. While the County has no obligation to accept the use of any proposed proprietary BMP, applicants will be provided a written explanation describing the rationale for the rejection of any proposed devices.

Guidance for Sizing a Proprietary BMP as a Biofiltration BMP

Proprietary biofiltration BMPs must meet the same sizing guidance as non-proprietary BMPs. Sizing is typically based on capturing and treating 1.50 times the DCV not reliably retained. Guidance for sizing biofiltration BMPs to comply with requirements of this manual is provided in Appendix F.1.2.

Maintenance Overview

Refer to manufacturer for maintenance information.

This page was intentionally left blank

E.17 FT-1 Vegetated Swales



MS4 Permit Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Manual Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control

Primary Benefits

Treatment

Volume Reduction (Incidental)

Peak Flow Attenuation

Location: Eastlake Business Center, Chula Vista, California; Photo Credit: Eric Mosolgo

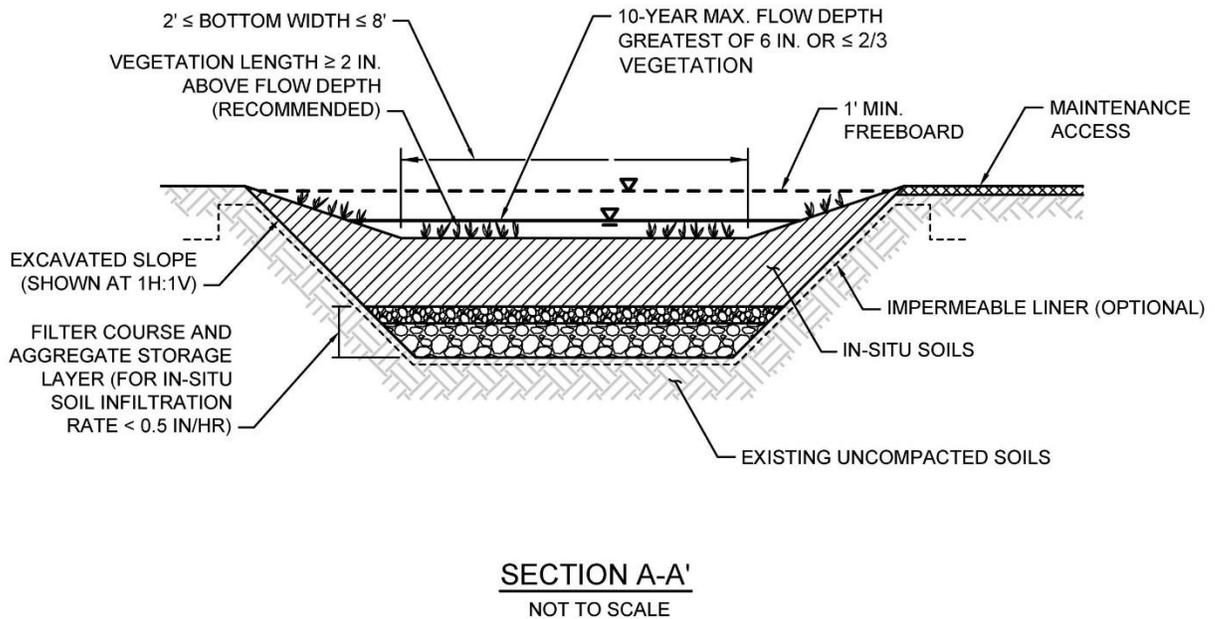
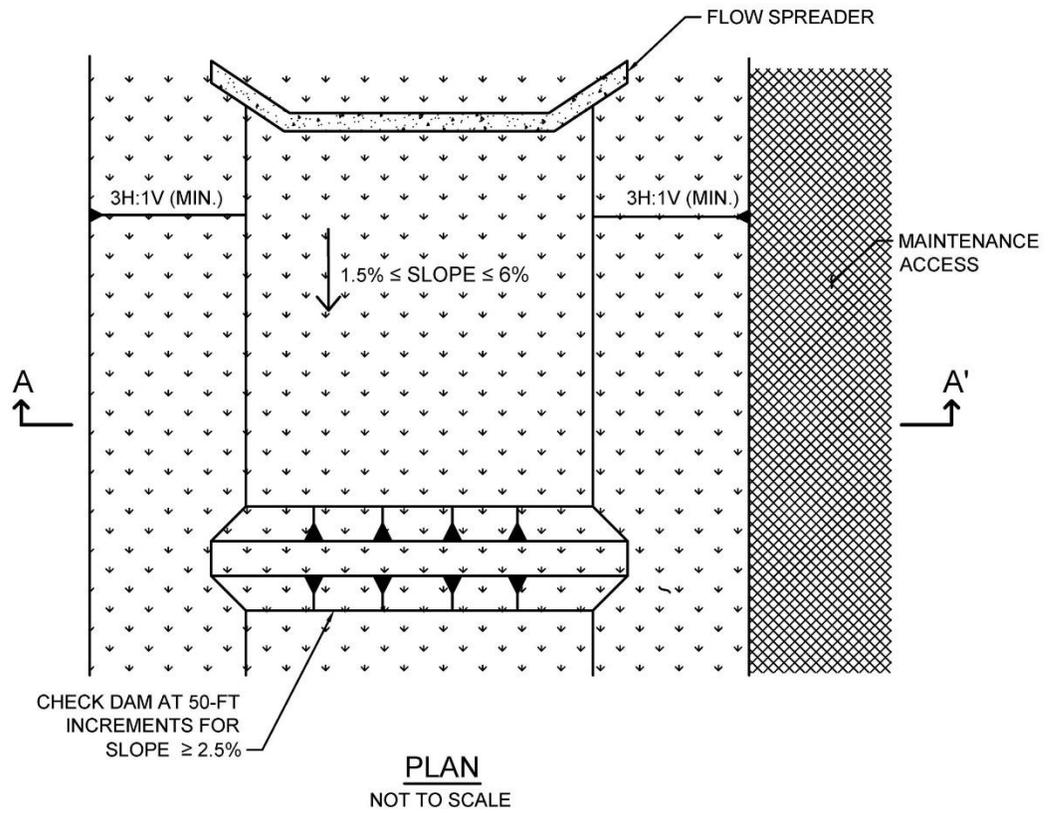
Description

Vegetated swales are shallow, open channels that are designed to remove storm water pollutants by physically straining/filtering runoff through vegetation in the channel. Swales can be used in place of traditional curbs and gutters and are well-suited for use in linear transportation corridors to provide both conveyance and treatment via filtration. An effectively designed vegetated swale achieves uniform sheet flow through densely vegetated areas. When soil conditions allow, infiltration and volume reduction are enhanced by adding a gravel drainage layer underneath the swale. Vegetated swales with a subsurface media layer can provide enhanced infiltration, water retention, and pollutant-removal capabilities. Pollutant removal effectiveness can also be maximized by increasing the hydraulic residence time of water in swale using weirs or check dams.

Typical vegetated swale components include:

- Inflow distribution mechanisms (e.g., flow spreader)
- Surface flow
- Vegetated surface layer
- Check dams (if required)
- Optional aggregate storage layer with underdrain(s)

FT-1 Vegetated Swales



Typical plan and Section view of a Vegetated Swale BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Site design BMP to reduce runoff volumes and storm peaks. Swales without underdrains are an alternative to lined channels and pipes and can provide volume reduction through infiltration. Swales can also reduce the peak runoff discharge rate by increasing the time of concentration of the site and decreasing runoff volumes and velocities.

Flow-thru treatment BMP for storm water pollutant control. The system is lined or un-lined to provide incidental infiltration with an underdrain and designed to provide pollutant removal through settling and filtration in the channel vegetation (usually grasses). This configuration is considered to provide flow-thru treatment via horizontal surface flow through the swale. Sizing for flow-thru treatment control is based on the surface flow rate through the swale that meets water quality treatment performance objectives.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Vegetated swales must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, and liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> An impermeable liner or other hydraulic restriction layer is included if site constraints indicate that infiltration or lateral flows should not be allowed.	Lining prevents storm water from impacting groundwater and/or sensitive environmental or geotechnical features. Incidental infiltration, when allowable, can aid in pollutant removal and groundwater recharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing tributary area ≤ 2 acres.	Higher ratios increase the potential for clogging but may be acceptable for relatively clean tributary areas.
<input type="checkbox"/> Longitudinal slope is ≥ 1.5% and ≤ 6%.	Flatter swales facilitate increased water quality treatment while minimum slopes prevent ponding.
<input type="checkbox"/> For site design goal, in-situ soil infiltration rate ≥ 0.5 in/hr (if < 0.5 in/hr, an underdrain is required and design goal is for pollutant control only).	Well-drained soils provide volume reduction and treatment. An underdrain should only be provided when soil infiltration rates are low or per geotechnical or groundwater concerns.

<i>Siting and Design</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
Surface Flow		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maximum flow depth is ≤ 6 inches or $\leq 2/3$ the vegetation length, whichever is greater. Ideally, flow depth will be ≥ 2 inches below shortest plant species.	Flow depth must fall within the height range of the vegetation for effective water quality treatment via filtering.
	A minimum of 1 foot of freeboard is provided.	Freeboard minimizes risk of uncontrolled surface discharge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cross sectional shape is trapezoidal or parabolic with side slopes $\geq 3H:1V$.	Gentler side slopes are safer, less prone to erosion, able to establish vegetation more quickly and easier to maintain.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bottom width is ≥ 2 feet and ≤ 8 feet.	A minimum of 2 feet minimizes erosion. A maximum of 8 feet prevents channel braiding.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimum hydraulic residence time ≥ 10 minutes.	Longer hydraulic residence time increases pollutant removal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Swale is designed to safely convey the 10-yr storm event unless a flow splitter is included to allow only the water quality event.	Planning for larger storm events lessens the risk of property damage due to flooding.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flow velocity is ≤ 1 ft/s for water quality event. Flow velocity for 10-yr storm event is ≤ 3 ft/s.	Lower flow velocities provide increased pollutant removal via filtration and minimize erosion.
Vegetated Surface Layer (amendment with media is Optional)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil is amended with 2 inches of media mixed into the top 6 inches of in-situ soils, as needed, to promote plant growth (optional). For enhanced pollutant control, 2 feet of media can be used in place of in-situ soils. Media meets either of these two media specifications: City of San Diego Storm Water Standards Appendix F, February 2016; Or County of San Diego Low Impact Development Handbook, June 2014: Appendix G -Bioretention Soil Specification.	Amended soils aid in plant establishment and growth. Media replacement for in-situ soils can improve water quality treatment and site design volume reduction.

<i>Siting and Design</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<i>Vegetated Surface Layer (amendment with media is Optional)</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetation is appropriately selected low-growing, erosion-resistant plant species that effectively bind the soil, thrive under site-specific climatic conditions and require little or no irrigation.	Plants suited to the climate and expected flow conditions are more likely to survive.
<i>Check Dams</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check dams are provided at 50-foot increments for slopes $\geq 2.5\%$.	Check dams prevent erosion and increase the hydraulic residence time by lowering flow velocities and providing ponding opportunities.
<i>Filter Course Layer (For Underdrain Design)</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A filter course is used to prevent migration of fines through layers of the facility. Filter fabric is not used.	Migration of media can cause clogging of the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade. Filter fabric is more likely to clog.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Filter course is washed and free of fines.	Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the facility and impede infiltration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Filter course calculations assessing suitability for particle migration prevention have been completed.	Gradation relationship between layers can evaluate factors (e.g., bridging, permeability, and uniformity) to determine if particle sizing is appropriate or if an intermediate layer is needed.
<i>Aggregate Storage Layer (For Underdrain Design)</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	The depth of aggregate provided (12-inch typical) and storage layer configuration is adequate for providing conveyance for underdrain flows to the outlet structure.	Proper storage layer configuration and underdrain placement will minimize facility drawdown time.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregate used for the aggregate storage layer is washed and free of fines.	Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog aggregate storage layer void spaces or underdrain.
<i>Inflow and Underdrain Structures</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inflow and underdrains are accessible for inspection and maintenance.	Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.

<i>Siting and Design</i>		<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<i>Inflow and Underdrain Structures</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Underdrain outlet elevation should be a minimum of 3 inches above the bottom elevation of the aggregate storage layer.	A minimal separation from subgrade or the liner lessens the risk of fines entering the underdrain and can improve hydraulic performance by allowing perforations to remain unblocked.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimum underdrain diameter is 6 inches.	Smaller diameter underdrains are prone to clogging.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Underdrains are made of slotted, PVC pipe conforming to ASTM D 3034 or equivalent or corrugated, HDPE pipe conforming to AASHTO 252M or equivalent.	Slotted underdrains provide greater intake capacity, clog resistant drainage, and reduced entrance velocity into the pipe, thereby reducing the chances of solids migration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	An underdrain cleanout with a minimum 6-inch diameter and lockable cap is placed every 250 to 300 feet as required based on underdrain length.	Properly spaced cleanouts will facilitate underdrain maintenance.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Site Design

1. Determine the areas where vegetated swales can be used in the site design to replace traditional curb and gutter facilities and provide volume reduction through infiltration.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design vegetated swales for storm water pollutant control only, the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including bottom width and longitudinal and side slope requirements.
2. Calculate the design flow rate per Appendix B based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Use the sizing worksheet to determine flow-thru treatment sizing of the vegetated swale and if flow velocity, flow depth, and hydraulic residence time meet required criteria. Swale configuration should be adjusted as necessary to meet design requirements.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Vegetated swales require routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash, and debris; maintain vegetation health; and maintain integrity of side slopes, channel bottom, inlets, energy dissipaters, weirs or check dams, and outlets to

ensure runoff will be conveyed as uniform flow throughout the swale (i.e., flow will spread uniformly across the width of the swale as it is conveyed from upstream to downstream).

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The BMP is not drained between storm events. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from deposited materials or overgrowth of vegetation within the swale blocking drainage conveyance or blocking an outlet structure, or localized erosion issues that cause channelization and prevent uniform flow throughout the swale. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
- Sediment, trash, or debris accumulation blocking drainage becomes a chronic issue observed at every inspection. This means the load from the tributary drainage area is too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. This would require pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept the materials.
- Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow that is not readily corrected by adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

This page was intentionally left blank.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, without damage to vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If accumulated materials are observed blocking drainage, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet or outlet structures	Repair or replace as applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.
Poor vegetation establishment	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.

FT-1 Vegetated Swales

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Dead or diseased vegetation	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas, and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If erosion due to storm water flow has been observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
Standing water in BMP following a storm event	Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, removing obstructions of debris or invasive vegetation, loosening or replacing top soil to allow for better infiltration, or minor re-grading for proper drainage. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

FT-1 Vegetated Swales

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

This page was intentionally left blank

E.18 FT-2 Media Filters



MS4 Permit Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Manual Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control

Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Treatment

Peak Flow Attenuation (Optional)

Photo Credit: Contech Storm Water Solutions

Description

Media filters are manufactured devices that consist of a series of modular filters packed with engineered media that can be contained in a catch basin, manhole, or vault that provide treatment through filtration and sedimentation. The manhole or vault may be divided into multiple chambers where the first chamber acts as a presettling basin for removal of coarse sediment while the next chamber acts as the filter bay and houses the filter cartridges. A variety of media types are available from various manufacturers that can target pollutants of concern via primarily filtration, sorption, ion exchange, and precipitation. **Specific products must be selected to meet the flow-thru BMP selection requirements described in Appendix J.5.** Treatment effectiveness is contingent upon proper maintenance of filter units.

Typical media filter components include:

- Vault for flow storage and media housing
- Inlet and outlet
- Media filters

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Flow-thru treatment BMP for storm water pollutant control. Water quality treatment is provided through filtration. This configuration is considered to provide flow-thru treatment, not biofiltration treatment. Storage provided within the vault restricted by an outlet is considered detention storage and is included in calculations for the flow-thru treatment volume.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. Media filters can also be designed for flow rate and duration control via additional detention storage. The vault storage can be designed to accommodate higher volumes than the storm water pollutant control volume and can utilize multi-stage outlets to mitigate both the duration and rate of flows within a prescribed range.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Media filters must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, and liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended for tributary areas with limited available surface area or where surface BMPs would restrict uses.	Maintenance needs may be more labor intensive for media filters than surface BMPs. Lack of surface visibility creates additional risk that maintenance needs may not be completed in a timely manner.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vault storage drawdown time ≤ 96 hours.	Provides vector control.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vault storage drawdown time ≤ 36 hours if the vault is used for equalization of flows for pollutant treatment.	Provides required capacity to treat back to back storms. Exception to the 36 hour drawdown criteria is allowed if additional vault storage is provided using the curves in Appendix B.4.1.
<input type="checkbox"/> All manhole access points to underground BMPs must include a ladder or steps.	Provides required access during inspections.
<input type="checkbox"/> BMPs must include inspection ports.	Inspection ports are for observing all underground components that require inspection and maintenance
<i>Inflow and Outflow Structures</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow and outflow structures are accessible by required equipment (e.g., vector truck) for inspection and maintenance.	Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design a media filter for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken

1. Verify that the selected BMP complies with BMP selection requirements in Appendix J.5.
2. Verify that placement and tributary area requirements have been met.
3. Calculate the required DCV and/or flow rate per Appendix J.5.3 based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
4. Media filter can be designed either for DCV or flow rate. To estimate the drawdown time, divide the vault storage by the treatment rate of media filters.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant vault storage volume, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that placement and tributary area requirements have been met.
2. Iteratively determine the vault storage volume required to provide detention storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits. Flow rates and durations can be controlled from detention storage by altering outlet structure orifice size(s) and/or water control levels. Multi-level orifices can be used within an outlet structure to control the full range of flows to MS4.
3. If a media filter cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by this manual, an upstream or downstream structure with appropriate storage volume such as an underground vault can be used to provide remaining controls.
4. After the media filter has been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.
5. Verify that the vault drawdown time is 96 hours or less. To estimate the drawdown time:
 - a. Divide the vault volume by the filter surface area.
 - b. Divide the result (a) by the design filter rate.

This page was intentionally left blank.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Media filters require routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash, and debris; replace filter cartridges; and maintain integrity of any internal components such as weirs and piping. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. The normal expected maintenance described above ensures the BMP functionality. Lapses in the normal expected maintenance can lead to clogging of the BMP and potentially blocking the storm drain system. If clogging is observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. In addition, clogged BMPs can lead to flooding, standing water and mosquito breeding habitat. Maintenance is critical to ensure the flood protection capacity of the storm drain system is not compromised. If proper routine maintenance is not performed, corrective maintenance and increased inspection and maintenance will be required. For persistent clogging or presence of mosquitos, contact the County reviewer to determine a permanent solution. For example, adding pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept sediment, trash, and debris. Pretreatment components, especially for sediment, will extend the life of the filter media. For mosquitos, a Vector Management Plan, prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.

Other Special Considerations. Media filters are proprietary systems that include proprietary media that must be replaced as part of normal expected maintenance. They are typically installed underground and may require entry into the underground vault to perform the maintenance. The BMP owner is responsible to hire a maintenance operator qualified to service the units. The maintenance operator must obtain the appropriate filter media and/or any parts that need to be replaced. If maintenance conditions require maintenance personnel to enter the underground structure, the maintenance personnel must be trained and certified in confined space entry. To find a qualified maintenance operator, the BMP owner shall contact the manufacturer of the proprietary BMP.

The design of media filters includes consideration of the specific pollutants expected from the area tributary to the media filter and the specific pollutants of concern for the downstream waterways. Therefore, it is expected that the filter media selected during design of the project will not be substituted. If a need arises to substitute a different filter configuration or filter media, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any changes.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris.</p> <p>The threshold for removal of materials depends on the specific type of proprietary filter and configuration and shall be based on the manufacturer’s recommendation. In any case, materials must be removed if accumulation blocks flow through the BMP.</p>	<p>Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Remove materials annually (minimum), or more frequently when BMP reaches manufacturer’s threshold for removal of materials in less than one year, or if accumulation blocks outlet.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Spent or clogged filter media.</p> <p>The threshold for changing media depends on the specific type of proprietary media and shall be based on the manufacturer’s recommendation. In any case, media must be replaced if flow cannot pass through the media or passes through at less than the design capacity.</p>	<p>Remove and properly dispose filter media, and replace with fresh media.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect condition of media annually or more frequently if recommended by manufacturer. • Inspect BMP drainage monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water has been observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed based on manufacturer’s threshold/indicator for the specific media, or if standing water in the BMP indicates flow cannot pass through the media.
<p>Any other recommendations pursuant to the proprietary filter manufacturer’s maintenance guide.</p>	<p>Any other actions pursuant to the proprietary filter manufacturer’s maintenance guide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As recommended by the proprietary filter manufacturer’s maintenance guide
<p>Obstructed inlet or outlet structure</p>	<p>Clear blockage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove and properly dispose any standing water; second, remove any accumulated materials that obstruct flow through the BMP to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water. Ensure access covers are tight fitting, with gaps or holes no greater than 1/16 inch, and/or install barriers such as inserts or screens that prevent mosquito access to the subsurface storage.</p> <p>If the BMP includes a permanent sump, contact the County reviewer to determine a permanent solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Damage to structural components of the filtration system such as weirs, underdrains, inlet or outlet structures</p>	<p>Repair or replace as applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.

E.19 FT-3 Sand Filters



Photo Credit: City of San Diego LID Manual

Description

Sand filters operate by filtering storm water through a constructed sand bed with an underdrain system. Runoff enters the filter and spreads over the surface. Sand filter beds can be enclosed within concrete structures or within earthen containment. As flows increase, water backs up on the surface of the filter where it is held until it can percolate through the sand. The treatment pathway is downward (vertical) through the media to an underdrain system that is connected to the downstream storm drain system. As storm water passes through the sand, pollutants are trapped on the surface of the filter, in the small pore spaces between sand grains or are adsorbed to the sand surface. The high filtration rates of sand filters, which allow a large runoff volume to pass through the media in a short amount of time, can provide efficient treatment for storm water runoff.

Typical sand filter components include:

- Forebay for pretreatment/energy dissipation
- Surface ponding for captured flows
- Sand filter bed
- Aggregate storage layer with underdrain(s)
- Overflow structure

MS4 Permit Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Manual Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control

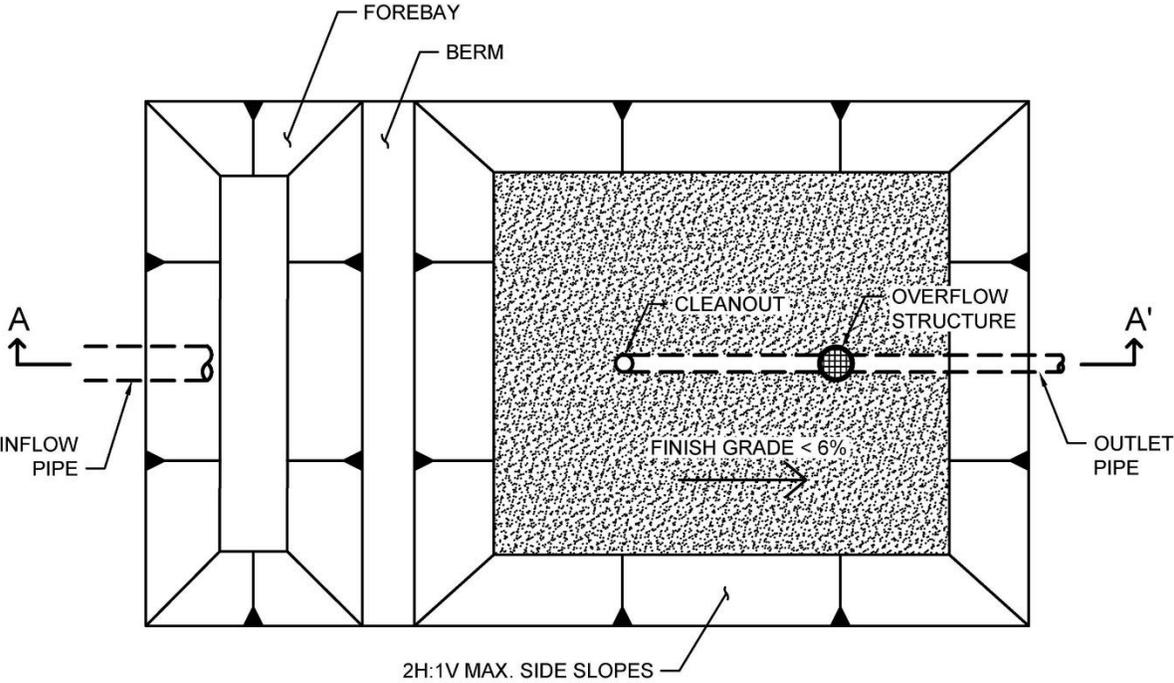
Flow Control

Primary Benefits

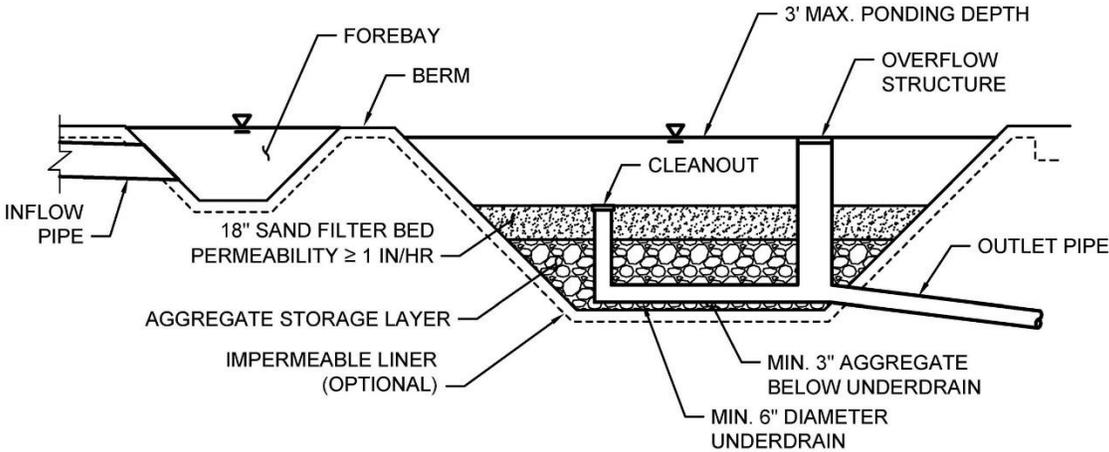
Treatment

Volume Reduction (Incidental)

Peak Flow Attenuation (Optional)



PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



SECTION A-A'
NOT TO SCALE

Typical plan and Section view of a Sand Filter BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Flow-thru treatment BMP for storm water pollutant control. The system is lined or un-lined to provide incidental infiltration, and an underdrain is provided at the bottom to carry away filtered runoff. This configuration is considered to provide flow-thru treatment via vertical flow through the sand filter bed. Storage provided above the underdrain within surface ponding, the sand filter bed, and aggregate storage is considered included in the flow-thru treatment volume. Saturated storage within the aggregate storage layer can be added to this design by including an upturned elbow installed at the downstream end of the underdrain or via an internal weir structure designed to maintain a specific water level elevation.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. The system can be designed to provide flow rate and duration control by primarily providing increased surface ponding and/or having a deeper aggregate storage layer above the underdrain. This will allow for significant detention storage, which can be controlled via inclusion of an outlet structure at the downstream end of the underdrain.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Sand filters must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, and liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> An impermeable liner or other hydraulic restriction layer is included if site constraints indicate that infiltration or lateral flows should not be allowed.	Lining prevents storm water from impacting groundwater and/or sensitive environmental or geotechnical features. Incidental infiltration, when allowable, can aid in pollutant removal and groundwater recharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing tributary area (\leq 5 acres).	Bigger BMPs require additional design features for proper performance. Contributing tributary area greater than 5 acres may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if the following conditions are met: 1) incorporate design features (e.g. flow spreaders) to minimize short circuiting of flows in the BMP and 2) incorporate additional design features requested by County staff for proper performance of the regional BMP.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Finish grade of facility is < 6%.	Flatter surfaces reduce erosion and channelization within the facility.
<input type="checkbox"/> Earthen side slopes are ≥ 3H:1V.	Gentler side slopes are safer, less prone to erosion, able to establish vegetation more quickly and easier to maintain.
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding is limited to a 36-hour drawdown time.	Provides required capacity to treat back to back storms. A surface ponding drawdown of up to 96 hours may be permitted if additional surface storage is provided using the curves in Appendix B.4.1.
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding is limited to a 96-hour drawdown time.	Prolonged surface ponding can create a vector hazard.
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum ponding depth does not exceed 3 feet.	Surface ponding capacity lowers subsurface storage requirements and results in lower cost facilities. Deep surface ponding raises safety concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sand filter bed consists of clean washed concrete or masonry sand (passing ¼ inch sieve) or sand similar to the ASTM C33 gradation.	Washing sand will help eliminate fines that could clog the void spaces of the aggregate storage layer.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sand filter bed permeability is at least 1 in/hr.	A high filtration rate through the media allows flows to quickly enter the aggregate storage layer, thereby minimizing bypass.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sand filter bed depth is at least 18 inches deep.	Different pollutants are removed in various zones of the media using several mechanisms. Some pollutants bound to sediment, such as metals, are typically removed within 18 inches of the media.
<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregate storage should be washed, bank-run gravel.	Washing aggregate will help eliminate fines that could clog the aggregate storage layer void spaces or subgrade.
<input type="checkbox"/> The depth of aggregate provided (12-inch typical) and storage layer configuration is adequate for providing conveyance for underdrain flows to the outlet structure.	Proper storage layer configuration and underdrain placement will minimize facility drawdown time.
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow, underdrains and outflow structures are accessible for inspection and maintenance.	Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow must be non-erosive sheet flow (≤ 3 ft/s) unless an energy-dissipation device, flow diversion/splitter or forebay is installed.	Concentrated flow and/or excessive volumes can cause erosion in a sand filter and can be detrimental to the treatment capacity of the system.
<input type="checkbox"/> Underdrain outlet elevation should be a minimum of 3 inches above the bottom elevation of the aggregate storage layer.	A minimal separation from subgrade or the liner lessens the risk of fines entering the underdrain and can improve hydraulic performance by allowing perforations to remain unblocked.
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum underdrain diameter is 6 inches.	Smaller diameter underdrains are prone to clogging.
<input type="checkbox"/> Underdrains should be made of slotted, PVC pipe conforming to ASTM D 3034 or equivalent or corrugated, HDPE pipe conforming to AASHTO 252M or equivalent.	Slotted underdrains provide greater intake capacity, clog resistant drainage, and reduced entrance velocity into the pipe, thereby reducing the chances of solids migration.
<input type="checkbox"/> Overflow is safely conveyed to a downstream storm drain system or discharge point.	Planning for overflow lessens the risk of property damage due to flooding.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design a sand filter for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, contributing tributary area, and maximum finish grade slope.
2. Calculate the required DCV and/or flow rate per Appendix J.5.3 based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Sand filter can be designed either for DCV or flow rate. To estimate the drawdown time, divide the average ponding depth by the permeability of the filter sand.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant surface ponding and/or aggregate storage volumes, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the Manual.

1. Verify that siting and design criteria have been met, including placement requirements, contributing tributary area, and maximum finish grade slope.
2. Iteratively determine the facility footprint area, surface ponding and/or aggregate storage layer depth required to provide detention storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable

limits. Flow rates and durations can be controlled from detention storage by altering outlet structure orifice size(s) and/or water control levels. Multi-level orifices can be used within an outlet structure to control the full range of flows.

3. If a sand filter cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by the MS4 permit, an upstream or downstream structure with appropriate storage volume such as an underground vault can be used to provide remaining controls.
4. After the sand filter has been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Sand filters require routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash, and debris from the forebay; and clear the underdrain(s). To ensure runoff is passed through the sand bed, sand at the top of the sand bed (approximately 2 inches, or more if necessary) must be removed and replaced to restore flow when the drain time exceeds 24-96 hours. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. The normal expected maintenance described above ensures the BMP functionality. Lapses in the normal expected maintenance can lead to clogging of the BMP and runoff bypassing the filter. If clogging is observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. In addition, clogged BMPs can lead to flooding, standing water and mosquito breeding habitat. Corrective maintenance and increased inspection and maintenance will be required. For persistent clogging or presence of mosquitos, contact the County reviewer to determine a permanent solution. For example, adding pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept sediment, trash, and debris. Pretreatment components, especially for sediment, will extend the life of the sand bed. For mosquitos, a Vector Management Plan, prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris in forebay and/or filter bed	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If the forebay is 25% full* or more in one month, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found within the filter bed at each inspection. • When the BMP includes a forebay, materials must be removed from the forebay when the forebay is 25% full*, or if accumulation within the forebay blocks flow to the filter bed.
Standing water in BMP for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event	Make appropriate corrective measures to restore drainage such as removing obstructions of debris from the forebay, clearing underdrains or repairing/replacing clogged sand bed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Clogged sand bed</p> <p>This is indicated when the drain time of the surface of the sand bed exceeds 24-96 hours.</p>	<p>Remove and properly dispose sand from the top of the sand bed (approximately 2 inches of sand, or as much as needed to restore flow). Restore sand depth to the design depth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Obstructed inlet or outlet structure</p>	<p>Clear blockage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove and properly dispose any standing water by dispersing to nearby landscaping; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed
<p>Damage to structural components of the BMP such as weirs, underdrains, inlet or outlet structures</p>	<p>Repair or replace as applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.

E.20 FT-4 Dry Extended Detention Basin



Location: Rolling Hills Ranch, Chula Vista, California; Photo Credit: Eric Mosolgo

MS4 Permit Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Manual Category

Flow-thru Treatment Control

Applicable Performance Standard

Pollutant Control

Flow Control

Primary Benefits

Treatment

Volume Reduction (Incidental)

Peak Flow Attenuation

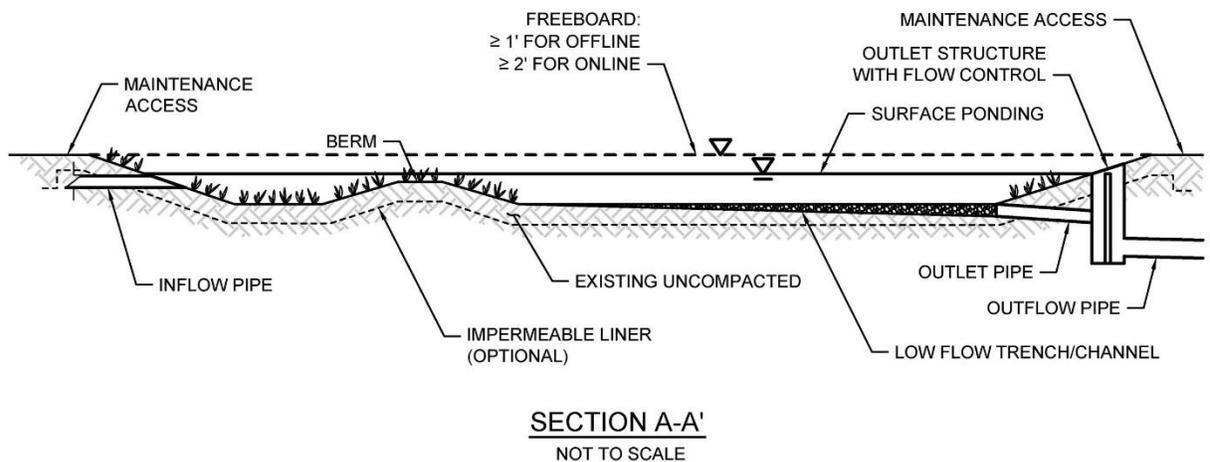
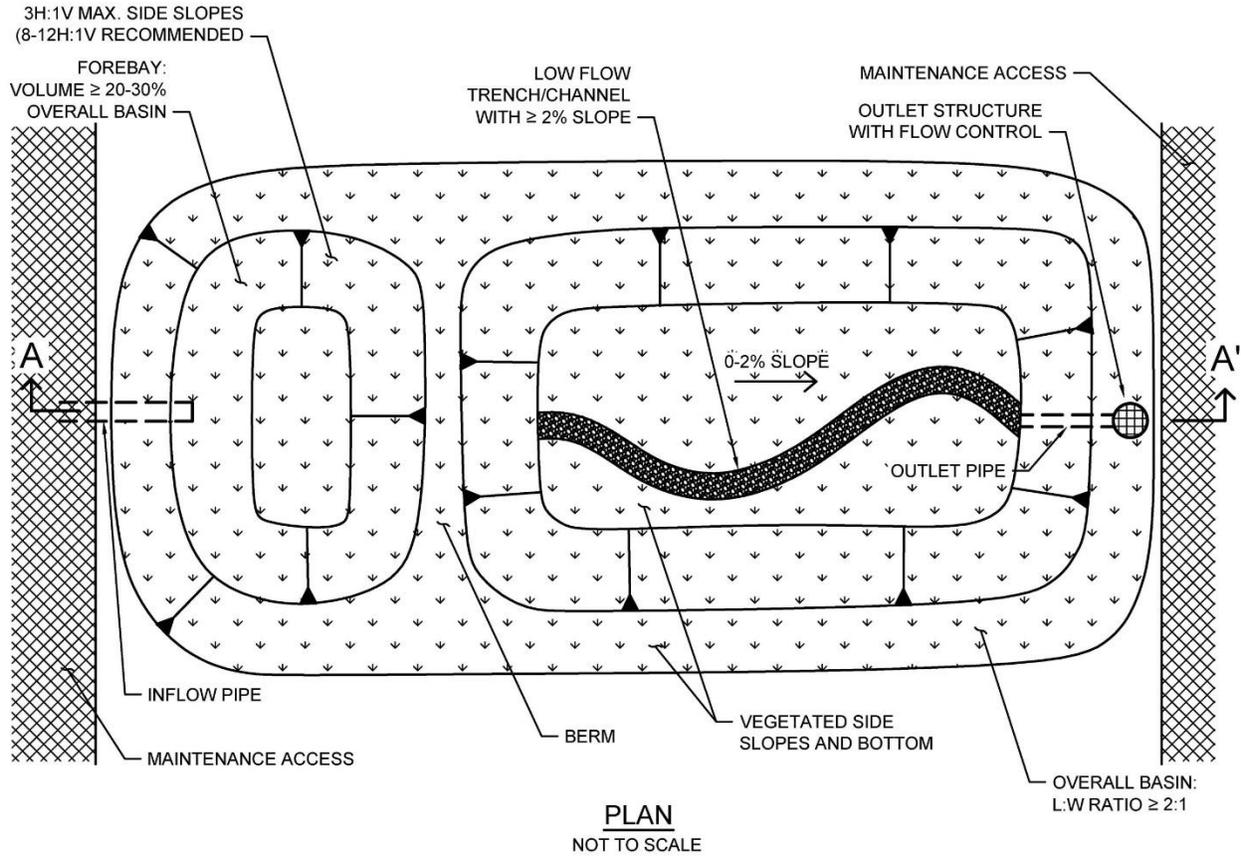
Description

Dry extended detention basins are basins that have been designed to detain storm water for an extended period to allow sedimentation and typically drain completely between storm events. A portion of the dissolved pollutant load may also be removed by filtration, uptake by vegetation, and/or through infiltration. The slopes, bottom, and forebay of dry extended detention basins are typically vegetated. Considerable storm water volume reduction can occur in dry extended detention basins when they are located in permeable soils and are not lined with an impermeable barrier. Dry extended detention basins are generally appropriate for developments of ten acres or larger, and have the potential for multiple uses including parks, playing fields, tennis courts, open space, and overflow parking lots. They can also be used to provide flow control by modifying the outlet control structure and providing additional detention storage.

Typical dry extended detention basins components include:

- Forebay for pretreatment
- Surface ponding for captured flows
- Vegetation selected based on basin use, climate, and ponding depth
- Low flow channel, outlet, and overflow device
- Impermeable liner or uncompacted native soils at the bottom of the facility

FT-4 Dry Extended Detention Basin



Typical plan and Section view of a Dry Extended Detention Basin BMP

Design Adaptations for Project Goals

Flow-thru treatment BMP for storm water pollutant control. The system is lined or un-lined to provide incidental infiltration and designed to detain storm water to allow particulates and associated pollutants to settle out. This configuration is considered to provide flow-thru treatment, not biofiltration treatment. Storage provided as surface ponding above a restricted outlet invert is considered detention storage and is included in calculations for the flow-thru treatment volume.

Integrated storm water flow control and pollutant control configuration. Dry extended detention basins can also be designed for flow control. The surface ponding can be designed to accommodate higher volumes than the storm water pollutant control volume and can utilize multi-stage outlets to mitigate both the duration and rate of flows within a prescribed range.

Design Criteria and Considerations

Dry extended detention basins must meet the following design criteria. Deviations from the below criteria may be approved at the discretion of County staff if it is determined to be appropriate:

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Placement observes geotechnical recommendations regarding potential hazards (e.g., slope stability, landslides, and liquefaction zones) and setbacks (e.g., slopes, foundations, utilities).	Must not negatively impact existing site geotechnical concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/> An impermeable liner or other hydraulic restriction layer is included if site constraints indicate that infiltration or lateral flows should not be allowed.	Lining prevents storm water from impacting groundwater and/or sensitive environmental or geotechnical features. Incidental infiltration, when allowable, can aid in pollutant removal and groundwater recharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing tributary area is large (typically ≥ 10 acres).	Dry extended detention basins require significant space and are more cost-effective for treating larger drainage areas.
<input type="checkbox"/> Longitudinal basin bottom slope is 0 - 2%.	Flatter slopes promote ponding and settling of particles.
<input type="checkbox"/> Basin length to width ratio is $\geq 2:1$ (L:W).	A larger length to width ratio provides a longer flow path to promote settling.
<input type="checkbox"/> Forebay is included that encompasses 20 - 30% of the basin volume.	A forebay to trap sediment can decrease frequency of required maintenance.
<input type="checkbox"/> Side slopes are $\geq 3H:1V$.	Gentler side slopes are safer, less prone to erosion, able to establish vegetation more quickly and easier to maintain.

<i>Siting and Design</i>	<i>Intent/Rationale</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface ponding drawdown time is between 24 and 96 hours.	Minimum drawdown time of 24 hours allows for adequate settling time and maximizes pollutant removal. Maximum drawdown time of 96 hours provides vector control.
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum freeboard provided is ≥ 1 foot for offline facilities and ≥ 2 feet for online facilities.	Freeboard provides room for head over overflow structures and minimizes risk of uncontrolled surface discharge.
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflow and outflow structures are accessible by required equipment (e.g., vector truck) for inspection and maintenance.	Maintenance will prevent clogging and ensure proper operation of the flow control structures.
<input type="checkbox"/> A low flow channel or trench with a $\geq 2\%$ slope is provided. A gravel infiltration trench is provided where infiltration is allowable.	Aids in draining or infiltrating dry weather flows.
<input type="checkbox"/> Overflow is safely conveyed to a downstream storm drain system or discharge point. Size overflow structure to pass 100-year peak flow.	Planning for overflow lessens the risk of property damage due to flooding.
<input type="checkbox"/> The maximum rate at which runoff is discharged is set below the erosive threshold for the site.	Extended low flows can have erosive effects.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach for Storm Water Pollutant Control Only

To design dry extended detention basins for storm water pollutant control only (no flow control required), the following steps should be taken:

1. Verify that siting and criteria have been met, including placement requirements, contributing tributary area, forebay volume, and maximum slopes for basin sides and bottom.
2. Calculate the DCV per Appendix B based on expected site design runoff for tributary areas.
3. Use the sizing worksheet to determine flow-thru treatment sizing of the surface ponding of the dry extended detention basin, which includes calculations for a maximum 96-hour drawdown time.

Conceptual Design and Sizing Approach when Storm Water Flow Control is Applicable

Control of flow rates and/or durations will typically require significant surface ponding volume, and therefore the following steps should be taken prior to determination of storm water pollutant control design. Pre-development and allowable post-project flow rates and durations should be determined as discussed in Chapter 6 of the manual.

1. Verify that siting and criteria have been met, including placement requirements, tributary area, and maximum slopes for basin sides and bottom.
2. Iteratively determine the surface ponding required to provide detention storage to reduce flow rates and durations to allowable limits. Flow rates and durations can be controlled from detention storage by altering outlet structure orifice size(s) and/or water control levels. Multi-level orifices can be used within an outlet structure to control the full range of flows.
3. If a dry extended detention basin cannot fully provide the flow rate and duration control required by this manual, an upstream or downstream structure with appropriate storage volume such as an additional basin or underground vault can be used to provide remaining controls.
4. After the dry extended detention basin has been designed to meet flow control requirements, calculations must be completed to verify if storm water pollutant control requirements to treat the DCV have been met.

Maintenance Overview

Normal Expected Maintenance. Dry extended detention basins require routine maintenance to: remove accumulated materials such as sediment, trash or debris; maintain vegetation health; and maintain integrity of side slopes, inlets, energy dissipators, and outlets. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure. If any of the following scenarios are observed, the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance, increased inspection and maintenance, BMP replacement, or a different BMP type will be required.

- The BMP is not drained between storm events. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface or underground ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging of underlying native soils and/or the outlet structure. The specific cause of the drainage issue must be determined and corrected. If it is determined that the drainage of the basin relies on infiltration and the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.
- Sediment, trash, or debris accumulation greater than 25% of the surface ponding volume within one month. This means the load from the tributary drainage area is too high, reducing BMP function or clogging the BMP. This would require pretreatment measures within the tributary area draining to the BMP to intercept the materials.
- Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow that is not readily corrected by adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Other Special Considerations. Some above-ground dry extended detention basins are vegetated structural BMPs. Vegetated structural BMPs that are constructed in the vicinity of, or connected to, an existing jurisdictional water or wetland could inadvertently result in creation of expanded waters or wetlands. As such, vegetated structural BMPs have the potential to come under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, SDRWQCB, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This could result in the need for specific resource agency permits and costly mitigation to perform maintenance of the structural BMP. Along with proper placement of a structural BMP, routine maintenance is key to preventing this scenario.

Underground dry extended detention basins are typically designed to be cleaned from above-ground using a vactor. If maintenance conditions require maintenance personnel to enter the underground structure, the maintenance personnel must be trained and certified in confined space entry

Summary of Standard Inspection and Maintenance

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

“25% full” is defined as ¼ of the depth from the design bottom elevation to the crest of the outflow structure (e.g., if the height to the outflow opening is 12 inches from the bottom elevation, then the materials must be removed when there is 3 inches of accumulation – this should be marked on the outflow structure).

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Accumulation of sediment, litter, or debris in forebay and/or basin	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, (without damage to vegetation when applicable).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. If the forebay is 25% full* or more in one month, increase inspection frequency to monthly plus after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found within the basin area at each inspection. • When the BMP includes a forebay, materials must be removed from the forebay when the forebay is 25% full*, or if accumulation within the forebay blocks flow to the basin.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear blockage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. • Remove any accumulated materials found at each inspection.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
Poor vegetation establishment (when the BMP includes vegetated surface by design)	Re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Dead or diseased vegetation (when the BMP includes vegetated surface by design)	Remove dead or diseased vegetation, re-seed, re-plant, or re-establish vegetation per original plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Overgrown vegetation (when the BMP includes vegetated surface by design)	Mow or trim as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly. • Maintain when needed.
Erosion due to concentrated storm water runoff flow	Repair/re-seed/re-plant eroded areas, and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or minor re-grading to restore proper drainage according to the original plan. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If erosion due to storm water flow has been observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed. If the issue is not corrected by restoring the BMP to the original plan and grade, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Standing water in above-ground BMP for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event</p>	<p>Make appropriate corrective measures such as adjusting irrigation system, removing obstructions of debris or invasive vegetation, or removing/replacing clogged or compacted surface treatments and/or scarifying or tilling native soils. Always remove deposited sediments before scarification, and use a hand-guided rotary tiller. If it is determined that the drainage of the basin relies on infiltration and the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.
<p>Standing water in underground BMP for longer than 24-96 hours following a storm event</p>	<p>Make appropriate corrective measures such as removing obstructions at the outlet, clearing underdrains, or flushing fine sediment from aggregate layer when applicable. If it is determined that the drainage of the basin relies on infiltration and the underlying native soils have been compacted or do not have the infiltration capacity expected, the County reviewer shall be contacted prior to any additional repairs or reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Inspection and Maintenance Frequency
<p>Presence of mosquitos/larvae</p> <p>For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see http://www.mosquito.org/biology</p>	<p>If mosquitos/larvae are observed: first, immediately remove and properly dispose any standing water; second, make corrective measures as applicable to restore BMP drainage to prevent standing water. For underground detention basins, ensure access covers are tight fitting, with gaps or holes no greater than 1/16 inch, and/or install barriers such as inserts or screens that prevent mosquito access to the subsurface storage.</p> <p>If mosquitos persist following corrective measures to remove standing water, or if the BMP design does not meet the 96-hour drawdown criteria due to release rates controlled by an orifice installed on the underdrain, the County reviewer shall be contacted to determine a solution. A different BMP type, or a Vector Management Plan prepared with concurrence from the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event. • Maintain when needed
<p>Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet or outlet structures</p>	<p>Repair or replace as applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect annually. • Maintain when needed.

E.21 FT-5 Proprietary Flow-Thru Treatment Control BMPs

The purpose of this fact sheet is to help explain the potential role of proprietary BMPs in meeting flow thru treatment control BMP requirements. The fact sheet does not describe design criteria like the other fact sheets in this appendix because this information varies by BMP product model.

Criteria for Use of a Proprietary BMP as a Flow-Thru Treatment Control BMP

A proprietary BMP may be acceptable as a “flow-thru treatment control BMP” under the following conditions:

- (1) The BMP is selected and sized consistent with the method and criteria described in Appendix J.5;
- (2) The BMP is designed and maintained in a manner consistent with its performance certifications (See explanation in Appendix J.5); and
- (3) The BMP is acceptable at the discretion of County staff. While the County has no obligation to accept the use of any proposed proprietary flow-thru BMP, applicants will be provided a written explanation describing the rationale for the rejection of any proposed devices.

Guidance for Sizing Proprietary BMPs

Proprietary flow-thru BMPs must meet the same sizing guidance as other flow-thru treatment control BMPs. Guidance for sizing flow-thru BMPs to comply with requirements of this manual is provided in Appendix J.5.

Maintenance Overview

Refer to manufacturer for maintenance information.

FT-5 Proprietary Flow Thru Treatment Control BMPs

This page was intentionally left blank