



Protecting Your Property From Soil Erosion

Early Action Plan: Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Post-Fire Runoff, Erosion, and Sediment Control

Many property owners in San Diego County are working to protect their homes from mudslides and flooding. Planning ahead goes a long way toward preventing property damage.

The purpose of an **Early Action Plan** is to implement runoff, sediment, and erosion control measures to provide interim protection from the first runoff-producing rains following a fire. **Early Action Measures** – also known as **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** - are those practices that can be implemented using available work force crews (primarily manual labor), and which focus on sediment and debris control. These measures are intended to provide practical, preliminary protection in critical areas while a more comprehensive area Phase I Hazard Mitigation Plan is implemented on the surrounding area.

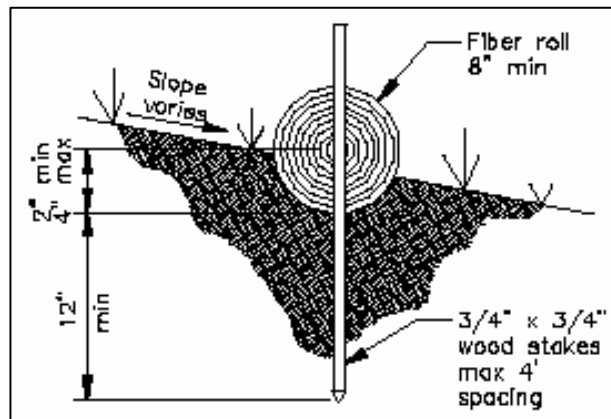
The County of San Diego has compiled a list of Early Action Measures that can be implemented by property owners immediately after a fire when rains are imminent. The description, installation, and operation of these practices are adapted from the Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks: *Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual*. These Early Action Measures should be considered as tools that can be selected for the most appropriate runoff, sediment, and erosion control based on site conditions.

*One of the most appropriate BMPs following a wildfire is preservation of existing vegetation. Whether **burned or unburned**, the roots of vegetation hold the soil together. Tree removal activities in the fall and winter following a fire will disturb soil at a time of the year when it is most vulnerable to erosion. Unless trees or shrubs pose an imminent hazard to health and safety, it is recommended that property owners leave them in place.*

It is also important that public and volunteer laborers who wish to implement BMPs have an understanding of how to properly install and maintain them.

Straw Fiber Rolls consist of straw that is compacted into plastic netting to form a tube, usually with standard dimensions of 9 inches in diameter by 25 feet long. Fiber rolls have a number of applications:

- Across slope faces to shorten slope length, reduce runoff velocity, and retain sediment;
- Along the toe and top of slopes to spread runoff as sheet flow;
- As check dams in channels and drainage ways; and
- Along the perimeter of fire-affected lots to retain ash and sediment.



There are a few keys to fiber roll installation:

- 1) They should be trenched according to the manufacturer's instructions;
- 2) They should be held in place using wooden stakes;
- 3) They should be inspected when rain is forecast;
- 4) They should be repaired or replaced when split or torn; and
- 5) Ash and sediment should be removed when it reaches $\frac{3}{4}$ of the roll height.

Straw Mulching consists of placing a uniform layer of weed-free straw on the surface of the soil to prevent erosion. Straw is a temporary cover that reduces rainfall impact, conserves moisture, and moderates temperature – all things that are beneficial for plant growth.

Usually, 2-3 inches of mulch is a sufficient depth and approximates around 2 tons per acre. The fibers can be held in place by “punching” them into the ground with a spade.





Sand Bag Barriers are constructed of plastic, geo-textile bags filled with sand. A sand bag barrier is a temporary linear sediment barrier consisting of stacked sandbags designed to intercept and divert flow away from property and infrastructure.

Sand bags *should not* be placed on slopes as a substitute for fiber rolls or around foundations where free drainage is required (see gravel-filled burlap bags below).

Gravel Bag Berms (SC-06)

consist of a single row of gravel-filled burlap bags, installed end-to-end to form a barrier across a slope or to intercept runoff, reduce its velocity, and settle out sediment and ash. Gravel bags can also be used where flows are moderately concentrated, such as ditches and swales.

The most common use of gravel bags in fire-affected urban areas is to retain debris within a property or foundation to enable demolition and to keep materials from clogging municipal storm drains.



Gravel bags should be filled 1/3 full with ¾ inch angular rock with the loose flap of fabric folded over in the direction of water flow.

For more information or assistance about erosion and sediment control measures, call the County Stormwater Hotline:

1-888-846-0800

Or visit our website at www.sdcountyrecovery.com