Statewide LID Training Program
INSTRUCTORS

KATE FORESTER
Landscape Architect
Key project experience: Stormwater design, maintenance, and manual development

Curtis Hinman
Senior Scientist
Key project experience: Research specialist in the performance and design of LID applications.
Statewide LID Training Program

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- 2012: Public and private partners engage state legislature to fund program
- June 2012: LID Training Steering Committee convened
- 2014: Training program built from state LID Training Plan.
Statewide LID Training Program

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- Implement first phase of trainings (September 2014 through May 2015)
- 49 trainings offered in western and eastern WA first year
- 45 trainings scheduled for western and eastern WA in current phase (through June 2016)
- Three levels: Introductory, Intermediate, and Advanced
- Statewide LID Certificate now available
# Statewide LID Training Program

## Overview of Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Lead</th>
<th>Core Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herrera</td>
<td>Cascadia Consulting Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Additional Training Support

- CH2M Hill
- SVR Design Company
- Washington Stormwater Center
- Mutual Materials
- Kindred Hydro
- Mithun
- Leaping Frog Films
- Stormwater ONE
## Statewide LID Training Program

### Overview of Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introductory</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to LID for Inspection &amp; Maintenance Staff</td>
<td>Intermediate LID Topics: NPDES Phase I &amp; II Requirements</td>
<td>Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Bioretention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to LID for Inspection &amp; Maintenance Staff</td>
<td>Intermediate LID Design: Bioretention</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in LID Design: Hydrologic Modeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to LID for Developers &amp; Contractors: Make Money be Green</td>
<td>Intermediate LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems &amp; Vegetated Roofs</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in LID Design: Bioretention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Topics in LID Design: Site Assessment, Planning &amp; Layout</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems &amp; Vegetated Roofs</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in LID Design: Bioretention Media and Compost Amended Soils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statewide LID Training Program

### Overview of Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introductory</th>
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<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Introductory**
  - Introduction to LID for Inspection & Maintenance Staff

- **Intermediate**
  - Intermediate LID Topics: NPDES Phase I & II Requirements
  - Intermediate LID Design: Bioretention
  - Intermediate LID Design: Permeable Pavement
  - Intermediate LID Design: Site Assessment, Planning & Layout
  - Intermediate LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems & Vegetated Roofs
  - Intermediate LID Design: Hydrologic Modelling

- **Advanced**
  - Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Bioretention
  - Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Permeable Pavement
  - Advanced Topics in LID Design: Bioretention
  - Advanced Topics in LID Design: Permeable Pavement
  - Advanced Topics in LID Design: Site Assessment, Planning & Layout
  - Advanced Topics in LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems & Vegetated Roofs
  - Advanced Topics in LID Design: Bioretention Media and Compost Amended Soils
Statewide LID Training Program

ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS: BIORETENTION
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Gain an understanding of the structure and function of bioretention components
2. Develop an in-depth understanding of inspection activities to track and guide long-term facility maintenance
3. Know the requirements for primary preventative and intensive maintenance of bioretention facilities
4. Understand how to adaptively manage bioretention facilities by tracking trends in facility conditions and outcomes of maintenance activities
LOGISTICS

SCHEDULE
• Full day training
• Classroom training (8:30-12:30)
• 1-hour lunch (12:30-1:30)
• Field exercises (1:30-4:30)

OTHER LOGISTICS
• Restroom location
• Turn off cell phones
• Sign in and sign out
introduction

bioretention O&M

plants

O&M costs

administrative tools

wrap up
introduction

bioretention O&M

plants

O&M costs

administrative tools

wrap up
INTRODUCTION

TOPICS

Intro to LID

NPDES Permit

LID O&M Overview

Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit

Guidance Document

Western Washington Low Impact Development (LID) Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

Prepared for
Washington State Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program

Statewide LID Training Program

ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS
INTRODUCTION

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID):
Stormwater Management Strategy

• Site design & planning techniques emphasizing conservation

• Use of small-scale engineered controls to closely mimic pre-development hydrologic processes
INTRODUCTION

LID: Principles

pre-developed forest vs. developed condition

2012 LID Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound
INTRODUCTION

LID: Small-Scale Engineering Controls

• Infiltration
• Filtration
• Storage
• Evaporation
• Transpiration

Replace Pre-developed Hydrologic Functions

Synonyms for LID BMPs:

Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI), Integrated Management Practices (IMPs), and On-Site Stormwater Management BMPs
INTRODUCTION

TOPICS

Intro to LID

NPDES Permit

LID O&M Overview

Western Washington Phase II Municipal
Stormwater Permit

Guidance Document
WESTERN WASHINGTON LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

Prepared for
Washington State Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program

Statewide LID Training Program

5.3 BIORETENTION

ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS
## NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permits**

### Municipal Stormwater Permittees in Washington State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase I Permittees</th>
<th>Western Washington Phase II Permittees</th>
<th>Eastern Washington Phase II Permittees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>82 Cities</td>
<td>18 Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>5 Counties</td>
<td>5 Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snohomish County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary Permittees:</strong> Approximately 45; such as ports and universities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To see a listing of permittees visit [http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/MuniStrmWtrPermList.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/MuniStrmWtrPermList.html)
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: Requirements Vary By Permittee

- Phase II requirements are somewhat less extensive
- Secondary permittee requirements vary

Timeline for updating maintenance standards

**Phase I**

- Per Section S5.C.9.a of the Phase I Permit

- June 2014
- June 30, 2015

**Phase II**

- Per Section S5.C.5.a of the Phase I Permit

- Dec. 31, 2016
- June 30, 2017
- June 30, 2018

- Most Permits
- Lewis Co. and Cowlitz Co.
- City of Aberdeen
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS:
Requirements Vary By BMP Classification

• On-site Stormwater Management BMPs

• Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities
INTRODUCTION
NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: Minimum Requirements (MRs)

1. Preparation of Stormwater Site Plans
2. Construction SWPPP
3. Source Control
4. Preserve natural Drainage
5. On-Site Stormwater management
6. Run-off Treatment
7. Flow Control
8. Wetlands Protection
9. O&M
NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: Minimum Requirements (MRs)

- **MR #2 – Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**
  - Protect LID BMPs from sediment and compaction

- **MR #5 – On-site Stormwater Management**
  - Infiltrate, disperse, and retain runoff on-site to the extent feasible
NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: Minimum Requirements (MRs)

- **MR #6 – Runoff Treatment**
  - Water quality treatment for pollution-generating areas

- **MR #7 – Flow Control**
  - Control of flow peaks and flow durations

- **MR #9 – O&M**
  - Require an O&M manual for proposed stormwater facilities and BMPs
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: On-site Stormwater Management BMPs

• Used to help meet MR #5

• May be used to help meet MR #6 and/or MR #7

• “On-site Stormwater Management BMPs” = LID BMPs
NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: On-site Stormwater Management BMPs

• Includes the following LID BMPs:
  • Rain Gardens (BMP T5.14A)
  • Bioretention (BMP T5.14B)
  • Permeable Pavement (BMP T5.15)
  • Vegetated Roofs (BMP T5.17)
  • Downspout Full Infiltration (BMP T5.10A)
  • Downspout Dispersion (BMP T5.10B)
  • Concentrated Flow Dispersion (BMP T5.11)
  • Sheet Flow Dispersion (BMP T5.12)
  • Compost-amended soils (BMP T5.13)
NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities

• Subset of On-site Stormwater Management BMPs
• Used to meet MR #6 or MR #7
• May also be used to meet MR #5
• Includes the following BMPs:
  • Bioretention (BMP T5.14B)
  • Permeable Pavement (BMP T5.15)
  • Vegetated Roofs (BMP T5.17)
  • Detention facilities
  • Standard infiltration facilities
  • Treatment BMPs/facilities
INTRODUCTION

TOPICS

Intro to LID

NPDES Permit

LID O&M Overview

Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. WA-1-0110-0112-024

Approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)

To the City of [City Name], a municipality within the State of Washington

Permit Duration: August 1, 2014 - July 31, 2019

The permit holder is authorized to discharge stormwater runoff from its premises at the following locations:

[Map of stormwater discharge areas]

The permit holder is required to comply with the conditions stipulated in the permit and the NPDES regulations.

[Signature]

[permit holder's name]

Department of Ecology

Statewide LID Training Program

ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS

5.3 BIORETENTION
## INTRODUCTION

### NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: O&M Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implement maintenance standards</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopt or update ordinance or other enforceable documents</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement practices, policies, &amp; procedures to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INTRODUCTION

### NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Plan Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verify maintenance plan completed &amp; O&amp;M responsibility assigned</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify submission of maintenance instructions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify that O&amp;M manual is complete</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review and approve declaration of covenant (including design details, figures and maintenance instructions) and grant of easement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:
### Inspection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal authority to inspect private stormwater facilities and enforce maintenance standards</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct post-construction inspections to ensure proper installation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**INTRODUCTION**

**NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:**

_Inspection (continued)_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conduct inspections during construction in new residential developments*</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct ongoing annual inspections</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perform spot checks for potentially damaged BMPs owned/operated by Permittee</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Every 6 months until 90% of the lots are constructed or when construction is stopped and the site is fully stabilized*
## INTRODUCTION

### NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS: Enforcement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforce compliance with maintenance standards, as needed, based on inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:
Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Train staff involved in plan review, permitting, construction site inspections, &amp; enforcement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement an ongoing training program for employees who have primary O&amp;M job functions that may impact SW quality</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:
Record Keeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep records of inspections and enforcement actions (e.g., inspection reports, notices of violations)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INTRODUCTION

## NPDES PERMIT LID O&M REQUIREMENTS:

### Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>On-site SW Management BMPs</th>
<th>SW Treatment &amp; Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scale drawing of the lot(s) and public ROW that show BMP locations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map BMPs owned/operated by Permittee</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map connections between BMPs and tributary conveyances*</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Phase I Only

---

*Statewide LID Training Program*

**5.3 BIORETENTION**

**ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS**
LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Objectives

- Support permittees in implementing LID maintenance programs
- Provide specific O&M guidance so permittees can create maintenance standards that preserve facility function
- Note: Jurisdictions may want to tailor the tables in the O&M guidance document to address varying levels-of-service
INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Development

• Two advisory committees
  • LID Maintenance Advisory Committee
  • LID Maintenance Administrative Issues Advisory Committee

• Best available information
  • Advisory committee input
  • Literature review
  • Targeted surveys sent to jurisdictions, contractors/landscapers, and vendors

• Guidance will evolve over time
INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Content

• Summary of NPDES Permit Requirements

• Maintaining LID BMPs
  - Bioretention facilities
  - Rain gardens
  - Permeable pavement
  - Vegetated roofs
  - Downspout infiltration systems
  - Downspout, sheet flow, and conc. dispersion systems
  - Compost amended soils

• Programmatic & Administrative Guidance
INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Content

• BMP description
  • How water moves through facility

• Key maintenance considerations to ensure facility function
  • Function by BMP component
  • Key maintenance by BMP component

• Key operations to preserve facility function

Drena Donofrio
# LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT:
## Maintenance Standard and Procedures

### Table 3 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Recommended Frequency</th>
<th>Inspection</th>
<th>Routine Maintenance</th>
<th>Condition when Maintenance is Needed (Standards)</th>
<th>Action Needed (Procedures)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inlets/Outlet/Pipes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splash block inlet</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water is not being directed properly to the facility and away from the inlet structure</td>
<td>Reconfigure/repair blocks to direct water to facility and away from structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curb cut inlet/outlet</td>
<td>Weekly during fall leaf drop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accumulated leaves at curb cuts</td>
<td>Clear leaves (particularly important for key inlets and low points along long, linear facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe inlet/outlet</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pipe is damaged</td>
<td>Repair/replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pipe is clogged</td>
<td>Remove roots or debris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                           | A, S                  |            |                    | Sediment, debris, or train reducing capacity of inlet/outlet | Clear the blockage
|                           |                       |            |                    |                                                   | Identify the source of the blockage and take actions to prevent future blockages |
|                           | Weekly during fall leaf drop |            |                    | Accumulated leaves at inlet/outlets | Clear leaves (particularly important for key inlets and low points along long, linear facilities) |
|                           | A                     |            |                    | Maintain access for inspections | Clear vegetation within 1 foot of inlets and outlets, maintain access pathways
|                           |                       |            |                    |                                                   | Transplant vegetation when possible |
| Erosion control at inlet   | A                     |            |                    | Concentrated flows are contacting soil and causing erosion | Maintain a cover of round rock or cobbles or other erosion protection measure (e.g., mulching) to protect the ground where concentrated water enters the facility (e.g., a pipe, curb cut or swale) |
| Trash rack                | S                     |            |                    | Trash or other debris present on trash rack | Remove/replace |
|                           | A                     |            |                    | Bar screen damaged or missing | Repair/replace |
## INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Equipment and Materials List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscaping equipment</th>
<th>Landscaping materials*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gloves</td>
<td>Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding tool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil knife</td>
<td>Stakes and ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loppers</td>
<td>Erosion control material*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakes and guys</td>
<td>Rock or cobbles for rock pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual edger</td>
<td>Erosion control matting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line trimmer (also known as a string trimmer, weed eater, or weed whacker)</td>
<td>Mulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rototiller</td>
<td>Arborist wood chip mulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe</td>
<td>Coarse compost mulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rake</td>
<td>Rock mulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelbarrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push broom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand tamper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade sharpeners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarp/ Buckets (to remove leaf litter/debris)</td>
<td>Pipe/structure inspection and maintenance equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hand tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wrench or manhole litter (for opening manhole lids, grates, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flashlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mirror (for viewing pipes without entering structure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbing snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measuring tape or ruler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* indicates items that can help with erosion control.
INTRODUCTION

LID O&M GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Skills and Staffing

- List of general skills required
- List of additional specialized skills
- Staffing survey estimates (e.g., crew hours per facility, per linear foot, or per square foot)

Skills Needed for Maintenance of Bioretention Facilities

- Landscaping skills (e.g., general plant care)
- Plant identification skills (weeds vs. planted species, invasive vs. common weeds, how to dispose of invasive weeds, timing of weed seed dispersal)
- Erosion control knowledge
- General drainage system maintenance skills (e.g., inlet/pipe/underdrain cleaning experience)
introduction

bioretention O&M

plants

O&M costs

administrative tools

wrap up
BIORETENTION O&M

OVERVIEW

- Definition and Types
- Components
- How the facility works
- Bioretention vs. rain gardens
- Maintenance standards & procedures by component
- Equipment and materials
- Skills
BIORETENTION O&M
DEFINITION AND TYPES

• Shallow landscaped depressions that receive stormwater from small contributing areas
• Small scale, dispersed facilities
• Types:
  • Bioretention cells
  • Bioretention swales
  • Infiltration planters
  • Flow-through planters
Flow Entrance
• Pre-Settling
• Ponding Area
• Bioretention Soil
• Mulch/Compost
• Vegetation
• Filter Fabric (?)
• Liner (optional)
• Underdrain (optional)
• Overflow

Eastern WA LID Manual
HOW THE FACILITY WORKS

Bioretention Cell

- Water enters facility
- Ponds
- Infiltrates through bioretention soil/ gravel bed
- Infiltrates into underlying soil
- Ponded water exceeding max. depth overflows

2009 Clean Water Services LIDA Handbook
**HOW THE FACILITY WORKS**

**Bioretention Planter**

- Water enters facility
- Ponds
- Infiltrates through bioretention soil/gravel bed
- Infiltrates into underlying soil
- Ponded water exceeding max. depth overflows

2009 Clean Water Services LIDA Handbook
HOW THE FACILITY WORKS

Bioretention Planter

- Water enters facility
- Ponds
- Infiltrates through bioretention soil/ gravel bed
- Infiltrates into underlying soil
- Ponded water exceeding max. depth overflows
- Underdrain collects water in gravel layer and routes to overflow

2009 Clean Water Services LIDA Handbook
BIORETENTION VS RAIN GARDENS

• Bioretention:
  • Often includes surface and subsurface infrastructure
  • Designed soil mix
  • Meets requirements for MR #6 and #7 and required for MR #5 if MR #1-9 required

• Rain gardens
  • Usually do not include under-drains
  • May use less restrictive soil mix guidelines (e.g., existing soil augmented with compost and sand)
  • Meets MR #5 requirements.
BIORETENTION O&M

Maintenance Standards & Procedures By Component

- Inlets
- Ponding area
- Check dams/weirs
- Bioretention soil
- Outlets
- Underdrains
- Mulch
INLETS: Types

Sheet flow from sidewalk and roadway

Sheet flow from parking lot
BIORETENTION O&M

INLETS: Types

Curb cut

Curb cut with grate
INLETS: Types

- Trench drain from upslope BMP
- Trench drain from roadway
BIORETENTION O&M
INLETS: Types

Piped inlet from roadway/parking lot

Piped inlet from upslope BMP
BIORETENTION O&M

INLETS: Maintenance Considerations

- Stormwater must freely enter facility (no obstructions)
- Water entering facility should not cause erosion

12th Avenue, Portland
**INLETS: Maintenance**

- Maintain erosion control at concentrated flow inlets (e.g., rock pad)
- Ensure pipe is not damaged or clogged
INLETS: Maintenance

- Remove accumulated sediment, debris, leaves
- Clear/move vegetation inhibiting flow into facility

Curb cuts

Catch basin inlets
BIORETENTION O&M

PONDING AREA: Types

Earthen depression

Rockery walls
BIORETENTION O&M

PONDING AREA: Types

- In ground concrete planter
- Aboveground metal planter
PONDING AREA: Maintenance Considerations

- Ponding area provides temporary surface storage before infiltration
- Must infiltrate within 48 hour “drawdown” time after the end of a storm
  - Restores hydraulic capacity of system
  - Prevent mosquito breeding conditions
BIORETENTION O&M
PONDING AREA: Maintenance

Integrity

• Concrete or metal planter: ensure integrity (e.g., cracks, leaks)

• Rockery: ensure rockery sidewalls are secure

• Earthen side slopes/berms:
  • Erosion: stabilize and address cause of erosion, if feasible
  • Settlement: restore to design height
  • Leaks/seeps on face of berm: repair/compact

• Consult with an engineer when any major structural instability occurs
Material Accumulation

- Remove trash and debris
- Remove leaves if impacting facility function
- Accumulated sediment to extent that infiltration rate is reduced (see “excessive ponded water”) or storage capacity reduced
  - Remove excess sediment
  - Replace any vegetation damaged or destroyed by sediment accumulation and removal
  - Identify and control the sediment source, if feasible
Excessive Ponded Water

- Overflows during small storms or
- Does not fully infiltrate within 48 hours of end of storm
  - Determine cause:
    - Leaves/debris in bottom impeding infiltration?
    - Underdrain, if present, is clogged?
    - Water inputs (e.g., groundwater, illicit connections)
    - Verify sized for contributing area (and area has not increased)
- If Steps 1-4 do not solve problem: bioretention soil is likely clogged
  - Consult with an engineer or facility designer (May need to remove/replace bioretention soil)
BIORETENTION O&M
CHECK DAMS/WEIRS: Purpose

• Provides ponding on sloped facilities
• Provides detention/some water quality (settling)
CHECK DAMS/WEIRS: Types

Concrete

Portland 2012 LID Manual
Meadow on the Hylebos
110th Street Cascade, Seattle, WA
CHECK DAMS/WEIRS: Other Types

- Log/Wooden
- Gravel
- Earthen

High Point, Seattle WA

Log/Wooden

Gravel

Earthen
CHECK DAMS/WEIRS: Maintenance

- Remove accumulated sediment, debris, leaves blocking flow
- Repair any erosion/undercutting and take preventative measures
BIORETENTION O&M

BIORETENTION SOIL: Maintenance

- Infiltration through soil mix provides water quality treatment
- Stormwater must infiltrate freely into bioretention soil
- Infiltration rate may be reduced by compaction or clogging with fine sediment
BIORETENTION O&M

BIORETENTION SOIL: Maintenance

• Remove and replace, if clogged (see “excessive ponded water”)
• Minimize loading in cell to protect bioretention soil from compaction during maintenance
• Check for spills, replace spill areas if contaminated
BIORETENTION O&M

OUTLETS: Types and Maintenance Considerations

• Stormwater must freely exit facility once capacity exceeded (above maximum ponding depth)

• Overflows must be conveyed to safe discharge point (e.g., storm drain system)

Vertical Stand Pipe with Beehive Grate

Exit Curb Cut Trench Drain
BIORETENTION O&M

OUTLETS: Maintenance

• Remove accumulated sediment, debris, leaves at outlet/grate/trash rack

• Clear/move vegetation within 1 foot of outlet to maintain access

• Clear pipes of accumulated material
UNDERDRAINS: Types

- Perforated or slotted pipe wrapped in an aggregate blanket (or filter fabric)
- May have flow restrictor (e.g., orifice) to detain flow
- Can be included to collect treated water under the bioretention soil (e.g., where infiltration to native soil is not feasible)
UNDERDRAINS: Prolonged Surface Ponding

- Jet clean or rotary cut debris/roots from underdrain
- If equipped with flow restrictor (orifice), clean regularly
### Table 4. Bioretention Equipment and Materials List.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscaping equipment</th>
<th>Landscaping materials*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gloves</td>
<td>Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding tool</td>
<td>Stakes and ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil knife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loppers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakes and guys</td>
<td>Rock or cobbles for rock pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual edger</td>
<td>Erosion control matting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line trimmer (also known as a string trimmer,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weed eater, or weed whacker)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rototiller</td>
<td>Arborist wood chip mulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe</td>
<td>Coarse compost mulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rake</td>
<td>Rock mulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelbarrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push broom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand tamper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade sharpeners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarp/ Buckets (to remove leaf litter/debris)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage bags (for disposal of trash/noxious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weeds)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Erosion control material*:**
- Rock or cobbles for rock pad
- Erosion control matting

**Mulch:**
- Arborist wood chip mulch
- Coarse compost mulch
- Rock mulch

**Pipe/structure inspection and maintenance equipment:**
- Hand tools
- Wrench or manhole lifter (for opening manhole lids, grates, etc.)
- Flashlight
- Mirror (for viewing pipes without entering structure)
- Garden hose
- Plumbing snake
- Measuring tape or ruler
### BIORETENTION O&M

#### EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bark and mulch blower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boards to stand on during maintenance to prevent soil compaction (if maintenance is necessary during periods when Bioretention media is wet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watering equipment**

| Soaker hose |
| Hose/shower-type wand |
| Sprinklers |
| Tree watering bags |
| Buckets |
| Keys for irrigation boxes |
| Water source (e.g., watering truck), if necessary |

**Specialized equipment***

| Mini excavator |
| Vactor truck |
| Manual seed broadcaster |
| Soil monitoring equipment (T handle core sampler, soil auger, soil nutrient test kit) |
| Flame weeder or hot water weeder |
| Water jet or root saw (Vactor truck tools) for clearing roots from underdrains |
| Equipment for infiltration testing |

**Bioretention soil***

| Bioretention soil per design specifications |

* Items not required for routine maintenance
BIORETENTION O&M

SKILLS

• Landscaping skills (e.g., general plant care)
• Plant identification skills
• Erosion control knowledge
• General drainage system maintenance skills
• Operation of specialized equipment
• Engineer and/or landscape architect for major maintenance
• Certified arborist (or equivalently trained staff) for pruning of mature trees
Break
PLANTS

OVERVIEW

• Plants and bioretention
  • Function
  • Performance goals
  • Maintenance issues

• Maintenance tools
  • Pruning
  • Plant thinning and replacement
  • Watering

• Species examples

• The weeds
  • Common and invasive
  • Identification resources
  • Species examples

• Plant health
  • Strategies supporting plant health
  • Common pest or disease symptoms
PLANTS

PLANTS AND BIORETENTION: Functions

• Groundcovers, shrubs and trees:
  • Intercept rain before it hits the soil and facilitates evaporation
  • Uptakes water from the soil and transpires it to the atmosphere

• Improves soil structure and increases infiltration capacity

• Promotes water quality treatment
PLANTS

PLANTS AND BIORETENTION:
Performance Goals

• Maintain healthy vegetation that has 75% or greater survival rate so that it can support proper facility functions

• Vegetation that follows public safety guidelines
  • Does not interfere with vehicular or pedestrian sight distance triangles
  • Does not create pedestrian or vehicular hazards
PLANTS

PLANTS AND BIORETENTION: Maintenance Issues

- Poor plant health (low vigor)
  - Compaction of soil
  - Improper care, handling, or planting
    - Excessive or inappropriate pruning
    - Planted too shallow
    - Planted too deep
    - Improper watering
  - Chemical or herbicide injury
- 30 days to replace dead or dying vegetation (as weather and planting season allow)

Bare Ground
MAINTENANCE TOOLS: Pruning

Trees and shrubs

- Prune trees and shrubs at the right time of year
  - Deciduous trees: November–February
  - *Hazardous* trees should be pruned any time of the year to avoid risk or injury
  - Do not prune trees with thin bark in the summer to reduce sun scald injury (e.g. birch (*Betula* spp.) cherry (*Prunus* spp.) and crabapple (*Malus* spp.))
  - Pine (*Pinus* spp.) or Elm (*Ulmus* spp.): Do not prune May–October to reduce possible exposure to bark beetle (pine) or Dutch Elm Disease (elm)
  - Avoid pruning during spring growth flush

Refer to *Seattle Street Tree Manual* or ISA website for more information.
PLANTS

MAINTENANCE TOOLS: Pruning

Emergent vegetation and grasses

Hand rake with small rake or fingers to remove dead foliage in spring or earlier only if foliage is blocking water flow

- **Emergent Vegetation**: Sedges and rushes do not like continuous pruning.

- **Perennial ornamental grasses**: Leave dry foliage for winter interest (e.g. switchgrass (*Panicum*) and Karl Forester grass (*Calamagrostis acutiflora* ‘Karl Forester’))

- **Evergreen ornamental grasses**: Clean, rake, and comb grasses when they become too tall. Cut back to the ground or thin every 2 to 3 years.

**Calamagrostis acutiflora ‘Karl Forester’**
PLANTS

MAINTENANCE TOOLS: Plant Thinning and Replacement

- Edge or trim groundcovers that grow beyond the facility edge onto sidewalks, paths, or street edges when they create pedestrian safety hazards or clog adjacent permeable pavement surfaces.
- Prune, trim, or if necessary, replace plants when vegetation density negatively impacts facility function OR becomes a safety hazard.
- Divide and replant when grasses die back in the center.

Statewide LID Training Program

ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS
PLANTS

MAINTENANCE TOOLS: Watering

Summer watering - first year

Once every 1-2 weeks or as needed during prolonged dry periods
- **Trees**: 10-15 gallons
- **Shrubs**: 3-5 gallons
- **Groundcovers**: 2 gallons/square foot

Summer watering - second and third year

Once every 2-4 weeks or as needed during prolonged dry periods
- **Trees**: 10-15 gallons
- **Shrubs**: 3-5 gallons
- **Groundcovers**: 2 gallons/square foot

Water to encourage deep root growth
MAINTENANCE TOOLS: Watering

After 3-year establishment period

- Trees may take up to 5 years to become fully established
- Identify trigger mechanisms for drought-stress of different species and water immediately after initial signs of stress appear
  - Leaf wilt
  - Rapid increase in life-cycle development (e.g. leaf and flower drop)
- Water during drought conditions
Plants

**Species Examples: Planting Zones**

**(Zone A):** Wet zone. For plants that can withstand temporarily high water levels.

**(Zone B):** Intermediate zone. Side slope plants that can withstand occasional standing water and are resilient from wet to dry conditions.

**(Zone C):** Upland zone. For plants that tolerate drier conditions.
SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone A

Sedges: Carex

- Carex stipata
  - Sawbeak sedge, Native
- Carex testacea
  - Orange New Zealand sedge
- Carex obnupta
  - Slough sedge, Native
PLANTS

SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone A

Rushes and Bulrushes: Juncus and Schoenoplectus/Scirpus

- *Juncus ensifolius*: Dagger-leaf rush, Native
- *Juncus acuminatus*: Tapertip rush, Native
- *Scirpus microcarpus*: Small-fruited bulrush, Native
PLANTS

SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone A

*Flowering Herbs*

- **Sidalcea spp.**
  - Checkermallow, Native

- **Camassia quamash**
  - Common camas, Native

- **Mimulus guttatus**
  - Yellow monkey flower, Native

- **Iris douglasiana**
  - Douglas iris, Native

*EMSWCD*
SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone A

Plants

Shrubs and ferns

- **Spiraea douglasii**
  - Douglas' spiraea,
  - Native

- **Blechnum spicant**
  - Deer fern,
  - Native

- **Athyrium filix-femina**
  - Lady fern,
  - Native

- **Cornus sericea**
  - Red-twig dogwood,
  - Native
PLANTS

SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone B

Trees

*Amelanchier alnifolia*
Saskatoon, Native

*Oemleria cerasiformis*
Indian plum, Native

*Acer circinatum*
Vine maple, Native
SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone B

Shrubs

- **Symphoricarpus albus**
  - Snowberry, Native

- **Gaultheria shallon**
  - Salal, Native

- **Arctostaphylos uva-ursi**
  - Kinnikinnick, Native
SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone B

Herbaceous

- **Fragaria chiloensis**
  Coastal strawberry, Native

- **Hemerocallis spp.**
  Day lily

- **Heuchera spp.**
  Alumroot

- **Aquilegia formosa**
  Western columbine, Native
SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone C

Trees

- *Arbutus unedo* - Strawberry tree
- *Quercus garryana* - White oak
- *Pinus sylvestris* - Scots pine
- *Populus tremuloides* - Quaking aspen
SPECIES EXAMPLES: Zone C

Herbaceous

- Panicum virgatum (Switchgrass)
- Lavendula spp. (Lavender)
- Rudbeckia hirta (Black-eyed susan, Native)
- Miscanthus spp. (Silver grass)
Q & A
PLANTS
WEEDS: Common vs. Listed

Common species
• Remove at facility performance threshold

Washington State Noxious Weed Lists
• Identify weed species, reproductive strategies, and control methods

• When in doubt, get help!

• Create Management Plan

Taraxacum officinale Dandelion
PLANTS

WEEDS: Noxious Weed Classes

Washington State Noxious Weed Lists

**Class A Noxious Weeds:** Non-native species that are limited in distribution in WA and state law requires their *eradication.*

**Class B Noxious Weeds:** Target species must be controlled in areas where they have not already spread. County or local jurisdiction may require removal.

**Class C Noxious Weeds:** Non-native species that are already widespread. WA counties can enforce control or educate residents about control.
WEEDS: Identify Noxious Weeds

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board
Website Identification and Control Steps


2. Click on Noxious Weed List Tab and select the weed class you think your weed might be in
   • Example (right): 37 species on Washington’s 2014 Class A list

3. Click on the details link to learn more about a plant

4. If searching the weed lists does not help positively identify a species:
   1. Email photos
   2. Mail in a specimen
   3. Call to set up a site visit

Class A Weed List
WEEDS: Example Identification

You think you may have found garlic mustard, but you are not completely sure:

1. Click on “details” link under garlic mustard
2. Review photos and information
3. If you want further verification:
   1. Email photos
   2. Mail in a specimen
   3. Call to set up a site visit

Why is it a noxious weed?

It is shade tolerant and is difficult to control once it reaches a site. It is self-fertile and has a high seed production rate. It outcompetes native vegetation with early spring germination and it can establish in a relatively stable forest understory.

How would I identify it?

General Description: Garlic mustard is a biennial to short-lived perennial plant that is garlic-scented and can grow to a height of around 3 feet.

Flower Description: Flowers have 4 petals, 4 sepals and 6 stamens. Petals are white, about 1/4 inch long and are entire as long as the sepals.

Leaf Description: Basal leaves are broad with rounded tips and rounded bases (oblong shaped). Upper stem leaves are alternate and triangular. Both leaf types have petioles (leaf stems). Leaf margins are...
WEEDS: Control Methods

• Vary by species
  • Review reproductive strategies and control methods for target weed species.

• Example for Class A Species: Garlic Mustard

Reproductive Strategy
• Self-fertile and cross-pollinates
• Disperses via seed

Control Method
• Hand pulling, but remove all roots. Bag all plant material and dispose of in landfill. *Do not compost!*
WEEDS: Control Methods

- Example for Class B Species: *Polygonum cuspidatum* (Japanese knotweed)

**Reproductive Strategy**
- Spreads by rhizome and seed, but large colonies are from rhizomatous spread (even a small fraction of the plant can produce another plant!)

**Control Method**
- Small populations: Remove ENTIRE root system. Be thorough and leave no fragments. Place vegetation on tarps or other impervious surface protected from wind and upsetting, and allow to dry out. Or, burn all plant fragments.
- Large population: *Cut or mow, spray low regrowth. Repeat cycle for several years.*
WEEDS: Examples of Class B Weeds

- Buddleja davidii
  Butterfly bush
- Centaurea stoebe
  Spotted knapweed
- Cytisus scoparius
  Scotch broom
- Lythrum salicaria
  Purple loosestrife
WEEDS: Examples of Class C Weeds

Hedera helix
English ivy

Rubus laciniatus
Evergreen blackberry

Leucanthemum vulgare
Oxeye daisy

Cirsium arvense
Canada thistle
WEEDS: References

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board
http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/

USDA Plants Database
http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious?rptType=State&statefips=53

Washington State University Integrated Weed Management Project
http://invasives.wsu.edu/iwmanagement.htm

King County Weed Program
E-mail photos, mail in specimens, call to set up a site visit, or report a weed site
PLANT HEALTH

Proper maintenance to ensure plant health

- Know maintenance needs of species
- Use integrated pest management (IPM) and adaptive management
- Protect and nourish healthy soils
- Remove diseased or dying plant material
- Attract beneficial insects and birds

*The best way to fight disease and pests is to support healthy living conditions for plants. Thriving plants can overcome most pests and diseases.*
PLANT HEALTH

Plant Problem Diagnosis Steps

*From Landscape Plant Problems: A Pictorial Diagnostic Manual*

1. Identify the host plant
2. Examine affected plants
3. Look for patterns of damage
4. Note signs and symptoms
5. Determine cause

The best way to fight disease and pests is to support healthy living conditions for plants. Thriving plants can overcome most pests and diseases.
PLANTS

PLANT HEALTH: Common Symptoms

Wilting or Withering

Causes

- Heat stress
- Lack of water
- Too much water

Remedies

- Water plants
- Shade plants
- Apply mulch

Sun burn

Causes

- Intense sun exposure

Prevention Methods

- Wrap or paint thin-barked trees
- Avoid watering plant foliage and water during the morning and evening
PLANTS

PLANT HEALTH: Common Symptoms

Fungal diseases

Causes

• Over 1,000 species of fungus
• Wet, cool conditions with poor air circulation
• Susceptible host plant

Remedies

• Reduce plant stress
• Sanitation
• Improve air circulation
• Be patient and wait for drier days
• Plant resistant species and cultivars
PLANTS

PLANT HEALTH: Common Symptoms

Yellowing and Discolored Leaves

Causes

• Nutrient deficiency
• Plant is unable to make chlorophyll
• Moisture stress

Remedies

• Nutrient deficiencies
• Pests
• Chemical or herbicide-induced

Yellowing leaves
Herbicide damage

Causes
- Residual herbicide in soil
- Direct herbicide application
- Herbicide drift or over-application
- Misapplication, etc.

Remedies
- May need to conduct soil analysis to confirm chemical and intensity of soil contamination
- Remediation will depend on the toxin and level of contamination
PLANT HEALTH: References

The Garden Hotline
Call or e-mail for help
http://gardenhotline.org/natural-pest-weed-disease-control/

Washington State Pest Management Association
Call or e-mail
http://www.wspca.org/

Washington State University Plant & Insect Diagnostic Laboratory
Reference the Pest Leaflet Series
http://puyallup.wsu.edu/plantclinic/resources/pls-res.html
introduction

bioretention O&M

plants

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administrative tools

wrap up
## O&M Costs

### Conventional vs LID O&M Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional</th>
<th>LID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Biofiltration swale/pond)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(Bioretention/Rain gardens)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mowing</td>
<td>Weeding &amp; vegetation management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inlet/outlet protection</td>
<td>Inlet/outlet protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sediment removal</td>
<td>Ponding area maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow spreader/check dam/weir sediment management and erosion repair</td>
<td>Check dam/weir sediment management and erosion repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor vegetation coverage</td>
<td>Protect bioretention soil from compaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mulching</td>
<td>Mulching</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underdrain clog removal</td>
<td>Underdrain clog removal</td>
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<td>Watering</td>
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### 30-Year O&M Cost Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMP</th>
<th>30-year O&amp;M Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioretention</td>
<td>$21.84 / SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Pond</td>
<td>$9.01 / SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined Detention and Wetpool</td>
<td>$9.01 / SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stormwater Treatment Planter Vault</td>
<td>$27,903 / PV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infiltration Basin</td>
<td>$3.36 / SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catch Basin</td>
<td>$1,331 / CB</td>
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**CASE STUDY: Seattle Public Utilities**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>Complex – B</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple – B</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex – C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple – C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$2.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*197 sites; estimated field operations and maintenance costs

Source: Drena Donofrio
CASE STUDY: Seattle Public Utilities

- Total Cost = Vegetation + Hardscape

- Initial Vegetation – 3 years
  - SPU cost: $2.21/SF
  - Watering method and frequency increase cost up to 4X

- Established Vegetation – 4 plus
  - SPU cost: $1.66/SF
  - 25% reduction

- Replacement costs - $0.50/SF
- Hardscape - $0.31/SF

Source: Drena Donofrio
introduction

bioretention O&M

plants

O&M costs

administrative tools

wrap up
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

TOPICS

• Resource list
• Record keeping and tracking
• Inspection programs
• Inspection challenges
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS
RESOURCES LIST

- Western WA LID O&M Guidance Document
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

RECORD KEEPING & TRACKING

• Parcel information
• City/County permit (ROW and/or building permit)
• Relevant sections of the Stormwater Site Plan
• “As-builts” or “record drawings” (individual lots and public ROW)
• Legal agreements (covenants, easements)
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

RECORD KEEPING & TRACKING

• Location information (GPS data, digital maps)
• Project O&M manual (where applicable)
• Maintenance logs (typically included in a Project O&M Manual)
• Inspection forms
• Enforcement documents
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS
INSPECTION PROGRAMS

• **Immediately post-construction**
  for all LID BMPs - installed per plan and functioning properly

• **Every 6 months** (until 90% of lots are constructed) for permanent Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities in new residential developments - identify maintenance needs and enforce maintenance standards

• **Ongoing annual** inspections for all Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)
• Immediately post-construction for all LID BMPs - installed per plan and functioning properly

• Every 6 months (until 90% of lots are constructed) for permanent Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities in new residential developments - identify maintenance needs and enforce maintenance standards

• Ongoing annual inspections for all Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities (MR #6 and/or MR #7)

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Statewide LID Training Program
COURSE CATALOG

http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/lidswtrainingprogram/
## Statewide LID Training Program

### INTRODUCTORY

| 2.1 | Introduction to LID for Inspection & Maintenance Staff |

### INTERMEDIATE

| 3.1 | Intermediate LID Topics: NPDES Phase I & II Requirements |
| 3.2 | Intermediate LID Design: Bioretention |
| 3.3 | Intermediate LID Design: Permeable Pavement |
| 3.4 | Intermediate LID Design: Site Assessment, Planning & Layout |
| 3.5 | Intermediate LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems & Vegetated Roofs |
| 3.6 | Intermediate LID Design: Hydrologic Modelling |

### ADVANCED

| 5.0 | Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Bioretention |
| 5.1 | Advanced Topics for Long-term LID Operations: Permeable Pavement |
| 5.2 | Advanced Topics in LID Design: Bioretention |
| 5.3 | Advanced Topics in LID Design: Permeable Pavement |
| 5.4 | Advanced Topics in LID Design: Site Assessment, Planning & Layout |
| 5.5 | Advanced Topics in LID Design: Rainwater Collection Systems & Vegetated Roofs |
| 5.6 | Advanced Topics in LID Design: Hydrologic Modeling |

### OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM

| 2.2 | Introduction to LID for Developers & Contractors: Make Money be Green |
| 3.0 | Introduction to LID for Inspection & Maintenance Staff |
| 3.1 | Introduction to LID for Developers & Contractors: Make Money be Green |
| 5.0 | Introduction to LID for Inspection & Maintenance Staff |
| 5.1 | Introduction to LID for Developers & Contractors: Make Money be Green |

### ADVANCED TOPICS FOR LONG-TERM LID OPERATIONS

- Bioretention
- Permeable Pavement
- Hydrologic Modeling

### ADVANCED TOPICS IN LID DESIGN

- Bioretention Media and Compost Amended Soils
- Site Assessment, Planning & Layout
ONLINE EVALUATION

- An on-line evaluation will be sent to you within 5 days following this training
Statewide LID Training Program

CERTIFICATE

Two certificates:
• LID Design certificate
• Long-term LID Operations certificate

Sign out!
For information on training and other resources, visit the Washington Stormwater Center website:

http://www.wastormwatercenter.org

Stay connected through Social Media
• Come “Like” our Page
• Sign up to follow and get Tweets
Further questions? Contact:

training@cascadiaconsulting.com

(206) 449-1163
LOGISTICS

SCHEDULE

• 1-hour lunch break (12:30-1:30)
• Field exercises (1:30-4:30)
  • Bioretention inspections
  • Watering techniques
  • Plants
  • Infiltration testing
  • Lessons learned
• You will need to sign in and sign out to receive credit for the Long-term LID Operations certificate