

City of Omaha

**Post Construction Stormwater
Management Planning**

Guidance



July 2009

This page intentionally left blank

Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Purpose	1
1.2	Applicability.....	1
2.0	POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS	3
2.0.1	Project Numbers	3
2.0.2	Conceptual PCSMP.....	3
2.0.3	Final PCSMP	4
2.0.4	BMP Certification	4
2.1	Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Application	4
2.2	Conceptual Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Sheets	5
2.3	Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Sheets	6
2.4	BMP Calculations	7
2.5	BMP Maintenance Requirements.....	8
2.6	Maintenance Agreement and Easement	8
3.0	POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT	9
3.1	Site Evaluation	9
3.2	BMP Selection	10
4.0	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	12
	APPENDIX A	12

This page intentionally left blank

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

With new land development and urban redevelopment, stormwater management has become an issue of great importance. With increasing amounts of impervious cover, there is a corresponding increase in stormwater runoff volumes, and an increase in the quantity of pollutants carried by runoff. Therefore, post construction stormwater management is critical for protection of property and environmental quality. To mitigate stormwater issues related to land development, there are measures that can be taken to reduce the impacts of increased imperviousness.

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance and clarity for development of and submittal of a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan, in order to meet requirements set forth in Chapters 32 and 53 of the Omaha Municipal Code. These requirements mandate the incorporation of stormwater best management practices (BMPs) in new developments and redevelopments for water quality control of stormwater runoff.

1.2 Applicability

Stormwater requirements stated in Chapter 32 of the City of Omaha Municipal Code apply to new land development and significant redevelopment that discharge to the Municipal Storm Sewer System. New land development includes areas not previously built to urban uses (including but not limited to farmland, pasture, woodland, and green space). Significant redevelopment includes areas that are currently built to urban and suburban land uses, and are being revitalized with rehabilitation of existing structures, or demolition of existing structures and construction of new ones. Table 1 describes how the requirements are applied to different developments.

Table 1: Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan (PCSMP) Applicability

Development	Requirement
<p>(1) For all developments with a preliminary plat approved by City Council on or after July 1, 2008</p> <p>(2) For any replat in a preliminarily platted subdivision approved by City Council before July 1, 2008 that significantly increases the amount of impervious area (if required by the Planning Director)</p>	<p>PCSMP that includes low impact development BMPs that provide water quality control of the first one-half inch of runoff from the site</p>
<p>(1) For all developments with a Preliminary Plat approved by City Council before July 1, 2008</p> <p>(2) For all development or significant redevelopment that disturbs 1 acre or more and does not require preliminary platting</p>	<p>PCSMP that includes BMPs, and where reasonably practical, provide water quality control of the first one-half inch of runoff from the site</p>
<p>Significant redevelopment that adds or replaces less than 1 acre but more than 5,000 SF of impervious surface area ¹</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The expansion of a building footprint (2) Addition or replacement of a structure (3) Replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity (4) Land disturbing activities related to structural or impervious surface 	<p>PCSMP that includes BMPs</p>

¹ Redevelopment does not include routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, original purpose of facility or emergency redevelopment activity required to protect public health and safety

In all cases where control of the first 0.5 inch of runoff cannot be achieved, the management plan should provide BMPs that maximize control and provide a calculation of amount of control that can be practicably attained. In addition to any applicable stormwater requirements stated in Chapter 32 of the City of Omaha Municipal Code, new development or re-development projects discharging to the Combined Sewer system (generally those east of 72nd Street) must control runoff such that there is no net increase in runoff from pre-development conditions as they existed in October 2002 for 2-, 10- and 100- year storm events. In addition, the City of Omaha may require stormwater detention in areas where there is not adequate downstream sewer capacity. The applicant should meet with the City of Omaha Public Works Department to verify these requirements for each individual development.

2.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Approval of a PCSMP will require the submittal of a Conceptual Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan and/or Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan depending on the type of development proposed. This criterion is defined in the following paragraphs along with more detailed information on the elements that make up a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan submittal.

Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plans shall be prepared by or under the supervision of a licensed professional civil engineer registered in the State of Nebraska or other professional approved by the City of Omaha Public Works Department. The responsible professional shall be listed as the Designer on the Application and will be required to provide a seal on PCSMP sheets and calculations.

2.0.1 Project Numbers

After determining whether your project requires a post-construction stormwater management plan per Table 1, the next step in the submittal process is to obtain an OPW Project Number using the Project Number Application Form from the City of Omaha. The designation XXXXX -PCSMP should be requested for post-construction stormwater management plans and is required to be shown on plan sheets. If the applicant is submitting the PCSMP with a Preliminary Plat Application, the OPW Project No. will need to be obtained before submitting the Preliminary Plat Application. This form can be found at www.omahastormwater.org and submitted in the Portable Document Format (.pdf) to Selma Kessler at www.selma.kessler@ci.omaha.ne.us.

2.0.2 Conceptual PCSMP

A Conceptual PCSMP will be required with the submittal of a Preliminary Plat Application.

The Conceptual Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan shall include the following elements:

- a. Conceptual Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Application
- b. Conceptual Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Sheets
- c. Preliminary BMP Calculations
- d. Preliminary Drainage Study

2.0.3 Final PCSMP

A Final PCSMP will be required with the submittal of (1) storm sewer construction plans for subdivisions that have an approved preliminary plat, (2) a Grading Permit Application for projects that do not require a preliminary plat and disturb 1 acre or more of the site or (3) submittal of a Building Permit Application for projects that add or replace less than 1 acre but more than 5,000 SF of impervious surface area.

The Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan shall include the following elements:

- a. Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Application
- b. Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Sheets
- c. Final BMP Calculations
- d. Drainage Study
- e. BMP Maintenance Requirements
- f. Maintenance Agreement (Maintenance Agreement will be required before Final Plat or Certificate of Occupancy is approved)

2.0.4 BMP Certification

Upon construction completion, all stormwater BMPs that are part of the Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan shall be certified by a licensed professional civil engineer registered in the State of Nebraska or other professional approved by the City of Omaha Public Works Department, the Designer.

For BMP Certification, the Designer shall submit the following elements to the City of Omaha Public Works Department (Attn: Joan Green)

- a. Record Drawings of the Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Sheets
- b. BMP Certification Document

The BMP Certification document can be found at www.omahastormwater.org. This document also provides space for indicating the inspector and inspection report holder as part of the annual monitoring requirements for the BMPs.

2.1 Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Application

The PCSMP application provides the reviewer with critical information about the new development that demonstrates responsibility for the site and an understanding of site conditions that will affect post construction stormwater management. Instructions are provided on the Application (Conceptual and/or Final depending on the project). Clear and concise presentation of this information will result in quicker review and fewer questions. Important information in the application will include:

- Project Information
 - Name & Location
 - Project Description
 - Site Data
- Submittal Instructions
- Supplementary Information
 - Required Submittals
 - Project Specific Submittals
 - Submittal Instructions

- Site Conditions
 - Floodplain
 - Name of Receiving Waters
 - TMDLs & Impaired Waters
 - Construction Activities
 - Public BMPs
 - Private BMPs
 - Additional Comments
- City of Omaha Agreement Information
- General Requirements
- Plan Review
- Applicants Certification

2.2 Conceptual Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Sheets

At a minimum, the Conceptual PCSMP plan set must include:

1. A Site Resources Plan of the development site at scale showing existing natural and aquatic resources as noted above along with a description of area or length including, but not limited to:
 - Existing topography (2' minimum contour interval)
 - Wetlands
 - Open waterways with 50 acres of drainage or a defined bed and bank
 - Ponds or lakes
 - Green space corridors
 - General types of vegetation on site, excluding crops (e.g. tree canopy, turf grass, native grasses or other buffer, wetlands, etc)
 - Floodplain and floodway
 - Steep slopes (greater than 17%)
 - Utility lines, easements, water supply wells, and sewage treatment systems

2. A Preliminary Drainage and Stormwater BMP Plan of the development site at scale showing:
 - Existing topography (2' minimum contour interval)
 - Proposed topography (5' minimum contour interval)
 - Proposed drainage basins for each stormwater BMP labeled with an identifier, runoff coefficient and drainage basin area (acres)
 - Proposed land uses/zoning in each drainage basin
 - Location of proposed stormwater conveyance systems such as storm sewer, storm drains, grass channels, vegetated swales, and flow paths
 - Proposed areas of fill placement and limits of construction
 - Proposed BMPs with an identifier that matches their drainage basin
 - Proposed utility lines, easements, water supply wells, and sewage treatment systems

Depending on the size and complexity of the project, the designer may elect to combine the components of the various plans so long as all of the components are represented and clearly identified.

2.3 Final Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Sheets

At a minimum, the Final PCSMP plan set must include:

1. A Site Resources Plan of the development site at scale showing existing natural and aquatic resources including, but not limited to:
 - a. Existing topography (2' minimum contour interval)
 - b. Wetlands
 - c. Open waterways with 50 acres of drainage or a defined bed and bank
 - d. Ponds or lakes
 - e. Green space corridors
 - f. General types of vegetation on site, excluding crops (e.g. tree canopy, turf grass, native grasses or other buffer, wetlands, etc)
 - g. Floodplain and Floodway
 - h. Steep slopes (greater than 17%)
 - i. Utility lines, easements, water supply wells, and sewage treatment systems

2. A Final Drainage and Stormwater BMP Plan of the development site at scale showing
 - a. Existing topography (2' minimum contour intervals)
 - b. Proposed topography (2' minimum contour intervals)
 - c. Proposed drainage basins labeled with an identifier, runoff coefficient and drainage basin area (acres)
 - d. Proposed land uses/zoning in each drainage basin
 - e. Location of proposed stormwater conveyance systems such as storm sewer, storm drains, grass channels, vegetated swales, and flow paths
 - f. Proposed areas of fill placement and limits of construction
 - g. Proposed BMPs with an identifier that matches their drainage basin
 - h. Proposed utility lines, easements, water supply wells, and sewage treatment systems

3. Final Construction Plans
 - a. Vicinity map
 - b. Existing utilities and infrastructure
 - c. Proposed stormwater BMPs including structural components
 - d. Proposed storm sewer and stormwater conveyance systems
 - e. Other proposed infrastructure as it relates to the construction of the stormwater BMPs
 - f. Construction notes
 - g. Design water surface elevations
 - h. Structural details of outlet structures, embankments, spillways, stilling basins, grade control structures, conveyance channels, etc.
 - i. Plan and profile sheets (if applicable)
 - j. Reference to the project geotechnical report

Depending on the size and complexity of the project, the designer may elect to combine the components of the various plans so long as all of the components are represented and clearly identified.

2.4 BMP Calculations

This section of the PCSMP provides data and calculations supporting the selection and sizing of stormwater management structures.

1. Final sizing calculations for all stormwater BMPs. Calculating the volume of selected BMPs is simply based on the first one-half inch (0.5”) of stormwater runoff. The drainage area to the BMP or series of BMPs is multiplied by 0.5” to determine the volume needed to be treated , referred to as the water quality control volume (WQCV). The following factors can be used to approximate the WQCV.

The first 0.5 inch of runoff will generate

- **1,815** cubic feet of water for 1 acre of area
- **42** cubic feet of water for every 1,000 square feet of area
- **4.2** cubic feet of water for every 100 square feet of area

2. For stormwater BMPs that provide treatment based on a flow rate, the Designer may submit calculations that demonstrate water quality flow rates that are equivalent to treating the first one-half inch (0.5”) of stormwater runoff. Proprietary stormwater BMPs shall be pre-approved for use by the City of Omaha Public Works Department.
3. Final sizing calculations for structural stormwater management practices include contributing drainage area, storage or equivalent treatment flow rate, and outlet configurations as applicable. At a minimum, the following information should be provided for each BMP:

BMP Identification Number	Type	Drainage Area (ac)	WQCV (cf) or Equivalent Treatment Flow Rate (cfs)	Design Volume (cf) or Equivalent Treatment Flow Rate (cfs)

4. In drainage basins that discharge into a combined sewer, the design volume shall take into consideration the WQCV or equivalent treatment flow rate plus any storage necessary to control runoff such that there is no net increase in peak runoff from pre-development conditions as they existed in October 2002 for the 2-, 10- and 100-year storm events. Documentation to support the final design volume and structural components shall be included in the submittal.

2.5 BMP Maintenance Requirements

Section 32-124 of the City of Omaha Municipal Code states, “The owners and occupants of lands on which post-construction BMPs have been installed to meet the requirements of this chapter shall ensure the maintenance of these BMPs and shall themselves maintain those BMPs if other persons or entities who are also obliged to maintained those BMPs (by contract or covenant, or pursuant to this chapter) fail to do so. BMPs shall be inspected or reviewed as appropriate at least annually, and a written record of inspection results and any maintenance work shall be maintained and available for review by the City.”

Annual review and inspection of BMPs shall be done by a professional qualified in stormwater BMP function and maintenance. Information on the Inspector that will provide annual review and inspection of BMPs and the holder of the annual inspection report shall be provided on the BMP Certification Form.

To assure compliance with the municipal code, maintenance requirements for post construction stormwater BMPs must be documented as an exhibit to the Maintenance Agreement to ensure that the system will function properly.

The following elements are required:

- Site information.
- BMP information.
- Description and schedule of maintenance and repair tasks for each BMP type.

A template is provided in Appendix A that can be modified into a site specific maintenance plan .

2.6 Maintenance Agreement and Easement

Section 32-124 of the City of Omaha Municipal Code states, “the applicant or owner is required to execute an inspection and maintenance agreement, to be filed on record, binding on all subsequent owners of land served by a private stormwater management facility. Such agreements shall provide for access to the facility, at reasonable times, for inspections by the City or its authorized representative to ensure that the facility is maintained in proper working condition to meet design standards.”

Such agreements shall document the responsibilities of the owner, the Home Owner’s Association or other responsible party (for Sanitary Improvement Districts), and the City of Omaha. The maintenance agreement shall be approved by the Public Works Department as part of the Final PCSMP and recorded with the Register of Deeds. A sample copy of the Maintenance Agreement can be downloaded at www.omahastormwater.org .

Maintenance Agreement exhibits shall include the following:

- Exhibit A – Real Property Depiction – Provide lot certificate or platted subdivision with legal description, or PCSMP plan sheet if that information is contained on the sheet already (11”x17”)
- Exhibit B – BMP Maintenance Requirements as described in Section 2.5 of this document (See Appendix A also)

3.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Site Evaluation

In developing a PCSMP it is important to characterize and evaluate the site. Information obtained during the site assessment enables the applicant and their consultant to assess site conditions that will contribute to an effective post construction stormwater management plan. A complete evaluation shall include consideration of limitations and advantages of each individual site. This process will enable the selection, sizing and siting of practices that address the unique circumstances of a site.

The development of the Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan must be initiated in the early stages of site planning and design. However, before a stormwater management plan can be developed, defining site conditions must be completed by conducting a site assessment. The data collected during the site assessment will be used for describing site conditions, including vegetation, soils and drainage patterns. When this information is obtained, appropriate stormwater BMPs can be selected, located, sized, and designed.

The following data should be collected, to the extent practical, during the development of the PCSMP:

Natural Resources: The development site's natural resources, including vegetative communities, soils and geology, and aquatic resources need to be determined to assist in stormwater management plan development and is part of the permit application. Important data includes wetlands, riparian (stream) corridors, native prairie and/or woodland. Natural resources should be assessed by trained professionals.

Site topography: Topography dictates how and where water will drain from a site. On steeper sites, stormwater will runoff more rapidly, with less infiltration and greater volume. Stormwater management requirements are substantially different than for more gently rolling or flat sites.

Soils: Soil information is important for development of the stormwater management plan, and for optimal planning of the new community. Soil depth, texture (sand, silt, and clay content), and structure are important factors that will provide understanding of infiltration capacity (permeability), ability to support vegetation, and erodibility. Engineering qualities and limitations of the soil are important for determining where structures can be placed, how stormwater runoff can be managed, and possible limitations for underground utilities. If hydric soils are present, it is important to understand limitations of building in these areas. Much of the information can be obtained from a USDA County Soil Survey, but an on-site soil assessment is recommended.

Aquatic Resources: The identification of streams, ponds, and lakes as receiving waters and as an integral part of the stormwater management plan is critical. Understanding the function of these water bodies, their current condition, and potential impacts from proposed development may influence your choice of stormwater BMPs. The identification of these resources may also be necessary to comply with local, State and Federal regulations.

3.2 BMP Selection

Chapter 8 of the Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual provides information about BMPs most often used for control and treatment of stormwater, including minimum control requirements, site design feasibility, conveyances issues, pre-treatment requirements, and other design criteria for stormwater quality. Allowable practices are not limited to what is included Chapter 8 of the Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual and can be selected from other acceptable design manuals.

The stormwater BMPs listed in Chapter 8 emulate natural systems by integrating a variety of dispersed treatments at multiple scales, from backyard rain gardens to district-level bioretention basins (Table 2). They are widely applicable in both urban and rural environments. These treatments can be designed into new developments or retrofit into existing community open spaces, parks, road rights-of-way, side and rear areas of homes and commercial buildings, rooftops of structurally adequate buildings, below parking lots and in many other settings. All aspects of stormwater management can be integrated to contribute to positive community aesthetics and economics.

Stormwater BMPs include a variety of methods that are simple and practical in design, yet provide effective stormwater management as well as aesthetic enhancements for urban, suburban, and rural landscapes. These methods can be cost effective to build while providing long-term sustainability for City infrastructure and conservation of Omaha's water resources.

Table 2: Suitability of BMP applications at multiple planning and management scales

BMP	Development Density				
	Parcel		Block	Neighborhood	Transportation Corridor
	Residential	Commercial/ Governmental			
Bioretention Area		X	X	X	X
Wet Detention (Ponds and Lakes)		X	X	X	X
Dry Detention Basin		X	X	X	X
Filter Strip	X	X	X	X	X
Grassed Swale	X	X	X	X	X
Green Roof	X	X			
Infiltration Trench	X	X	X		X
Pervious Pavement	X	X	X	X	X
Rain Garden	X	X	X		
Subsurface Storage		X			X
Vegetated Bioswale	X	X	X	X	X
Hydrodynamic Separators		X			X

4.0 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

There are numerous additional resources to provide guidance and assistance in implementing stormwater BMPs for newdevelopment or redevelopment sites. Some of these resources are listed below.

Omaha Regional Stormwater Design Manual. April 2006. Fundamental requirements for stormwater management in the Omaha region are provided in this document. Chapters 2 and 8 are specifically cited as relevant to Post-Construction Stormwater Management. The document can be downloaded at <http://www.pcwperosioncontrol.org/downloads/files/StormwaterManual.pdf>.

Reducing Stormwater Costs through Low Impact Development (LID) Strategies and Practices. December 2007. EPA 841-F-07-006. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460

The Stormwater Manager's Resource Center. <http://www.stormwatercenter.net/>. This site provides a wide variety of resources for stormwater management planning and implementation.

American Public Works Association 5600 Stormwater BMP Guidance. This document provides detailed information about stormwater management planning and design, including determining the best approach for attaining stormwater discharge requirements. The document can be downloaded at <http://www.marc.org/environment/Water/bmps.htm>.

Urban Design Tools - Low Impact Development. <http://www.lid-stormwater.net/>. This site provides watershed managers with a new set of tools and techniques that can be used to meet regulatory and receiving water protection program goals for urban retrofits, re-development projects, and new development sites.

Low Impact Development Center. <http://www.lowimpactdevelopment.org/index.html>. This site provides several resources and links to aid in the planning and design of stormwater quality BMPs.

Better Site Design: A Handbook for Changing Development Rules in Your Community. 1998. Center for Watershed Protection

Papillion Creek Watershed Management Plan. <http://www.papiopartnership.org>. This site provides resources that provide additional resources, watershed policy considerations and documents.

Stormwater BMPs – Selection, Maintenance, & Monitoring. England, Gordon and Stewart Stein, 2007, Forester Press, Santa Barbara, California. This book describes stormwater pollutants, pollutant removalmechanisms, BMP selection criteria, types of BMPs, maintenance of BMPs and monitoring.

Appendix A

BMP Maintenance Requirements

The project designer shall include the following information as part of Exhibit B of the Maintenance Agreement.

Name & Location

Project Name: _____

Address: _____

PCWP Project Number: _____

PWD Grading Permit #: _____

Site Data

Total Site Area:

Total Disturbed Area:

Total Undisturbed Area:

Impervious Area Before Construction:

Impervious Area After Construction:

BMP Information

The designer shall provide, on the PCSMP plan set, the following information on post-construction stormwater BMPs:

BMP ID	TYPE OF BMP	State Plane Coordinates (N/E)	Longitude/Latitude

Note: Use the same naming convention for the BMPs that are used on the accepted plans and add rows if needed. Use either state plane coordinates or longitude/latitude.

Routine Maintenance and Tasks Schedule

The following tables outline recommended maintenance tasks and **suggested** frequencies for example BMPs. Delete the lists and tables that are not needed according to the types of BMPs within the development and edit the table according to your site specific conditions. BMPs may be added as well.

Inspection Reports should be completed and kept on file with the Inspector or Owner.

Bioretention Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove trash and debris	Monthly
Check and repair any eroded areas	Monthly
Remulch any void areas	Monthly
Check vegetation and replace any damaged plant materials	Monthly
Inspect for ponding, washed out areas, soil conditions	Monthly
Perimeter mowing	Monthly
Inspect collection system for proper functioning	Quarterly
Apply new mulch	Annually
Weeding and Pruning	Annually
Replace poorly draining soil	As needed
Reseed grass swale or border	As needed
Repair broken pipes	As needed
Replace filtration rip rap that is chocked with sediment	As needed
Remove sediment	As needed
Replace mulch	Every three years

Wet Pond Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove debris from side slopes and trash rack	Monthly
Check and clear orifice of any obstructions	Monthly
Outlet/inlet inspection and cleanout	Monthly
Check pond side slopes and repair eroded areas	Monthly
Forebay inspection and cleanout	Monthly - remove sediment every 7 years or when 50% of storage volume has been lost
Basin inspection and cleanout	Annually- remove sediment every 20 years or when 25% of permanent pool volume has been lost
Inspect/Exercise all mechanical devices	Annually
Inspect for structural damage/leaks	Annually
Replace broken pipes	As needed
Replace filtration riprap that has been choked with sediment	As needed
Remove sediment	As needed
Pest control	As needed
Security	As needed

Dry Detention Basin/Pond Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove debris and trash from trash rack and side slopes	Monthly
Outlet/inlet inspection and cleanout	Monthly
Bank mowing and inspection/stabilization of eroded areas	Monthly
Forebay inspection and cleanout	Monthly - remove sediment every 7 years or when 50% of storage volume has been lost
Basin inspection and cleanout	Annually -remove sediment when 25% of storage volume has been lost
Remove woody vegetation along embankment	Annually
Inspect for structural damage	Annually
Inspect, exercise all mechanical devices	Annually
Repair broken pipes	As needed
Replace filtration riprap that has been choked with sediment	As needed
Security	As needed

Stormwater Wetland Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove debris from trash rack and side slopes	Remove debris from trash rack and side slopes Monthly
Inlet/outlet inspection and cleanout	Inlet/outlet inspection and cleanout Monthly
Bank mowing and stabilization of eroded areas	Monthly
Removal of cattails and invasive species, replant as necessary	Semi-Annually
Forebay inspection and cleanout	Monthly - remove sediment every 7 years or when 50% of storage volume has been lost
Wetland inspection and cleanout	Annually - remove sediment every 20 years or when plants are being impacted
Inspect for structural damage	Annually
Repair broken pipes	As needed
Replace filtration riprap that has been choked with sediment	As needed
Pest control	As needed
Security	As needed

Sand Filter Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove trash	Monthly
Inspect outlet for obstructions	Monthly
Inspect for clogging	Monthly
Skim sand media	Annually
Pump oil and grit separator	Annually
Replace sand media	As needed

Infiltration Trench Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove trash and debris	Monthly
Check observation well for standing water	Monthly
Remove unwanted vegetation	Monthly
Maintain stone or mulch top surface	Annually
Inspect and and remove accumulated sediment	Monthly - as needed

Grassed Swale/Channel Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Trash/debris removal	Monthly
Mowing	Monthly
Inspect for erosion and vegetative failure	Monthly, reseed as needed
Inspect check dams and diversion devices	Monthly
Inspect and and remove accumulated sediment	Monthly - as needed
Repair any damaged or displaced riprap	As needed

Filter Strip Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Trash debris and removal	Monthly
Stabilization of eroded areas	Monthly
Mowing	Monthly
Check outlet pipes (if present) for clogging	Monthly
Repair flow dispersion device to avoid formation of channels	Monthly
Inspect and and remove accumulated sediment	Monthly - as needed
Reseed	Semi-Annually - as needed

Greenroof/Roof Runoff Management Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove debris and trash	Monthly
Weeding and pruning	Monthly
Remove debris and litter from the rooftop drainage system	Monthly
Irrigate and fertilize	As needed
Replace dying/diseased plants	As needed

Level Spreader Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Remove trash and debris	Monthly
Inspect for any undercutting	Monthly
Inspect for any settlement	Monthly
Mowing	Monthly
Inspect and replace degraded or eroded riprap or stone	Monthly - as needed
Inspect and repair erosion and channeling	Monthly - as needed
Inspect and repair all concentrated flows	Monthly - as needed

Permeable Pavers or Pavement Maintenance Tasks and Schedule	
Task	Schedule
Inspect and remove sediment from pavement surface	Monthly - as needed
Inspect and clean pavement of oil and grease	Monthly - as needed
Spray weeds and moss with herbicides	Monthly - as needed during growing season
Vacuum sweep surface	Annually
Replace open space gravel in pavers	Annually
Inspect for deterioration	Annually
Verify surface infiltration after storms	Annually