

#29 – Maintenance Standards for Bioretention (BMP LID.08) (Cells, Swales, and Planter Boxes):

√	Drainage System Feature	Defect or Problem	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
	Concrete Sidewalls	Cracks or Failure in Concrete Planter Reservoir	Cracks wider than 0.5 inch or maintenance/inspection personnel determine that the planter is not structurally sound.	Concrete repaired or replaced.
	Rockery Sidewalls	Instable Rockery	Rock walls are insecure.	Rockery sidewalls are stable (may require consultation with professional engineer, particularly for walls 4 feet or greater in height).
	Earthen Side Slopes and Berms	Failure in Earthen Reservoir (Embankments, Dikes, Berms, and Side Slopes)	Erosion (gullies/rills) greater than 2 inches around inlets, outlet, and along side slopes.	Source of erosion eliminated and damaged area stabilized (regrade, rock, vegetation, erosion control blanket). For deep channels or cuts (over 3 inches in ponding depth), temporary erosion control measures are in place until permanent repairs can be made.
	Earthen Side Slopes and Berms	Failure in Earthen Reservoir (Embankments, Dikes, Berms, and Side Slopes)	Erosion of sides causes slope to become a hazard.	The hazard is eliminated and slopes are stabilized.
	Earthen Side Slopes and Berms	Failure in Earthen Reservoir Embankments, Dikes, Berms, and Side Slopes)	Settlement greater than 3 inches (relative to undisturbed sections of berm).	The design height is restored with additional mulch.
	Earthen Side Slopes and Berms	Failure in Earthen Reservoir (Embankments, Dikes, Berms, and Side Slopes)	Downstream face of berm or embankment wet, seeps or leaks evident.	Holes are plugged and berm is compacted. May require consultation with professional engineer, particularly for larger berms.
	Earthen Side Slopes and Berms	Failure in Earthen Reservoir (Embankments, Dikes, Berms, and Side Slopes)	Any evidence of rodent holes or water piping around holes if facility acts as dam or berm.	Rodents (see "Pests: Insects/Rodents") removed or destroyed and berm repaired/ compacted.
	Ponding Area	Sediment or Debris Accumulation	Accumulation of sediment or debris to extent that infiltration rate is reduced (see "Ponded water") or surface storage capacity significantly impacted.	Sediment cleaned out to restore facility shape and depth. Damaged vegetation is replaced and mulched. Source of sediment identified and controlled (if feasible).

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	Ponding Area	Leaf Accumulation	Accumulated leaves in facility.	No leaves clogging outlet structure or impeding water flow.
	Ponding Area	Facility Inlet via Surface Flow	Soil is exposed or signs of erosion are visible.	Erosion sources repaired and controlled.
	Curb Cut Inlet	Sediment or Debris Accumulation	Sediment, vegetation, or debris partially or fully blocking inlet structure.	Curb cut is clear of debris. Source of the blockage is identified and action is taken to prevent future blockages.
	Splash Block Inlet	Water Not Properly Directed to Facility	Water is not being directed properly to the facility and away from the inlet structure.	Blocks are reconfigured to direct water to facility and away from structure.
	Splash Block Inlet	Erosion	Water disrupts soil media.	Splash block is reconfigure/repaired.
	Inlet/outlet pipe	Damaged Pipe	Pipe is damaged.	Pipe is repaired/replaced. No cracks more than 0.25 inched wide at the joint of inlet/outlet pipes exist.
	Inlet/outlet pipe	Clogged Pipe	Pipe is clogged.	Pipe is clear of roots or debris. Source of the blockage is identified and action is taken to prevent future blockages.
	Inlets/outlet and access pathways	Blocked Access	Maintain access for inspections.	Vegetation is cleared within 1 foot of inlets and outlets. Access pathways are maintained.
	Ponding Area	Erosion	Water disrupts soil media.	No eroded or scoured areas in bioretention area. Cause of erosion or scour addressed. A cover of rock or cobbles or other erosion protection measure maintained (e.g., matting) to protect the ground where concentrated water enters or exits the facility (e.g., a pipe, curb cut or swale).
	Trash Rack	Trash or Debris Accumulation	Trash or debris present on trash rack.	No trash or debris on trash rack. Clean and dispose trash.
	Trash Rack	Damaged Trash Rack	Bar screen damaged or missing.	Barrier repaired or replaced to design standards.

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	Check Dams and Weirs	Sediment or Debris Accumulation	Sediment, vegetation, or debris accumulated at or blocking (or having the potential to block) check dam, weir, or orifice.	Blockage is cleared. Identify the source of the blockage and take actions to prevent future blockages.
	Check Dams and Weirs	Erosion	Erosion and/or undercutting is present.	No eroded or undercut areas in bioretention area. Cause of erosion or undercutting addressed. Check dam or weir is repaired.
	Check Dams and Weirs	Unlevel Top of Weir	Grade board or top of weir damaged or not level.	Weir restored to level position.
	Flow Spreader	Sediment Accumulation	Sediment blocks 35 percent or more of ports/notches or, sediment fills 35 percent or more of sediment trap.	Sediment removed and disposed of.
	Flow Spreader	Damaged or Unlevel Grade Board/Baffle	Grade board/baffle damaged or not level.	Board/baffle removed and reinstalled to level position.
	Overflow/emergency spillway	Sediment or Debris Accumulation	Overflow spillway is partially or fully plugged with sediment or debris.	No sediment or debris in overflow.
	Overflow/emergency spillway	Erosion	Native soil is exposed or other signs of erosion damage are present.	Erosion repaired and surface of spillway stabilized.
	Overflow/emergency spillway	Missing Spillway Armament	Spillway armament is missing.	Armament replaced.
	Underdrain	Blocked Underdrain	Plant roots, sediment or debris reducing capacity of underdrain. Prolonged surface ponding (see "Bioretention Soil").	Underdrains and orifice are free of sediment and debris.

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	Bioretention soil	Ponded Water	Excessive ponding water: Water overflows during storms smaller than the design event or ponded water remains in the facility 48 hours or longer after the end of a storm.	Cause of ponded water is identified and addressed: 1. Leaf or debris buildup is removed 2. Underdrain is clear 3. Other water inputs (e.g., groundwater, illicit connections) investigated 4. Contributing area verified If steps #1-4 do not solve the problem, imported bioretention soil is replaced and replanted.
	Bioretention soil	Protection of Soil	Maintenance requiring entrance into the facility footprint.	Maintenance is performed without compacting bioretention soil media.
	Vegetation	Bottom Swale and Upland Slope Vegetation	Less than 75 percent of swale bottom is covered with healthy/ surviving vegetation.	Plants are healthy and pest free. Cause of poor vegetation growth addressed. Bioretention area is replanted as necessary to obtain 75 percent survival rate or greater. Plant selection is appropriate for site growing conditions.
	Trees and shrubs	Causing Problems for Operation of Facility	Large trees and shrubs interfere with operation of the facility or access for maintenance.	Trees and shrubs do not hinder facility performance or maintenance activities.. Species removed that are not part of the recorded planting plan.
	Trees and shrubs	Dead Trees and Shrubs	Standing dead vegetation is present.	Trees and shrubs do not hinder facility performance or maintenance activities. Dead vegetation is removed and cause of dead vegetation is addressed. Specific plants with high mortality rate are replaced with more appropriate species.
	Trees and shrubs adjacent to vehicle travel areas (or areas where visibility needs to be maintained)	Safety Issues	Vegetation causes some visibility (line of sight) or driver safety issues.	Appropriate height for sight clearance is maintained. Regular pruning maintains visual sight lines for safety or clearance along a walk or drive. Tree or shrub is removed or transplanted if presenting a continual safety hazard.

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	Emergent Vegetation	Conveyance Blocked	Vegetation compromises conveyance.	Sedges and rushes are clear of dead foliage.
	Mulch	Lack of Mulch	Bare spots (without much cover) are present or mulch covers less than 2 inches.	Facility has a maximum 3-inch layer of an appropriate type of mulch and mulch is kept away from woody stems.
	Vegetation	Accumulation of Clippings	Grass or other vegetation clippings accumulate to 2 inches or greater in depth.	Clippings removed.
	Noxious Weeds	Presence of Noxious Weeds	Listed noxious vegetation is present. See Thurston County Noxious Weed List .	Noxious and nuisance vegetation removed according to applicable regulations. No danger of noxious vegetation where County personnel or the public might normally be. It is strongly encouraged that herbicides and pesticides not be used in order to protect water quality.
	Vegetation	Weeds	Weeds are present (unless on edge and providing erosion control).	Weed material removed and disposed of. It is strongly encouraged that herbicides and pesticides not be used in order to protect water quality.
	Excessive Vegetation	Adjacent Facilities Compromised	Low-lying vegetation growing beyond facility edge onto sidewalks, paths, or street edge poses pedestrian safety hazard or may clog adjacent permeable pavement surfaces due to associated leaf litter, mulch, and soil.	Vegetation does not impede function of adjacent facilities or pose as safety hazard. Groundcovers and shrubs trimmed at facility edge. Excessive leaf litter is removed.
	Excessive Vegetation	Causes Facility to Not Function Properly	Excessive vegetation density inhibits stormwater flow beyond design ponding or becomes a hazard for pedestrian and vehicular circulation and safety.	Pruning and/or thinning vegetation maintains proper plant density and aesthetics. Plants that are weak, broken, or not true to form are removed or replaced in-kind. Appropriate plants are present.
	Irrigation (if any)	NA	Irrigation system present.	Manufacturer's instructions for O&M are met.

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	Plant watering	Plant Establishment	Plant establishment period (1-3 years).	Plants are watered as necessary during periods of no rain to ensure plant establishment.
	Summer Watering (after establishment)	Drought Period	Longer term period (3+ years).	Plants are watered as necessary during drought conditions and trees are watered up to five years after planting.
	Spill Prevention and Response	Spill Prevention	Storage or use of potential contaminants in the vicinity of facility.	Spill prevention measures are implemented whenever handling or storing potential contaminants.
	Spill Prevention and Response	Spill Response	Any evidence of contaminants such as oil, gasoline, concrete slurries, paint, etc.	Spills are cleaned up as soon as possible to prevent contamination of stormwater. No contaminants or pollutants present. <i>(Coordinate removal/cleanup with Thurston County Water Resources 360-754-4681 and/or Thurston County Spill Hotline 360-239-8369.)</i>
	Safety	Safety (Slopes)	Erosion of sides causes slope to exceed 1:3 or otherwise becomes a hazard.	Actions taken to eliminate the hazard.
	Safety	Safety (Hydraulic Structures)	Hydraulic structures (pipes, culverts, vaults, etc.) become a hazard to children playing in and around the facility.	Actions taken to eliminate the hazard (such as covering and securing any openings).
	Aesthetics	Aesthetics	Damage/vandalism/debris accumulation.	Facility restored to original aesthetic conditions.
	Aesthetics	Edging	Grass is starting to encroach on swale.	Edging repaired.
	Pest Control	Pests: Insects/Rodents		Pests removed or destroyed and facility returned to original functionality. Do not use pesticides or <i>Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)</i> .
	Pest Control	Mosquitoes	Standing water remains in the facility for more than three days following storms.	All inlets, overflows and other openings are protected with mosquito screens. No mosquito infestation present.