



SCD STORMWATER PROGRAM

PREPARE * PROTECT* PRESERVE*

State of Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Program

Established by Law and Regulation Statewide 1991. Requires all land disturbing activities over 5,000 square ft. to operate under an approved plan. Program is delegated to local municipalities, conservation districts, and DelDOT. Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) responsible for program performance statewide.

In Delaware, you are never very far from water when land is developed. The potential for impacts to ecosystems and natural areas is significant.







Sediment and Stormwater Delegation

- Sediment & ErosionControl and StormwaterManagement Review
- Construction Inspection
- Maintenance Inspection
- Outreach & Education and Technical Assistance



Sediment and Stormwater Plan Review

- Conceptual Design Meeting
- Pre-application Meeting
- □ Plan Review
 - Stormwater Management
 - Erosion & Sediment Control
 - Downstream Analysis
 - Pollution Prevention
 - As-Built Review
- □ Technical Assistance



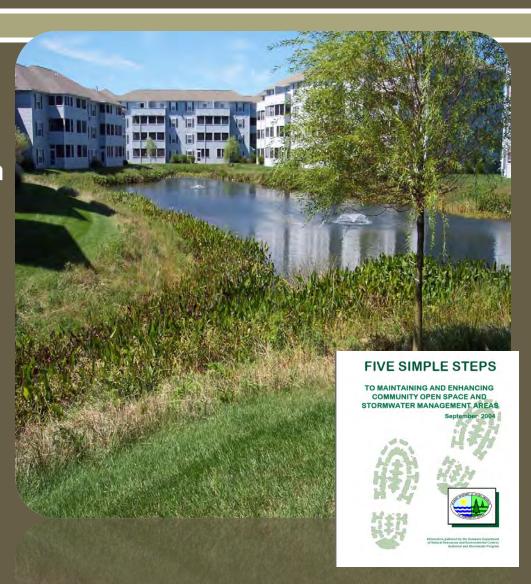
Sediment and Stormwater Inspection

- □ Pre-construction Meeting
- □ Routine Site Inspection
- Stormwater MaintenanceInspection
 - Including follow-up inspection
 - Meetings with contractors/HOA
- □ Technical Assistance
- Drainage Complaints
- Outreach Education



Sediment and Stormwater Maintenance

- The District is required to inspect all "closed out" projects and generate an inspection report
- Approximately 2,000 closed out projects
- The District is required to follow-up on maintenance reports and inspect repairs.



Types of Stormwater Management Facilities

- Wet Ponds
- Dry Ponds
- Infiltration Ponds

Underground Stormwater

Systems

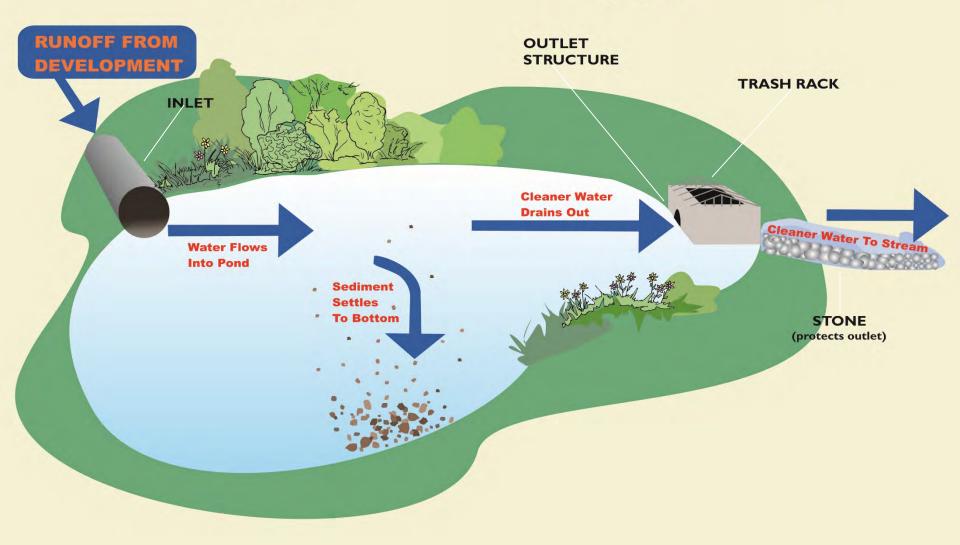
- Bioswales
- Bioretention
- Filter Strips
- Constructed wetlands
- Vegetated Roofs



Wet Ponds Provide Quantity Management



Stormwater Pond Function

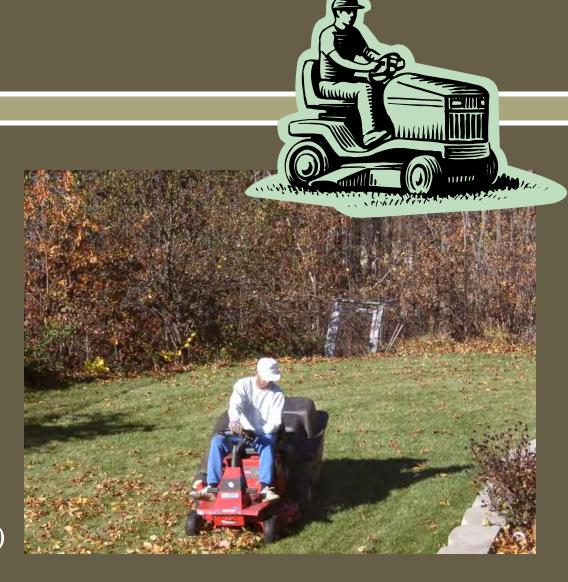


Wet Ponds: Things that you can do yourself



Mowing

- Mostly landscapers
- 10' access path to pond
- Mow around inlets and outlets
- Leaving buffer is optional (not required but strongly encouraged)



Leaving Buffers

- "No mow zone"
- Work with landscaper
- Must be group decision
 - Width optional
- Benefits:
 - Controls geese
 - Uptakes nutrients
 - Less erosion
 - Better wildlife habitat



Trimming — Maintenance of Vegetation

Remove small saplings

- Inlets
- Outlets
- Embankment





The longer you wait to remove the tree – the more expensive the cost for removal.



Stabilizing Banks

- Buffers Reduce erosion of side slopes
- Overseed/Stabilize as needed
- Major stabilization –hire a consultant
 - Erosion control matting
 - Choosing durable grass species



Remove Debris

- Remove trash
- Remove debris from inlets and outlet structures

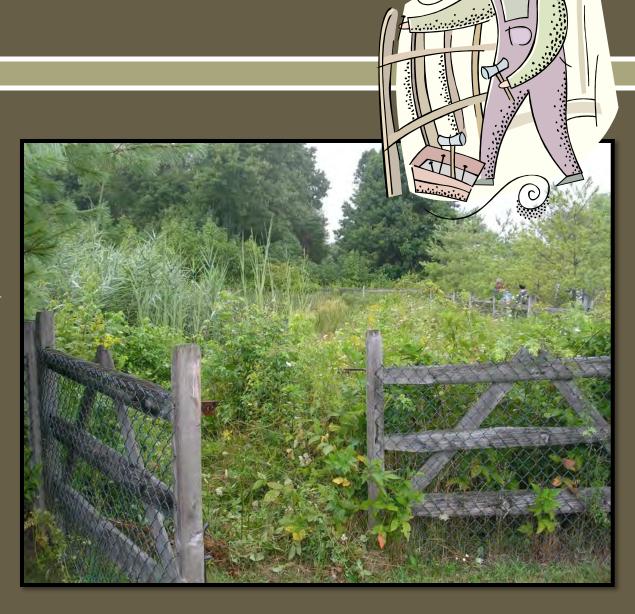




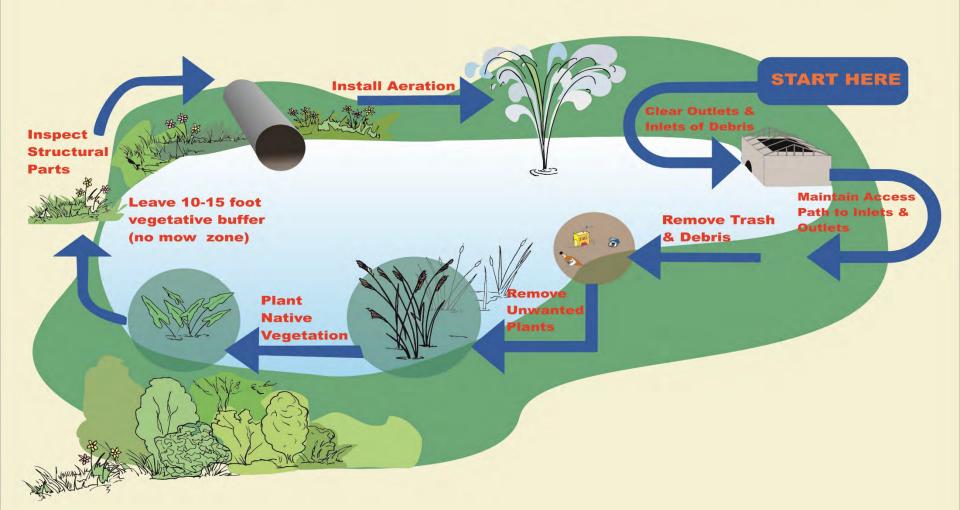
Fencing

- Optional
- Not required
- Not recommended





Stormwater Pond Maintenance



- Removal of sediment (Forebay cleanout)
- Stabilization
 - Structural (riprap)
 - Vegetative





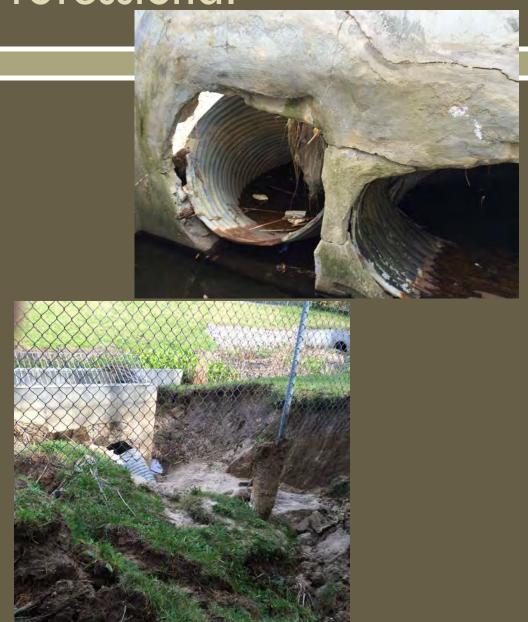
- Mosquito Control (DNREC)
 - Kent & Sussex422-1512



- Removal of sediment (forebay cleanout)
- Mosquito Control
- Major vegetation removal
 - Algae
 - Non-native species?



- Removal of sediment (Forebay cleanout)
- Mosquito Control
- Major vegetation removal
- Cracked or broken structural components









Hire a Professional











Dry Ponds

- Ponds are designed to drain 48 hours after a rain event
- Maintenance Challenges
 - Invasive Plant Management
 - Soggy pond bottoms –difficult to mow
- If the pond is holding water
 - Possible blockage
 - Downstream obstruction
 - Seasonal groundwater



Infiltration Basin

- Ponds typically do not have a discharge outlet
- Rely on permeable soils for infiltration
- Low groundwater table



Infiltration Basin Maintenance

- Crust forms over time
 - Scrape topsoil surface to encourage/revitalize infiltration
- Failure due to poor drainage and improper soils
 - Hire a professional
 - \$\$\$

Green Technology: Bioswale

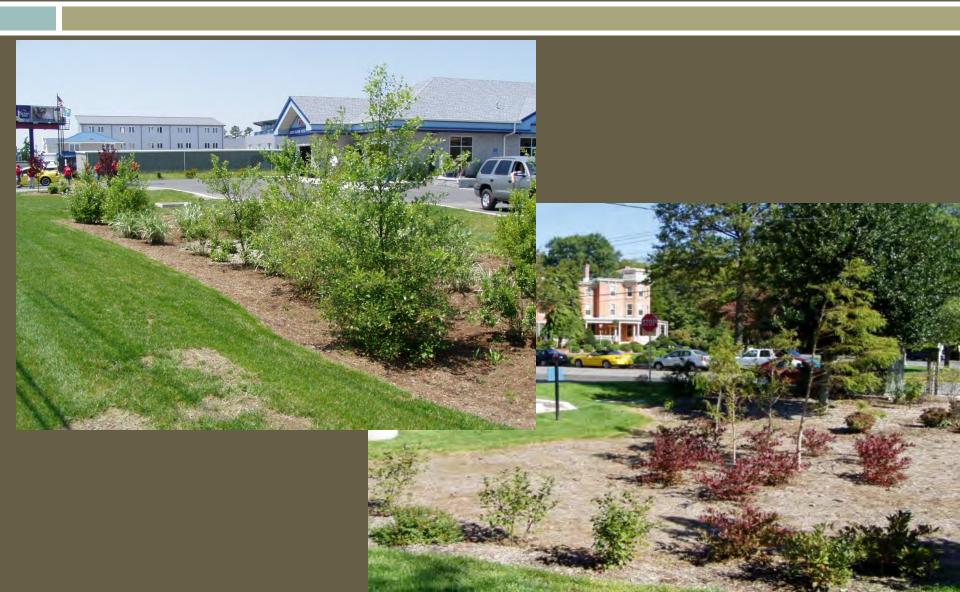
•Provides Water Quality Treatment by removing sediment and nutrients

•Low Maintenance





Rain Garden/Bioretention Cell



Bioretention Maintenance

- Maintain as a landscape feature
- Provide routine maintenance
- Inspect for erosion and reseed as needed
- Management of vegetation (No large trees)
- Remove trash & debris
- Add triple shredded hardwood mulch as needed
- If facility does not drain within 48 hours
 - Removal of accumulated sediment
 - Replace biosoil mix (every 15-20 years)
 - Must use DNREC certified soil media supplier



POND COMPONENTS

Embankment and Emergency spillway

- Vegetation and ground cover adequacy
- 2. Embankment erosion
- 3. Animal burrows
- 4. Unauthorized plantings
- 5. Cracking, bulging or sliding of dam
- 6. Slope protection or riprap failures
- Emergency spillway clear of obstructions and debris







Riser and Principal Spillway

- Low flow orifice obstructed
- Weir trash rack maintenance debris removal necessary
- Excessive sediment accumulations inside riser
- Pipe condition
- Outfall channels functioning



DRY PONDS

- Adequacy of vegetation
- Undesired vegetative growth
- Woody vegetation
- Low flow channels clear of obstructions
- Standing water or wet spots
- Sediment and or trash accumulation
- Erosion problems
- Forebay status of sediment
- Pond functionality
- Encroachments on pond



INFILTRATION PONDS

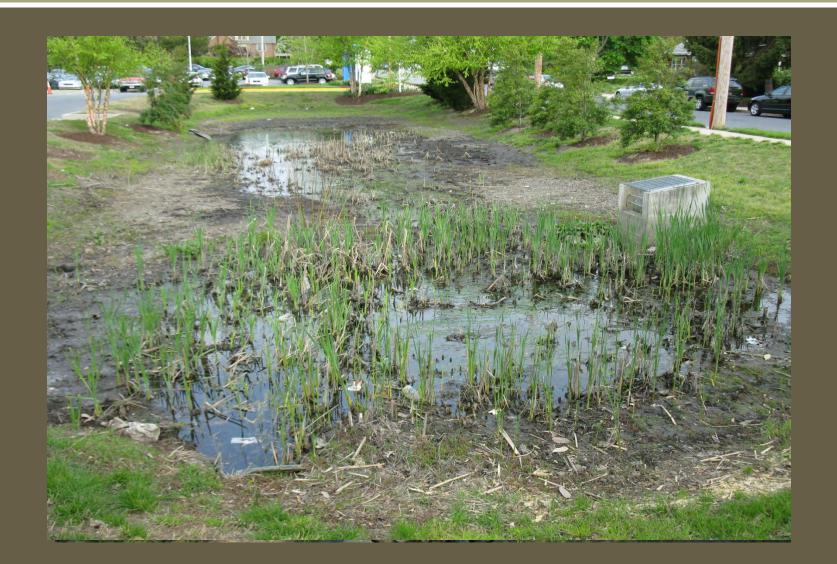
- Adequacy of vegetation
- Undesired vegetative growth
- Woody vegetation
- Infiltrating between storms
- Sediment and or trash accumulation
- Erosion problems
- □ Forebay status of sediment
- Pond functionality
- Encroachments on pond
- Upstream areas stabilized



Maintenance Before and After



Maintenance Before & After



Maintenance Inspection

Debris & Cleanout

Pond is overgrown with vegetation including invasive species and woody vegetation

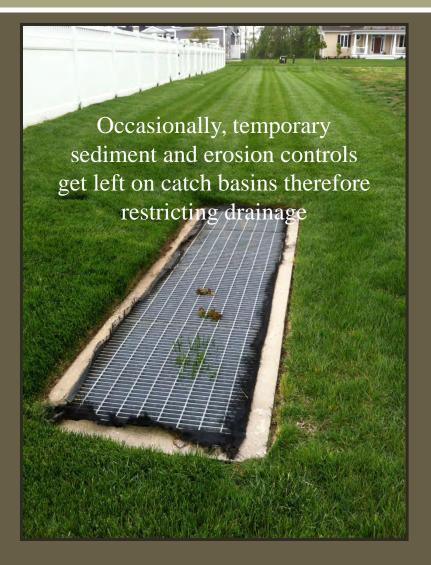




Overgrown vegetation can obstruct drainage

Maintenance Inspection





Maintenance Inspection









Erosion of Stormwater Facilities

Riprap outlet is designed to convey 100year storms non-erosively. **Events that** exceed "design storms" have the potential to erode.



Erosion of Stormwater Facilities

EROSION

- Change in upstream watershed
- Highly erodible soils
- Improper installation
- Significant rain event





- 1. Can Compromise the storage capacity
- 2. Added maintenance costs
- Creates instability around the outlet structure
- 4. Down stream impacts











Successful Maintenance





















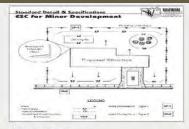
Homeowner Technical Resources

Sussex Conservation District Website:

Sussexconservation.org



District Shop - Plants/Signage



APPLICATIONS

1 Product



AQUATICS

17 Products



CONSERVATION SIGNAGE

2 Products



GRASSES 18 Products



HERBACEOUS FLOWERING

43 Products



SALT TOLERANT 11 Products



TREES AND SHRUBS

10 Products

