

Decentralized Stormwater Structural Best Management Practices

Decentralized Stormwater Structural Best Management Practices (BMP)

Description: System is small to moderate in size and accepts runoff from a single land use drainage area less than 10.0 acres.

Structural BMPType	Description
Biofiltration (Examples: Lined rain garden.)	 Vegetated BMP that filters stormwater through a specialized soil media and discharges via an underdrain. Little to no overflow of captured runoff volume. Outlet design requires surface ponding prior to surface outflow typically with a maximum ponding depth of 6 inches. Site designs use soil media ideally 18-24 inches in depth to enhance filtration processes to retain pollutants. Treatment Process: Bio-Chemical Cycling, Particle Capture Vegetation: Yes Location: Above Ground Type: Decentralized
Bioretention (Examples: Rain garden with infiltration)	 Vegetated retention structure where the base of the BMP is not lined and allows for infiltration to unsaturated zone. Designs may or may not include an underdrain to discharge some fraction of treated water. Design will include either passive surface outlet or piped overflow to allow retention and ponding. Design will include soil media ideally 18-24 inches in depth to enhance filtration processes to retain pollutants. May include aggregate subsurface layer to enhance storage or infiltration. Vegetation types must be able to tolerate stormwater ponding and drought conditions. Treatment Process: Bio-Chemical Cycling, Particle Capture Vegetation: Yes Location: Above Ground Type: Decentralized



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Bioswale

(Examples: Vegetated swale, Grass Swale, Grass Filter Strips, Vegetated Buffer Strips, Bioslopes)

- Flow through areas with dense vegetation coverage (>80%) that allows for inundation of vegetated areas during storm runoff.
- Design includes gentle sloped flow paths and dense vegetation to promote stormwater surface filtration and velocity reduction by vegetation (settling).
- Infiltration performance and runoff volume reduction is variable.
- Size and application of bioswales can vary.
- Treatment Process: Bio-Chemical Cycling, Infiltration
- Vegetation: Yes
- Location: Above GroundType: Decentralized

Catch Basin Insert

(Examples: FloGard Filter, Stormexx, Ultra-Drain Guard.)

- A small BMP designed to capture and retain sediment, leaf litter, trash, and coarse particles.
- Sediment capture results in vertical accumulation of material at base of reservoir with regular material cleanout required.
- Minimal to no stormwater volume reduction occurs.
- Water quality improvement due to pollutant particle capture within BMP
- Typically accepts runoff from road or a single land use parking lot
- Treatment Process: Particle Capture
- Vegetation: No
- Location: Below gradeType: Decentralized

Infiltration Feature

(Examples: Infiltration Trench, Dry Well, Infiltration Trench Percolation Trench, French Drain, Roof Drip-Line)

- Structure designed to retain stormwater from small impervious drainage area and infiltrate into unsaturated zone.
- Land surface modified to sustain maximum infiltration rates. (Native soil may be replaced with highly permeable material.)
- Vegetation is absent.
- Treatment Process: Infiltration
- Vegetation: No
- Location: Above Ground or Below Ground
- Type: Decentralized



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Porous Pavement

(Examples: Permeable Pavement, Porous Asphalt, Pervious Concrete, Porous Aggregate, Pervious Pavers, Permeable Pavers)

- Durable, sustainable materials that create a pervious surface that allows stormwater to infiltrate into the underlying soil.
- BMP can include an underlying reservoir to increase retention capacity and infiltration rates.
- Constructed to minimize the volume of stormwater generated and routed downgradient or offsite.
- Typically used for parking lots, sidewalks, driveways or other impervious surfaces
- Treatment Process: Infiltration
- Vegetation: No
- Location: Above GroundType: Decentralized

Settling Basin

(Examples: Settling Pond, Sediment Basin, Decant Pond, Concrete Forebay)

- Structure designed to detain stormwater volumes and settle particulate pollutants prior to outflow.
- Pollutant load reductions occurr; but no volume reduction due to impermeable base.
- Often placed at the inlet of another structural BMP to pre-treat inflowing stormwater.
- Large scale settling basin draining a mixed land use area can be classified as a treatment vault
- Smaller sized settling basins can be classified and assessed as a catch basin.
- Treatment Process: Particle Capture
- Vegetation: No
- Location: Above GroundType: Decentralized