

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
ARIZONA**

STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

(No. and Ac.)

CODE 570

DEFINITION

Controlling the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff.

PURPOSE

To control stormwater runoff to achieve one or more of the following:

- Minimize erosion and sedimentation during and following construction activities.
- Reduce the quantity of stormwater leaving developing or developed sites.
- Improve the quality of stormwater leaving developing or developed sites.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to sites where stormwater runoff causes or may cause undesirable downstream flooding, sedimentation or channel degradation and/or degradation of surface or ground water quality if left untreated. This practice may apply both to sites undergoing development as well as remedial work on already developed sites.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Conservation Practices shall be designed on an individual basis to meet site conditions and functional requirements. They shall be part of an approved and overall engineering plan for irrigation, drainage, wildlife, recreation, channel improvement, or similar purposes. Design and implementation of subsidiary components and/or structures shall meet all applicable Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) conservation practice standards. The criteria for the design of any

components not specifically addressed in NRCS practice standards or specifications shall be consistent with sound engineering principles and/or manufacturer recommendations.

Develop a plan to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff from the site based on an assessment of the downstream area. As applicable include in the plan practices or management activities that will:

- Reduce onsite erosion.
- Reduce offsite impacts from sedimentation.
- Reduce the quantity of stormwater leaving the site to levels that will not adversely affect downstream receiving channels.
- Improve the quality of runoff leaving the site.
- Leave the site in a stable condition after construction.

Laws and Regulations. Plan, design and construct stormwater runoff controls to comply with applicable federal, state, *tribal* and local, rules, laws and regulations. *Laws and regulations of particular concern include those involving water rights, land use, pollution control, property easements, wetlands, preservation of cultural resources, and endangered species.*

The owner is responsible for securing necessary permits and water rights, complying with all laws and regulations, and meeting legal requirements applicable to the installation, operation, and maintenance of this practice and associated structures

Vegetative Measures. Where appropriate, stabilize all areas disturbed by construction with vegetation as soon as possible after construction. Refer to Conservation Practice

Standard, (342) Critical Area Planting for the establishment of vegetation. If vegetation is not appropriate for the site, use other measures to stabilize the area.

Safety. Detention ponds and other areas where water is detained or flows swiftly, can present hazards to the public. Where necessary, include appropriate safety features to warn of potential dangers or deter entry to hazardous areas such as fences, gates and warning signs.

Additional Criteria for the Reduction of Water Quantity. Design stormwater control systems to control flow from the area of concern to rates and volumes that will not cause degradation of downstream areas due to erosion or sedimentation. Acceptable peak rates are dependent upon the capacity and stability of the receiving channel. Local regulations may specify acceptable discharge rates for different storm frequencies.

Runoff is controlled by slowing the release of runoff from the site. This can be accomplished by onsite storage, increasing infiltration onsite, lengthening the flow path of runoff or a combination of these methods.

All runoff control methods must include provisions to safely bypass runoff in excess of the design storm.

Additional Criteria for the Improvement of Water Quality. Runoff from developing areas can be contaminated with a variety of substances including sediment, oils, chemicals and trash. Runoff control systems must include provisions to reduce contaminants in the runoff leaving the site. This can include vegetated filtration areas and other biofilters, trash guards and settling areas that are readily accessible for cleanout. For runoff that is known to be contaminated with substances that may be particularly harmful to the water supply or fish and wildlife, additional measures may be necessary.

Additional Criteria for Erosion and Sediment Control. Control erosion on the site by limiting the amount and length of time that bare soil is exposed to precipitation. This can be accomplished by staging construction and only removing vegetation from a portion of the site at a time, revegetating areas incrementally during construction or using temporary seeding and mulching to stabilize areas until permanent vegetation can be established.

Structural erosion control practices can also be installed to reduce the flow length and velocity of runoff to limit erosion.

When erosion cannot be stopped at the source, sediment laden runoff must be filtered or detained to allow sediment particles to settle out to acceptable levels before runoff is released from the site. This can be accomplished by sediment traps, sediment basins and other structures designed to detain or filter runoff. Refer to Conservation Practice Standard, (350) Sediment Basin for design requirements for sediment basins.

CONSIDERATIONS

Research has shown that the first runoff from a site is often the most contaminated. After this initial flush, less pollutants are available for removal and dilution lessens the impact. Consequently treatment of this "first flush" of runoff is often sufficient to address the water quality concern. The exact amount of runoff to treat varies depending upon the surface and level of contamination. Determine the amount of runoff to treat based on appropriate research or experience.

Stormwater control practices can affect downstream hydrology. While this is the point of most stormwater control systems the effect of changing the peak rate and volume of runoff should be considered on downstream areas. The effect of a single project should also be considered in context with other projects in the watershed to determine the cumulative effect. Generally peak rates of runoff should be kept at or below pre-development rates of runoff from the site for the 2 year 24 hour storm. For already developed areas consider reducing the peak flow from the current developed condition.

Design stormwater control practices to fit into the visual landscape as well as to function for runoff control. Since stormwater control practices are generally installed in public spaces, consider how the space will be used and the visual impact the practices will have.

If properly designed, stormwater control practices can be beneficial to wildlife. When possible use native vegetation to provide food and habitat for wildlife and pollinators. Since most stormwater control practices are in aquatic environments, they can inhibit the movements of aquatic organisms. When

designing these structures include provisions for the safe passage of aquatic organisms that may inhabit the site.

To be most effective, stormwater control should include a system of practices working together. This might include detention along with infiltration areas and the maintenance of natural, undisturbed areas. However, it could also include managing the development of the site to limit the disturbed area, ensuring that revegetation occurs in a timely manner and controlling where heavy equipment is allowed to travel on a site.

Large storms can quickly fill stormwater runoff practices with sediment that must be removed in order for the practices to function correctly. Consequently these practices should be designed for easy access and maintenance.

Since stormwater control practices are often installed in urban and public spaces, vandalism may be a problem. Consider using practices that cannot be easily vandalized such as grouting rock in place and installing barriers and locks where appropriate.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications for stormwater runoff control systems that describe the requirements for applying the practice *that are guided by the National Engineering Handbook, Part 650, shall be in accordance with the National Engineering Manual, Parts 541 and 542, and shall be in keeping with and according to this standard.* As a minimum the plans and specifications shall be prepared for each specific site and include the requirements for applying the practice to achieve the intended purpose. As a minimum this shall include the following:

- *Project location map, including section, township and range, North arrow, cooperators/owner acknowledgement and certification signature blocks, engineering job class (cover sheet);*
- *References that the owner/cooperator are responsible for all permits, rights-of-way, easements and the contact, coordination and location determination of any existing utilities or clearances (buried utility disclaimer);*

- *If applicable, a map showing the location of the practice(s) or system in reference to a known or established benchmark or reference point with the location, description and elevation clearly shown. Topographical features and/or controls shall be shown, showing tie in with existing or other planned practices;*
- *Field surveys and notes, soil investigations or geologic soil boring locations and soil classifications, earthwork or material estimates/quantities (backfill material);*
- *A plan or system overview showing the extent of the practice, including all system components, construction and installation criteria, including State and Federal [OSHA] safety requirements;*
- *Where appropriate, cross-sections and/or profiles showing elevations and distances.*
- *Where appropriate, plans for structural details.*
- *Where appropriate, seeding requirements.*
- *Construction notes, details or specifications that describe in writing site specific installation requirements for the stormwater runoff control systems and components.*
- *Use Arizona Construction and Material Specifications for each item of work and material, as applicable and available. Additional specifications may need to be written to provide full material and installation instructions. Fill in blanks and add items to the specifications to make them fit the job as needed; and*

All designs completed by non-NRCS personal shall meet minimum State licensing board requirements and NRCS requirements and criteria as outlined in the General Manual, the National Engineering Manual (including Arizona Supplements), and the National Engineering Handbook.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Prepare an operation and maintenance plan for the operator. The minimum requirements to be addressed in the operation and maintenance plan are:

- Periodic inspections, especially immediately following significant rainfall events.
- Prompt repair or replacement of damaged components especially surfaces that are subjected to wear or erosion.
- Regular inspection of settling basins, trash guards and other practices to collect and remove accumulated sediment and debris.
- Where vegetation is specified, periodic mowing, fertilization and control of vegetation.
- *If fences are installed, they shall be maintained to provide warning and/or prevent unauthorized human or livestock entry.*
- *Eradicate or otherwise remove all rodents or burrowing animals that have or may potentially damage any part of the delivery or application facilities. Immediately repair any damage caused by their activity.*
- *Immediately repair any damage resulting from vandalism, vehicles, livestock or wildlife.*

REFERENCES

- Bannerman, Roger, and E. Considine, 2003. Rain Gardens: A How-to Manual for Homeowners. University of Wisconsin Extension Publication GWQ037 or Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Publication PUB-WT-776 2003. Madison, WI
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2007. Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Washington, DC
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1999. Stormwater Technology Fact Sheet: Bioretention. Publ. EPA-832-F-99-012. Office of Water, Washington, D.C.