Brightpoint COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Post-Construction Stormwater Management Facility Inspection and Maintenance Manual



November 2026

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Chester and Midlothian Campuses

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a DAVEY company

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Stormwater Management Facility Inspection Forms
Appendix B: Ecosystem Restoration Area Inspection Forms

ACRONYMS

BCC	Brightpoint Community College
BMP	Best Management Practice
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SMF	Stormwater Management Facility
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
VPDES	Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
VESMP	Virginia Erosion and Stormwater Management Program

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Land development disturbs stable vegetated landscapes and increases impervious areas, which in turn increases the stormwater runoff from the land surface. Development also increases pollutant concentrations in stormwater runoff, as pollution associated with development is deposited onto hardened surfaces and carried by runoff into nearby water bodies. Such pollutants include sediment, suspended solids, nutrients, pesticides, herbicides, heavy metals, chlorides, hydrocarbons, other organics, and bacteria. To remove pollutants from stormwater runoff, structures are installed to reduce the pollutant loads using various processes. These stormwater management facilities (SMF) are also called Best Management Practices and commonly referred to as BMPs. They are designed to reduce flooding, remove pollutants, and decrease the amount of stormwater runoff that ultimately flows into our creeks, streams, and rivers. Ensuring these SMF facilities function correctly requires long-term inspections and maintenance.

This manual presents the standard protocol for Post-Construction Stormwater Management Inspection and Maintenance procedures and satisfies the written procedures for long-term operation & maintenance (O&M) requirements of the small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) General Permit. As a regulated MS4, Brightpoint Community College (Brightpoint) is obligated to meet the requirements of the MS4 General Permit (General Permit). The General Permit is issued through the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES), which is administered at the state level by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The MS4 program is part of the Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which is authorized through the Clean Water Act and regulated through the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Brightpoint's Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program, which is a series of written procedures in this manual, ensures adequate long-term operation and maintenance of SMFs for Brightpoint. Brightpoint may use inspection and maintenance specifications available from the Virginia Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse or inspection and maintenance plans developed in accordance with the department's Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF) guidelines.

Brightpoint's Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program includes three distinct components:

- **Documentation** – Procedures to document efforts related to the Post-Construction Stormwater Management inspection and maintenance procedures are outlined in Section 2.0 of this manual.
- **Inspections –** Discussion of Post-Construction Stormwater Management facility types and components that require inspections are outlined in Section 4.0 of this manual. Instruction for the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Facility inspections are outlined in Section 5.0 of this manual. Stormwater facility inspection forms are provided in the Appendix.
- **Maintenance** – Discussion of typical maintenance requirements are provided in Section 6.0 of this manual.

2.0 DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Documentation of Post-Construction Stormwater Management efforts is critical for demonstrating compliance with the General Permit. All documentation related to Post-Construction Stormwater Management is required to be maintained on file and available upon request and include:

- Project Records, including stormwater plans (retain for 3 years);
- Construction Record Drawings (as-builts retain in perpetuity or until the SMF is removed);
- Completed SMF Inspection Forms (retain for 5 years); and
- Completed SMF maintenance recorded in the MS4 Tracking Spreadsheet, when applicable (retain for 5 years).

2.1 Construction Record Drawings

Upon completion of the construction of a SMF, a record drawing should be obtained. The record drawing, or as-built, serves the purpose of:

- Ensuring the SMF was built in accordance with the design plans and
- As a reference over time to assist with long-term inspection and maintenance.

Ideally, the record drawing would also prescribe inspection frequency and discuss critical maintenance needs. Information such as the design of the outfall structure, elevations, and vegetation plans will allow Brightpoint to restore the SMF to its original design, when necessary. Sometimes an issue with a SMF may not be evident during an inspection, such as if the facility should be holding water or be dry. A record drawing can be referenced to make that determination. Examples include discovering the surface of an infiltration basin or a low-flow orifice being clogged, resulting in ponding. The intended function, such as time for water to drawdown out of the basin, may not be known until the record drawing is reviewed.

In some cases, especially with older facilities, a record drawing may not be available. In these cases, Chapter 8 of the Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook can be referenced for additional information regarding inspections and maintenance of each type of stormwater SMF. The Handbook can be found at:
https://www.deq.virginia.gov/water/stormwater/stormwater-construction/handbooks

2.2 Inspection Forms

The General Permit requires SMFs be inspected at a minimum once per year by Brightpoint. Completion of comprehensive inspection forms assists the inspector to:

- Inspect each critical component of the facility;
- Identify maintenance needs; and
- Properly document inspections to demonstrate compliance with the General Permit.

SMF inspection forms in Appendix A have been developed to assist the inspector, and unique forms are provided dependent on the type of SMF being inspected. In addition to the completion of the inspection forms, where applicable, a SMF maintenance record should be completed in the MS4 Tracking spreadsheet as described in the next Section. Inspection forms are discussed in additional detail in Section 5.0 of this Manual.

2.3 Maintenance Records

In the case that issues are identified on SMF Inspection Forms, it is important to ensure the necessary maintenance is performed in a timely manner. It is critical that documentation demonstrating the completion of the maintenance is maintained on file to demonstrate compliance. This documentation should be provided on the SMF Maintenance Summary tab in the MS4 Tracking spreadsheet incorporated in this Manual via reference. This Manual establishes time frames for completing maintenance needs identified during inspections. Time frames shall be designated by the Director of Facilities and Safety, or designee, and be prioritized based on the nature of the maintenance need. High prioritization should be given to situations that include issues with:

- SMF functionality regarding the potential to cause flooding (e.g., structural integrity of the embankment or clogged outflow structures);
- SMF functionality regarding the inability to remove pollutants as designed (e.g., clogged infiltration surface, dead vegetation); or
- SMF acting as a source of sediment (exposed soils requiring stabilization).

In the case of corrective maintenance, as identified in Section 6.2, a timeframe designation should be carefully considered by the Director of Facilities and Safety or designee. In some cases, repairs may be necessary as soon as possible.

The SMF Maintenance Summary tab identifies the SMF, a description of the necessary maintenance, and an indicator of the severity of the issue(s) identified. Upon reviewing the SMF Maintenance Summary tab the Brightpoint Director of Facilities and Safety or designee identifies who will perform the maintenance, sets a timeframe for performing the maintenance, includes a description of the completed maintenance, date completed or description of the status of the maintenance or an estimated date of completion.

2.4 Annual Reporting to DEQ

Brightpoint must annually report to the DEQ information pertaining to its Post-Construction Stormwater Management efforts. By October 1 of each year Brightpoint shall electronically report new SMFs implemented and inspected as applicable between July 1 and June 30 and newly discovered SMFs previously not reported using the DEQ BMP Warehouse. Brightpoint shall use the associated reporting template for stormwater management facilities not reported, including:

- Stormwater management facilities installed to control post-development stormwater runoff from land disturbing activities less than one acre in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations 9VAC25-830, if applicable, and for which a General VPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities was not required.
- Implemented as part of a TMDL action plan to achieve nitrogen, phosphorus, and total suspended solids reductions.
- Any SMFs that were not reported in accordance with the first two bullets.

Reporting requirements include the submittal of Brightpoint's Post-Construction Stormwater Management SMF electronic database into the DEQ BMP Warehouse that includes the following information:

- The SMF type;
- The SMF location as decimal degree latitude and longitude;
- The acres treated by the SMF, including total acres and impervious acres;
- The date the SMF was brought online (MM/YYYY). If the date brought online is not known, the permittee shall use 06/2005;
- The 6th Order Hydrologic Unit Code in which the SMF is located;
- Whether the SMF is owned or operated by the permittee or privately owned;
- Whether or not the SMF is part of the permittee's Chesapeake Bay TMDL action plan required in Part II A or local TMDL action plan required in Part II B, or both;
- If the SMF is privately owned, whether a maintenance agreement exists;
- The date of the permittee's most recent inspection of the SMF; and
- Any other information specific to the BMP type required by the DEQ SMF Warehouse (e.g., linear feet of stream restoration).

Brightpoint shall include in the annual report the following information:

- Total number of inspections conducted on stormwater management facilities owned or operated by Brightpoint;
- A description of the significant maintenance, repair, or retrofit activities performed on the stormwater management facilities owned or operated by the permittee to ensure it continues to perform as designed. This does not include routine activities such as grass mowing or trash collection;
- A confirmation statement that Brightpoint electronically reported stormwater management facilities using the DEQ BMP Warehouse in accordance with the MS4 General Permit.

3.0 INSPECTION FREQUENCY

The General Permit requires inspection of all stormwater management facilities at a minimum of once per year. In addition to the annual inspections, the Virginia Stormwater Management Program and regulations require a stormwater facility inspection after any storm event that exceeds the principal spillway, or more specifically, whenever the emergency spillway is engaged in accordance with the Virginia Erosions and Stormwater Management Regulation 9VAC25-875-790.B Maintenance and Inspections.

Further, the inspection frequency may vary for a specific SMF if additional inspections are prescribed on the construction record drawings. This is oftentimes the case for the first year of a newly constructed SMF to ensure stabilization takes hold and any necessary plants survive.

3.1 DEQ Stormwater Inspector Certification

Individuals performing inspections of stormwater management facilities for Brightpoint are required to maintain a Stormwater Inspector Certification from DEQ. Information regarding the certification requirements is available at the DEQ Stormwater Certification webpage.

4.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY TYPES

This section describes the types of SMFs found on the Brightpoint campuses and their general layout and function. If additional SMFs are added to the campuses that differ in type, the manual will require updates to assist with compliance in accordance with Section 2.4 of this manual. Updates should be incorporated into the Manual within 1 year of the installation of the new SMF type.

There are several types of SMFs on the Brightpoint campuses. A discussion of the facility types is included in the following sections.

4.1 Wet Pond

These basins have at least one inflow channel, an embankment/dam, typically a riser in the basin although not always, a principal spillway structure to route the drainage through the embankment, and an outlet structure. Wet ponds consist of a permanent pool of standing water that promotes pollution removal and reduces flooding. Runoff from each storm enters the pond and raises the normal water level, and the outlet structure releases the drainage at a slower rate over a longer period of time. This "draw down" or holding time allows pollutants to settle out of the stormwater and lessens the impact of the flow volume on the outlet channel.

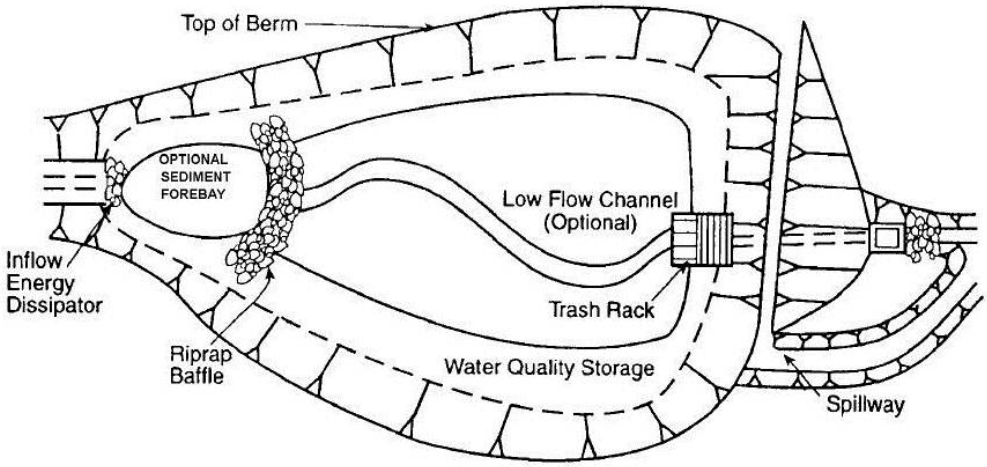

Figure 1: Typical Wet Pond Plan

4.2 Detention Pond

These basins have at least one inflow channel, an embankment/dam, a bottom level orifice, sometimes a riser in the basin, a principal spillway structure to route drainage through the dam, and an outlet structure. These basins do not have a normal pool and remain dry except during and shortly after storm events. Some extended detention facilities may have a wet marsh with plantings in the bottom for additional pollutant removal. On rare occasions the extended detention basin may be designed to have a wet normal pool. If a plan does not indicate a wet marsh or normal pool elevation, investigate to ensure a constant pool of water is not due to blockage.

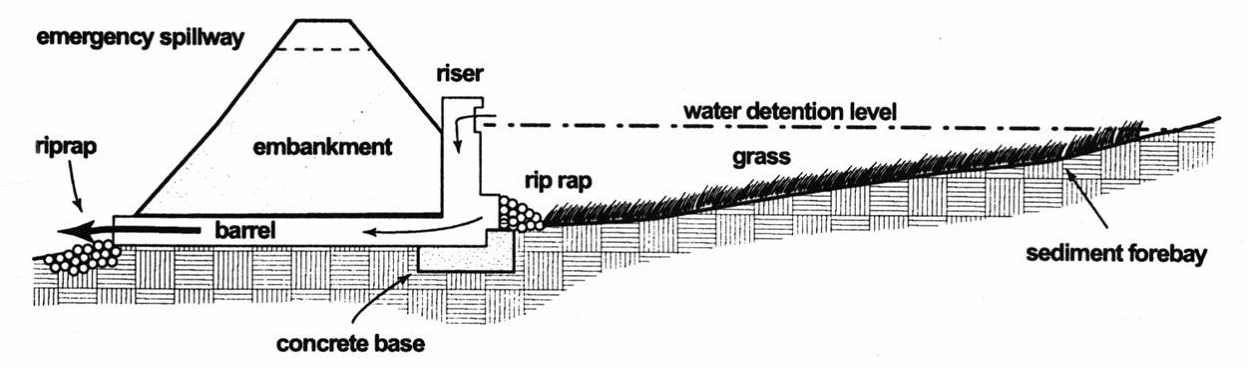

Figure 2: Typical Detention Pond Section

4.3 Vegetated Roof

Vegetated roofs (or green roofs) are systems designed to capture and temporarily store stormwater runoff in the growing media before it is conveyed into the storm drain system. A portion of the stormwater either evaporates or is taken up by the plants, which helps reduce peak runoff volumes, peak runoff rates, and pollutant loads. The planting media is typically 2 to 6 inches thick, which is planted with drought tolerant species. Underneath is a root barrier, insulation layer, and a waterproof membrane above the roof deck material. Horizontal channels may also convey water to outlets that connect to pervious areas near the building or directly to the storm drain.

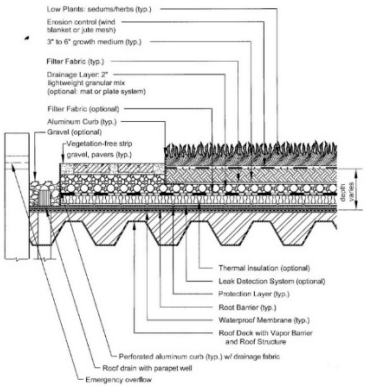

Figure 3: Typical Vegetated Roof Section

4.4 Rainwater Harvesting

Rainfall can be captured to use for a variety of purposes, including irrigation, vehicle washing, toilet flushing, fire suppression, and even to provide potable water, if the water is appropriately purified. Over time, the cost savings from not having to purchase municipally treated water for these purposes can defray the cost of the harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting system runoff volume reduction rates are user defined, based on cistern/tank size, configuration, and demand drawdown. They can be combined with a variety of downgradient runoff reduction practices, including swales, infiltration, and bioretention. Rainwater harvesting systems have six main components: roof surface, collection and conveyance system, pre-screening and first flush diverters, storage tank (cistern or rain tank), distribution system, and overflow/filter path/secondary runoff reduction/treatment practices.

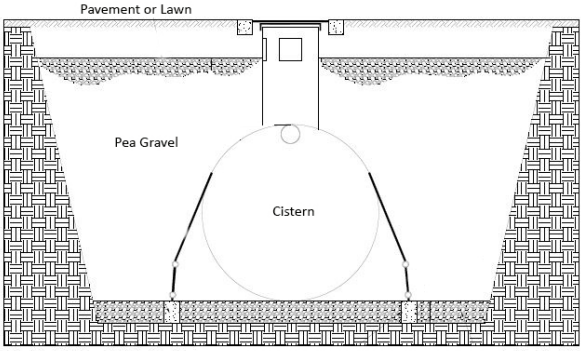

Figure 4: Typical Rainwater Harvesting Section

4.5 Dry Swale

Dry swales are shallow, linear channels that function as a bioretention facility. A dry swale system temporarily stores and filters runoff by infiltration through special soil media and often into an underdrain which conveys the treated runoff to a conveyance system. Dry swales can either be covered with turf alone or planted with tall meadow grasses, decorative herbaceous cover, or trees.

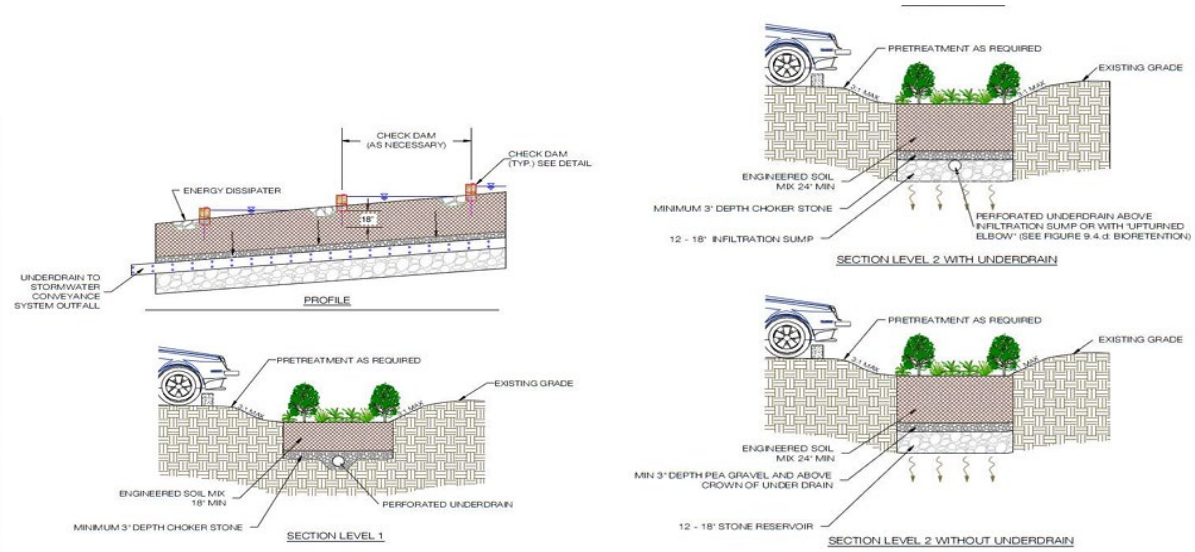

Figure 5: Typical Dry Swale Details

4.6 Manufactured Filter Device "Filterra"

A Filterra is a proprietary system similar to a bioretention facility in its function and application but has been optimized for high volume/flow treatment and high pollutant removal. Filterras are comprised of engineered biofiltration media and a plant that work together to remove pollutants typically found in urban stormwater runoff. The system is a fully equipped, pre-constructed, drop-in place unit designed for applications in the urban landscape to treat contaminated runoff from impervious surfaces.

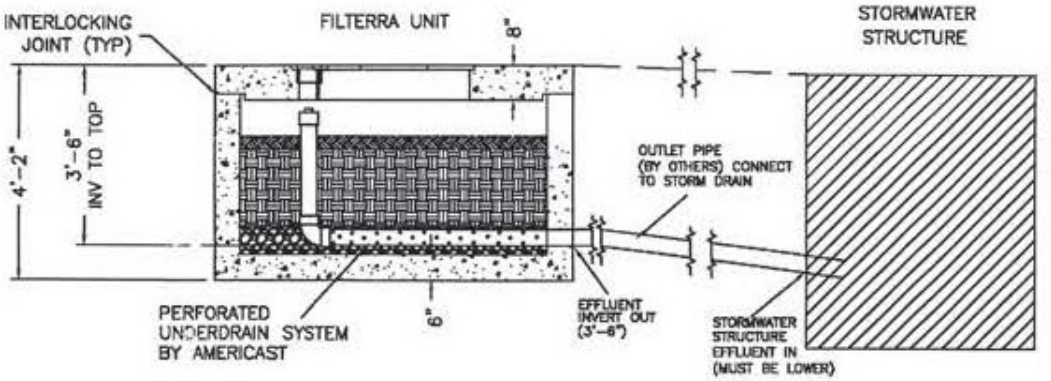

Figure 6: Typical Filterra Section

4.7 Manufactured Hydrodynamic Device "Continuous Deflector Separator"

A Continuous Deflector Separator is a proprietary system that guides stormwater into a separation chamber where water velocities create a swirling vortex. The swirling vortex forces floatables and solids to the center of the separation chamber and sediment settles into an isolated sump. All pollutants remain in these sections of the unit until removed during maintenance. Treated water exits the system.

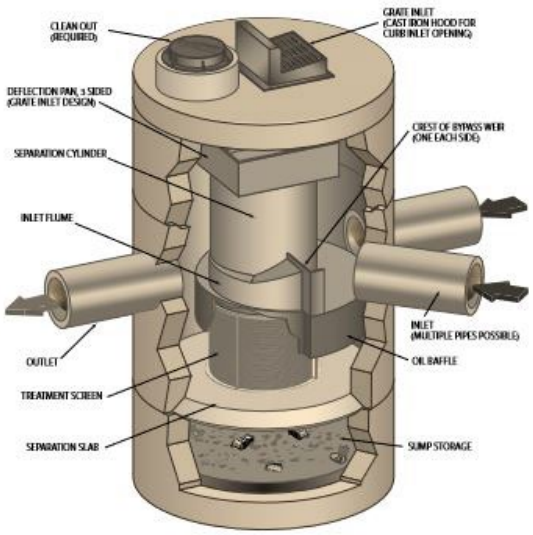

Figure 7: Typical CDS Schematic

5.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY INSPECTION FORMS

SMF inspection forms are an integral part of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program and provide documentation to demonstrate compliance to the General Permit requirements. The following sections are intended to provide guidance when completing the SMF inspection forms located in Appendix A.

5.1 Stormwater Management Facility Information

The following describes the general information required on the SMF inspection form:

- "MS4 Name";
- "SMF ID #": This is the facility identification # as identified on the IDDE and Post-Construction Stormwater Management Facility Map (incorporated by reference);
- **"**Inspection Date": The date the inspection is taking place;
- **"**Inspector Name": The name of the inspector performing the inspection;
- Determination if maintenance is needed based on the current inspection. Maintenance would typically be required if "Yes" is selected for any of the issues on the form. In this case, the Director of Facilities or designee should record maintenance completed in the MS4 Tracking spreadsheet.

5.2 Inspection Elements

The inspection form is designed so that individual elements of the SMF are inspected for the occurrence of typical issues. For each element issue, the inspector indicates a "yes," "no," or "N/A." Where "yes" is indicated, the corresponding corrective action identified on the form needs to be scheduled. Proper evaluation of element issues is critical to identify maintenance needs; and therefore, preserve proper functionality of the SMF. The notes section of the form can be utilized to indicate the severity of maintenance needs. The following sections define and describe each component of the Inspection Form.

5.2.1 Contributing Drainage Area

The contributing drainage area includes any area that drains to the facility, both onsite and offsite. These areas should be examined as a potential source of trash, debris, or erosion if any of these are within the facility. Eliminating the source of the issue is essential and works as a preventative measure to ensure long term functionality of the SMF.

5.2.2 Pretreatment

Pretreatment is the initial structure or measure through which stormwater runoff is routed before it enters the SMF. It serves as a preliminary filter, or trap, to remove silt and sediment that could reduce the pollutant removal efficiency of the SMF. As a result, the pretreatment structures or measures require cleaning out more often than the facility itself. If there are significant amounts of sediment in the pretreatment structure, it should be removed to maintain its function and to prevent the sediment from being re-suspended in runoff and conveyed to the SMF and subsequently downstream to the receiving waters.

5.2.3 Inlets

Inlets, such as drop inlets and curb inlets, route runoff through the storm sewer and into SMFs for treatment from the contributing drainage area. The inspector should determine if sediment, trash, or other obstructions are preventing flow from being conveyed to the SMF.

5.2.4 Sediment Forebay

A sediment forebay is a pretreatment structure that traps debris, trash, sediment, and other pollutants from entering the SMF. Sediment must be cleaned out once the level in the forebay reaches 50% of the capacity. This can be measured by placing a marked stake in the forebay with the marking indicating the 50% level. The marker is useful since the forebay may often maintain a wet pool. Excessive sediment accumulation may also indicate exposed soils within the drainage area to the SMF that require stabilization.

5.2.5 Vegetation

For certain SMFs, such as constructed wetlands, the planting plan serves as a component of the design. Vegetation assists with filtering and biological uptake of pollutants, and maintaining the plantings is critical to ensure functionality. The SMF vegetation should match the design plans for the number and species of plants present. Having more plants than is shown on the plans is acceptable as long as it is not an invasive species and/or the overgrowth is not impacting the storage volume and the SMF's ability to drain. Mosquito breeding can also be a concern, especially once cattail matting has become established in the SMF. Therefore, cattails are not a desirable species within a SMF. Considering the general planting location in the facility is also helpful. For example, if there is a section of plants adjacent to a road shoulder that is dying, it may be indicative of contaminated runoff, such as from de-icing operations. Vegetation should be replaced in accordance with the approved plans, acceptable species, and quantities from the Virginia SMF Clearinghouse for the SMF type, or as specified by a licensed Landscape Architect or Professional Engineer.

5.2.6 Emergency Spillway

The emergency spillway is a channel that conveys stormwater during large storm events from the SMF to an outfall, usually the same one as the principal spillway or main outlet. It prevents the facility from overtopping during large storm events. Not all facilities have an emergency spillway. Spillways can be lined with various materials including grass with or without erosion control matting, riprap, or concrete, based on the velocity of flows predicted through the spillway. The spillway is usually visible as a low spot a minimum of 1' below the top of embankment off to one side. Consult the design plans for additional details.

5.2.7 Outfall

The outfall is the location where flows are discharged from the SMF. The SMF outfall should discharge into a stabilized receiving channel. At the location where the discharge from the SMF enters the receiving channel, there is typically a riprap stone lining to prevent erosion, otherwise known as outlet protection. The purpose of many stormwater facilities is to protect the downstream channels, and thus, an evaluation of the outfall and the channel immediately downstream should be conducted to determine if erosion is occurring.

5.2.8 Principle Spillway

The principal spillway is the structure that controls how much flow exits the SMF during more frequent storm events. Flows typically pass through the control structure (e.g., orifice, riser) and subsequently through a culvert that passes through an embankment, if present. The principal spillway is used in most storm events, unlike the emergency spillway, which is only used during very large events. Because this is typically the only conveyance through the embankment, the functionality and structural integrity of the principal spillway is critical. Often, a riser may serve as the principal spillway and connect the discharge culvert to convey flows to the SMF outfall. The riser usually has a small opening, or orifice, that controls the amount of flow through the system. The functionality of the riser can have a large impact on the water level in the basin; and therefore, whether the designed pollutant removal is met. Larger storms may spill over the top of the riser through a grate. Inspections should ensure the top of the riser is free from obstruction as well as any orifices in the structure. Damage or deterioration can take the form of rust, cracking, exposed rebar, or additional holes in the structure.

5.2.9 Berm/Embankment

The embankment or berm is the fill section that detains runoff within the facility. The face of the dam is the front side that interacts with the water level and the top, or crown, is the highest flat surface. The downstream side is the back of the dam from the top down to where the fill section meets the natural grade (called the “toe” of the dam), typically just below the outfall. The face of the dam can potentially be a problematic area because of water pressure on and saturation through the embankment. Trees should not be allowed to grow in the embankment since their root systems can affect the structural integrity of the embankment. Roadways are not typically considered embankments because they have culvert pipes through them to convey stormwater effectively. Issues with the embankment can be critical to the function of the facility, downstream safety, as well as environmental concerns in the case of a failure.

5.2.10 Low Flow Orifice

The low flow orifice is the smaller outflow hole, usually in the riser, that slows the discharge from the pond, protecting against downstream erosion. It also provides settling time for the runoff within the facility. The low flow orifice tends to clog because of its small size and will typically have a trash rack or screen on the front of it.

5.2.11 Miscellaneous

This section captures any other pertinent features or issues of the facility not otherwise addressed in the checklist. Issues may be identified in the footprint area and with general issues such as difficulty in accessing the SMF. Note any of the criteria needing repair and include applicable location information for reporting.

6.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

The effectiveness of post-construction stormwater control SMFs depends upon regular inspections and maintenance of all aspects of the facility. There are typically two types of SMF maintenance, referred to as routine maintenance and corrective maintenance.

6.1 Routine Maintenance

Routine maintenance consists of preventative measures that are essential to the ongoing care and upkeep of a SMF. These measures are performed regularly to ensure proper function. Additionally, it helps prevent potential nuisances (odors, mosquitoes, weeds, etc.), reduces the need for corrective maintenance, and reduces the chance of polluting stormwater runoff by identifying and repairing problems before they further deteriorate. Upon being identified during an inspection, routine maintenance should be conducted within six (6) months of the inspection.

Examples of routine maintenance include:

- Removal of any accumulated sediment from the forebays;
- Replacement of plants called for in the approved plans that have died or are diseased;
- Repair of the stormwater structures for erosion or undercutting;
- Repair of any erosion in the facility, including sloughing, animal burrows, and slopes;
- Repair of any deterioration at the outfall of the facility, including the riprap outlet protection;
- Removal of blockages from all trash racks, inlets, and outlets;
- Maintenance of adequate access to the facility and removal of woody vegetation as needed;
- Removal of trees from embankments;
- Exercise of valves to prevent them from locking up where applicable; or
- Removal all trash, debris, and floatables periodically from the facility.

6.2 Corrective Maintenance

Corrective maintenance is any maintenance that should be addressed for the facility to properly function in accordance with the plans. These items require more intensive repair efforts and should be addressed as a higher priority than routine maintenance. If there are structural deficiencies, or issues that raise the water level in the facility beyond the design intentions, corrective maintenance is required and should be conducted as soon as possible to prevent downstream damage to properties and/or the environment. Upon being identified during an inspection, corrective maintenance should be conducted within one (1) year of the inspection contingent on complexity. Reasonable progress steps should at least be taken.

Examples of Corrective Maintenance include:

- Repair of any deterioration or issues with the principal spillway and riser, such as evidence of spalling, joint failure, leakage, corrosion, etc.;
- Extensive sediment removal when inspections indicate that 50% of the forebay sediment storage capacity has been filled;
- Control or removal of invasive species and plant growth if there are impacts to the storage volume (i.e., water levels rise because the vegetation is taking up the water storage space); or
- Removal of woody vegetation from the embankment, if present, to prevent structural damage.

Further information on maintenance recommendations for various types of SMFs can be found in Chapter 8 of the Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook at:
https://www.deq.virginia.gov/water/stormwater/stormwater-construction/handbooks

7.0 ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

This section satisfies the MS4 General Permit requirement for written procedures for long-term operation and maintenance of ecosystem restoration projects. Under the MS4 General Permit, Brightpoint will inspect ecosystem restoration projects owned or operated by the permittee and implemented as part of a current TMDL action plan developed in accordance with Part II A or B of the MS4 General Permit no less than once every 60 months (5 years).

Brightpoint's ecosystem restoration area inspection and maintenance procedures includes three distinct components:

- **Documentation** – Procedures to document inspection and maintenance of the ecosystem restoration areas are outlined in Section 7.1.
- **Inspections** – Requirements and frequencies for conducting site inspections is provided in Section 7.2 and an inspection form is provided in Appendix B.
- **Maintenance** – A description of typical maintenance is provided in Section 7.3.

7.1 Documentation Requirements

The following applicable documentation related to Brightpoint's ecosystem restoration project inspection and maintenance program will be maintained on file, and accessible for DEQ audit:

- GIS Mapping and Data
- Completed Inspection Forms
- Completed Maintenance Records

7.1.1 Inspection Forms and Maintenance Records

To ensure thorough and consistent site evaluations, inspectors will use the standard inspection form provided in Appendix B for the required 60-month inspections. This form is specifically designed to guide staff through the evaluation of the site components and, or common issues associated with the particular land use category. For each potential issue, corresponding basic maintenance recommended actions are also provided. Properly completed forms serve as the primary documentation to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the MS4 General Permit.

When an inspection identifies deficiencies, corrective actions will be documented in the ecosystem restoration maintenance summary tab of the MS4 Tracking spreadsheet. Upon reviewing the inspection findings, the Director of Facilities and Safety or designee will prioritize maintenance based on severity, assign appropriate personnel or procures a vendor, establish repair timeframes, and log the date maintenance was completed in the MS4 Tracking spreadsheet.

7.1.2 Annual Reporting to the DEQ BMP Warehouse

By October 1 of each year, Brightpoint will electronically report ecosystem restoration areas to the DEQ BMP Warehouse for any newly implemented projects and inspections of existing areas for the previous reporting year (July 1 to June 30). The DEQ BMP Warehouse reporting requires the following information:

- Ecosystem restoration project type, the date brought online, latitude and longitude, the 6th Order Hydrologic Unit Code, total/impervious acres treated by the project, applicable TMDL action plan(s), etc.

7.2 Inspection Frequency

To maintain compliance with the MS4 General Permit and TMDL pollutant reductions, inspections of ecosystem restoration projects are required once every 60-months (5 years) to ensure the areas are functioning properly as intended, adequately vegetated, free of encroachments, invasive plants and diseases, etc.

The General Permit requires only 60-month routine inspections. However, it is recommended that ecosystem restoration projects are given more frequent initial monitoring to ensure vegetative establishment and long-term survival. The optional initial monitoring observations are not required and do not require the use of the inspection form for meeting MS4 General Permit requirements but are merely for best management purposes. The required inspections and optional initial monitoring frequency for each land use change type is provided in Section 7.3.

7.3 Ecosystem Restoration Types

Ecosystem restoration projects are best management practices implemented to reestablish and maintain natural systems that prevent, reduce, or remediate pollutant loadings such as stream restoration, shoreline restoration, land-use conversion, reforestation, and wetland restoration. While these areas will remain relatively undisturbed, passive recreational trails, control of invasive species, and replanting of dead vegetation are permitted.

Brightpoint's campuses currently have two specific types of ecosystem restoration projects: land use conversion from impervious to turf and turf to mixed open space. The following sections provide inspection and maintenance procedures for the two specific types of ecosystem restoration areas currently implemented on Brightpoint's campuses. If any new ecosystem restoration types are implemented on the campuses in the future, this section will be required to be updated within one year of installation to include inspection and maintenance procedures for the new ecosystem restoration type(s) implemented.

7.3.1 Conversion to Mixed Open Space

Brightpoint has a land use conversion of turf to mixed open space. Mixed open space are pervious areas that are left in a natural, vegetated state or will remain undisturbed rather than dense forest or regularly mowed lawns. Typically comprised of low growing ground cover plants, tall perennial flowers, native warm-season meadow grasses, shrubs, trees and vines.



Figure 8: Example of an Established Mixed Open Space.

Mixed Open Space Inspection

Inspect vegetation for overall health, physical damage due to severe weather, vehicle ruts, erosion, or animals. Inspect for signs of insect infestation, fungus, or disease. Also inspect for the presence of invasive species, missing signs (if applicable), and excessive trash and debris.

While the General Permit mandates a 60-month (5 year) routine inspection cycle for established practices, it is recommended that mixed open land use change ecosystem restoration projects are given more frequent initial monitoring to ensure vegetative establishment and long-term survival as follows:

- Optional Post-Establishment Monitoring:
  - First Year: After 12 months (1 year) of installation, it is recommended to verify planted vegetation survival (if applicable), percent of vegetative coverage, and presence of invasive vegetation.
  - Second Year: After 24 months (2 years) post-installation it is recommended to evaluate vegetative growth, check for environmental stress (e.g., deer browse, drought, disease, pests, etc.), and address any early vegetative die-off.
- Required Routine 60-Month Inspections: Once a project successfully passes the second inspection, inspections will transition to the mandatory MS4 routine cycle, requiring an inspection no less than once every 60 months (5 years).

Mixed Open Space Maintenance

Mixed open areas are either not brush hogged or mowed at all or a maximum of four times per year. Removal of invasive species is important to ensure native plant health and vigor. Invasive plants can either be removed by hand, or with herbicide applications in accordance with Virginia laws and regulations. Disease and pest control is also an important consideration for long-term health of a mixed open stand. If pests or diseases are observed to be present, procure an Arborist, Horticulturist, or Landscape Architect as necessary to develop a strategy to restore the health of the affected vegetation. Monitor adjacent vegetation throughout treatment to ensure the identified problem is contained. Retain documentation of all treatments administered, including strategy, timing, and follow-up needs. Replacement plantings for dead vegetation should be made during the next growing season or the period optimal for the survival of each species.

7.3.2 Conversion to Turf

The stormwater regulations define turf as pervious areas that are mowed, maintained, or managed as permanent vegetation and ground cover that is evenly distributed providing 75% or more cover with no significant bare areas, mature enough to survive, and sufficient to inhibit erosion.

Brightpoint has a land use conversion of impervious surfaces to turf. This type of land use change entailed the removal of impervious surfaces and the associated underground pavement section being replaced by compacted earth fill and then seeded with turf type grass.



Figure 9: Example of an Established Stand of Turf.

Turf Inspection

Inspect turf for physical damage, insect infestation, fungus, or disease. Lawns typically require two full growing seasons (i.e., one year) to become fully established and build natural drought and wear tolerance. Invasive plants can functionally overlap with desirable species. Therefore, discouraging the initial establishment of invasive plants is a key aspect of ensuring long-term stability for permanent turf. The highest vulnerability to invasive species is during the first two growing seasons following planting of permanent turf due to recent soil disturbance from construction activities. Thus, it is especially important to remove invasives during this time period, and if necessary, replace with an approved seed mix.

While the General Permit mandates a 60-month routine (5 year) inspection frequency for established practices, more frequent initial monitoring is recommended for impervious to turf land use conversion type ecosystem restoration projects to ensure vegetative establishment and long-term survival as follows:

- Optional First Year Post-Establishment Monitoring: Observations are recommended after the first two full growing seasons after turf establishment to verify planted turf survival, soil stabilization, vegetative coverage, and invasive weed suppression.
    - After First Growing Season: If the turf was established in the fall/winter (September through November), the first post-establishment monitoring is recommended after the first growing season in the spring/summer (March through May) of the following year.
    - After Second Growing Season: If the turf was established in the fall/winter (September through November), the second post-establishment monitoring is recommended after the second growing season in the fall/winter (September to November) of the following year.
- Required Routine 60-Month Inspections: Once a project successfully passes the second growing season inspection, (i.e. one-year) inspections will transition to the mandatory MS4 routine cycle, requiring an inspection no less than once every 60 months (5 years).

Turf Maintenance

Mowing will be prudent during the first few years of vegetation establishment throughout the growing season. Mowing frequency will depend on the desired aesthetic of the converted area. The area converted to turf at Brightpoint is surrounded by moderately intensive maintained turf grass and is mowed frequently to maintain a well-manicured lawn appearance.

Mowing timing and frequency will be guided by environmental factors, such as temperature and rainfall amounts, and turf growth rates. For moderately intensive turf maintenance, cutting the turf a minimum of 2 to 3 inches high or if possible, as high as the mower blade can be raised during periods of optimal growth will promote turfgrass density. Refrain from mowing prior to summer stress periods. Never remove more than one-third of the leaf blade at any cutting event. If less intensive mowing is desired, the area can be brush hogged monthly or seasonally i.e. four times per year.

If pests, fungus, or diseases are observed to be present, procure a turf specialist licensed in pesticide application as necessary to develop a strategy to restore the health of the affected turf through biological or chemical treatments. Monitor adjacent vegetation throughout the treatment to ensure the identified problem is contained. Maintain documentation of all treatments administered, including strategy, timing, and follow-up needs. Particular problems for turf type tall fescue are brown patch and gray leaf spot typically due to improperly timed nitrogen fertilizer.

Brightpoint's Nutrient Management Plan provides turf care tips such as seed selection guides for over-seeding turf, timing for aeration and over-seeding, iron applications, recycling grass clippings, and herbicide use. Overseeding may be beneficial as a follow-up to targeted treatment of undesirable plants. In Virginia, herbicide applications will need to be performed by a contractor with a pesticide applicator license. In addition, fertilizer and lime can be applied to the area as long as the application is in accordance with Brightpoint's Nutrient Management Plan.

If the turf is less than 75% cover, re-evaluate the choice of turf species and quantities of lime and fertilizer. The soil should be tested to determine if acidity or nutrient imbalances are responsible. Re-establish the turf following seedbed preparation and seeding recommendations. Reseed bare ground areas and in sparse plant coverage areas to promote vegetation establishment. Noxious weeds or invasive species found to persist after mowing may need to be spot treated with herbicide. Protective measures may be required to prevent herbicide from drifting onto desired plants. Remove grass clippings from cut materials before applying herbicides to an area.

7.4 Additional Resources

Buildings and Grounds landscape maintenance staff and vendors should reference the DCR Virginia Invasive Plant Species List for the Piedmont region for identification and management guidelines. https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/ip

For additional information on inspection and maintenance protocols developed by the Chesapeake Bay Program or inspection and maintenance plans developed in accordance with the DEQ's Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF) guidelines may be found in the following links.

https://www.chesapeakebay.net/what/programs/bmp-verification

https://www.deq.virginia.gov/water/clean-water-financing-and-assistance/stormwater-local-assistance-fund-slaf/templates-and-resources

Appendix A: Stormwater Management Facility Inspection Forms

Stormwater Management Facility Inspection for a Dry Swale

Inspector Name:	**SMF ID #:**
MS4 Name:	**Date of Inspection:**
Latitude, Longitude:	

SMF Element	Issue	Yes	No	N/A	Corrective Action
Contributing Drainage Area	Excessive trash/debris	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris and properly dispose of.
	Bare exposed soil	☐	☐	☐	Stabilize with seed and mulch. ESC measures may be warranted until the area is stabilized.
	Evidence of erosion	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilization.
	Excessive landscape waste/yard clippings	☐	☐	☐	Remove landscape waste and yard clippings to prevent clogging and properly dispose of them.
Pretreatment (if applicable) / Inlets	Excessive trash/debris/sediment	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris/sediment and properly dispose of.
	Evidence of clogging	☐	☐	☐	Rake material to determine level of clogging, removed clogged material and replace with clean material per the plan specifications.
	Dead vegetation, exposed soil	☐	☐	☐	Replace vegetation and stabilize with seed and mulch according to plans. ESC measures may be warranted until area is stabilized.
	Evidence of erosion	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting, ESC Measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Evidence of ponding, noticeable odors, water stains, presence of algae or floating aquatic vegetation	☐	☐	☐	Determine source of issue and remove/repair it. Consult management and the IDDE manual as needed.
	Inlets provide inadequate conveyance into facility	☐	☐	☐	Repair inlets to drain to facility per plans.
	Presence of invasive species/weeds	☐	☐	☐	Remove invasive species/weeds
Underdrain / Pea Gravel Filter	Perforated pipe is not delivering conveyances as designed	☐	☐	☐	Check if pipe is clogged with debris or woody root punctures. Manually clear out or replace pipe immediately.
	Evidence of standing water. Does not dewater between storms. Water ponds on the surface of basin for more than 48 hours after an event	☐	☐	☐	This is an indication that underlying soil interface is clogged. This should be promptly investigated and addressed.
	Evidence of blockage	☐	☐	☐	Determine source of blockage and promptly remove and dispose of.
	Litter is present within the practice	☐	☐	☐	Remove immediately. Maintain contributing areas free of litter.
Outlet / Overflow Spillway	Filter media is too low, compacted, or inconsistent with design specifications.	☐	☐	☐	Consult an Engineer or approved plans for the proper media mix specifications and placement guidance for repairs.
	Mulch is older than 3 years or in poor condition	☐	☐	☐	Mulch shall be removed and replaced every 2-3 years.

Filter Media	Chemicals, fertilizer and/or oil are present	☐	☐	☐	No dumping of yard wastes into practice. Remove oil/grease from practice immediately and consult the IDDE Manual.
	Sediments are greater than 20% of design depth	☐	☐	☐	Check plant health, manually remove sediment immediately without damaging plants.
	Exposed/bare soil	☐	☐	☐	Stabilize with seed and mulch. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilization.
	Filter bed is blocked and/or filled inappropriately	☐	☐	☐	Check blockage level by raking the layer and check the deposit depth. Consult the approved plan specifications and/or an Engineer.
	Outlets provide inadequate conveyance out of facility	☐	☐	☐	Repair conveyance. Consult an Engineer as needed.
	Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation at inlet	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris/sediment and properly dispose of.
	Evidence of erosion at/around inlet	☐	☐	☐	Repair erosion and stabilize - consider matting.
	Maintenance access to facility in need of repair	☐	☐	☐	Restore access for inspections and construction maintenance equipment.
Outlet	Access road needs maintenance to convey construction maintenance equipment.	☐	☐	☐	Restore access for inspections and construction maintenance equipment.
	Structural components in need of repair	☐	☐	☐	Consult Engineer and approved design plans.
	Hydraulic control components in need of repair	☐	☐	☐	Consult Engineer and approved design plans.
Overall	Excessive trash/debris/sediment	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris/sediment and properly dispose of.
	Evidence of erosion	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed and mulch -consider matting, ESC Measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Evidence of oil/chemical accumulation, odor, algae or color.	☐	☐	☐	Report to management and consult IDDE manual.
	Encroachment on facility by buildings or other structures	☐	☐	☐	Contact management.

Additional and/or Summary Notes:

Warning: If any bioretention facility component has a watertight cover—be careful regarding the possibility of flammable gasses within the facility. Care should be taken lighting a match or smoking while inspecting facilities that are not vented. If the bioretention facility is in a completely enclosed vault the OSHA Confined Space Entry procedures must be followed.

Note: A customized maintenance schedule must be prepared for each bioretention facility, since the maintenance tasks will differ depending on the scale of bioretention, the landscaping template chosen, and the nature of the surface cover. The above is a general guideline only.

Stormwater Management Facility Inspection for a Manufactured Detention, Filter, or Hydrodynamic Device

Inspector Name:		**SMF ID #:**			
MS4 Name:		**Date of Inspection:**			
Latitude, Longitude:					
SMF Element	**Issue**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Corrective Action**
Contributing Drainage Area	Excessive trash/debris	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris and properly dispose.
	Bare exposed soil	☐	☐	☐	Stabilize soil with seed and mulch.
	Evidence of erosion	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Excessive landscape waste/yard clippings	☐	☐	☐	Remove landscape waste and yard clippings to prevent clogging.
PreTreatment	Excessive trash/debris/sediment	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris and properly dispose.
	Evidence of erosion	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Evidence of standing water; ponding, noticeable odors, water stains, presence of algae or floating aquatic vegetation	☐	☐	☐	Sources of possible clogging shall be identified and corrected.
	Dead vegetation, exposed soil	☐	☐	☐	Stabilize according to plans. ESC measures may be warranted until area is stabilized.
Inlets	Inlets provide inadequate conveyance into facility	☐	☐	☐	Make repairs to inlet as required.
	Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation at inlet	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris and properly dispose.
	Damage to box structure or grate	☐	☐	☐	Repair minor damage. For major damage contact Manufacturer.
	Evidence of erosion at/around inlet	☐	☐	☐	Sources of erosion shall be identified and controlled when native soil is exposed or erosion channels are present.
Downspout	Pipe is not delivering conveyances as designed	☐	☐	☐	Remove debris. Damaged pipe shall be repaired.
Chambers	Sediment accumulation threshold has been reached.	☐	☐	☐	Remove sediment and properly dispose.
	Trash and debris have accumulated in chambers.	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris and properly dispose.
Filter Media	Stormwater does not percolate uniformly through the planter. Water remains 48 hours after storm.	☐	☐	☐	Filter media may need to be raked, excavated and cleaned, or gravel/soil shall be replaced to correct problem. Holes that are not consistent with the design and allow water to flow directly through the planter to the ground shall be plugged. Sources of possible clogging shall be identified and corrected.
	Sediment/debris accumulation is more than 4 inches thick or so thick as to damage or kill vegetation.	☐	☐	☐	Remove by hand with minimum damage to vegetation using proper erosion control measures. Litter and debris shall be removed routinely and upon discovery.
	Mulch is significantly diminished	☐	☐	☐	Add double shredded mulch evenly across the entire unit to a depth of 3"
	Erosion control stones are not correctly placed	☐	☐	☐	Reposition to allow for entry of trash during a storm event.

Vegetation	Dead vegetation	☐	☐	☐	Replace plant in accordance with approved plans.
	Plant health is poor	☐	☐	☐	Prune as needed, ensure planted well i.e. not leaning or exposed rootzone, check for diseases or pests.
	Vegetative quality of the adjacent grass buffer is poor.	☐	☐	☐	Spot reseed if cover is less than 90%.
	Presence of invasive species/weeds.	☐	☐	☐	Remove by hand with minimum damage to vegetation.
Outlet	Outlets provide inadequate conveyance out of facility	☐	☐	☐	Repair to properly convey drainage to the outfall per the approved plan. Consult an Engineer as needed.
	Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation at outlet	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris/sediment/blockages and properly dispose.
	Evidence of erosion at/around outlet	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting, ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
Overall	Maintenance access to facility in need of repair	☐	☐	☐	Remove woody vegetation and mow on regular basis.
	Encroachment on facility or easement by buildings or other structures	☐	☐	☐	Contact management.
Additional and/or Summary Notes:					

Warning: If any manufactured structure has a watertight cover—be careful regarding the possibility of flammable gasses within the facility. Care should be taken lighting a match or smoking while inspecting facilities that are not vented. If the structure is in a completely enclosed vault the OSHA Confined Space Entry procedures must be followed.

Note: A customized maintenance schedule must be prepared for each manufactured structure, since the maintenance tasks will differ depending on the function. The above is a general guideline only.

Stormwater Management Facility Inspection for a Wet, Detention, or Extended Detention Pond

Inspector Name:	**SMF ID #:**
MS4 Name:	**Date of Inspection:**
Latitude, Longitude:	

SMF Element	Issue	Yes	No	N/A	Corrective Action
Contributing Drainage Area	Excessive trash/debris	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris and properly dispose.
	Bare exposed soil	☐	☐	☐	Stabilize with seed and mulch. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Evidence of erosion	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Excessive landscape waste/yard clippings	☐	☐	☐	Remove landscape waste and yard clippings to prevent clogging and properly dispose of them.
Pretreatment / Forebay / Inflow	Excessive trash/debris/sediment or other blockage	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris/sediment or blockages and properly dispose of.
	Dead vegetation, exposed soil	☐	☐	☐	Replace vegetation and stabilize according to plans. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Evidence of erosion, undercutting, or bare soils	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting, ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Structural deterioration of inlets, outfalls or pretreatment overflow weirs into the facility	☐	☐	☐	Repair and restabilize area. Consult plans for approved configuration or an Engineer. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Animal burrows	☐	☐	☐	Fill in immediately and stabilize.
Aquatic Bench / Vegetation	Plantings inconsistent with approved plans.	☐	☐	☐	Consult approved plans and/or management to ensure no approved plant substitutions were used. Remove unapproved plants and replace any required plantings in kind.
	Dead vegetation/exposed soil	☐	☐	☐	Replace vegetation and stabilize according to plans. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Invasive plants, such as cattails and phragmites, exceeds 15% of the planted area.	☐	☐	☐	Invasive plants should be removed immediately. Vegetation may require periodic harvesting for proper long term management.
Berm / Embankment	Overgrown, including woody growth 5' beyond the outfall pipe and/or embankment.	☐	☐	☐	Removal of woody species near or on the embankment is critical for proper function and long term stability. Remove all woody growth including stumps. Consult an Engineer for backfill specifications. Mow thick growth.
	There is sparse vegetative cover and erosion channels are present.	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area with structural fill and consult Engineer for proper specifications. Stabilize with seed and mulch, consider matting. ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Cracking, bulging, sloughing and seepage	☐	☐	☐	Consult an Engineer immediately to prevent failure.
	Evidence of animal burrows.	☐	☐	☐	Fill in immediately and stabilize.

Riser	Structural condition of the riser is deteriorating.	☐	☐	☐	Consult an Engineer to recommend a repair and review the approved plans.
	Adjustable control valve inaccessible and inoperable (if present).	☐	☐	☐	Repair valve to be operational.
	Pieces of the riser are broken or missing.	☐	☐	☐	Repair immediately in accordance with the approved plans. Consult an Engineer as needed.
	Riser or low flow orifice is blocked.	☐	☐	☐	Remove blockage and properly dispose of.
	Riser provides inadequate conveyance out of facility.	☐	☐	☐	Repair to properly convey drainage to the outfall per the approved plan. Consult an Engineer as needed.
	Evidence of erosion or undermining at/around riser.	☐	☐	☐	Repair erosion. Consult Engineer for structural repairs as needed.
	Structural deterioration	☐	☐	☐	Consult Engineer for proper repair procedures.
Outlet / Outfall	Exposed rebar, joint failure, loss of joint material, misalignment, leaking or corrosion	☐	☐	☐	Repair concrete to cover rebar. Consult Engineer for all other structural repairs.
	Excessive trash/debris/sediment or blockages.	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash/debris/sediment/blockages and properly dispose of.
	Evidence of erosion and bare soil.	☐	☐	☐	Backfill area, seed, mulch and consider matting, ESC measures may be warranted until stabilized.
	Valves, manholes or locks cannot be opened or operated (if present).	☐	☐	☐	Repair/replace any broken fixtures.
	Erosion of outfall channel or riprap deterioration.	☐	☐	☐	Repair and/or supplement riprap outlet protection in accordance with the approved plans.
	Outlets provide inadequate conveyance out of facility.	☐	☐	☐	Repair to properly convey drainage to the outfall per the approved plan. Consult an Engineer as needed.
Overall	Access to the facility is in need of repair.	☐	☐	☐	Restore access for maintenance equipment per the approved plans.
	Encroachment on facility or easement by buildings or other structures.	☐	☐	☐	Contact Operations and Maintenance or Plant Services Division
	Evidence of oil/chemical accumulation, odor, algae, color or pollution.	☐	☐	☐	Report to management and consult IDDE manual.
	Fences and/or safety signage is inadequate.	☐	☐	☐	Repair fences and signage for public safety.
	Trash in the pool	☐	☐	☐	Remove immediately and observe safety procedures.

Additional and/or Summary Notes:

Stormwater Management Facility Inspection for Rainwater Harvesting

Inspector Name:		**SMF ID #:**			
MS4 Name:		**Date of Inspection:**			
Latitude, Longitude:					
SMF Element	**Issue**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Corrective Action**
Pretreatment	Gutters, downspouts and inflow devices blocked.	☐	☐	☐	Remove all blockages from inflow structures.
	Screens, first flush diverters or vents blocked.	☐	☐	☐	Removal all debris and blockages.
	Vegetation overhanging structures and creating debris/blockages.	☐	☐	☐	Trim all overhanging vegetation to limit the amount of vegetative debris and blockages.
Structural Components	Sediment build up in tank.	☐	☐	☐	Remove sediment and locate source as preventative measure.
	Structural integrity of the tank, pumps or electrical systems has deteriorated.	☐	☐	☐	Repair in accordance with the approved plans. Consult an Engineer as needed.
	Backflow preventer not properly functioning.	☐	☐	☐	Repair in accordance with the approved plans. Consult an Engineer as needed.
Outlets	Overflow pipes and paths are not properly functioning.	☐	☐	☐	Restore overflow features per the designed plans. Consult the approved plans and an Engineer as needed.
	Outflow spigot blocked.	☐	☐	☐	Remove blockage.
Additional and/or Summary Notes:					

Stormwater Management Facility Inspection for a Vegetated Roof

Inspector Name:	**SMF ID #:**
MS4 Name:	**Date of Inspection:**
Latitude, Longitude:	

SMF Element	Issue	Yes	No	N/A	Corrective Action
Vegetation	Plant cover is less than 90%.	☐	☐	☐	Replace dead plantings per the approved plans. This is essential during the first growing season for long term establishment.
	Debris, vegetative and non, is present.	☐	☐	☐	Remove debris and properly dispose of, including clippings.
	Invasive and nuisance plant species are present.	☐	☐	☐	Completely remove invasive plant species. Weeding shall be manual without the use of herbicides or pesticides.
	Plant bed is dry.	☐	☐	☐	Hand water or use sprinkler system. Follow manufacturers' instructions for O&M. Shade or a water cloth maybe helpful in drought conditions.
Structural Components	Waterproof membrane is leaking or cracked.	☐	☐	☐	Make necessary repairs immediately in accordance with approved plans. Consult Engineer as needed.
	Root barrier is perforated.	☐	☐	☐	Repair perforated area.
Drainage Layer/ Inlet Pipes	Drain inlet pipe is in poor condition.	☐	☐	☐	Repair as needed.
	Evidence of ponding, noticeable odors, water stains, presence of algae or floating aquatic vegetation.	☐	☐	☐	Repair cause of standing water in accordance with approved plans. Changes from the approved plans must be reviewed by an Engineer. Consult management and the IDDE manual as needed.
	Substrate/medium is not adequate to support healthy plant life.	☐	☐	☐	Consult an Engineer or approved plans for the proper media mix specifications and placement guidance for repairs.
	Inflow structures do not provide adequate conveyance to the treatment facility.	☐	☐	☐	Repair structures to drain to facility per plans.
Soil Substrate/ Growing Medium	Deterioration of facility's treatment area or condition.	☐	☐	☐	Repair according to the approved plans, including the dimensions and specified conditions.
	Sediment accumulation.	☐	☐	☐	Remove sediment and properly dispose of.
Overall	Threat of a spill from mechanical equipment or other roof storage items is imminent.	☐	☐	☐	Spill prevention measures for roof systems shall be readily available and used. Correct releases of pollutants immediately in accordance with the IDDE manual.
	Evidence of erosion from wind or water.	☐	☐	☐	Repair erosion and stabilize with additional soil substrate/growth medium and cover with approved plantings.
	Access to the Eco roof is unsafe or inefficient.	☐	☐	☐	Restore access. Walkways shall be clear of obstructions and maintained to design standards.
	Evidence of damage or vandalism is present.	☐	☐	☐	Aesthetics of the roof shall be maintained as an asset to the property owner and community.

Additional and/or Summary Notes:

Appendix B: Ecosystem Restoration Area Inspection Forms

Mixed Open Space Land Use Conversion Inspection

MS4 Campus:	**BMP ID #:**
Inspector Name:	**Date of Inspection:**

Maintenance Type	Issue	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended Maintenance Action
General	Missing or damaged signage	☐	☐	☐	Reinstall signage.
	Encroachment or unauthorized activity e.g. dumping, storage, vehicle ruts, etc.	☐	☐	☐	Stop unallowed activities and restore area.
	Evidence of trash or excessive debris (i.e., fallen tree limbs, branches, twigs)	☐	☐	☐	Remove trash and debris.
	Unbalanced species composition. One or more plant types is overtaking the area.	☐	☐	☐	Brush hog or engage a professional to develop a chemical or biological treatment stategy to remove volunteer trees and aggressively spreading shrubs that shade out the sun loving grasses and forbs.
Soil and Ground Conditions	Evidence of soil compaction due to physical damage by humans e.g. heavy foot traffic or tire ruts.	☐	☐	☐	Aerate, fine grade, reseed and apply straw mulch.
	Evidence of erosion.	☐	☐	☐	Identify the upstream contributing source. Regrade, and apply seed and straw mulch.
	Evidence of bare soil due to physical damage by humans, animals or severe weather.	☐	☐	☐	Fine grade, reseed and apply straw mulch.
	Evidence of fungus, disease or pests on the ground. (Describe in notes.)	☐	☐	☐	Engage a professional to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy. Monitor adjacent vegetation for containment, document all treatments administered, and replace any dead plantings during the next optimal growing season.
Grass and Wildflower Layer (Meadow), if applicable	Presence of invasive species that outcompete native plants especially during establishment or after disturbances.	☐	☐	☐	Remove by hand or engage a professional to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy.
	Evidence of thatch and debris accumulation. Buildup of dead plant material blocks sunlight from reaching the soil, preventing germination of seeds.	☐	☐	☐	Remove dead plant material accumulation.
	Evidence of fungus, disease or pests on grasses and/or forbs. (Describe in notes.)	☐	☐	☐	Engage a professional to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy. Monitor adjacent vegetation for containment, document all treatments administered, and replace any dead plantings during the next optimal growing season.

Maintenance Type	Issue	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended Maintenance Action
Shrub and Tree Layer (Woody Vegeation), if applicable	Sturctural integrity of many trees are poor with deep trunk cracks, hollow cavities, hanging branches, and are leaning.	☐	☐	☐	Engage a professional to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy. Monitor adjacent vegetation for containment, document all treatments administered, and replace any dead plantings during the next optimal growing season.
	Evidence of fungus, disease or pests on trees and/or shrubs. (Describe in notes.)	☐	☐	☐	Engage a professional to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy. Monitor adjacent vegetation for containment, document all treatments administered, and replace any dead plantings during the next optimal growing season.
	Evidence of uneven leaf coloring, early autumn defoliation or insect defoliation in the upper canopies of trees.	☐	☐	☐	Engage a professional to develop a chemical or biologicaltreatment strategy. Monitor adjacent vegetation for containment, document all treatments administered, and replace any dead plantings during the next optimal growing season.
	Evidence of severe deer browse or herbivory damage on young shrubs and tree bark.	☐	☐	☐	Monitor trees and/or shrubs to see if they die and need removal and replacement.
	Mulch applied around trees are kept flat and away from the trunk flare.	☐	☐	☐	Remove mulch from trunk flares.
	Tubes placed around saplings need to be replaced if missing or removed permanently due to maturity.	☐	☐	☐	Reinstall missing tubes or remove tubes when sapling maturity no longer requires the protective tubes.

Additional Description of Observations and/or Summary Notes:

Turf Land Use Conversion Inspection

MS4 Campus:	BMP ID #:
Inspector Name:	Date of Inspection:

Maintenance Type	Issue	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended Maintenance Action
Physical Damage	Evidence of erosion.	☐	☐	☐	Identify the upstream contributing source. Regrade, and apply seed and straw mulch.
	Tan spot in lawn. Evidence of chemical burn from spilled fertilizer, herbicides, gas, etc.	☐	☐	☐	Remove grass area with chemical area and reseed and mulch with straw.
	Brown lawn after mowing. Evidence of scalping due to removing more than 1/3 of grass blade at one time.	☐	☐	☐	Allow grass to heal from scalping and increase the height of the mowing blades.
	Gray lawn after mowing. Evidence of grass blade injury due to dull mower blade injury.	☐	☐	☐	Allow grass to heal from dull mower blade injury and sharpen blades prior to next mowing.
Environmental Problems	Unhealthy appearance of grass blades that are bent over, not vigorously standing up, discolored, stunted or distorted.	☐	☐	☐	May be compacted soil preventing root growth. Aerate soil with aeration tool.
	Lawn feels spongy when you walk on it. Evidence of thatch is greater than 1/2 inch. Excessive thatch prevents root growth and grass blades appear unhealthy. Thatch develops when organic matter bulds up faster than it decomposes due to poor aeration, excess nitrogen, too high or infrequent mowing and excessive pesticides that kill microflora.	☐	☐	☐	Follow Nutrient Management Plan to ensure proper nitrogen inputs. Troubleshoot with lowering mower blades to cut the grass height shorter or increase mowing. Ensure excessive pesticides are not being applied that kill microflora that breaks down organic matter. Aerate and dethatch small areas with a cavex rake or large areas with a vertical mower.
	Presence of excessive weeds.	☐	☐	☐	Set the mowing blade higher to reduce weed populations. Engage a turf specialist to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy. Check for other signs of stress causing weed pressure and address per recommendations.
	Evidence of depressions with pale, thinning, weedy turf where standing water gathers at low spots with poor drainage.	☐	☐	☐	If low spot is shallow, fill in gradually by spreading small amounts of soil or sand over the low area, allowing the grass to grow up through it. If low spot is deep and/or wide, aerate the wet patch to drain, roll back sod, fill in beneath with topsoil and replace the turf.
	Evidence of dry spots (i.e. bright green grass turns dull green in patches and grass blades don't spring back after walking on them).	☐	☐	☐	Dry spots can be due to compacted soil, fast draining soil or construction debris beneath compared to surrounding lawn areas. Raise mower blade, and aerate the soil if compacted.
	Thinning grass due to root competition under trees or areas of heavy shade.	☐	☐	☐	Thinning grass under trees and heavily shaded areas need extra watering, or replace grass species with a shade tolerant grass or ground cover.

Pests and Diseases	Evidence of disease: dead or discolored patches, fungal rings, white or slimy patches, brown, tan, black, red, or white spots on the grass blades. (Describe in notes.)	☐	☐	☐	Engage a turf specialist to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy. Monitor adjacent vegetation for containment, document all treatments administered, and replace any dead turf during the next optimal growing season.
	Evidence of pests: in stressed areas such as at the edge of the lawn, or in shady, or wet areas. Spots of discolored, stunted or distorted grass. Observed insect movement or droppings.	☐	☐	☐	Engage a turf specialist to develop a chemical or biological treatment strategy. Monitor adjacent vegetation for containment, document all treatments administered, and replace any dead turf during the next optimal growing season.
Additional Description of Observations and/or Summary Notes:					