**Stormwater Wetlands Inspection and Maintenance Recommendations**

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| **Activity** | **Schedule** | **Responsible Persons** |
| Replace wetland vegetation to maintain at least 50% surface area coverage in wetland plants after the second growing season. | One-time activity |  |
| Assess bank stability, erosion damage, flow channelization, and sediment accumulations. | After >2” of rainfall  (first year) |  |
| Monitor wetland vegetation and perform replacement planting as necessary.  Check and adjust water levels until they become stabilized at optimum levels. | Semi-annually  (first 3 years) |  |
| Inspect and remove rubbish, debris, litter, branches, leaves, overgrown vegetation and any other material from around inlets, trash racks, and outlet structures.  Mow side slopes. | Frequently  (3 to 4 times/year) |  |
| Examine stability of the original depth zones and micro-topographical features.  Inspect for invasive vegetation and remove where possible.  Inspect for damage to the embankment and inlet/outlet structures; repair as necessary.  Note any signs of hydrocarbon build-up and remove accordingly.  Monitor for sediment accumulation in the facility and forebay.  Harvest wetland plants that have been “choked out” by sediment accumulation. | Annually |  |
| Remove sediment from the forebay. | 5 to 7 years or after 50% of the total forebay capacity has been lost |  |
| Monitor sediment accumulations and remove sediment when pool volume has become reduced significantly (~25%), plants are “choked” with sediment, or the wetland become eutrophic. | 10 to 20 years or after 25% of the wetland volume has been lost |  |
| Repair undercut or eroded areas.  Check rip rap for erosion and cracking, repair if needed.  Check trash racks for corrosion, replace if needed.  Inspect outlet structures, pipes and anti-seep collars for leaks or soil piping erosion.  Check emergency overflow path for blockages and erosion. | As needed and after large storms |  |

**Additional Items to Consider**

1. Herbicides should not be used except in extreme circumstances, and then only with extreme care, since they can severely damage emergent vegetation.
2. Burrowing animals can damage dikes and liners. Using wire screening or a thick layer of gravel, rock or bentonite can inhibit burrowing.
3. Flowing water and a covered water surface minimize mosquito development. Providing purple martin houses, swallow perches, bat boxes or introducing mosquito eating fish can help with mosquito issues. Chemical treatment should be used with caution.
4. Test sediments for contaminants before dredging and dispose of sediment to appropriate location if contaminant levels are too high.
5. Test the water quality if algal blooms or fish kills are observed. This could mean the water has low levels of oxygen or high nutrient loads or pollutants.
6. Develop and follow an approved maintenance plan.
7. Does the stormwater wetland have a pleasing appearance (not weedy, no accumulation of litter, healthy plants, etc.)?
8. Are undesirable plants spreading through the border into a planting of natives? (i.e. turf grass)
9. Are plants healthy and vigorous? Do young plants show stress and need watering? Are replacement plants needed? Is the site weedy? Does it need pruning/deadheading?
10. If there is signage at the site is it in good condition?

I certify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commits to the specific work elements in this plan for the duration of 20 years from date of the practice certified as completed.

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Signature Title Date