

**MEMORANDUM**  
**OCTOBER 5, 2009**

**TO:** FILES

**FROM:** STEVEN E. THOMSEN, P.E.  
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC WORKS



**SUBJECT: AMENDMENT TO SNOHOMISH COUNTY DRAINAGE MANUAL**

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I hereby amend the Snohomish County Drainage Manual by replacing the existing Chapter III-9, Drainage System Maintenance Standards, with the attached Chapter III-9, Maintenance Standards for Drainage Facilities and Catch Basins.

In addition to replacing the existing Chapter III-9, this amendment shall replace and supersede all drainage system inspection and maintenance information and requirements in the existing Drainage Manual, including the following tables:

- Table III-2.10, Maintenance of Control Structures and Catch Basins
- Table III-4.4, Specific Maintenance Requirements for Detention Ponds
- Table III-4.7, Specific Maintenance Requirements for Detention Vaults / Tanks

attachment

## **4.6 Maintenance Standards for Drainage Facilities and Catch Basins**

### **4.6.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this chapter is to set forth maintenance standards for different components of drainage facilities and catch basins. These standards match specific facility components and features with approved uniform maintenance procedures.

The facility-specific maintenance standards contained in this section are intended to be conditions for determining if maintenance actions are required, as identified through inspection. The following definitions apply to maintenance described in this chapter.

"Drainage facility" means a stormwater flow control or treatment facility described in Table 4.5 of this chapter.

"Catch basin" means a catch basin or manhole of a type described in Snohomish County EDDS.

"Maintenance" for this chapter shall be used to mean regular maintenance, repair or replacement actions. The maintenance standards are not intended to be measures of a facility's required condition at all times between inspections. In other words, if these conditions are exceeded at any time between inspections and/or maintenance, this does not automatically constitute a violation of these standards.

### **4.6.2 Applicability**

This chapter applies to drainage facilities identified in Table 4.5 of this chapter that are owned or operated by Snohomish County, catch basins owned or operated by the County, and such drainage facilities and catch basins owned by other entities.

### **4.6.3 Enforcement**

Snohomish County Code (SCC) 7.53.140 requires any owner or operator of a drainage facility described in this chapter to maintain the facility in accordance with the standards set forth in this chapter.

### **4.6.4 Tracking Maintenance and Repair Costs**

Snohomish County requests that owners and operators of drainage facilities track the cost of maintenance and repairs and provide these costs to the County. This request is not a regulatory requirement. The information will be used by the County to estimate general maintenance and repair cost information and to provide that information to members of the public who may need to perform such work and estimate costs. The County does not intend to provide cost information that can be traced to a specific facility.

#### **4.6.5 Drainage Facility Maintenance Schedule**

##### **A) Maintenance actions to be completed within thirty days of the date of notice**

- 1) When a County-initiated inspection of a flow control structure finds that the hydraulic function of the structure is significantly impaired, the owner or operator shall have thirty days from the date of the notice issued by the County in which to complete maintenance actions required by the notice.
- 2) If after thirty days, the required maintenance actions have not been completed, the owner or operator will be in violation of County code and will be subject to enforcement action by the County. In such cases, the County may, at its option, perform the necessary maintenance actions, in which case the owner or operator will be charged for all costs the County incurs for performing these maintenance actions.

##### **B) Maintenance of catch basins to be completed within six months of the date of notice**

Note - this section applies to catch basins associated with a stormwater conveyance system, and excludes catch basins or manholes that function directly as part of drainage facilities as described above, for example, a catch basin containing a flow control structure for a detention facility. Catch basins that function directly as part of those drainage facilities shall be considered to be part of those facilities.

- 1) In addition to the requirements of section 4.6.5A, when a County-initiated inspection of a catch basin identifies one or more conditions listed in Table 4.5 for which maintenance is needed, and for which the necessary maintenance actions are estimated to cost less than \$25,000, the owner or operator has six months from the date of the notice issued by the County in which to complete maintenance actions required by the notice.
- 2) The owner or operator is responsible for obtaining all required permits and permissions before starting work.
- 3) If, after six months from the date of the notice, the required maintenance actions have not been completed, the owner or operator will be subject to enforcement action by the County. In such cases, the County may, at its option, perform the necessary maintenance actions, in which case the owner or operator will be charged for all costs the County incurs for performing these maintenance actions.
- 4) With the exception of work described in 4.6.5A and 4.6.5E, maintenance actions may not be allowed during the period from October 1 to April 30 in order to ensure that downstream property and stream corridors will not be subject to flooding, habitat degradation, or pollutant contamination as a result of these actions.
- 5) Depending on the scope of work and seasonal conditions, the County reserves the right to require the owner or operator to complete necessary maintenance actions in the first year during the period from May 1 to September 30.

**C) Maintenance actions to be completed within one year of the date of notice**

- 1) In addition to the requirements of section 4.6.5A, when a County-initiated inspection of a drainage facility identifies one or more conditions for any component listed in Table 4.5 for which maintenance is needed, and for which the necessary maintenance actions are estimated to cost less than \$25,000, the owner or operator has one year from the date of the notice issued by the County in which to complete maintenance actions required by the notice. If maintenance of a flow control structure is required under section 4.6.5A, the cost of those maintenance actions shall be considered part of the total maintenance cost for the entire drainage facility.
- 2) The owner or operator is responsible for obtaining all required permits and permissions before starting work.
- 3) If, after one year from the date of the notice, the required maintenance actions have not been completed, the owner or operator will be subject to enforcement action by the County. In such cases, the County may, at its option, perform the necessary maintenance actions, in which case the owner or operator will be charged for all costs the County incurs for performing these maintenance actions.
- 4) With the exception of work described in 4.6.5A and 4.6.5E, maintenance actions may not be allowed the period from October 1 to April 30 in order to ensure that downstream property and stream corridors will not be subject to flooding, habitat degradation, or pollutant contamination as a result of these actions.
- 5) Depending on the scope of work and seasonal conditions, the County reserves the right to require the owner or operator to complete necessary maintenance actions in the first year during the period from May 1 to September 30.

**D) Maintenance actions to be completed within two years of the date of notice**

- 1) In addition to the requirements of section 4.6.5A, when a County-initiated inspection of a drainage facility identifies one or more conditions for any component listed in Table 4.5 for which maintenance is needed, and for which the necessary maintenance actions are estimated to cost \$25,000 or more, the owner or operator has two years from the date of the notice issued by the County in which to complete maintenance actions required by the notice as well as any other actions needed to produce the expected results in Table 4.5. If maintenance of a flow control structure is required under section 4.6.5A, the cost of those maintenance actions shall be considered part of the total maintenance cost for the entire drainage facility.
- 2) The owner or operator shall be responsible for acquiring all needed permits and permissions before commencing work.
- 3) If, after two years from the date of the notice, the required maintenance actions have not been completed, the owner or operator will be subject to enforcement action by the County. In such cases, the County may, at its option, perform the necessary maintenance actions, in which case the owner or operator will be charged for all costs the County incurs for performing these maintenance actions.

- 4) With the exception of work described in 4.6.5A and 4.6.5E, maintenance actions may not be allowed the period from October 1 to April 30 in order to ensure that downstream property and stream corridors will not be subject to flooding, habitat degradation, or pollutant contamination as a result of these actions.
- 5) Depending on the scope of work and seasonal conditions, the County reserves the right to require the owner or operator to complete necessary maintenance actions in the first year during the period from May 1 to September 30.
- 6) In order for the owner or operator of the drainage facility to receive two (2) years to perform the necessary maintenance actions, he/she must provide the County with a good faith estimate or bid for the total cost of these maintenance actions no later than the 60<sup>th</sup> day after the date of the notice.

**E) Emergency orders**

- 1) In addition to any requirements described above, and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 30.85 SCC, if the County determines that a condition exists at a drainage facility that endangers public or private property, creates an immediate hazard, creates a violation of critical areas provisions or surface water protection, or threatens the health and safety of the occupants of any premises or members of the public, the County may issue an emergency order. Upon issuance of an emergency order, the owner or operator of the drainage facility shall remedy the condition immediately.

**4.6.5 Maintenance Standards - Use Table 4.5**

**Table 4.5 – Maintenance Standards**

**No. 1 – Detention Ponds**

<b>Maintenance Component</b>	<b>Defect</b>	<b>Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed</b>	<b>Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed</b>
General	Vegetation	Function of facility is impaired by vegetation.	Vegetation is removed or managed to restore proper function of facility.  Use of herbicides shall be in accordance with an Integrated Pest Management Plan.
	Contaminants and Pollution	Any evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants or other pollutants  (Coordinate removal/cleanup with local water quality response agency).	Contaminants or pollutants removed
	Rodent Holes	Any evidence of rodent holes if facility is acting as a dam or berm, or any evidence of water piping through dam or berm via rodent holes.	Rodents destroyed and dam or berm repaired. (Contact Snohomish Health District re: human health concerns; coordinate with Ecology Dam Safety Office if pond exceeds 10 acre-feet.)
	Beaver Dams	Dam results in change or function of the facility.	Facility is returned to design function.  (Coordinate trapping of beavers and removal of dams with appropriate permitting agencies)
	Insects	When insects such as wasps and hornets interfere with maintenance activities.	Insects destroyed or removed from site.  Use of pesticides shall be in accordance with an Integrated Pest Management Plan
	Tree Growth and Hazard Trees	Tree growth does not allow maintenance access or interferes with maintenance activity (i.e., slope mowing, silt removal, vactoring, or equipment movements). If trees are not interfering with access or maintenance, do not remove  If dead, diseased, or dying trees are identified  (Use a certified Arborist to determine health of tree or removal requirements)	Trees do not hinder maintenance activities.  Remove hazard trees
	Erosion	Eroded damage over 2 inches deep where cause of damage is still present or where there is potential for continued erosion.  Any erosion observed on a compacted berm.	Slopes should be stabilized using appropriate erosion control measure(s); e.g., rock reinforcement, planting of grass, compaction.  If erosion is occurring on compacted berms a licensed civil engineer should be consulted to resolve source of erosion.

## No. 1 – Detention Ponds

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
Storage Area	Liner (If Applicable)	Liner is visible and has more than three 1/4-inch holes in it.	Liner repaired or replaced. Liner is fully covered.
	Settlements	<p>Any part of berm which has settled 4 inches lower than the design elevation.</p> <p>If settlement is apparent, measure berm to determine amount of settlement.</p> <p>Settling can be an indication of more severe problems with the berm or outlet works. A licensed civil engineer should be consulted to determine the source of the settlement.</p>	Dike is built back to the design elevation.
Berms	Piping	<p>Discernable water flow through pond berm. Ongoing erosion with potential for erosion to continue.</p> <p>(Recommend a Geotechnical engineer be called in to inspect and evaluate condition and recommend repair of condition.</p>	Piping eliminated. Erosion potential resolved.
	Sediment	Accumulated sediment that exceeds 10% of the designed pond depth unless otherwise specified or affects inletting or outletting condition of the facility.	Sediment cleaned out to designed pond shape and depth; pond reseeded if necessary to control erosion.
	Tree Growth	<p>Tree growth on emergency spillways creates blockage problems and may cause failure of the berm due to uncontrolled overtopping.</p> <p>Tree growth on berms over 4 feet in height may lead to piping through the berm which could lead to failure of the berm.</p>	Trees should be removed. If root system is small (base less than 4 inches) the root system may be left in place. Otherwise the roots should be removed and the berm restored. A licensed civil engineer should be consulted for proper berm/spillway restoration.
Emergency Overflow/ Spillway and Berms over 4 feet in height.	Piping	<p>Discernable water flow through pond berm. Ongoing erosion with potential for erosion to continue.</p> <p>(Recommend a geotechnical engineer be called in to inspect and evaluate condition and recommend repair of condition.</p>	Piping eliminated. Erosion potential resolved.
	Emergency Overflow/ Spillway	<p>Only one layer of rock exists above native soil in area five square feet or larger, or any exposure of native soil at the top of outflow path of spillway.</p> <p>(Rip-rap on inside slopes need not be replaced.)</p>	Rocks and pad depth are restored to design standards.
Emergency Overflow/ Spillway	Erosion	See "Berms"	

## No. 2 – Infiltration

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
General	Trash & Debris	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
	Vegetation	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
	Contaminants and Pollution	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
	Rodent Holes	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
Storage Area	Sediment	Water ponding in infiltration pond after rainfall ceases and appropriate time allowed for infiltration.  (A percolation test pit or test of facility indicates facility is only working at 90% of its designed capabilities. If two inches or more sediment is present, remove).	Sediment is removed and/or facility is cleaned so that infiltration system works according to design.
Filter Bags (if applicable)	Filled with Sediment and Debris	Sediment and debris fill bag more than 1/2 full.	Filter bag is replaced or system is redesigned.
Rock Filters	Sediment and Debris	By visual inspection, little or no water flows through filter during heavy rain storms.	Gravel in rock filter is replaced.
Side Slopes of Pond	Erosion	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
Emergency Overflow Spillway and Berms over 4 feet in height.	Tree Growth	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
	Piping	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
Emergency Overflow Spillway	Rock Missing	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
	Erosion	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).
Pre-settling Ponds and Vaults	Facility or sump filled with Sediment and/or debris	6" or design depth of sediment.	Sediment is removed.



### No. 3 – Closed Detention Systems (Tanks/Vaults)

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
Storage Area	Plugged Air Vents	One-half of the cross section of a vent is blocked at any point or the vent is damaged.	Vents open and functioning.
	Debris and Sediment	Accumulated sediment depth exceeds 10% of the diameter of the storage area for 1/2 length of storage vault or any point depth exceeds 15% of diameter.  (Example: 72-inch storage tank would require cleaning when sediment reaches depth of 7 inches for more than 1/2 length of tank.)	All sediment and debris removed from storage area.
	Joints Between Tank/Pipe Section	Any openings or voids allowing material to be transported into facility.  (Will require engineering analysis to determine structural stability).	All joint between tank/pipe sections are sealed.
	Tank or Pipe Bent Out of Shape	Any part of tank/pipe is bent out of shape more than 10% of its design shape. (Review required by engineer to determine structural stability).	Tank/pipe repaired or replaced to design.
	Vault Structure Includes Cracks in Wall, Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks wider than 1/2-inch and any evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determines that the vault is not structurally sound.  Cracks wider than 1/2-inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering the vault through the walls.	Vault replaced or repaired to design specifications and is structurally sound.  No cracks more than 1/4-inch wide at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
Manhole	Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open manhole requires maintenance.	Manhole is closed.
	Locking Mechanism Not Working	Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread (may not apply to self-locking lids).	Mechanism opens with proper tools.
	Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure. Intent is to keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.	Cover can be removed and reinstalled by one maintenance person.
	Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, misalignment, not securely attached to structure wall, rust, or cracks.	Ladder meets design standards. Allows maintenance person safe access.
Catch Basins	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5)	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5).	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5).

#### No. 4 – Control Structure/Flow Restrictor

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
General	Trash and Debris (Includes Sediment)	Material exceeds 25% of sump depth or 1 foot below orifice plate.	Control structure orifice is not blocked. All trash and debris removed.
	Structural Damage	Structure is not securely attached to manhole wall.	Structure securely attached to wall and outlet pipe.
		Structure is not in upright position (allow up to 10% from plumb).	Structure in correct position.
		Connections to outlet pipe are not watertight and show signs of rust.	Connections to outlet pipe are water tight; structure repaired or replaced and works as designed.
		Any holes other than designed holes in the structure.	Structure has no holes other than designed holes.
Cleanout Gate	Damaged or Missing	Cleanout gate is not watertight or is missing.	Gate is watertight and works as designed.
		Gate cannot be moved up and down by one maintenance person.	Gate moves up and down easily and is watertight.
		Chain/rod leading to gate is missing or damaged.	Chain is in place and works as designed.
		Gate is rusted over 50% of its surface area.	Gate is repaired or replaced to meet design standards.
Orifice Plate	Damaged or Missing	Control device is not working properly due to missing, out of place, or bent orifice plate.	Plate is in place and works as designed.
	Obstructions	Any trash, debris, sediment, or vegetation blocking the plate.	Plate is free of all obstructions and works as designed.
Overflow Pipe	Obstructions	Any trash or debris blocking (or having the potential of blocking) the overflow pipe.	Pipe is free of all obstructions and works as designed.
Manhole	See "Closed Detention Systems" (No. 3).	See "Closed Detention Systems" (No. 3).	See "Closed Detention Systems" (No. 3).
Catch Basin	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5).	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5).	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5).

## No. 5 – Catch Basins

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is performed
General	Trash & Debris	Trash or debris which is located immediately in front of the catch basin opening or is blocking inletting capacity of the basin by more than 10%.	No trash or debris located immediately in front of catch basin or on grate opening.
		Trash or debris (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of six inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No trash or debris in the catch basin.
		Trash or debris in any inlet or outlet pipe blocking more than 1/3 of its height.	Inlet and outlet pipes free of trash or debris.
		Dead animals or vegetation that could generate odors that could cause complaints or dangerous gases (e.g., methane).	No dead animals or vegetation present within the catch basin.
	Sediment	Sediment (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of 6 inches clearance from the sediment surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No sediment in the catch basin
	Structure Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Top slab has holes larger than 2 square inches or cracks wider than 1/4 inch (Intent is to make sure no material is running into basin).	Top slab is free of holes and cracks.
		Frame not sitting flush on top slab, i.e., separation of more than 3/4 inch of the frame from the top slab. Frame not securely attached	Frame is sitting flush on the riser rings or top slab and firmly attached.
	Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/ Bottom	Maintenance person judges that structure is unsound.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.
		Grout fillet has separated or cracked wider than 1/2 inch and longer than 1 foot at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering catch basin through cracks.	Pipe is regouted and secure at basin wall.
	Settlement/ Misalignment	If failure of basin has created a safety, function, or design problem.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.
	Vegetation	Vegetation growing across and blocking more than 10% of the basin opening.	No vegetation blocking opening to basin.
		Vegetation growing in inlet/outlet pipe joints that is more than six inches tall and less than six inches apart.	No vegetation or root growth present.
	Contamination and Pollution	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	No pollution present.

## No. 5 – Catch Basins

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is performed
Catch Basin Cover	Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open catch basin requires maintenance.	Catch basin cover is closed
	Locking Mechanism Not Working	Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread.	Mechanism opens with proper tools.
	Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure. (Intent is keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.)	Cover can be removed by one maintenance person.
Ladder	Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, not securely attached to basin wall, misalignment, rust, cracks, or sharp edges.	Ladder meets design standards and allows maintenance person safe access.
Metal Grates (If Applicable)	Grate opening Unsafe	Grate with opening wider than 7/8 inch.	Grate opening meets design standards.
	Trash and Debris	Trash and debris that is blocking more than 20% of grate surface inletting capacity.	Grate free of trash and debris.
	Damaged or Missing.	Grate missing or broken member(s) of the grate.	Grate is in place and meets design standards.

## No. 6 – Debris Barriers (e.g., Trash Racks)

Maintenance Components	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
General	Trash and Debris	Trash or debris that is plugging more than 20% of the openings in the barrier.	Barrier cleared to design flow capacity.
Metal	Damaged/ Missing Bars.	Bars are bent out of shape more than 3 inches.	Bars in place with no bends more than 3/4 inch.
		Bars are missing or entire barrier missing.	Bars in place according to design.
		Bars are loose and rust is causing 50% deterioration to any part of barrier.	Barrier replaced or repaired to design standards.
	Inlet/Outlet Pipe	Debris barrier missing or not attached to pipe	Barrier firmly attached to pipe

## No. 7 – Energy Dissipaters

Maintenance Components	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
External:			
Rock Pad	Missing or Moved Rock	Only one layer of rock exists above native soil in area five square feet or larger, or any exposure of native soil.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.
	Erosion	Soil erosion in or adjacent to rock pad.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.
Dispersion Trench	Pipe Plugged with Sediment	Accumulated sediment that exceeds 20% of the design depth.	Pipe cleaned/flushed so that it matches design.
	Not Discharging Water Properly	Visual evidence of water discharging at concentrated points along trench (normal condition is a "sheet flow" of water along trench). Intent is to prevent erosion damage.	Trench redesigned or rebuilt to standards.
	Perforations Plugged.	Over 1/2 of perforations in pipe are plugged with debris and sediment.	Perforated pipe cleaned or replaced.
	Water Flows Out Top of "Distributor" Catch Basin.	Maintenance person observes or receives credible report of water flowing out during any storm less than the design storm, or of water causing or appearing likely to cause damage.	Facility rebuilt or redesigned to standards.
	Receiving Area Over-Saturated	Water in receiving area is causing or has potential of causing landslide problems.	No danger of landslides.
Internal:			
Manhole/Chamber	Worn or Damaged Post, Baffles, Side of Chamber	Structure dissipating flow deteriorates to 1/2 of original size or any concentrated worn spot exceeding one square foot which would make structure unsound.	Structure replaced to design standards.
	Other Defects	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5).	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5).

## No. 8 – Typical Biofiltration Swale

Maintenance Component	Defect or Problem	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Recommended Maintenance to Correct Problem
General	Sediment Accumulation on Grass	Sediment depth exceeds 2 inches.	Remove sediment deposits on grass treatment area of the swale. When finished, swale should be level from side to side and drain freely toward outlet. There should be no areas of standing water once inflow has ceased.
	Standing Water	When water stands in the swale between storms and does not drain freely.	Any of the following may apply: remove sediment or trash blockages, improve grade from head to foot of swale, remove clogged check dams, add underdrains or convert to a wet biofiltration swale.
	Flow spreader	Flow spreader uneven or clogged so that flows are not uniformly distributed through entire swale width.	Level the spreader and clean so that flows are spread evenly over entire swale width.
	Constant Baseflow	When small quantities of water continually flow through the swale, even when it has been dry for weeks and an eroded, muddy channel has formed in the swale bottom.	Add a low-flow pea-gravel drain the length of the swale or by-pass the baseflow around the swale.
	Poor Vegetation Coverage	When grass is sparse or bare or eroded patches occur in more than 10% of the swale bottom.	Determine why grass growth is poor and correct that condition. Replant with plugs of grass from the upper slope: plant in the swale bottom at 8-inch intervals. Or reseed into loosened, fertile soil.
	Vegetation	When the grass becomes excessively tall (greater than 10-inches); when nuisance weeds and other vegetation starts to take over.	Mow vegetation or remove nuisance vegetation so that flow not impeded. Grass should be mowed to a height of 3 to 4 inches. Remove grass clippings.
	Excessive Shading	Grass growth is poor because sunlight does not reach swale.	If possible, trim back overhanging limbs and remove brushy vegetation on adjacent slopes.
	Inlet/Outlet	Inlet/outlet areas clogged with sediment and/or debris.	Remove material so that there is no clogging or blockage in the inlet and outlet area.
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated in the bio-swale.	Remove trash and debris from swale.
	Erosion/Scouring	Eroded or scoured swale bottom due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	For ruts or bare areas less than 12 inches wide, repair the damaged area by filling with crushed gravel. If bare areas are large, generally greater than 12 inches wide, the swale should be regraded and reseeded. For smaller bare areas, overseed when bare spots are evident, or take plugs of grass from the upper slope and plant in the swale bottom at 8-inch intervals.

### No. 9 – Wet Biofiltration Swale

Maintenance Component	Defect or Problem	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Recommended Maintenance to Correct Problem
General	Sediment Accumulation	Sediment depth exceeds 2 inches in 10% of the swale treatment area.	Remove sediment deposits in treatment area.
	Water Depth	Water not retained to a depth of about 4 inches during the wet season.	Build up or repair outlet berm so that water is retained in the wet swale.
	Wetland Vegetation	Vegetation becomes sparse and does not provide adequate filtration, OR vegetation is crowded out by very dense clumps of cattail, which do not allow water to flow through the clumps.	Determine cause of lack of vigor of vegetation and correct. Replant as needed. For excessive cattail growth, cut cattail shoots back and compost offsite. Note: normally wetland vegetation does not need to be harvested unless die-back is causing oxygen depletion in downstream waters.
	Inlet/Outlet	Inlet/outlet area clogged with sediment and/or debris.	Remove clogging or blockage in the inlet and outlet areas.
	Erosion/Scouring	Swale has eroded or scoured due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	Check design flows to assure swale is large enough to handle flows. By-pass excess flows or enlarge swale. Replant eroded areas with fibrous-rooted plants such as <i>Juncus effusus</i> (soft rush) in wet areas or snowberry ( <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> ) in dryer areas.

### No. 10 – Filter Strips

Maintenance Component	Defect or Problem	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Recommended Maintenance to Correct Problem
General	Sediment Accumulation on Grass	Sediment depth exceeds 2 inches.	Remove sediment deposits, re-level so slope is even and flows pass evenly through strip.
	Vegetation	When the grass becomes excessively tall (greater than 10 inches); when nuisance weeds and other vegetation starts to take over.	Mow grass, control nuisance vegetation, such that flow is not impeded. Grass should be mowed to a height between 3-4 inches.
	Erosion/Scouring	Eroded or scoured areas due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	For ruts or bare areas less than 12 inches wide, repair the damaged area by filling with crushed gravel. The grass will creep in over the rock in time. If bare areas are large, generally greater than 12 inches wide, the filter strip should be regraded and reseeded. For smaller bare areas, overseed when bare spots are evident.
	Flow spreader	Flow spreader uneven or clogged so that flows are not uniformly distributed through entire filter width.	Level the spreader and clean so that flows are spread evenly over entire filter width.

## No. 11 – Wetponds

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
General	Water level	First cell is empty, doesn't hold water.	Line the first cell to maintain at least 4 feet of water. Although the second cell may drain, the first cell must remain full to control turbulence of the incoming flow and reduce sediment resuspension.
	Inlet/Outlet Pipe	Inlet/Outlet pipe clogged with sediment and/or debris material.	No clogging or blockage in the inlet and outlet piping.
	Sediment Accumulation in Pond Bottom	Sediment accumulations in pond bottom that exceeds the depth of sediment zone plus 6 inches, usually in the first cell.	Sediment removed from pond bottom.
	Oil Sheen on Water	Prevalent and visible oil sheen.	Oil removed from water using oil-absorbent pads or vac truck. Source of oil located and corrected. If chronic low levels of oil persist, plant wetland plants such as <i>Juncus effusus</i> (soft rush) which can uptake small concentrations of oil.
	Erosion	Erosion of the pond's side slopes and/or scouring of the pond bottom that exceeds 6 inches, or where continued erosion is prevalent.	Slopes stabilized using proper erosion control measures and repair methods.
	Settlement of Pond Dike/Berm	Any part of these components that has settled 4 inches or lower than the design elevation, or inspector determines dike/berm is unsound.	Dike/berm is repaired to specifications.
	Internal Berm	Berm dividing cells should be level.	Berm surface is leveled so that water flows evenly over entire length of berm.
	Overflow Spillway	Rock is missing and soil is exposed at top of spillway or outside slope.	Rocks replaced to specifications.



## No. 12 – Wetvaults

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
General	Trash/Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated in vault, pipe or inlet/outlet (includes floatables and non-floatables).	Remove trash and debris from vault.
	Sediment Accumulation in Vault	Sediment accumulation in vault bottom exceeds the depth of the sediment zone plus 6 inches.	Remove sediment from vault.
	Damaged Pipes	Inlet/outlet piping damaged or broken and in need of repair.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
	Access Cover Damaged/Not Working	Cover cannot be opened or removed, especially by one person.	Pipe repaired or replaced to proper working specifications.
	Ventilation	Ventilation area blocked or plugged.	Blocking material removed or cleared from ventilation area. Specified % of the vault surface area provides ventilation to the vault interior (see design specifications).
	Vault Structure Damage - Includes Cracks in Walls Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Maintenance/inspection personnel determine that the vault is not structurally sound.	Vault replaced or repairs made so that vault meets design specifications and is structurally sound.
		Cracks wider than 1/2 inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or evidence of soil particles entering through the cracks.	Vault repaired so that no cracks exist wider than 1/4 inch at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
	Baffles	Baffles corroding, cracking, warping and/or showing signs of failure as determined by maintenance/inspection staff.	Baffles repaired or replaced to specifications.
Access Ladder Damage	Ladder is corroded or deteriorated, not functioning properly, not attached to structure wall, missing rungs, has cracks and/or misaligned. Confined space warning sign missing.	Ladder replaced or repaired to specifications, and is safe to use as determined by inspection personnel. Replace sign warning of confined space entry requirements. Ladder and entry notification complies with OSHA standards.	

### No. 13 – Sand Filters (above ground/open)

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
Above Ground (open sand filter)	Sediment Accumulation on top layer	Sediment depth exceeds 1/2 inch.	No sediment deposit on grass layer of sand filter that would impede permeability of the filter section.
	Trash and Debris Accumulations	Trash and debris accumulated on sand filter bed.	Trash and debris removed from sand filter bed.
	Sediment/ Debris in Clean-Outs	When the clean-outs become fully or partially plugged with sediment and/or debris.	Sediment removed from clean-outs.
	Sand Filter Media	Drawdown of water through the sand filter media takes longer than 24 hours, and/or flow through the overflow pipes occurs frequently.	Top several inches of sand are scraped. May require replacement of entire sand filter depth depending on extent of plugging (a sieve analysis is helpful to determine if the lower sand has too high a proportion of fine material).
	Prolonged Flows	Sand is saturated for prolonged periods of time (several weeks) and does not dry out between storms due to continuous base flow or prolonged flows from detention facilities.	Low, continuous flows are limited to a small portion of the facility by using a low wooden divider or slightly depressed sand surface.
	Short Circuiting	When flows become concentrated over one section of the sand filter rather than dispersed.	Flow and percolation of water through sand filter is uniform and dispersed across the entire filter area.
	Erosion Damage to Slopes	Erosion over 2 inches deep where cause of damage is prevalent or potential for continued erosion is evident.	Slopes stabilized using proper erosion control measures.
	Rock Pad Missing or Out of Place	Soil beneath the rock is visible.	Rock pad replaced or rebuilt to design specifications.
	Flow Spreader	Flow spreader uneven or clogged so that flows are not uniformly distributed across sand filter.	Spreader leveled and cleaned so that flows are spread evenly over sand filter.
	Damaged Pipes	Any part of the piping that is crushed or deformed more than 20% or any other failure to the piping.	Pipe repaired or replaced.

**No. 14 –Sand Filters (below ground/enclosed)**

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
Below Ground Vault.	Sediment Accumulation on Sand Media Section	Sediment depth exceeds 1/2 inch.	No sediment deposits on sand filter section that which would impede permeability of the filter section.
	Sediment Accumulation in Presettling Portion of Vault	Sediment accumulation in vault bottom exceeds the depth of the sediment zone plus 6 inches.	No sediment deposits in first chamber of vault.
	Trash/Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated in vault, or pipe inlet/outlet, floatables and non-floatables.	Trash and debris removed from vault and inlet/outlet piping.
	Sediment in Drain Pipes/Cleanouts	When drain pipes, cleanouts become full with sediment and/or debris.	Sediment and debris removed.
	Short Circuiting	When seepage/flow occurs along the vault walls and corners. Sand eroding near inflow area.	Sand filter media section re-laid and compacted along perimeter of vault to form a semi-seal. Erosion protection added to dissipate force of incoming flow and curtail erosion.
	Damaged Pipes	Inlet or outlet piping damaged or broken and in need of repair.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
	Access Cover Damaged/Not Working	Cover cannot be opened, corrosion/deformation of cover. Maintenance person cannot remove cover using normal lifting pressure.	Cover repaired to proper working specifications or replaced.
	Ventilation	Ventilation area blocked or plugged	Blocking material removed or cleared from ventilation area. Specified % of the vault surface area provides ventilation to the vault interior (see design specifications).
	Vault Structure Damaged; Includes Cracks in Walls, Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab.	Cracks wider than 1/2 inch or evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determine that the vault is not structurally sound.	Vault replaced or repairs made so that vault meets design specifications and is structurally sound.
		Cracks wider than 1/2 inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or evidence of soil particles entering through the cracks.	Vault repaired so that no cracks exist wider than 1/4 inch at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
Baffles/Internal walls	Baffles or walls corroding, cracking, warping and/or showing signs of failure as determined by maintenance/inspection person.	Baffles repaired or replaced to specifications.	
Access Ladder Damaged	Ladder is corroded or deteriorated, not functioning properly, not securely attached to structure wall, missing rungs, cracks, and misaligned.	Ladder replaced or repaired to specifications, and is safe to use as determined by inspection personnel.	

### No. 15 – Stormfilter™

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
Below Ground Vault	Sediment Accumulation on Media.	Sediment depth exceeds 1/4-inch.	No sediment deposits which would impede permeability of the compost media.
	Sediment Accumulation in Vault	Sediment depth exceeds 6 inches in first chamber.	No sediment deposits in vault bottom of first chamber.
	Trash/Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated on compost filter bed.	Trash and debris removed from the compost filter bed.
	Sediment in Drain Pipes/Clean-Outs	When drain pipes, clean-outs, become full with sediment and/or debris.	Sediment and debris removed.
	Damaged Pipes	Any part of the pipes that are crushed or damaged due to corrosion and/or settlement.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
	Access Cover Damaged/Not Working	Cover cannot be opened; one person cannot open the cover using normal lifting pressure, corrosion/deformation of cover.	Cover repaired to proper working specifications or replaced.
	Vault Structure Includes Cracks in Wall, Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks wider than 1/2 inch or evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determine that the vault is not structurally sound.	Vault replaced or repairs made so that vault meets design specifications and is structurally sound.
		Cracks wider than 1/2 inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or evidence of soil particles entering through the cracks.	Vault repaired so that no cracks exist wider than 1/4 inch at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
	Baffles	Baffles corroding, cracking warping, and/or showing signs of failure as determined by maintenance/inspection person.	Baffles repaired or replaced to specifications.
Access Ladder Damaged	Ladder is corroded or deteriorated, not functioning properly, not securely attached to structure wall, missing rungs, cracks, and misaligned.	Ladder replaced or repaired and meets specifications, and is safe to use as determined by inspection personnel.	
Below Ground Cartridge Type	Media clogged	Drawdown of water through the media takes longer than 1 hour, and/or overflow occurs frequently.	Media cartridges replaced.
	Flow short Circuited	Flows do not properly enter filter cartridges.	Filter cartridges replaced.

Check manufacturer's operation and maintenance manual for complete maintenance instructions.

### No. 16 – Baffle Oil/Water Separators (API Type)

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
General	Monitoring	Inspection of discharge water for obvious signs of poor water quality.	Effluent discharge from vault should be clear without thick visible sheen.
	Sediment Accumulation	Sediment depth in bottom of vault exceeds 6 inches in depth.	No sediment deposits on vault bottom that would impede flow through the vault and reduce separation efficiency.
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulation in vault, or pipe inlet/outlet, floatables and non-floatables.	Trash and debris removed from vault, and inlet/outlet piping.
	Oil Accumulation	Oil accumulations that exceed 1 inch, at the surface of the water.	Extract oil from vault by vactoring. Disposal in accordance with state and local rules and regulations.
	Damaged Pipes	Inlet or outlet piping damaged or broken and in need of repair.	Pipe repaired or replaced.
	Access Cover Damaged/Not Working	Cover cannot be opened, corrosion/deformation of cover.	Cover repaired to proper working specifications or replaced.
	Vault Structure Damage - Includes Cracks in Walls Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks wider than 1/2 inch or evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determine that the vault is not structurally sound.	Vault replaced or repairs made so that vault meets design specifications and is structurally sound.
		Cracks wider than 1/2 inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or evidence of soil particles entering through the cracks.	Vault repaired so that no cracks exist wider than 1/4 inch at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
	Baffles	Baffles corroding, cracking, warping and/or showing signs of failure as determined by maintenance/inspection person.	Baffles repaired or replaced to specifications.
Access Ladder Damaged	Ladder is corroded or deteriorated, not functioning properly, not securely attached to structure wall, missing rungs, cracks, and misaligned.	Ladder replaced or repaired and meets specifications, and is safe to use as determined by inspection personnel.	

## No. 17 – Coalescing Plate Oil/Water Separators

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
General	Monitoring	Inspection of discharge water for obvious signs of poor water quality.	Effluent discharge from vault should be clear with no thick visible sheen.
	Sediment Accumulation	Sediment depth in bottom of vault exceeds 6 inches in depth and/or visible signs of sediment on plates.	No sediment deposits on vault bottom and plate media, which would impede flow through the vault and reduce separation efficiency.
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated in vault, or pipe inlet/outlet, floatables and non-floatables.	Trash and debris removed from vault, and inlet/outlet piping.
	Oil Accumulation	Oil accumulation that exceeds 1 inch at the water surface.	Oil is extracted from vault using vactoring methods. Coalescing plates are cleaned by thoroughly rinsing and flushing. Should be no visible oil depth on water.
	Damaged Coalescing Plates	Plate media broken, deformed, cracked and/or showing signs of failure.	A portion of the media pack or the entire plate pack is replaced depending on severity of failure.
	Damaged Pipes	Inlet or outlet piping damaged or broken and in need of repair.	Pipe repaired and or replaced.
	Baffles	Baffles corroding, cracking, warping and/or showing signs of failure as determined by maintenance/inspection person.	Baffles repaired or replaced to specifications.
	Vault Structure Damage - Includes Cracks in Walls, Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks wider than 1/2 inch or evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determine that the vault is not structurally sound.	Vault replaced or repairs made so that vault meets design specifications and is structurally sound.
		Cracks wider than 1/2 inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or evidence of soil particles entering through the cracks.	Vault repaired so that no cracks exist wider than 1/4 inch at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
Access Ladder Damaged	Ladder is corroded or deteriorated, not functioning properly, not securely attached to structure wall, missing rungs, cracks, and misaligned.	Ladder replaced or repaired and meets specifications, and is safe to use as determined by inspection personnel.	

## No. 18 – Catchbasin Inserts

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
General	Sediment Accumulation	When sediment forms a cap over the insert media of the insert and/or unit.	No sediment cap on the insert media and its unit.
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulates on insert unit creating a blockage/restriction.	Trash and debris removed from insert unit. Runoff freely flows into catch basin.
	Media Insert Not Removing Oil	Effluent water from media insert has a visible sheen.	Effluent water from media insert is free of oils and has no visible sheen.
	Media Insert Water Saturated	Catch basin insert is saturated with water and no longer has the capacity to absorb.	Remove and replace media insert
	Media Insert-Oil Saturated	Media oil saturated due to petroleum spill that drains into catch basin.	Remove and replace media insert.
	Media Insert Use Beyond Normal Product Life	Media has been used beyond the typical average life of media insert product.	Remove and replace media at regular intervals, depending on insert product.

## No. 19 – Bioretention Facilities

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Maintenance Action and Expected Results
Above Ground (bioretention facility)	Sediment accumulation	Sediment depth on bioretention bed exceeds 1/2 inch.	Remove sediment so that permeability is not impeded.
	Trash or debris accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated on filter bed.	Remove trash and debris from filter bed.
	Sediment or debris in overflow structure	Flow through overflow structure blocked so that standing pool depth is above design depth.	Remove sediment and debris from overflow structure.
	Excessive drawdown time	Drawdown of water through the bioretention bed takes longer than 24 hours, or flow through the overflow pipes occurs frequently.	Remove and replace mulch or bioretention soil mix to restore permeability.
	Short-circuiting	Water does not pond evenly over bioretention bed.	Remove and replace mulch or bioretention soil mix to restore uniform pool depth.
	Erosion or damage to sideslopes	Erosion or damaged areas over 2 inches deep where cause of damage is prevalent or potential for continued erosion is evident.	Repair or stabilize slopes.
	Energy dissipaters at inlet or overflow are damaged	Visible soil, missing rock, or other evidence of damage.	Replace or rebuild energy dissipaters to design specifications.
	Bioretention plants	Plants are damaged, diseased, or dead	Replace plants with healthy ones selected appropriately for the location in the facility.
	Weeds or invasive plants	Weeds or invasive plants growing in bioretention facility	Remove weeds and invasive plants, replace with bioretention plants or cover affected areas with mulch, as appropriate.



### No. 20 – Vortechs System

Drainage System Feature	Potential Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed Or Not Needed
General	Sediment Accumulation	Sediment depth is within 12 through 18 inches of dry weather water surface elevation.	Accumulated sediment should be removed.
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated in vault, or pipe inlet/outlet, floatables and non-floatables.	Trash and debris removed from vault, and inlet/outlet piping.
	Oil Accumulation	Oil accumulation that exceeds 1-inch at the water surface.	Oil is extracted from vault using vactoring methods. Coalescing plates are cleaned by thoroughly rinsing and flushing. Should be no visible oil depth on water.
	See Wet Vaults (No. 12)		

Check manufacturer's operation and maintenance manual for complete maintenance instructions.

### No. 21 - Conveyance Storm Pipe

Drainage System Feature	Potential Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed Or Not Needed
General	Obstructions, Including Roots	Root enters or deforms pipe, reducing flow.	Use mechanical methods to remove root if possible. Use of chemicals to remove roots shall be done in accordance with an Integrated Pest Management plan. If necessary, remove the vegetation over the line.
	Pipe Dented or Broken	Inlet/outlet piping damaged or broken and in need of repair.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
	Pipe Rusted or Deteriorated	Any part of the piping that is crushed or deformed more than 20% or any other failure to the piping.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
	Sediment & Debris	Sediment depth is greater than 20% of pipe diameter.	Install upstream debris traps (where applicable) then clean pipe and remove material
	Debris barrier or Trash Rack Missing	Stormwater pipes > than 18 inches need debris barrier	Debris barrier present on all stormwater pipes 18 inches and greater

## No. 22 - Facility Discharge Point

Drainage System Feature	Potential Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed Or Not Needed
Monitoring	Inspection of Discharge Water for Obvious Signs of Poor Water Quality.	Sheen, obvious oil or other contaminants present.	Identify and eliminate pollution source AND report discharge to Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division.  Effluent discharge from facility should be clear.
	Receiving Area Saturated	Water in receiving area is causing substrate to become saturated and unstable.	Receiving area sound.
General	Missing or Moved Rock	Only one layer of rock exists above native soil in area five square feet or larger, or any exposure of native soil.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.
	Erosion	Soil erosion in or adjacent to rock pad.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.
	Obstructions, Including Roots	Roots or debris enters pipe or deforms pipe, reducing flow	Use mechanical methods to remove root if possible. Use of chemicals to remove roots shall be done in accordance with Integrated Pest Management plan. If necessary, remove the vegetation over the line
	Pipe Rusted or Deteriorated	Any part of the pipe that is broken, crushed or deformed more than 20% or any other failure to the piping	Pipe repaired or replaced.

**No. 23 – Access Gates**

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Maintenance Action and Expected Results
General	Damaged or missing components	Gate condition is such that access is impeded.	Gate is fully functional for access purposes.
	Damaged or missing components	Broken or missing hinges such that gate cannot be easily opened and closed by a maintenance person.	Hinges intact and lubed. Gate is working freely.
	Damaged or missing components	Gate is out of plumb more than 6 inches and more than 1 foot out of design alignment.	Gate is aligned and vertical.
	Damaged or missing components	Missing stretcher bands, and ties.	Stretcher bar, bands, and ties in place.

## No. 24 – Access Road

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Maintenance Action and Expected Results
General	Road Surface	Condition of road surface may lead to erosion of the facility or limit access.	Road repaired.
	Erosion of Ground Surface	Noticeable rills are seen in landscaped areas.	Causes of erosion are identified and steps taken to slow down/spread out the water. Eroded areas are filled, contoured, and seeded. If needed, regrade effected areas.
	Vegetation	Function of road is impaired by vegetation	Vegetation is removed or managed to restore proper function of facility. Use of herbicides shall be in accordance with an Integrated Pest Management Plan.
	Tree Growth	Tree growth does not allow maintenance access or interferes with maintenance activity (i.e., slope mowing, silt removal, vactoring, or equipment movements). If trees are not interfering with access or maintenance, do not remove.	Trees do not hinder maintenance activities.
		Trees or shrubs that have fallen over road.	Fallen trees or shrubs removed from road.