### BMP MAINTENANCE FACT SHEET FOR SITE DESIGN BMP SD-1 TREE WELLS

Tree wells as site design BMPs are trees planted in configurations that allow storm water runoff to be directed into the soil immediately surrounding the tree. The tree may be contained within a planter box or structural cells. The surrounding area will be graded to direct runoff to the tree well. There may be features such as tree grates, suspended pavement design, or shallow surface depressions designed to allow runoff into the tree well. Typical tree well components include:

- Trees of the appropriate species for site conditions and constraints
- Available growing space based on tree species, soil type, water availability, surrounding land uses, and project goals
- Entrance/opening that allows storm water runoff to flow into the tree well (e.g., a curb opening, tree grate, or surface depression)
- Optional suspended pavement design to provide structural support for adjacent pavement without requiring compaction of underlying layers
- Optional root barrier devices as needed; a root barrier is a device installed in the ground, between a tree
  and the sidewalk, intended to guide roots down and away from the sidewalk in order to prevent sidewalk
  lifting from tree roots
- Optional tree grates; to be considered to maximize available space for pedestrian circulation and to
  protect tree roots from compaction related to pedestrian circulation; tree grates are typically made up of
  porous material that will allow the runoff to soak through
- Optional shallow surface depression for ponding of excess runoff
- Optional planter box drain

### **Normal Expected Maintenance**

Tree health shall be maintained as part of normal landscape maintenance. Additionally, ensure that storm water runoff can be conveyed into the tree well as designed. That is, the opening that allows storm water runoff to flow into the tree well (e.g., a curb opening, tree grate, or surface depression) shall not be blocked, filled, re-graded, or otherwise changed in a manner that prevents storm water from draining into the tree well. A summary table of standard inspection and maintenance indicators is provided within this Fact Sheet.

#### **Non-Standard Maintenance or BMP Failure**

Tree wells are site design BMPs that normally do not require maintenance actions beyond routine landscape maintenance. The normal expected maintenance described above ensures the BMP functionality. If changes have been made to the tree well entrance / opening such that runoff is prevented from draining into the tree well (e.g., a curb inlet opening is blocked by debris or a grate is clogged causing runoff to flow around instead of into the tree well, or a surface depression has been filled so runoff flows away from the tree well), the BMP is not performing as intended to protect downstream waterways from pollution and/or erosion. Corrective maintenance will be required to restore drainage into the tree well as designed.

Surface ponding of runoff directed into tree wells is expected to infiltrate/evapotranspirate within 24-96 hours following a storm event. Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to vegetation health, and surface ponding longer than approximately 96 hours following a storm event poses a risk of vector (mosquito) breeding. Poor drainage can result from clogging or compaction of the soils surrounding the tree. Loosen or replace the soils to restore drainage.

#### **Other Special Considerations**

Site design BMPs, such as tree wells, installed within a new development or redevelopment project are components of an overall storm water management strategy for the project. The presence of site design BMPs within a project is usually a factor in the determination of the amount of runoff to be managed with structural BMPs (i.e., the amount of runoff expected to reach downstream retention or biofiltration basins that process storm water runoff from the project as a whole). When site design BMPs are not maintained or are removed, this can lead to clogging or failure of downstream structural BMPs due to greater delivery of runoff and pollutants than intended for the structural BMP. Therefore, the [City Engineer] may require confirmation of maintenance of site design BMPs as part of their structural BMP maintenance documentation requirements. Site design BMPs that have been installed as part of the project should not be removed, nor should they be bypassed by re-routing roof drains or re-grading surfaces within the project. If changes are necessary, consult the [City Engineer] to determine requirements.

#### **SUMMARY OF STANDARD INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE FOR SD-1 TREE WELLS**

The property owner is responsible to ensure inspection, operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs on their property unless responsibility has been formally transferred to an agency, community facilities district, homeowners association, property owners association, or other special district.

Maintenance frequencies listed in this table are average/typical frequencies. Actual maintenance needs are site-specific, and maintenance may be required more frequently. Maintenance must be performed whenever needed, based on maintenance indicators presented in this table. The BMP owner is responsible for conducting regular inspections to see when maintenance is needed based on the maintenance indicators. During the first year of operation of a structural BMP, inspection is recommended at least once prior to August 31 and then monthly from September through May. Inspection during a storm event is also recommended. After the initial period of frequent inspections, the minimum inspection and maintenance frequency can be determined based on the results of the first year inspections.

Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Action	Typical Maintenance Frequency
Tree health	Routine actions as necessary to maintain tree health.	Inspect monthly.     Maintenance when needed.
Dead or diseased tree	Remove dead or diseased tree. Replace per original plans.	Inspect monthly.     Maintenance when needed.
Standing water in tree well for longer than 24 hours following a storm event  Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to tree health	Loosen or replace soils surrounding the tree to restore drainage.	<ul> <li>Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If standing water is observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event.</li> <li>Maintenance when needed.</li> </ul>
Presence of mosquitos/larvae  For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see <a href="http://www.mosquito.org/biology">http://www.mosquito.org/biology</a>	Disperse any standing water from the tree well to nearby landscaping. Loosen or replace soils surrounding the tree to restore drainage (and prevent standing water).	<ul> <li>Inspect monthly and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. If mosquitos are observed, increase inspection frequency to after every 0.1-inch or larger storm event.</li> <li>Maintenance when needed</li> </ul>
Entrance / opening to the tree well is blocked such that storm water will not drain into the tree well (e.g., a curb inlet opening is blocked by debris or a grate is clogged causing runoff to flow around instead of into the tree well; or a surface depression is filled such that runoff drains away from the tree well)	Make repairs as appropriate to restore drainage into the tree well.	Inspect monthly.     Maintenance when needed.

### References

American Mosquito Control Association.

http://www.mosquito.org/

County of San Diego. 2014. Low Impact Development Handbook.

http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/dpw/watersheds/susmp/lid.html

San Diego County Copermittees. 2016. Model BMP Design Manual, Appendix E, Fact Sheet SD-1.

http://www.projectcleanwater.org/index.php?option=com content&view=article&id=250&Itemid=220

Date:	Inspector:			BMP ID No.:
Permit No.:	APN(s):			
Property / Development Name:		Responsible Party Name and Phone Number:		
Property Address of BMP:		Responsible Party Address:		
IN	SPECTION AND MAINTENANCE CHE	CKLIST FOR S	D-1 TREE WELLS PA	AGE 1 of 2
Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Recommenda	tion	Date	Description of Maintenance Conducted
Dead or diseased tree	$\square$ Remove dead or diseased tree			
Maintenance Needed?	$\square$ Replace per original plans			
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	☐ Other / Comments:			
Standing water in tree well for longer than 24 hours following a storm event	☐ Loosen or replace soils surround tree to restore drainage	ing the		
Surface ponding longer than approximately 24 hours following a storm event may be detrimental to tree health	☐ Other / Comments:			
Maintenance Needed?				
<ul><li>□ YES</li><li>□ NO</li><li>□ N/A</li></ul>				

Date:	Inspector:	BMP ID No.:
Permit No.:	APN(s):	

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST FOR SD-1 TREE WELLS PAGE 2 of 2					
Threshold/Indicator	Maintenance Recommendation	Date	Description of Maintenance Conducted		
Presence of mosquitos/larvae  For images of egg rafts, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitos, see <a href="http://www.mosquito.org/biology">http://www.mosquito.org/biology</a> Maintenance Needed?     YES     NO     N/A	<ul> <li>□ Disperse any standing water from the tree well to nearby landscaping</li> <li>□ Loosen or replace soils surrounding the tree to restore drainage (and prevent standing water)</li> <li>□ Other / Comments:</li> </ul>				
Entrance / opening to the tree well is blocked such that storm water will not drain into the tree well (e.g., a curb inlet opening is blocked by debris or a grate is clogged causing runoff to flow around instead of into the tree well; or a surface depression is filled such that runoff drains away from the tree well)  Maintenance Needed?  YES  NO  N/A	<ul> <li>□ Make repairs as appropriate to restore drainage into the tree well</li> <li>□ Other / Comments:</li> </ul>				