Delaware's Afforestation SW BMP Standard & Specification

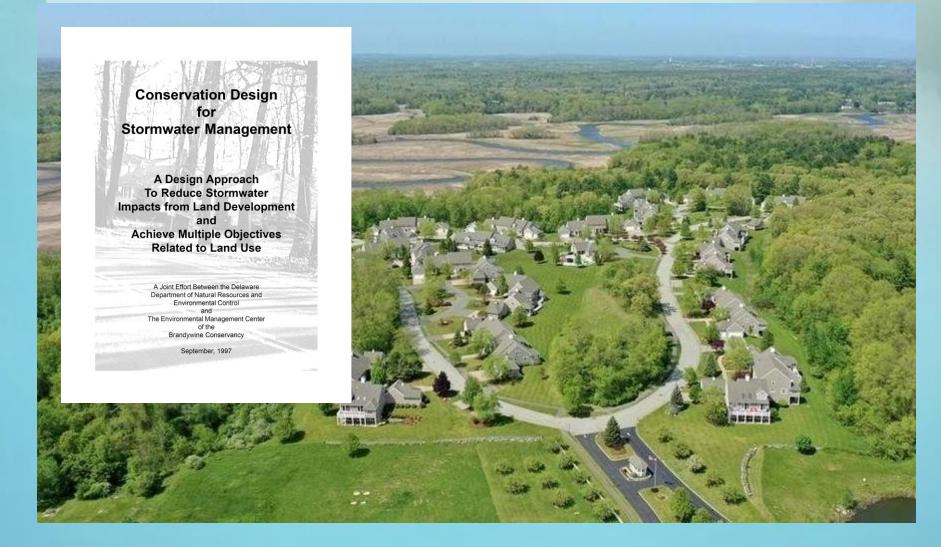
CBP Urban Stormwater Work Group Meeting October 20, 2020

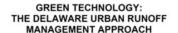
1970 to 1989: ESC & SWM Varied by Jurisdiction

1991:
Combined
ESC/SWM Law
& Regulation
(80% TSS Std)

1989: First State-Wide ESC Law & Regulation







STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR GREEN TECHNOLOGY BMPs TO MINIMIZE STORMWATER IMPACTS FROM LAND DEVELOPMENT

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Prepared Fo

Delaware Department of Natural Resources And Environmental Control Division of Soil And Water Conservation

JUNE 2008











April 1, 2005

A report in response to Executive Order No. 62

Regulatory and legal recommendations

Recommendation #9 (approved 3/17/05). State regulations should be updated to establish performance standards for sediment and stormwater practices, operations and maintenance, and appropriate bonding.

Design and engineering standards at the State level should be strengthened through a revision to the Sediment and Stormwater Regulations. Minimum standards should address volume management, conveyance adequacy, pollutant loadings, floodplain management, strict standards for operation and maintenance of structures and management areas.

-Gov. Minner's Task Force on Surface Water Management (2005)

1970 to 1989: ESC & SWM Varied by Jurisdiction 1991:
Combined
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(80% TSS Std)



First State-Wide ESC Law & Regulation

2014:
Runoff
Reduction Stds
Introduced into
DSSR













1970 to 1989: ESC & SWM Varied by Jurisdiction 1991: Combined ESC/SWM Law & Regulation (80% TSS Std)

2019: Revised DSSR Promulgated







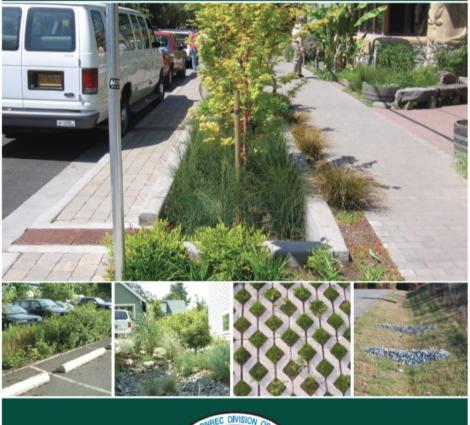




1989: First State-Wide ESC Law & Regulation 2014: Runoff Reduction Stds Introduced into DSSR

Delaware Post Construction Stormwater BMP Standards & Specifications

FEBRUARY 2019





Post-Construction Stormwater BMP Standards & Specifications

- 1. Infiltration
- 2. Bioretention
- 3. Permeable Pavement
- 4. Vegetated Roofs
- 5. Rainwater Harvesting
- 6. Restoration Practices
- 7. Rooftop Disconnection
- 8. Vegetated Channels
- 9. Sheet Flow to Vegetated Filter Strip or Vegetated Open Space

- 10. Detention Practices
- 11. Filtering Systems
- 12. Constructed Wetlands
- 13. Wet Ponds
- 14. Soil Amendments
- 15. Proprietary Practices
- 16. Source Controls
- 17. Afforestation

What's a Forest?

"Forest" means a biological community dominated by trees and other woody plants covering a land area of one contiguous acre or greater, and that have at least 100 trees per acre with at least 50% of those trees having a two inch or greater diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground and larger. Forest does not include orchards or other stands of trees having a curve number equivalent to "woods-grass combination". To determine whether a site meets the definition of a forest at the baseline condition of 2017, the Department or its authorized Delegated Agency may use data from various sources, including but not limited to Land Use/Land Cover data, historic and recent aerial photography, field collected data, etc.

-Delaware Sediment & Stormwater Regulations, 2019

Afforestation - Variants



- Afforestation
- Urban Tree Planting

Afforestation - SWM Credit

- SWM credit based on runoff reduction from open space (good) condition to wooded (good) condition.
- Credit varies depending on Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)

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RR_{HSG\,A} = 0.114996*A*43560/12
RR_{HSG\,B} = 0.144648*A*43560/12
RR_{HSG\,C} = 0.142903*A*43560/12
RR_{HSG\,D} = 0.131697*A*43560/12
Where:
RR = runoff\ reduction\ credit\ (cf)
A = area\ (ac)
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- Urban Tree Planting
 - RPv credit equivalent to 1/200 acre per tree planted

Engineers' Idea of a Forest



Afforestation - Design Criteria

- Minimum 10,000 square feet with minimum width of 50 feet
- Upland areas only
- Planting plan must include a minimum of 5 species selected by appropriate region
 - Piedmont
 - Coastal Plain
- Seedlings acceptable
- After 2 years: 200 live plants 6 inches or higher

Afforestation - Maintenance

Frequency	Maintenance Items
During establishment, Year 1	 Conduct weed and invasive plant control prior to planting Mow once during first year; twice second year Assess monthly for watering need during growing season Assess survivability during September 1 – September 30 Perform reinforcement planting the following Spring if survival rate falls below 65%
Year 2	 Mow twice to control weeds and competing undergrowth Assess to determine if target 200 live trees per acre 6" or higher has been achieved Perform reinforcement planting the following Spring if target has not been met
Annually, after Year 2	 Mow as needed to control weeds and competing undergrowth Control invasive plants using appropriate methods
Year 7	 Assess to determine if target 100 trees per acre with 50% having 2" DBH has been achieved If target has not been met, use adaptive management techniques to maximize survivability of existing trees and add reinforcement plantings as needed
Year 15	 Assess to determine if target 100 trees per acre with 2" DBH has been achieved If target has not been met, re-evaluate afforestation plan and adjust as needed

Where do we go from here?

- Working with DNREC/DPR to explore the efficacy of "natural afforestation"
 - Piedmont site
 - Coastal Plain site
- Sussex County currently developing a program under the Offset District provisions of the 2019 DSSR
 - Afforestation anticipated to be a major component

Questions?