General Design Criteria

Design Storm Frequency

All drainage systems shall be designed for Type III, 24-hour storm events

Facility	South of Merritt	North of Merritt
Facility	Parkway	Parkway
Local Streets and Parking Lots	25-Year	10-Year
Collector and Major Roads	25-Year	25-Year
Watercourse Channels	50-Year	50-Year
Major Culverts	50-Year	50-Year
Bridges	100-Year	100-Year

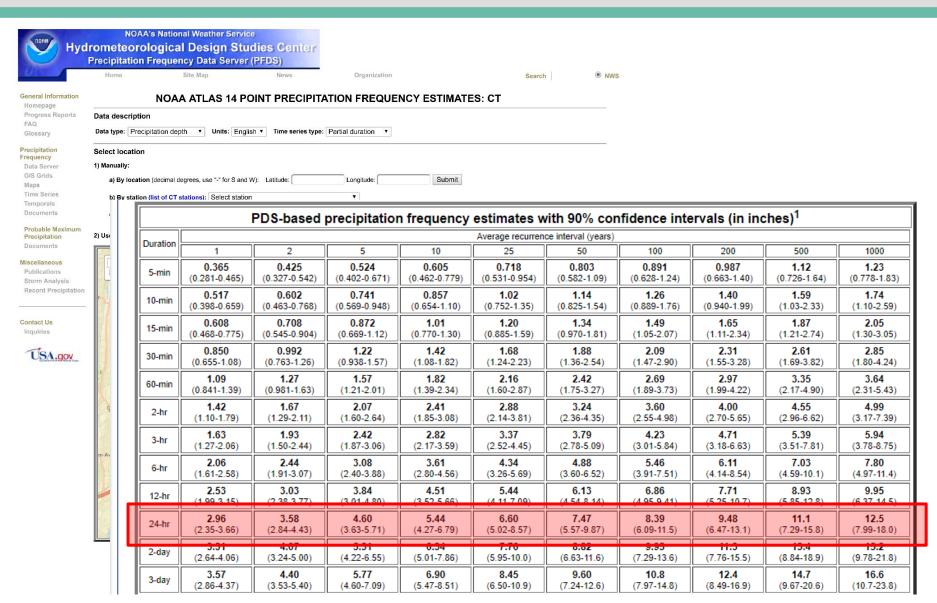








Design Storm Rainfall Amounts





Hydrologic Design Criteria



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Conservation Engineering Division

Technical Release 55

June 1986

Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds

TR-55







Flood Hazard Areas

- Limits of 100-year flood zone boundaries depicted on plans and subject to verification by licensed surveyor
- Connecticut Coastal Jurisdiction Line elevation (5.5 feet NAVD 88) to be used for stormwater design in tidally influenced areas







Design of Drainage Facilities

Design of Drainage Facilities

- Chapter builds upon current City standards and details
- If no specific criteria is provided, conform to DOT Drainage Manual
- Written approval from Engineering Bureau for alternative design criteria



Catchments



Manholes



Storm Sewers



Culverts



Drainage Channels



Outlets



Bridges



Storage Facilities



Stormwater Treatment Practices

Non-Structural vs. Structural

Non-Structural Practices

- Manage runoff at source and do not require construction of a facility or device
- Reduce stormwater treatment requirement (WQV)
- CTDEEP Low Impact Development Appendix



Structural Practices

- Constructed facility or device, various types, uses, and functions
- Require regular inspections and maintenance
- CTDEEP Stormwater Quality Manual and Appendix B

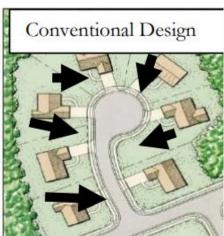


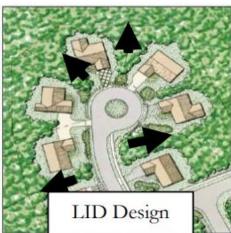


Non-Structural Practices

Types

- Limit clearing and grading and preserving natural areas
- Protecting riparian buffers
- Minimizing soil compaction
- Avoiding disturbance on steep slopes
- Reducing impervious surfaces
- Disconnecting stormwater and directing to vegetated areas





Benefits

- Reduces land clearing and grading costs
- Potentially reduces infrastructure costs (streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks)
- Reduces stormwater management costs
- Potentially increases lot yields
- Improves site aesthetics
- Potentially increases property values
- Preserves integrity of ecological and biological systems
- Protects and preserves trees and natural vegetation



Structural Practices - Types

Pretreatment BMPs

- Deep sump catch basins
- Oil grit separators
- Sediment forebays
- Vegetated filter strips

Filtration BMPs

- Bioretention, rain gardens, tree filters, curb extensions
- Sand filters, organic filters
- Dry detention basin, wet detention basin, constructed wetlands, gravel wetland

Conveyance BMPs

• Grass channels, wet water quality swales, dry water quality swales

Infiltration BMPs

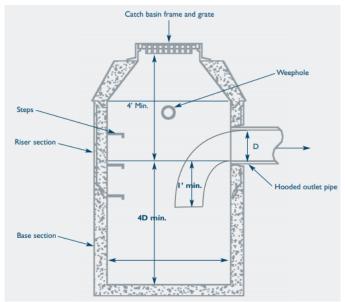
- Dry wells, leaching catch basins
- Surface infiltration basin, infiltration swale, infiltration trench
- Subsurface infiltration
- Filtration BMPs designed for infiltration, permeable pavement designed for infiltration

Other BMPs & Accessories

Proprietary BMPs



Pretreatment











Filtration BMPs







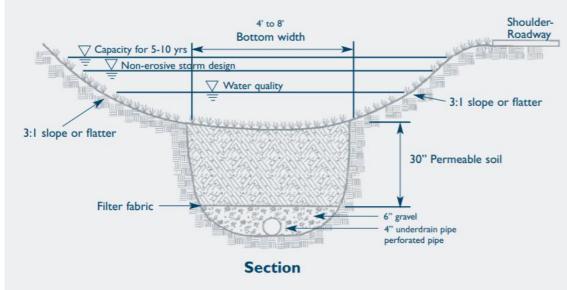




Conveyance BMPs

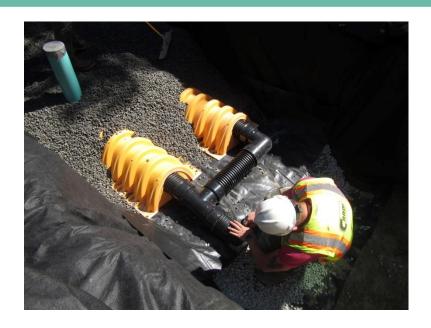




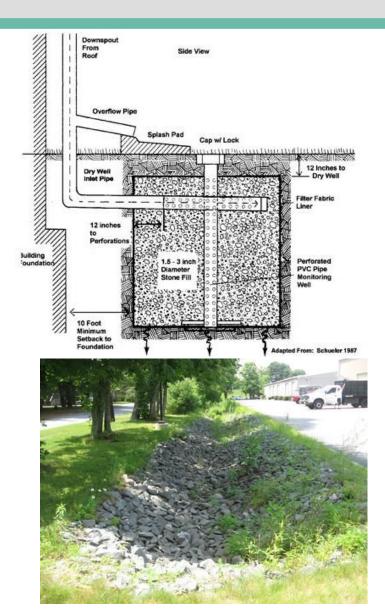




Infiltration BMPs

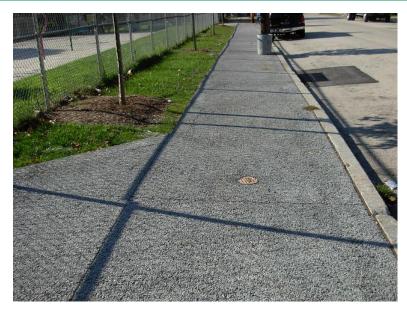








Other BMPs and Accessories











Proprietary BMPs

- Must have verified 80% TSS removal through a state verification program
 - Technology Acceptance Reciprocity Program (TARP)
 - Washington State Technology Assessment Protocol Ecology (TAPE)
 - New Jersey, Massachusetts, EPA







Designing Infiltration BMPs

- Primary structural practices to meet retention requirements. Must follow key design criteria:
 - Soil infiltration rate > 0.2 in/hr based on soil evaluation
 - Cannot infiltrate into construction debris materials
 - Maximum 72 hour drawdown time
 - Minimum 12 inch (prefer 24 inches) separation to SHGW and bedrock
 - Additional requirements from higher pollutant load areas
 - Adequate pretreatment decreases maintenance and increases facility lifespan
- Infiltration BMPs shall be sized in accordance with "static" method, no exfiltration in model



Soil Evaluation

HSG A & B Soils

- NRCS soil textural analysis
- At layer where infiltration is proposed
- Use lowest value and don't composite samples

Table 5-1. Default Infiltration Rates for HSG A and B Soils

Texture Class	NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)	Infiltration Rate (Inches/Hour)	
Sand	Α	8.27	
Loamy Sand	А	2.41	
Sandy Loam	B 1.02 B 0.52	1.02	
Loam		0.52	
Silt Loam	С	Field Testing Required	
Sandy Clay Loam	С	Field Testing Required	

HSG C&D Soils

- Field infiltration testing required
- Septic percolation testing is not acceptable
- Use lowest value reduced by factor of



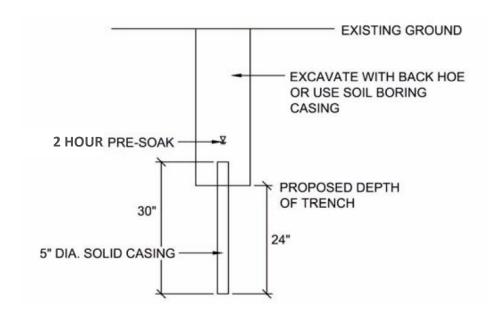


Field Infiltration Testing

Turf-Tec Infiltrometer Method



Borehole Infiltration Test





Design References

Structural Stormwater BMP Design References

Stormwater BMP **Design References** Vegetated Filter Strips Primary Reference: Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual (Vegetated Filter Strips/Level Spreaders) Additional Information Sources Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual Michigan LID Manual Source: Minnesota Stormwater Manual Treatment BMPs Bioretention - Rain Gardens, Tree Filters, Stormwater Planters/Bioswales, and Curb **Primary Reference** Extensions Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual



Source: Montgomery County Maryland DEP



Source: National Association of City Transportation Officals

Additional Information Sources:

- UNH Stormwater Center, Bioretention Soil Specifications
- City of New Haven Bioswale Construction Standard Details
- Niantic Treewell Detail, Town of East Lyme
- Plainville, CT Low Impact Development and Stormwater Management Design Manual
- Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Standards
- New Hampshire Stormwater Management Manual (Tree Box
- Minnesota Stormwater Manual



Submittal Requirements

General Submittal Requirements

- All projects subject to Stormwater Management Standards must submit a stormwater management report for review and approval
- All submittals require:
 - Complete checklists
 - Existing conditions & construction plans
 - Report narrative & signed certification
 - Supporting calculations
 - Supporting mapping
 - DCIA tracking worksheet
 - Erosion and sediment control plan
 - Supporting documentation (Section 6.3)



"Lite" vs "Full" Stormwater Management Reports

"Lite" Stormwater Management Report

Demonstrate compliance with Standards 2-5

Checklist for Stormwater Management Report

I. Project Report

Α.	Applicant / Site Information	
	Applicant name, legal address, contact information (email & phone)	
	Engineers name, legal address, contact information (email & phone)	
	Site address and legal description	
	Current / proposed zoning and land use	
	Site vicinity map (8.5" x 11")	

B. <u>Project Description and Purpose</u> Project description including proposed project elements and anticipated construction schedule

C.	Existing Conditions Description
	Site area, ground cover, vegetation, features (roads, buildings, utilities, etc.)
	Site topography, slopes, drainage patterns, conveyances systems (swales, storm drains, etc.), stormwater discharge locations
	Receiving waterbody information including stormwater impairments and TMDL information (See the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report)
	Site soils information including soil types, hydrologic soil group, bedrock / outcroppings, groundwater elevation, significant geologic features
	Provide NRCS Soils Mapping

Resource protection areas (wetlands, streams, lakes, etc.), buffers, floodplains, floodways

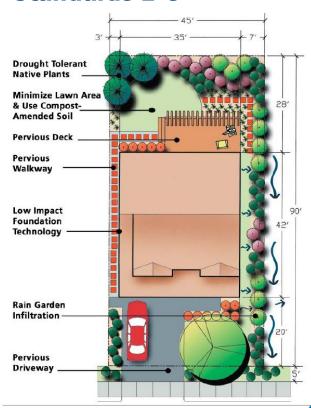
D.	Summary of Applicable General Design Criteria
	Methodology, design storm frequency
	Hydrologic design criteria
	Hydraulic design criteria
	Flood hazard areas

Applying under "Lite" Stormwater Management: Skip to Section I (Refer to Flow Chart on page vii of the City of Stamford Stormwater Drainage Manual)

	E.	Project Type in Accordance with Standard 1 Definitions	
Area of disturbance, receiving waterbody classification (High Quality, Tidal Wetlands, Direct Waterfron		Area of disturbance, receiving waterbody classification (High Quality, Tidal Wetlands, Direct Waterfront)	
		Project type (development, redevelopment, linear development)	
		Pollutant reduction standard per flowchart Section 2.4	

"Full" Stormwater Management Report

 Demonstrate compliance with Standards 1-5



FUSS & O'NEILL

"Full" Stormwater Management Report

- Additional documentation of LID site constraints and opportunities
- Supporting calculations for retention / treatment, BMP design criteria, and BMP hydraulics
- Post-Development LID Review Map to provide documentation of assertions made in narrative



Post LID Review Map





DCIA Tracking

- Required as part of MS4 permit
- **Submit with stormwater** management report and final certifications
- **Worksheet follows Manual** flowcharts
- Must be signed and sealed by CT PE

Directly Connected Impervious Area Tracking Worksheet City of Stamford Drainage Manual Note to user: complete all cells of this color only Part 1: General Information Proiect Name Project Address Project Applicant Date of Submittal Tax Account Number Part 2: Project Details What type of development is this? (choose from dropdown) 2. What is the total area of the project site? 3. What is the total area of land disturbance for this project? 4. Does project site drain to High Quality Waters, a Direct Waterfront, or within 500 ft. of Tidal Wetlands? (Yes/No) 5. What is the pre-development DCIA for the site? 6. Will the proposed development increase DCIA (without consideration of proposed stormwater management)? (Yes/No) 7. What is the proposed-development total impervious area for the site? Part 3: Water Quality Target Total Does Standard 1 apply based on information above? Water Quality Volume (WQV) Standard 1 requirement Required treatment/retention volume Provided treatment/retention volume for proposed development Part 4: Proposed DCIA Tracking Pre-development total impervious area Pre-development DCIA Proposed-development total impervious area Proposed-development DCIA (after stormwater management) Net change in DCIA from pre-development to proposed-development Part 5: Post-Development (As-Built Certified) DCIA Tracking Post-development (per as-built) total impervious area Post-development (per as-built) DCIA (after stormwater management) Net change in DCIA from pre-development to post-development Certification Statement I hereby certify that the information contained in this worksheet is true and correct.



Engineer's Seal

Engineer's Signature