

LID Certification

[INTRO MUSICAL TONES]

FREEMAN ANTHONY: Around the inlet pools are basically cast in rocks to slow down and spread the flow. In addition, on this inlet, here, we have a 1-foot by 1-foot concrete trough that holds quarry spalls to further allow for sediment, basically, containment and slowing of water energy before it enters the rain garden.

At both ends, you have a level spreader that spreads the stormwater out evenly within the rain garden. The idea is that storm water enters and then saturates into the bioretention soil, where the plants, here-- that rootstock, basically, takes up the nutrients and provides that filtering component of the rain gardens.

We use a mulch, right here, and this is about 3 inches thick. This is something that we need to replace every year, and this is one of the key parts of our maintenance program with our public works stormwater team.

This mulch, here, is brand new, and it will take a little while to settle. Over here at the end of the rain garden, what we have is a beehive grate, and that allows for times like right now, where the whole rain garden is fully saturated from rain, today.

You will see-- the surface water is, basically, moving across, through the mulch, and right into the overflow. This is because we just can't put any more rain in the facility, right now. And you need to have that overflow so that you keep the street clear of stormwater, because that can become a safety issue.

Routine maintenance, each year, is to take a look at this beehive grate and go ahead and remove it to remove excess material or to make sure that all of the structures are unplugged and that they're flowing freely.