BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR REDUCING ADVERSE IMPACTS FROM STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM DEVELOPMENT SITES

Best Management Practices (BMPs) include a schedule of activities, prohibited practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices approved by the Department of Ecology that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants and other adverse impacts to surface and groundwaters.

DRAINAGE SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

A Drainage Submittal is a comprehensive report containing all of the technical information and analysis necessary for regulatory agencies to evaluate a proposed new development or redevelopment project for compliance with stormwater regulations. Contents of the Drainage Submittal vary with the type and size of the project, individual site characteristics, and city code requirements, and may include:

1. Road and drainage construction plans
2. Drainage report
3. Other supporting documents as needed

EROSION SEDIMENT CONTROL ELEMENTS

Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) elements proactively manage erosion-related risks during construction. Developers must consider each of the following elements of pollution prevention to determine appropriate controls for the project site:

1. Clearing Limits
2. Construction Access
3. Flow Rates
4. Sediment Controls
5. Soil Stabilization
6. Slope Protection
7. Drain Inlet Protection
8. Channel and Outlet Stabilization
9. Pollutant Controls
10. Dewatering
11. BMP Maintenance
12. Project Management
13. Low-Impact Development Facility Protection

MUNICIPAL STORMWATER RESOURCE

This brochure introduces topics essential to stormwater design and includes resources for engineers, development review staff, and land use planners.

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Erosion and Sediment Control Design (SRSM Chapter 9)

SWMMEW Chapter 7: Construction
Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) Training and Certification Programs:
LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT
Low Impact Development (LID) applies stormwater and land use management strategies that strive to mimic natural processes utilizing the following principles:
• Preserve native vegetation
• Protect critical areas
• Minimize impervious surfaces
• Minimize grading and compaction of site soils
• Preserve existing flow paths
• Infiltrate stormwater runoff
• Disperse stormwater
• Utilize natural surfaces
• Utilize small-scale, distributed LID BMPs
Examples of common practices adhering to these principles includes: bioretention cells, bioinfiltration swales, and natural dispersion. Implementing LID principles and practices manages runoff in a way that reduces the impact of built areas and promotes ecological functions.
For new development, Chapter 8.34 of the SRSM requires the preservation of natural location of drainage systems (NLDS), such as drainageways, floodplains, wetlands, and streams. Preserving these NLDS will help ensure that stormwater runoff can continue to be conveyed and disposed of at its natural location.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
City of Spokane Valley Stormwater Code can be found here: Title 22: Design and Development Standards
Not complying with municipal codes can result in project permit delays, permit denial, and civil penalties.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS
The Spokane Regional Stormwater Manual (SRSM) provides technical guidance in the design, operation, and maintenance to control the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff from development projects in Spokane Valley.
Applying these measures can support achieving compliance with state and federal water quality laws, contributing to the protection of the beneficial uses of surface and groundwaters.