

## STATE OF GOOD REPAIR

Annual Inspections are conducted for BMPs that are under DelDOT's maintenance obligation and the condition of the BMP is rated as A, B, C or D. A state of good repair may be considered an "A" or "B" and non-functional BMPs are considered a "D"

A (1.00-1.99): No maintenance, or minor observations.

B (2.00-2.99): Minor maintenance generally handled by Maintenance District staff

C (3.00-3.99): Major maintenance generally handled by a contractor

D (4.00+): Failing BMP in need of a retrofit

# TARGETS AND **MEASURES**

BMP maintenance is regulated by the DNREC Sediment & Stormwater Program and our MS4 Permits\* issued by DNREC. While there is not a prescribed target to obtain, annual inspections are required and a maintenance program that keeps the BMPs in functional state.

The current condition average for all our BMPs is an A, however current funding projections bring the condition average to a B over 15 vears, as seen in Performance Projections on the next page.

## STORMWATER **BEST** MANAGEMENT **PRACTICES** (BMPs)

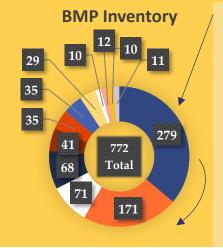
**Description:** DelDOT is responsible for over 700 stormwater best management practices (BMPs), also known as stormwater treatment facilities, that have been accepted into our maintenance responsibility, with another 200+ currently in design or construction. The BMPs provide water quality and/or quantity measures for our roadway improvement projects. The NPDES Program oversees the BMPs once a project is accepted by DelDOT Maintenance & Operations. Minor maintenance is provided by the Maintenance Districts and major maintenance and retrofits are contracted by the NPDES Program. The NPDES Program also contracts out the annual inspections of the BMPs.

Annual Budget: Funding varies by year. Average current funding allows for the annual inspections, minor maintenance, and approximately 1% of the BMPs to have major maintenance performed annually. As the Performance Projections show in the next page, ideally funding would be increased to maintain the overall BMP condition as an A average.

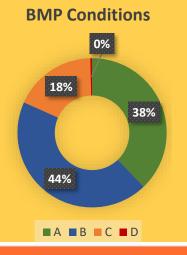
Asset Valuation: Using major maintenance costs as the replacement costs, the value of the current BMP inventory is approximately \$48.4M. Initial construction and right-of-way costs would enhance that value.

\* Phase I and Phase II Municipally Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) Permits

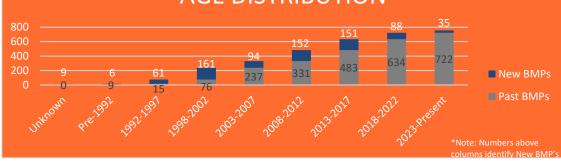
## **INVENTORY & CONDITION**



- Biofiltration Swales
- Wet Pond
- Sand Filter
- Dry Pond
- Filter Strip
- Infiltration Basin
- Infiltration Trench
- **Bioretention Area**
- Sediment Forebay
- Miscelleanous Wet Swale
- Constructed Wetlands





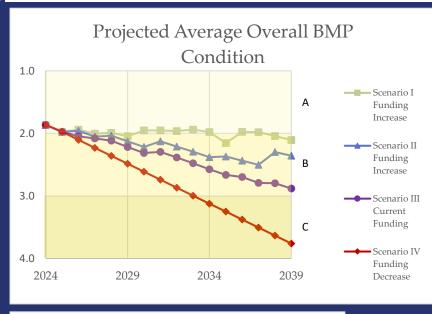


#### **DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

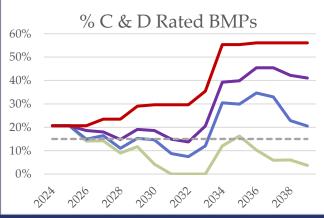


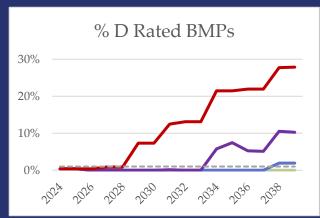
#### PERFORMANCE PROJECTIONS

The following charts look at four funding scenarios, two with an increase in funds (green & blue), one at our average current funding (purple), and the last with no maintenance funds (red). The charts track the overall BMP conditions over a 15-year period. The last full year of BMP inspection data is used as the starting point for the 15-year performance projections.









#### POTENTIAL IMPACTS & CONSEQUENCES

**Impacts** affecting the state of maintenance on DelDOT's stormwater BMPs include:

- Natural Impacts due to flooding, rainfall, wind, beavers, and invasive species.
- Human impacts due to vehicular accidents, tire rutting, or excessive trash.
- Aging infrastructure and eventual loss of functionality causing failures.
- Political impacts causing more frequent or additional maintenance than required, shifting maintenance priorities
- Rising inventory of BMPs without an increase in maintenance staff and budget.

**Consequences** of DelDOT's stormwater BMP's downgrading to a "D" Rating could result in the following:

- Failed or clogged pipes causing sinkholes and flooding, affecting driving conditions and/or adjacent properties.
- Poor stabilization leading to erosion, and the resulting excess sediment causing additional maintenance and downstream pollution.
- Increased maintenance costs due to more vegetation, soil, rock, pipes and other materials needing to be removed and replaced.
- Increased need for contracted work versus maintenance district staff, increasing costs.