



CleanScapes



RESIDENTIAL STORMWATER SOLUTIONS



Session Agenda

- Stormwater Overview
- Program Overview
- Program Timeline & Process
- BMP Overview
- Site Visit Expectations
- Q&A



Meet the CleanWater Howard Team



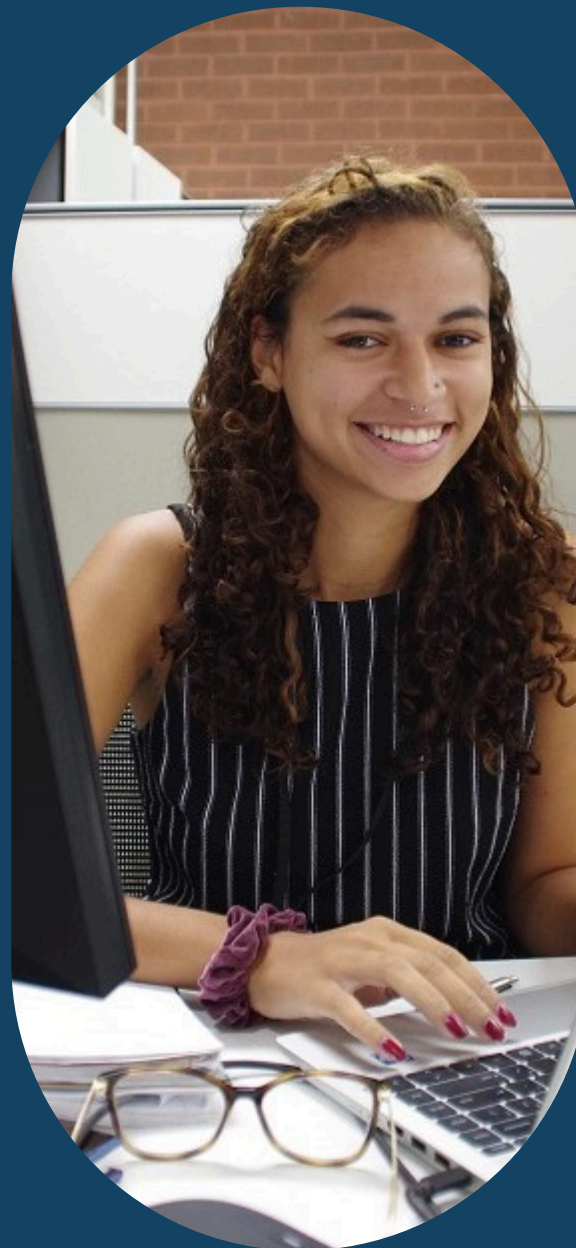
Julie Costantino

CleanScapes Program
Manager – OCS



Lindsay DeMarzo

Commercial Stormwater
Programs
Manager – OCS



Avery Farrell

Non-Profit/HOA Grant
Program Manager – OCS



**Radhika
Wijetunge**

Stormwater Engineer –
DPW



**Blythe Brewster
(outgoing) /
Chantal Desmarais
(incoming)**

Chesapeake
Conservation Corps
Intern – OCS



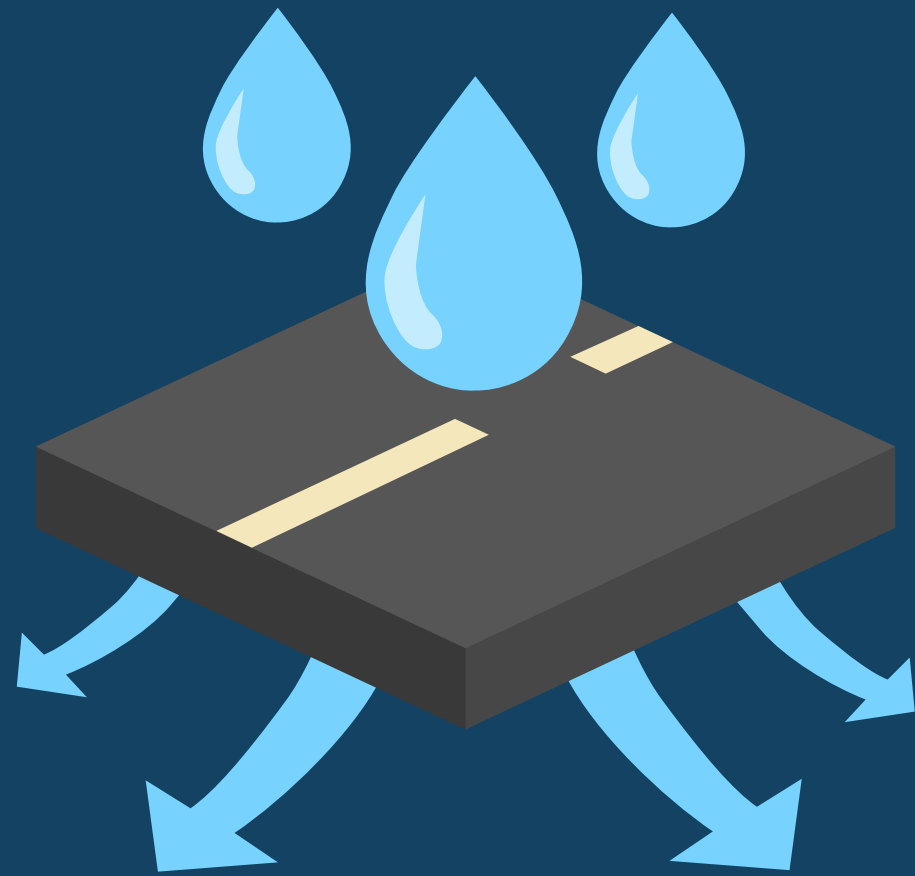
Stormwater 101

What Is Stormwater?

- Stormwater = Rain + melting snow
- It runs off rooftops, driveways, lawns, and streets



Stormwater 101



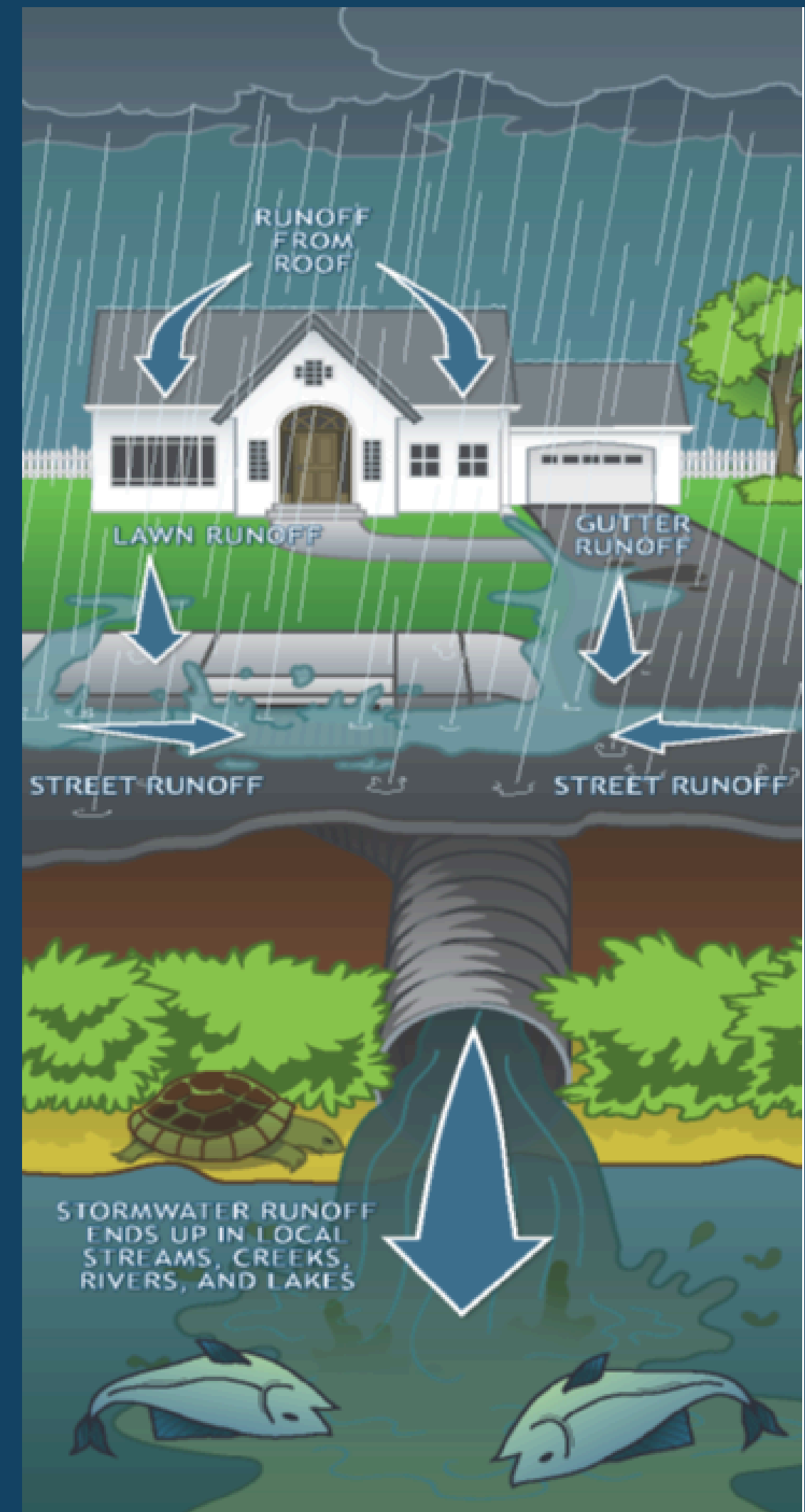
Pervious vs. Impervious Surfaces

- Pervious = absorbs water (forests, gardens)
- Impervious = sheds water (roofs, streets, driveways, patios)



Stormwater 101 - Where does stormwater go?

- Runoff flows into storm drains
- then into streams and rivers
- eventually reaches the
Chesapeake Bay





Stormwater 101 - What's in stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff can carry

- oil from cars
- fertilizers and pesticides
- trash and litter
- pet waste
- sediment
- other pollutants





Stormwater 101 - Why it matters

Unmanaged stormwater runoff can cause:

- Water pollution
- Erosion
- Flooding & property damage
- Habitat loss





Stormwater Math - How much water are we talking about?

- 1 inch of rain on a 1,000 SF roof = 623 gallons of runoff
- That's 12 rain barrels worth of water!

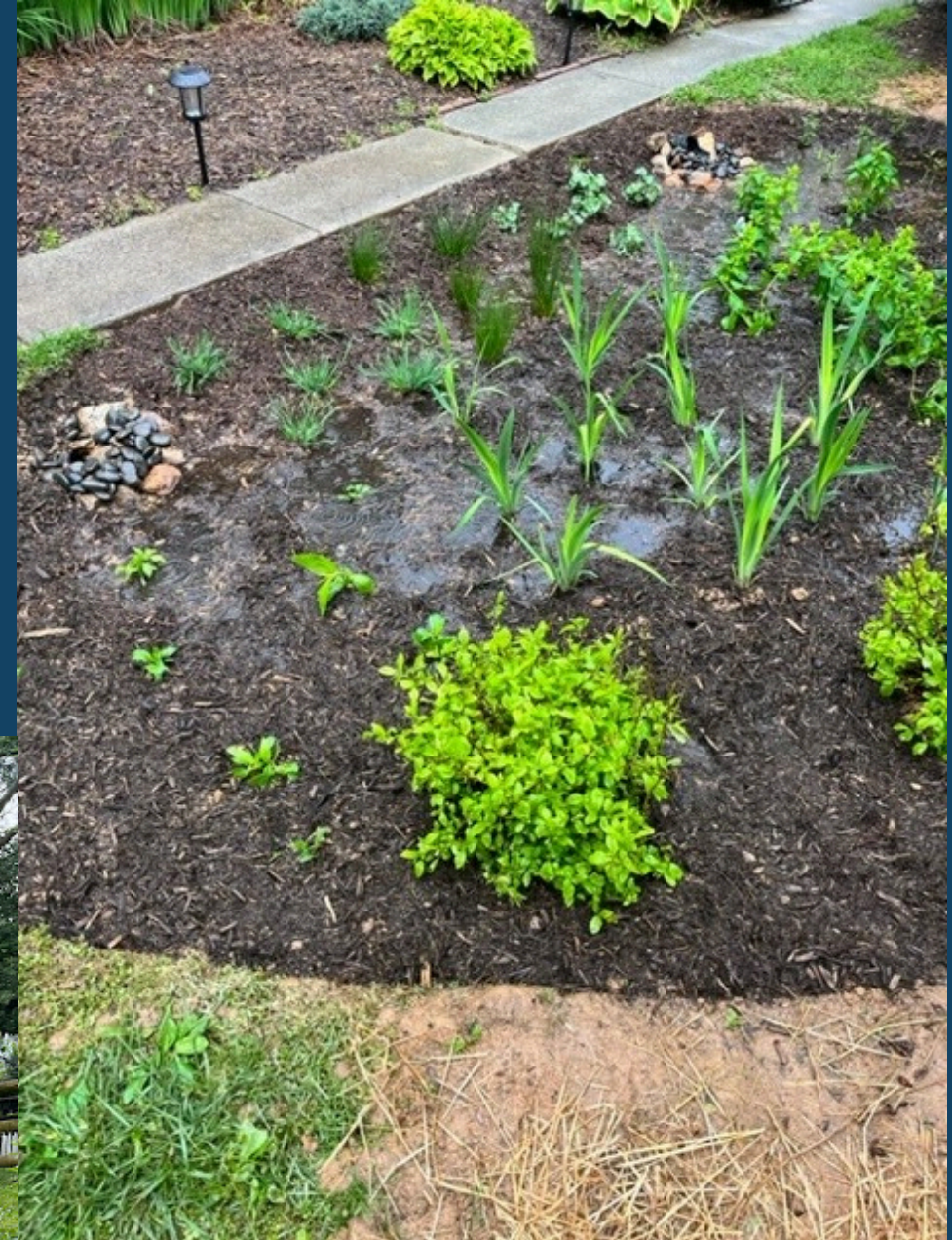




Where CleanScapes Comes In

CleanScapes helps homeowners:

- Capture runoff
- Slow it down
- Let it soak in naturally





Understanding Stormwater on Your Property

Normal

- Standing water for 24-48 hours
- Water flowing between properties via swales

Keep an eye out for

- Standing water for over 48 hours
- Deep gullies
- Severe erosion
- Water intrusion





DIY Tips that can Improve Conditions

- Check your downspouts
- Check your mowing habits
- Talk to your neighbors
- Observe stormwater flow
- Reduce lawn
 - Plant native plants



CleanScapes Program Goals



Help solve
residential
stormwater
concerns



Offer financial
incentives to
homeowners



Treat
impervious
surfaces



Provide County
resources and
support



Background

- Started in 2014
- Tied to County's Stormwater Goals
- Changed over time





Program Eligibility



💧 **Howard
County
Resident**

💧 **Home Built
Before 2003**

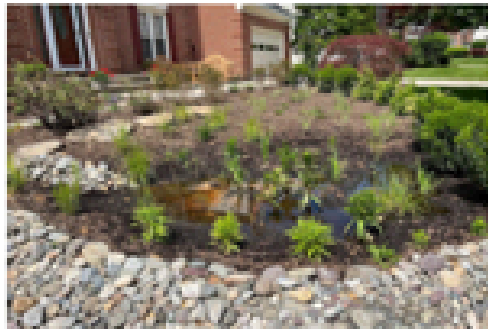
💧 **Homeowner
or working
with owner**





Eligible BMPs

Rain garden



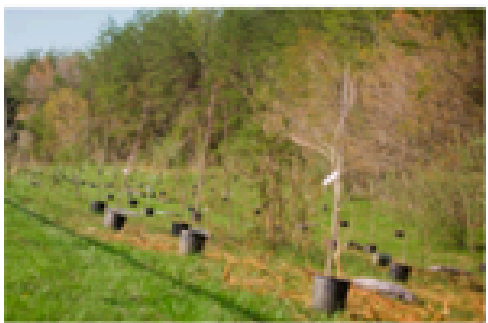
Permeable Pavers



Pavement Removal



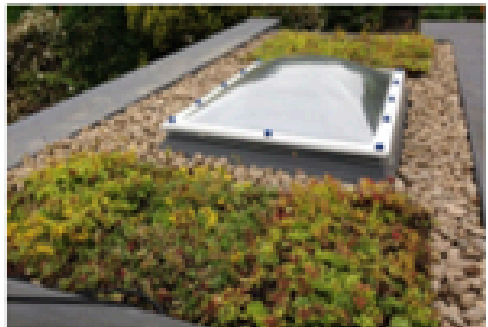
Tree Canopy Expansion



Conservation Landscaping



Green Roof



Dry Well



Rainwater Harvesting





Financial Savings: Reimbursement

75% of the cost up
to the maximum

BMP	Reimbursement cap*
Rain Garden	75% up to \$5,000
Conservation Landscape	75% up to \$3,000
Permeable Pavers	75% up to \$5,000
Dry Well	75% up to \$2,000
Tree Canopy Expansion	75% up to \$1,000
Green Roof	75% up to \$7,000
Rainwater Harvesting	75% up to \$750
Impervious Surface Removal	75% up to \$750

* Residents demonstrating a hardship may qualify for a 100% reimbursement



Reimbursement vs. Credit

Reimbursement – one time payment

Credit – annual reduction in your
Watershed Protection Fee





Financial Savings: Watershed Protection Fee Credit

Determined by
your lot size

Lot Size	Annual Fee
TH or Condo	\$40
Up to .25 acre	\$115
Over .25 acre	\$225





Examples

Reimbursement

- Rain Garden 1
 - Cost – \$3,000
 - Eligible for 75% of cost – \$2,250
- Rain Garden 2
 - Cost – \$7,000
 - Eligible for max – \$5,000

Credit

- Rain Garden treats 500 SF of impervious
 - Total impervious on property: 1,000 SF
 - Rain garden treats 30% of property impervious
 - Current Fee – \$115
 - New Fee – \$80.50



2024 Highlights

\$204k

Awarded in
reimbursements

67

Projects
Installed

34k

SF of impervious
surfaces treated



2024 BMPs



Project Break Down

29

Conservation
Landscapes

19

Rain
Gardens

10

Permeable
Pavers

7

Pavement
Removals

2

Dry
Wells



Program Process



1 Site Visit Requests

April 1st each year –
**form to fill out*

2 Site Visits

August 1st –
September 13

3 Project Applications

Submit by November 30th –
**form to fill out*

4 Application Review & Awards

December 1st –
February 14th

5 Project Installations

Through June 15th

6 Reimbursement Requests & Inspections

April 1st – June 30th–
**form to fill out*





What to expect during your Site Visit



20-25 mins on site



Discuss drainage issues and your goals



Walk the property together



Observe site conditions (slope, sun, soil, etc)



Receive a complete report before I leave



What I'll be looking for



Where stormwater
is flowing



How your
downspouts are
set up



Sign of erosion or
soggy spots



Opportunities for
slowing water
down



Available space for
plantings or other
BMPs



What You Don't Need to Worry About



No need to have a design ready



Not an inspection



You don't have to be a plant expert



Won't be locked into a specific project



What is the Site Visit Report?

- Completed by hand during your site visit
- Summarizes observations, site conditions, and project opportunities
- You receive it on the spot to use in planning your project with your contractor

Howard County CleanScapes Site Visit Report

Homeowner concerns: *invasives on R. side of home. sidewalk runoff from L→R. Back middle DS discharges outside of gated area in back yard.*

Assessment conducted by: *J. Costantino*
8/6/24

Drainage/Erosion Problems:

Location: Front	Location: R side	Location: Back
<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Runoff <i>driveway</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Runoff <i>Front R + back R</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Runoff <i>R side DS's + middle back DS</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Lot-to-lot drainage	<input type="checkbox"/> Lot-to-lot drainage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lot-to-lot drainage <i>from R side neighbor</i>
~ Impervious draining to area: <i>driveway - french drain @ bottom of drive</i>	~ Impervious draining to area: <i>R half of roof</i>	~ Impervious draining:

Site Conditions & Considerations: *invasives*

on R side path → *Nimblewill Blue eyed grass sedge*

Plant Recommendations:

Potential CleanScapes projects

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Landscaping
<input type="checkbox"/> Rain Garden
<input type="checkbox"/> Dry Well
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permeable Pavers
<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Canopy Expansion
<input type="checkbox"/> Rainwater Harvesting
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impervious Removal
Other: _____

Additional Comments or Recommendations: *Look to convert R side of home to CL to address exposed DS's. Can address back center DS w/ CL. Replace driveway w/ permeable pavers.*

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Howard County Stormwater Solutions

Howard County CleanScapes Program
www.cleanwaterhoward.com/what-is-your-role/residential-properties/cleanscapes



What does the Report Include?

- Drainage & erosion issues observed
- Homeowner concerns
- Site conditions: slope, sun, soils, impervious areas
- Recommended CleanScapes project types
- Suggested native plants (optional)
- Program limits & next steps

Howard County CleanScapes Site Visit Report

Homeowner concerns: L side sloped + runoff goes to neighbor + erosion on hill. Back fence line erosion due to uphill lot-to-lot drainage (R side)		Assessment conducted by: JC 8/29/24
Drainage/Erosion Problems:		
Location: L Front /side <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion: Some <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff L Front DS buried to property line <input type="checkbox"/> Lot-to-lot drainage ~ Impervious draining to area:	Location: Back <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion @ fence line + behind shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Runoff Back sunroom DS buried to R fence line into CL area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lot-to-lot drainage R side / uphill neighbors ~ Impervious draining to area:	Location: <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff <input type="checkbox"/> Lot-to-lot drainage ~ Impervious draining:
Site Conditions & Considerations: limited space on side (L) Sloped on L side + front. Existing concrete swale behind shed. Plant Recommendations:		Potential CleanScapes projects <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Landscaping <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rain Garden <input type="checkbox"/> Dry Well <input type="checkbox"/> Permeable Pavers <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Canopy Expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Rainwater Harvesting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impervious Removal (if 100 ft ²) Other: _____
Additional Comments or Recommendations: Could pull front L DS to front area into CL (maybe R), to ease runoff to L side neighbor. Look to replace any turf areas w/ CL, in particular L side yard slope/eroded area. Consider using CL to address erosion @ fence line, prioritizing larger sized plants @ planting + shrubs.		

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Howard County Stormwater Solutions

Howard County CleanScapes Program
www.cleanwaterhoward.com/what-is-your-role/residential-properties/cleanscapes



What CleanScapes Can't Address

✓ Can

- Recommend small-scale, site appropriate stormwater practices
- Help you manage runoff from your roof, patio, or driveway
- Suggesting native plants and project ideas eligible for rebate

✗ Can't

- Fix drainage coming onto your property from the street or neighbor
- Engineer a major grading or drainage overhaul
- Address major flooding, infrastructure or property-wide drainage systems



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**form to fill out*

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Project Application



*Ready to Move Forward?
Here's What Happens Next*

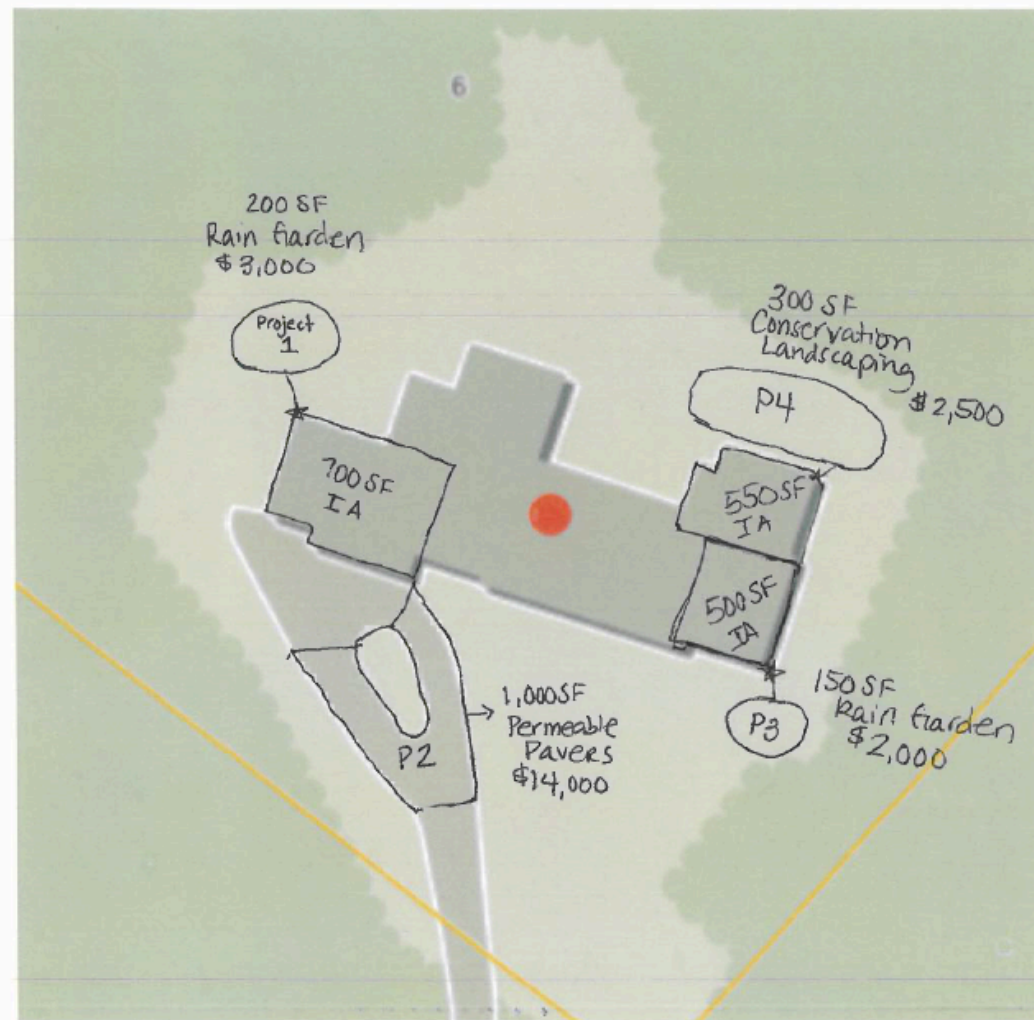
- Reach out to contractors after your site visit
- Get a design + cost estimate for your project
- Submit your application by November 30th
- Wait for approval before beginning installation



Project Application

EXAMPLE

First + Last Name
Address



* Include Any additional project details here, referencing the project #.

What we're looking for:

- Project type
- Project cost
- Project size
- Visual of project location
- Impervious treatment
- Ponding for CL



Project Application

Double check before you submit:

- Use the appropriate project detail sheet that matches your project

✗ Common Mistakes to Avoid

- Missing details on project size or location
- Incomplete estimates from contractors
- Submitting after the deadline
- Installing before getting approval!

Rain Garden Project Checklist

You will be required to provide a copy of the project proposal/estimate provided by your contractor as part of your application.

Rain Garden Minimum Requirements:

- Must be installed according to MDE Ch.5 Guidelines
 - Minimum Rain Garden size is 75 square feet
- Must be planted with a minimum of 75% native plants
 - Must treat impervious surfaces
 - Cannot contain plants invasive to Maryland

For each Rain Garden project please ensure that the contractor estimate includes the following:

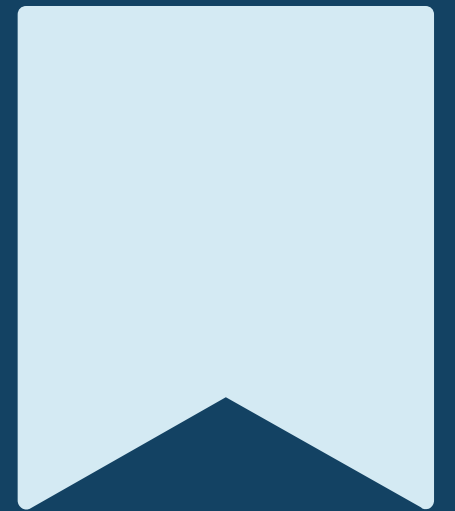
- ☐ Square Feet of impervious treated by the Rain Garden:
- ☐ How many inches of rain is your Rain Garden designed to treat?
 - ☐ 1" or
 - ☐ 1.25"
- ☐ Cost of Rain Garden:
- ☐ Size of Rain Garden (minimum is 75 ft²):
- ☐ Was an infiltration test conducted?
 - ☐ If so, what was the rate?
- ☐ Will this Rain Garden have an underdrain?



Your Go-To Resource

CleanScapes Webpage

<https://www.cleanwaterhoward.com/what-is-your-role/residential-properties/cleanscapes>





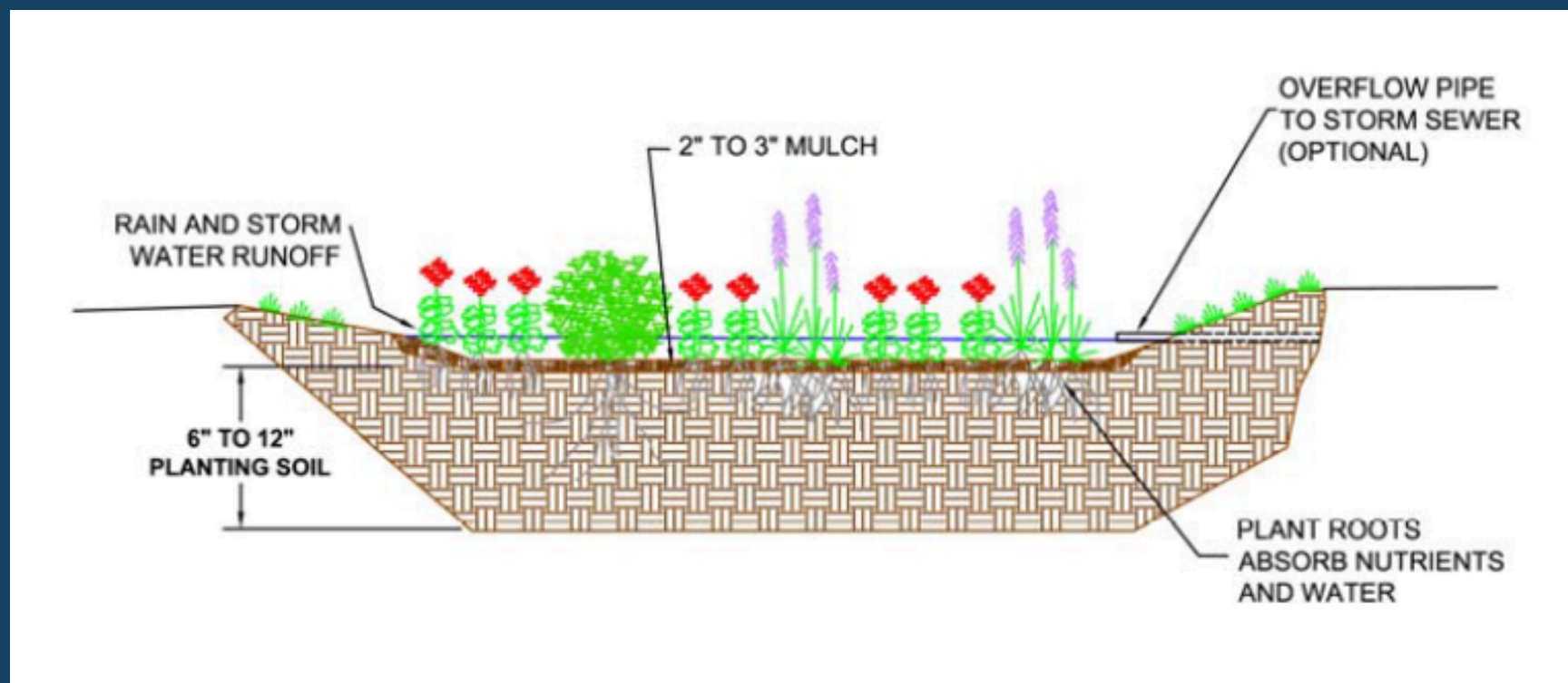
BMP Overview

- Learn about each eligible CleanScapes BMP
- What they do
- Where they are suitable
- Minimum requirements





Rain Gardens



What are they?

- Shallow depression that captures stormwater allowing it to collect and pool.
- Designed to treat runoff from small areas, such as individual rooftops, driveways
- Planted with a mix of native plants

What do they do?

- Slow the flow of runoff, recharges groundwater
- Help prevent erosion

Where are they suitable?

- Relatively flat areas
- At least 10' away from foundation
- Away from tree canopy

Rain Garden Requirements



Minimum size 75 SF	Treats Impervious Surfaces
75% Native Plants Used	Sized appropriately





Conservation Landscaping



What is it?

- Areas of managed turf where soil is decompacted and converted into perennial plantings using species native to the Chesapeake Bay region
- Can treat runoff from small areas, such as individual rooftops, driveways



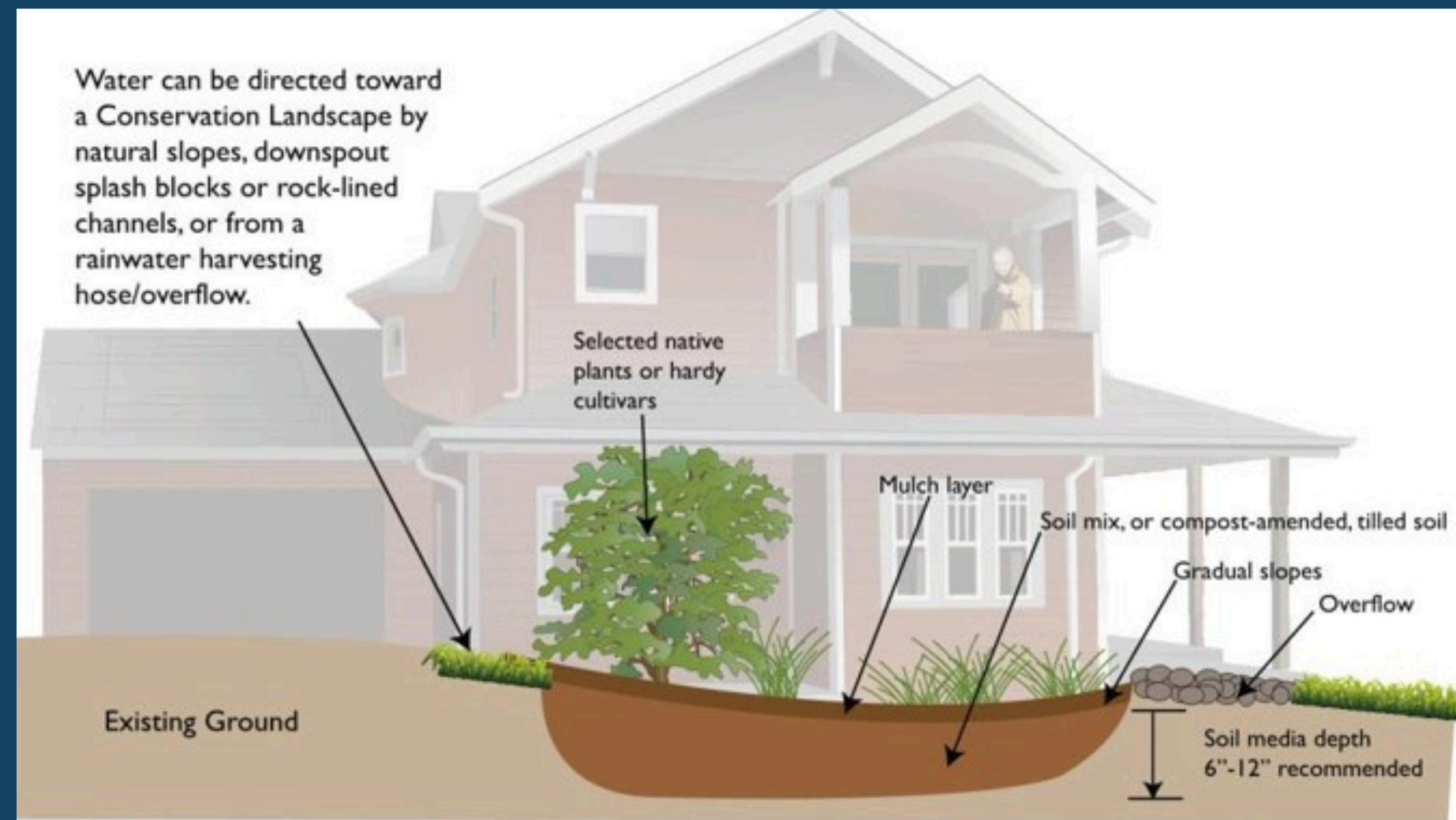
What does it do?

- Slow the flow of runoff, recharges groundwater
- Stabilizes soil and helps prevent erosion



Where is it suitable?

- Flat and sloped areas
- At least 5' away from foundation
- Areas with more tree canopy



Conservation Landscaping Requirements

Minimum size 150 SF	Ponding & treats impervious surfaces for WPF Credit
75% Native Plants Used	Sized appropriately





Rainwater Harvesting



What is it?

- Capture and reuse of rainwater in a barrel or cistern.
- Stored water can be used for outdoor landscaping irrigation



What does it do?

- Promotes conservation of resources
- Reduces runoff volumes & discharge of pollutants downstream



Where is it suitable?

- Areas with minimum yard space
- Connected to another BMP like Rain Gardens or Conservation Landscaping
- Areas with more tree canopy or underground utilities



Rainwater Harvesting Requirements

Minimum
storage:
250 gallons SFH;
100 gallons TH

Treats
Impervious
Surfaces from
roof tops





Permeable Pavers



What are they?

- Typically consists of a porous surface course and open graded stone base/subbase or sand drainage system



How do they work?

- Stormwater drains through the paver joints, is captured in the drainage system, and infiltrates into the surrounding soils



Where are they suitable?

- Relatively flat areas
- At least 10' away from foundation
- Areas with sandy/silty soils

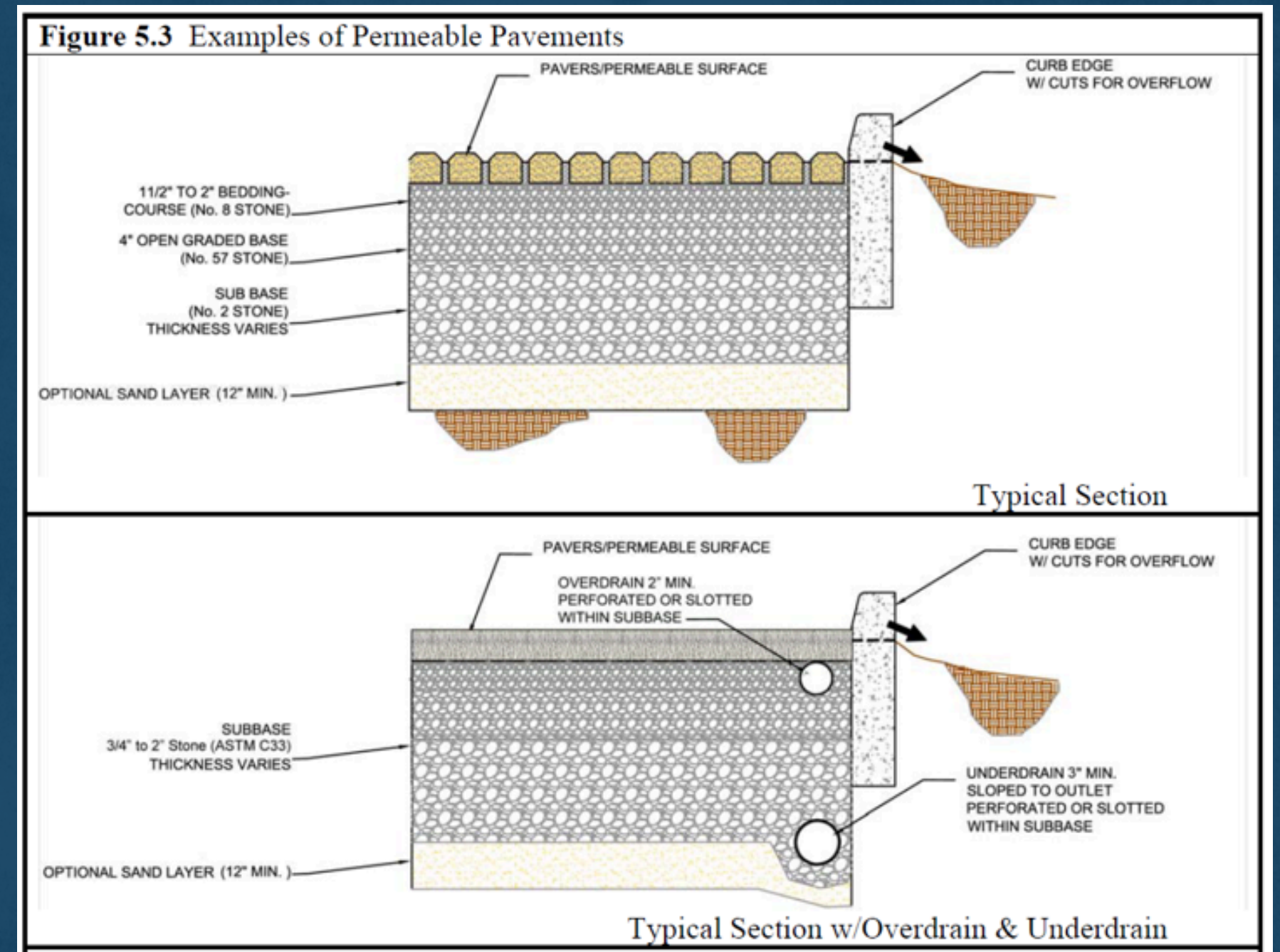




Permeable Paver Requirements



Minimum size 100 SF	Treats Impervious Surfaces
ICPI certified installer	Sized appropriately





Pavement Removal



What is it?

- Removal of impervious surfaces
- roto-tilling of the underlying soils to relieve compaction, return to vegetated state or permeable pavers



What does it do?

- Increases area where stormwater can infiltrate into surrounding soils
- Help prevent erosion



When is it suitable?

- Getting rid of excess impervious





Pavement Removal Requirements

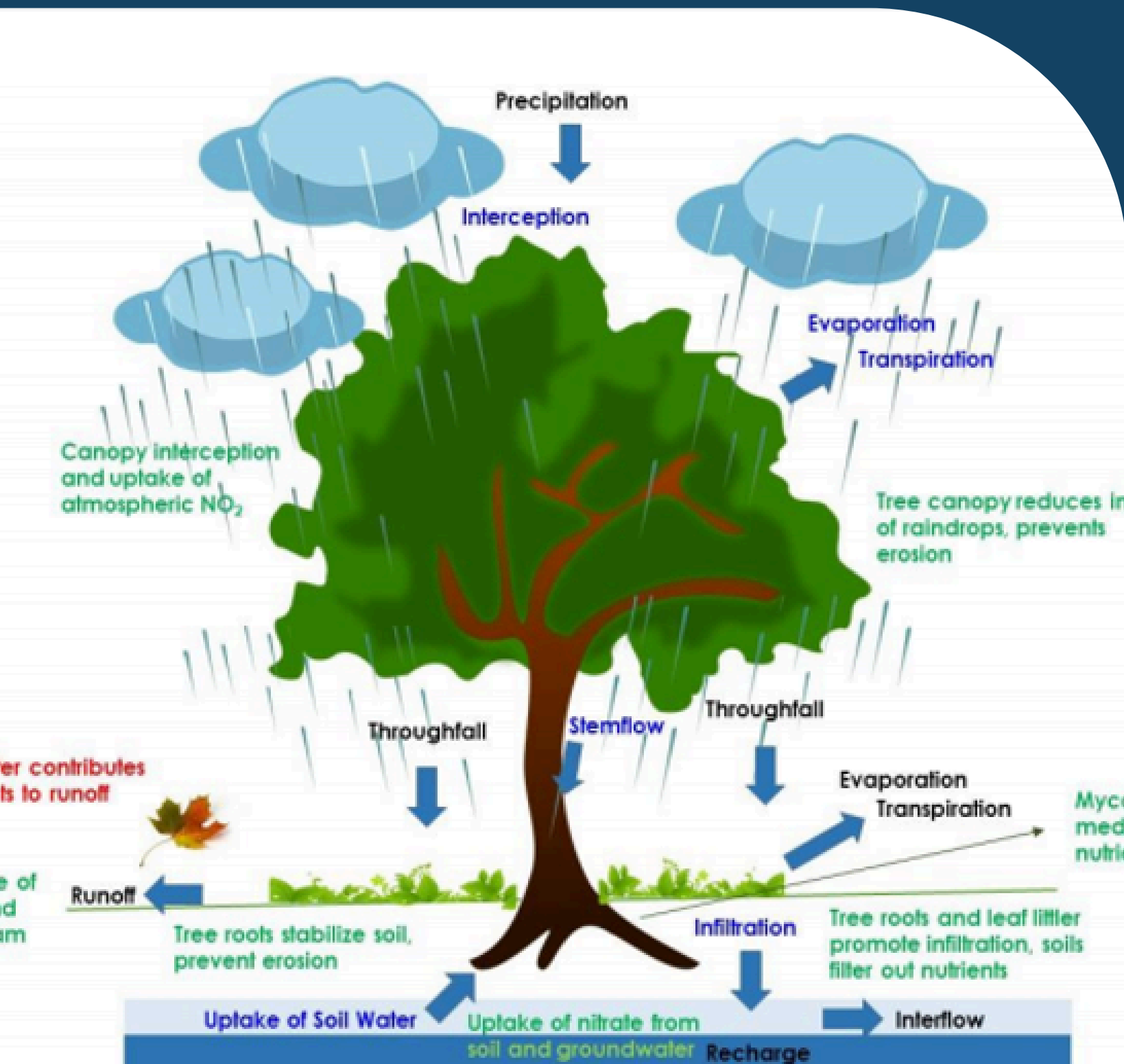
Minimum area removed 100 SF

Returned to vegetated state or permeable pavers





Tree Canopy Expansion



Tree Impacts on Hydrology and Water Quality



What is it?

- Tree plantings that intercept impervious runoff using native tree species



What is it good for?

- Erosion control
- Low maintenance
- Wildlife Value



Where is it suitable?

- Areas with a lot of turf grass
- Areas where water accumulates



Tree Canopy Expansion Requirements



Minimum 2 trees
planted

No invasive
species

Deciduous 1" caliper;
Evergreen 3' tall





Dry Wells



What are they?

- An excavated pit or structural chamber filled with gravel or stone that provides temporary storage of stormwater runoff from rooftops.
- May be constructed as a shallow trench or a deep well



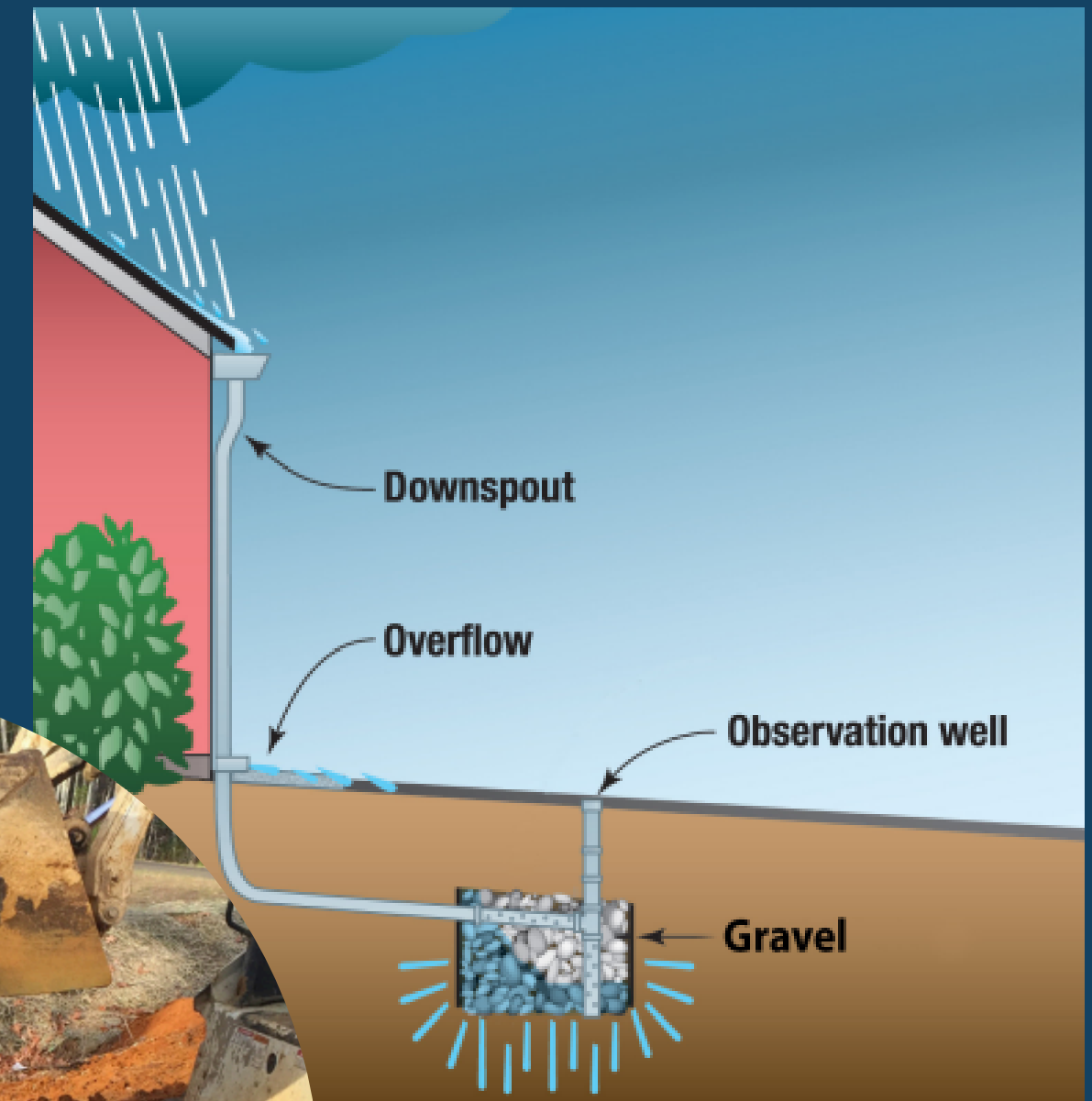
What does it do?

- Rooftop runoff is directed to these storage areas and infiltrates into the surrounding soils prior to the next storm event.



Where is it suitable?

- Areas with minimum yard space
- For small drainage areas
- Areas with permeable soils





Green Roof



What are they?

- Green roofs are alternative surfaces that replace conventional construction materials and include a protective covering of planting media and vegetation



What are they good for?

- Green roofs produce less heat than conventional systems and can help mitigate stormwater impacts and temperature increases



Where is it suitable?

- In place of traditional flat or pitched roofs to reduce impervious cover and more closely mimic natural hydrology

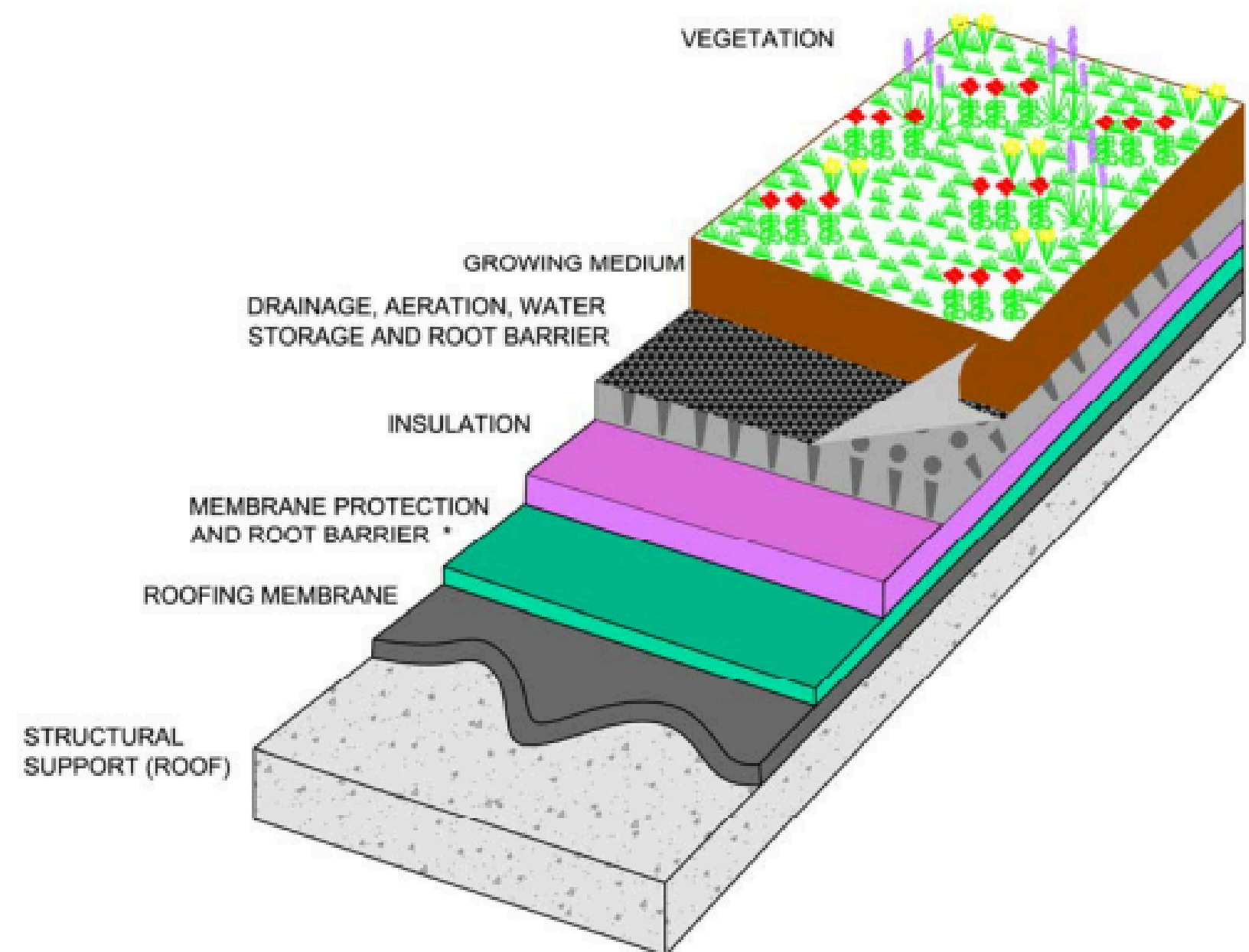


Green Roof Requirements

Certified installer

300 SF or 1/4 roof

Figure 5.2 Cutaway of a Typical Green Roof





Planting Requirements

Vegetated Practices: 75% Native Plants; no invasives

Tree Canopy Expansion: Native trees only; no invasives



Why We Plant



Deep rooted &
help sequester
carbon in soil

Promotes
biodiversity &
beneficial to
wildlife

Adapted to
local
conditions and
soil types

Less water
required
once
established





Native Plant Resources

- [Recommended Native Plants for MD - UME](#)
- [Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat & Conservation Landscaping](#)
- [Chesapeake Bay Native Plant Center](#)
- [Native Plant Suppliers](#)





Online Tools

Howard County Interactive Map:

<https://data.howardcountymd.gov/InteractiveMap.html>

Howard County Impervious Map:

[https://data.howardcountymd.gov/InteractiveMap.html?
Workspace=Impervious](https://data.howardcountymd.gov/InteractiveMap.html?Workspace=Impervious)



Other Resources

Sustainable Landscape Maintenance Manual:

<http://www.cblpro.org/downloads/CBLPMaintenanceManual.pdf>

Howard County Watershed Stewards:

<https://www.howardwsa.org/>

Baywise Master Gardeners

<https://extension.umd.edu/locations/howard-county/environment-and-natural-resources/master-gardener/bay-wise-landscape-management/>



Questions?

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THANK YOU