

Access Road and Easement

Many stormwater facilities have access roads to bring in heavy equipment for facility maintenance. These roads should be maintained for inspection access and ease of equipment access.

All facilities should allow access for the inspection process.

The easement area should be adequately landscaped. Landscaping is an essential component of stormwater management. Bare soil areas may generate higher levels of stormwater runoff and increase erosion and sedimentation in stormwater facilities. The following checklist gives some general guidance for management.

Access Road/Easement			
Drainage System Feature	Potential Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Minimum Performance Standard
General	Erosion	Soils are bare or eroded.	Erosion repaired and soils have been protected (through seeding/matting/etc).
	Road Surface	Condition of road surface may lead to erosion of the facility or limit access.	Road repaired.
	Erosion of Ground Surface	Noticeable rills are seen in landscaped areas.	Eroded areas are filled, contoured, and seeded. Affected areas regraded as necessary. Steps have been taken to eliminate source of erosion (dispersing flows, energy dissipation, etc.).
	Trash & Debris / Litter	Litter accumulation exceeds 1 cubic foot per 1,000 square feet.	No trash or debris present.
	Poisonous Plants and Noxious weeds	Any poisonous plants or nuisance vegetation which may constitute a hazard to maintenance personnel or the public. Any evidence of noxious weeds as defined by State or local regulations. (Coordinate with Clark County Environmental Services, Vegetation Management program.)	Eradication of Class A weeds as required by State law. Control of Class B weeds designated by Clark County Weed Board. Control of other listed weeds as directed by local policy. Apply requirements of adopted IMP plan for use of herbicides.
	Tree Growth and Hazard Trees	Tree growth does not allow maintenance access or interferes with maintenance activity (i.e., slope mowing, silt removal, vacuuming, or equipment movements). If trees are not interfering with access or maintenance, do not remove. If dead, diseased, or dying trees are identified. (Use a certified Arborist to determine health of tree or removal requirements.)	Trees do not hinder maintenance activities. Harvested trees should be recycled into mulch or other beneficial uses (e.g., alders for firewood).
			Remove hazard trees.
	Trees or shrubs that have been blown down or knocked over.	Vegetation has been replanted if feasible, or replaced.	
	Weeds (Nonpoisonous)	Weeds growing in more than 20% of the landscaped area (trees and shrubs only).	Weeds present in less than 5% of the landscaped area.
	Insects	When insects such as wasps and hornets interfere with maintenance activities.	Insects destroyed or removed from site. Apply insecticides in compliance with adopted Clark County Maintenance and Operations policies.