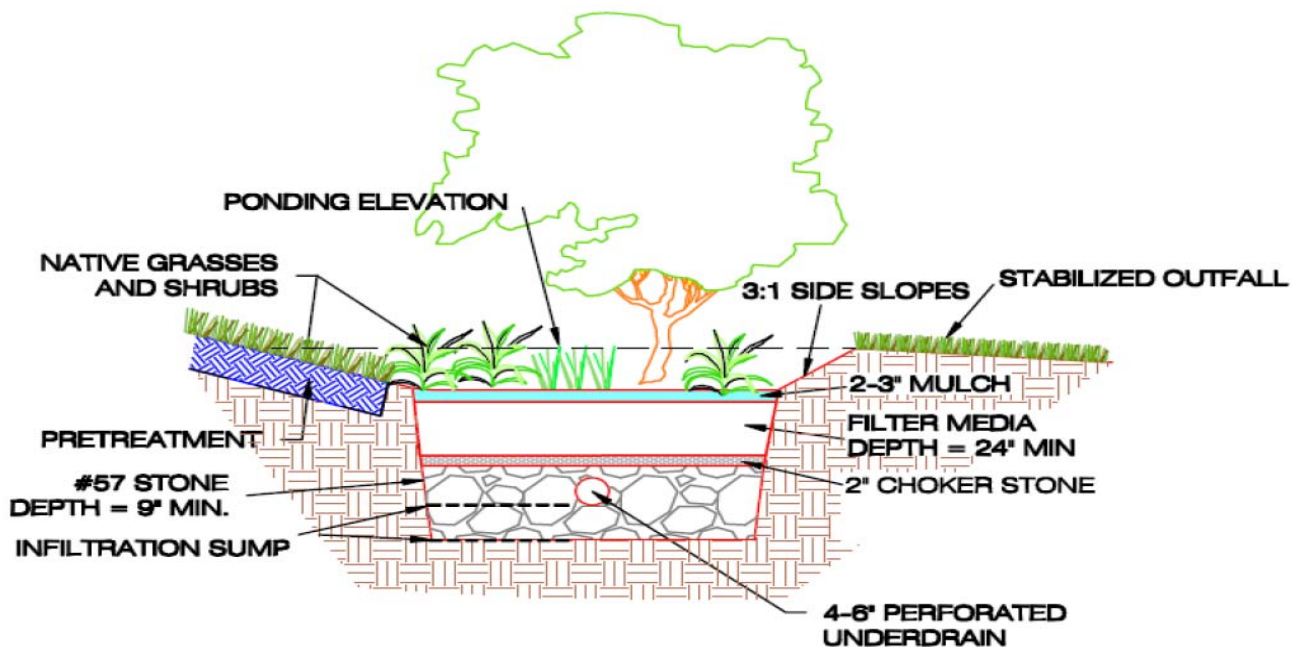


## 5. Bioretention

**Definition.** Practices that capture and store stormwater runoff and pass it through a filter bed of engineered soil media comprised of sand, soil, and organic matter. Filtered runoff may be collected and returned to the conveyance system, or allowed to infiltrate into the soil. Design variants include:

- Traditional bioretention
- Grassed bioretention (also called enhanced dry swale)
- Engineered tree pits
- Stormwater planters
- Residential rain gardens



NOTE: If underlying soil infiltration rate  $< 0.5$ "/hr, the underdrain and infiltration sump option may be used. The infiltration sump option must be designed to infiltrate the design storm volume in less than 72 hours.

**Figure 3.5.2. Bioretention Enhanced Design with Underdrain and Infiltration**

Volume Reduction Calculation and Specifications under Development