

Coastal Plain Workshop – Survivor’s Guide to the New Era of Stormwater BMPs

March 23-24, 2009
Williamsburg, VA

FEEDBACK FORMS & INDEX CARDS

Questions asked:

1. What stormwater design considerations specific to the Coastal Plain do you feel still need to be addressed?
2. Other suggestions and questions?

Comments / Questions	Attended on Day:	Job Sector	Response (please initialize)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect of upland-tidal environments 	1, 2	Engnr, Private	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to consider preservation of coastal wetlands wen considering sea level rise and urban development. Is there any room for wetland migration? • Create some sort of deal with urban areas developed previous to the BMP regulations and now are free of pollutant reduction requirements [retroactive enforcement for treatment?]. • Encourage schools to do studies and control in existing BMPs that can help with local government BMP maintenance. 	1, 2	Engnr, Loc. Gov.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed stormwater treatment practices need to be studied and a way to receive comments should be provided. • I felt as though spec writers do not fully understand Tidewater area design limits. 	2	Engnr, Private	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to address long-term maintenance needs for the increased number of BMPs that will be required under the new regulations. 	1, 2	Mngr, Loc. Gov.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need special removal rates, different “keystone” pollutants for hotspots. I think the regs should address this. A lot of manufactured BMPs are efficient at removing particulate, oil, grease, volatiles and sediments, but might not treat phosphorus. • Stick with the 0.45lb/ac/year for the first round. It’s worth it to get the whole state on board. Tighten up later if necessary. 	1, 2	Engnr, Private	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help cities with source control. We need a state-wide mandatory P-free fertilizer regulation. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to address TMDLs in-stream for lower Coastal Plain channelized stream outfall systems (metals, bacteria, PCBs, TBT, nutrients). What can we start doing now for flow/quantity projects in headwater systems to start addressing water quality for 2010 TMDLs? • Did not discuss new BMP Clearinghouse? • Shorten & paraphrase work group ideas at the end of session – limit to 5 minutes (too long!). • Try to spread out extraverts and introverts throughout break-out sessions to encourage discussion – have talking points prepared to spawn discussion. 	2	Wetlands Spclst, Loc. Gov.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need good designs for wet ponds and ways that can be enhanced to achieve water quality requirements. • Need infiltration & bioretention practices appropriate for areas with high water table. • Need realistic credit that can be given for green roofs & rain water harvesting systems. • Need to research BMPs that can address bacteria, if there are any. • The updated Stormwater Management Handbook and BMP Clearinghouse website need to be available at the same time the regulations go out for public comment so that they can be included in the comment period and so that proprietary BMPs can be given appropriate credit. 	2	Envi. Spclst, Loc. Gov.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still need to address costs vs. practical (land undeveloped) • Get together to agree what to be implemented as one common interest, sharing duties responsibilities instead of overlapping. • Reach agreement soon. Meet more often to discuss research and obtain goals and possible practical solutions faster. We are smart and we can do this together. 	1, 2	Engnr, Loc. Gov.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential BMP selection criteria should be less onerous than commercial sites, should encourage easy-to-maintain solutions, and should concentrate on restoration of buffers with RPA/IDA. 	2	Engnr, Loc. Gov.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As more government projects are requiring LEED certification, can TSS removal rates be included for each BMP type? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could an over-sized ED-wet pond normal pool be used for irrigation and be credited for rainwater harvesting? 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed turf is not defined in proposed regulations – is it in the specs or some other guidance? (Does <i>managed</i> = fertilized OR does <i>managed</i> = all grass that is mowed?) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In land cover conditions, why are wet ponds, pervious pavement, and green roofs considered <i>impervious</i> & thus pollutant generators in terms of water quality calculations? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater wet ponds which expose the water table above the dewatering device will create stream flow where none was present under pre-developed conditions. This leads to constant saturation and loss of soil, leading to further stream degradation. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would encourage CWP & CSN to look at ways that wet ponds can be enhanced to achieve water quality (use of wetlands, forebays, etc.). In many, probably most, cases wet ponds will still be required in flat, coastal plain areas – for quantity if nothing else and in some cases for fire suppression. It seems that with all the great knowledge available we could come up with some good design criteria. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the logic behind not allowing wet pond quality volume below groundwater table? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can a municipality determine what is “practicable” on a site? Doesn’t that cross the line (from reviewer to designer)? Development in the RPA – albeit difficult (public hearing) – so isn’t that counted as developable area? Do proposed regulations specifically address development in the 100’ RPA/IDA in the case of 110% treatment for impervious? Current spreadsheets do not (Appen. 5D) – one has to add, at Step 6, the additional removal requirement (pertains to Hampton SWM / CBPA regs/ordinance.) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still need to address how to identify the actual source [of pollution]. Agricultural, but no one wants to beat up the farmer. Should do the spreadsheet exercise last, not the Coastal Plain adaptations – too tired. 	1	Engnr, Private	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of wet ponds is critical, not only for water quality, but more so for quantity. In trying to hold back the 10-year and/or 100-year events, no othe BMP or combination of BMPs can efficiently handle these volumes. Where will these volumes of water go if they can’t be released and will no longer be held in ponds? High water table will have a large impact on which BMP methods will be 	1, 2	Engnr, Private	

<p>allowed. The BMPs needed will require underdrains. High water table will most likely not allow these to be used, requiring many sites to be left undeveloped. More clarification is needed on what exactly constitutes a "fill site". Will a fill site now allow infiltration practices with underdrains?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constructed wetlands / shallow marsh wetlands: I am very concerned that these practices will have a negative effect on future development due to wetlands on the site. Should the owner / developer decide to sell in the future, the new owner / developer now has a wetlands area that will require either mitigation or may need to be preserved, drastically limiting the development / redevelopment of the site.			
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