

North Carolina Division of Water Quality



Stormwater Management Program Annual Report *G.S. 143-214.7(e)*

Environmental Review Commission
December 2008

Stormwater Program Areas

- State Stormwater
 - State level program
 - Protection for sensitive waters – classification based
- Federal Program
 - National program
 - Focused on certain activities or communities

State Stormwater

Coastal Stormwater Program



Coastal Stormwater Rules

- EMC Finalized Rules in January 2008
- Legislative Review in 2008 Session
- S.L. 2008-211 (SB 1967, HB 2138)
- Five Workshops – September 2008
- Requirements Effective October 1, 2008

Major Requirements

- Coverage
 - Sediment/Erosion Control or CAMA Major,
 - Non-Residential with 10K sq.ft. of Built-Upon Area
 - Residential near SA Waters
- Vegetative Buffer
 - 50 Feet for New Development
 - 30 Feet for Redevelopment

Major Requirements

- Low Density Thresholds
 - 12% Built-upon Area Near SA Waters
 - 24% Built-upon Area Outside SA Waters
- High Density Storm Control
 - 1-year, 24-Hour Storm near SA Waters
 - 1.5 Inch Rainfall Event Outside SA Waters
- Exclusions, etc.

NPDES Stormwater

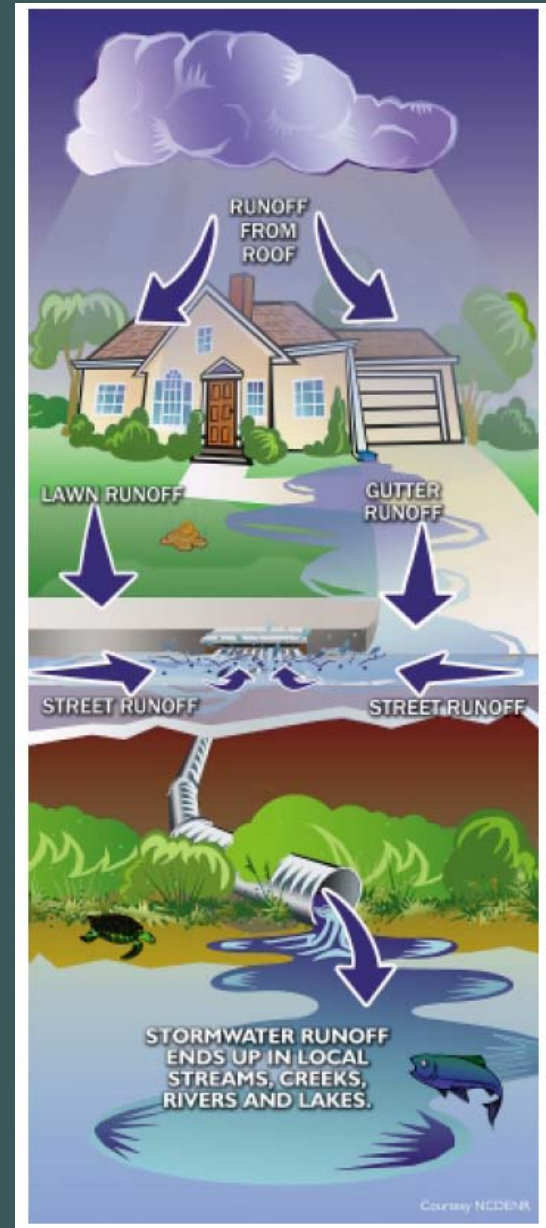


Federal Stormwater
Industrial and
Municipal



Education/Outreach & Technical Assistance

- Highlight Personal Impact
- Share New Information
- Contact With Permittees
- Technical Documents



Stormwater Resources



North Carolina
Division of Water Quality

Stormwater Best Management Practices

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources



Last Revised 9/15/2008

Post-Construction Stormwater Management Permitting Program

How is this permit different from a Construction Stormwater Permit?

"Post-construction" refers to permanent stormwater management measures that will stay in place once the project is built—not just during construction. In certain areas, a post-construction permit is required in addition to a general permit for the construction activity (coverage under NCGS10000). Also, other local post-construction requirements may apply.



Stormwater Constructed Wetland

What is this new permitting program?

In 2006 the North Carolina General Assembly enacted Session Law 2006-246 to implement post-construction stormwater management requirements in specific areas under this program will be used. The program is authorized by the General Assembly or by a delegated local authority.

Who needs a permit?

New development that will disturb at least an acre—designated Phase II areas include designated Phase II areas (1- to 3-miles beyond counties that are "tipped in" or "moved" into the program post-construction project).

The affected area around a project is determined by the local authority (the local government or another local authority) (the local government or another local authority).

How do I know?

Right now, over 120 municipalities throughout 20 counties, as well as the State of North Carolina, are located in a Phase II area. <http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/>

You can enter the project area located in an area that requires a permit in the NCP—current municipal boundaries designations, etc. However, updates and corrections on the map are made as you make your final determination.

Stormwater Discharge Outfall (SDO) Qualitative Monitoring Report Supplement SWU-242A: Guidance for Rating Stormwater Discharge

This supplement is intended only as a guide for rating visually observed parameters on a scale of 1-5. The inspector should use best professional judgment when characterizing the quality of stormwater discharge. Also, the pictures included here do not necessarily show stormwater discharges but serve to illustrate the characteristics described.

Clarity

(1 is clear, and 5 is very opaque or cloudy)



1



3



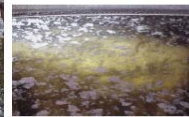
5

Floating Solids

(1 is no solids, and 5 is the surface covered with floating solids or significant trash/debris)



1



3



5



Michael F. Easley, Governor
William G. Ross Jr., Secretary
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Cohen H. Sullivan, Director
Division of Water Quality

Technical Guidance: Stormwater Treatment Credit for Rainwater Harvesting Systems Revised September 22, 2008

Approvals:

Initials	Date
Bradley Bennett, SPU Supervisor	Original Signed by BB 9/22/08
Matt Matthews, Wetlands & Stormwater Branch Chief	Original Signed by MM 9/22/08
Paul Rawls, Surface Water Protection Section Chief	Original Signed by PR 9/22/08

Overview:

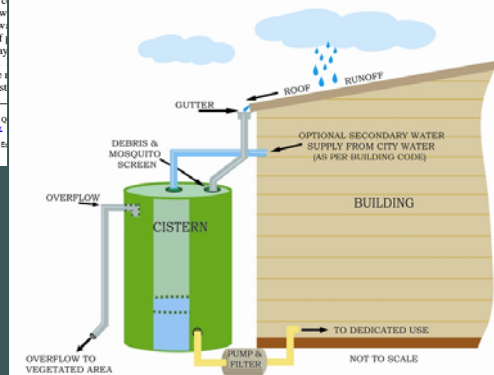
It is the policy of the Division of Water Quality to enable and encourage the use of rooftop rainwater harvesting systems (cisterns) to reduce stormwater runoff pollution from an individual site. Collecting and storing rooftop runoff, and providing a consistent, dedicated, and reliable end use, will reduce the volume of runoff and enable the reduction in size of other required stormwater treatment systems on the site. In watersheds requiring nutrient removal from stormwater, dedicated uses of the collected rainwater or proper treatment/infiltration can reduce stormwater nutrient removal requirements. This policy establishes the credit that will be allowed in DWQ permitting programs that consider impervious built-up areas (BUA) and that rely on calculations of runoff volume and peak flow for sizing stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Although this does not count the captured rooftop as permeable area in the overall project BUA calculation, the captured roof area can be removed from the percent impervious area when calculating the size of any other BMPs needed on the site.

In order to receive credit, the rooftop runoff must be captured and either (1) used on site, or (2) treated and released, or (3) infiltrated. The captured rainwater can be used for irrigation or vehicle washing and then infiltrates into the ground or evaporates. The captured rainwater can also be used for toilet flushing, which then becomes a water use. Rainwater can also be used in a system or bioretention cistern to store and slow systems can conserve water by reducing the amount of collected rainwater may above-mentioned uses. some change, it will be a treatment system be installed.

North Carolina Division of Water Quality
Source: <http://www.dwr.state.nc.us/>
An E

TYPICAL RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM





N.C. Division of Water Quality

about the division | contact us | dwq sections | glossary



"To preserve, protect
and enhance
North Carolina's water..."



Address	Lat/Long	Results
Permitting :	Local	
Type:	Water Supply Watershed	
Basis:	WS-IV Protected Area	
Notes:	Satisfies Phase II Requirements	
Contact:	View local contacts list	
County:	BURKE	
DENR Region:	Asheville	



http://207.192....

- General Hydrography (Arcs)
- General Hydrography (Polys)
- Municipal Boundaries
- Stormwater Jurisdiction
 - City in Phase II tipped county
 - Coastal County
 - Countywide
 - Exempt Phase II City
 - Exempt Phase II City ETJ
 - Freshwater HQW
 - HQWORW SB SC & Freshwater
 - High Quality or Outstanding
 - Phase II MSI
 - NSW City
 - NSW County
 - None, Inc. area
 - None, Uninc. area
 - Phase II City
 - Phase II City & State Stormwater
 - Phase II City ETJ
 - Phase II City & HQW
 - Phase II City & NSW City
 - Phase II Tipped County
 - Randleman Lake Watershed
 - Urbanized Area
 - Water Supply Watershed
 - SA-Shellfish Waters

Done

http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/su/msi_maps.htm

Information Sources

Division of Water Quality
Stormwater Permitting Unit

<http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/su/stormwater.html>

Coastal Stormwater Rule Changes

<http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/su/coastal.html>

State Stormwater Education

<http://www.ncstormwater.org>