Residual Designation Draft Permit Informational Meeting

October 14, 2009

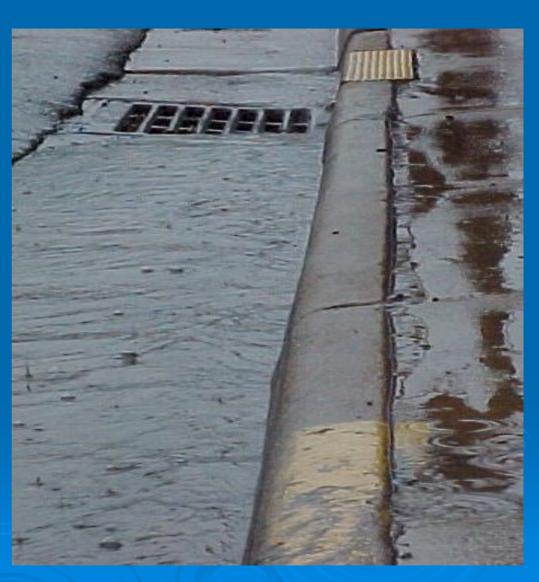
Water Quality Division
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation





What is stormwater runoff?

"Precipitation, snowmelt, and the material dissolved or suspended in precipitation and snowmelt that runs off impervious surfaces and discharges into surface waters."



Stormwater runoff can adversely affect:

Water quantity

- runoff is increased by impervious surfaces (paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, roofs, driveways, walkways)
- can cause local flooding, channel erosion, and loss of infiltration to groundwater

Water quality

- pollutants carried in stormwater runoff (sediment, oil, metal particles, fertilizer, pesticides, waste)
- physical impacts to channel (scour, washout, etc.)
- reduced baseflow



Stream Geomorphic Destabilization

VT's 303(d) list of impaired waters

- Federally approved list of waters not meeting water quality standards
- States must adopt Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) or equivalent cleanup plans for impaired waterbodies
- TMDL = amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can accommodate without exceeding water quality standards

EPA Approved TMDLs

- Potash Brook
 - December 6, 2006
- Centennial, Bartlett,
 Englesby, and
 Morehouse Brooks
 - September 28, 2007



TMDL Implementation Framework

- Part 1 Reissuance of MS4 permit by December 2009
- Part 2 Residual Designation Permits:
 - Issued to discharges that do not drain through or co-mingle with MS4 (municipal) system

Residual Designation Authority

- 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1) and (9) provide 4 major categories of stormwater discharges that require a federal NPDES permit:
 - Construction, MS4, Industrial, and discharges that had been permitted prior to February 4, 1987
- Two additional categories of discharges that may be "residually designated" (40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)):
 - Stormwater discharges that are determined by the permitting agency to be causing or contributing to a water quality standards violation or are a significant contributor of pollutants.
 - Stormwater discharges that the permitting authority determines require stormwater controls based on wasteload allocations that are part of TMDLs that address the pollutants of concern.

Residual Designation Case

- In 2003, Conservation Law Foundation (CLF) files petition asking ANR to require NPDES permits for all existing discharges to five stormwater-impaired streams because they contribute to a water quality violation.
- August 2008 Environmental Court issues Judgment Order to ANR:
 - Directs ANR to notify all "currently unregulated" stormwater discharges of their obligation to apply for NPDES permit within 180 days
 - "Unregulated" means not currently regulated under NPDES construction, MS4 or industrial permit or a state stormwater permit with an offset



RDA Notice Issued

> June 19th - RDA Notices Issued

Designated dischargers must apply for NPDES permit within 180 days (December 16th, 2009)

What is a "designated discharge?"

- A stormwater discharge that is not currently regulated by:
 - A state stormwater permit with an offset or onsite controls that result in no net contribution to the impaired stream
 - A federal multi-sector, or MS4 permit
 - For the purposes of this designation any stormwater runoff that enters or commingles with the MS4 system is considered to have coverage under the MS4 permit.

The Draft RDA Permit

- Draft Released to public September 30th
- Comment Period through October 30th



The Draft RDA Permit

- Categories of permittees
 - 1. Parcels with a previously issued state stormwater permit
 - 2. Parcels without a state stormwater permit and > 1 acre of impervious
 - 3. Parcels without a state stormwater permit and < 1 acre of impervious

1. Parcels with a state stormwater permit

- Conduct an Engineering Feasibility Assessment (EFA)
 - Recharge Volume (Rev)
 - Infiltration of all impervious surface runoff from the 1-year storm. This requirement exceeds the REv requirement of the Manual
 - 2. Channel Protection Volume(CPv)
 - Provide 12 or 24-hr detention (depending on receiving water fishery status) of non-infiltrated runoff from the 1-yr storm.
 - 3. Water Quality Volume(WQv)
 - Provide treatment of the Water Quality Volume. Infiltration of this volume is considered compliant with the Manual.

Parcels with a state stormwater permit

- Build treatment based on EFA
- EFA will not require:
 - Installation of sub-surface storage or treatment structures
 - Purchase or acquisition of additional land
 - Demolition of buildings or removal of existing impervious surface
 - Off-site treatment
 - Re-grading or re-contouring
 - Pumping or other mechanical re-routing of stormwater
 - Mechanical or chemical treatment of stormwater
 - Infiltration where basement flooding or subsurface pollutant plume transport will occur.
 - Analysis will not require the construction of any infrastructure within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard area of any receiving water or within any wetland or its 50-foot buffer zone.
 - Analysis will not require the destruction of contiguous forested areas exceeding 1,000 square feet. The removal of trees in noncontiguous forested areas shall be considered when replacement of lost trees is feasible per this table.

Parcels with a state stormwater permit

- Important Dates:
 - December 16th 2009
 - submit Notice of Intent (NOI)
 - June 30, 2011
 - conduct and submit EFA
 - 18 months after Secretary approval of EFA
 - Implement treatment according to EFA

2.Parcels with no state stormwater permit and > 1 acre of impervious

- > Conduct a Site Assessment
 - General Site Information
 - Property Boundaries, Areas of Impervious Cover, Roads, Receiving water (including streams, ponds, or wetlands)
 - Water Flow and Conveyance
 - Elevation Contours, stormwater systems, Drainage area boundaries, Discharge Point(s) from the site
 - Other site features note features on the site that may limit certain types of treatment
 - Soils, Utilities, Easements, Areas of active erosion, Tree cover/ Forested areas, Conserved or protected areas

Parcels with no state stormwater permit and > 1 acre of impervious

- > Important Dates:
 - December 16th 2009
 - submit Notice of Intent (NOI)
 - December 31st 2010
 - Complete and submit Site Assessment

3. Parcels with no state stormwater permit and < 1 acre of impervious

Implement appropriate BMPs as described in the "Small Site Stormwater BMP Guide"

- Maximize Sheet-flow and Infiltration
 - Rain Gardens
 - Rooftop Runoff Disconnection
- Prevent and Eliminate Soil Erosion
 - Re-vegetation
 - Stabilization
- Prevent and Eliminate Delivery of Stormwater Pollutants to Conveyances
 - Ie. Fertilizer, Pesticides, Vehicle Washing, Pet Waste, Yard Scraps

Parcels with no state stormwater permit and < 1acre of impervious

- Important Dates
 - Date of Permit Adoption (mid-November '09)
 - Permit coverage begins
 - June 30th 2010
 - Implement BMPs

What's next?

- > Public Comment Period Ends Oct. 30
- Goal issue final RDA permit by mid-November
- ➤ NOIs must be in by December 16th 2009
- RDA Designation remains open until close of public comment period on draft permit

Notice of Intent (NOI)

>	Applicant Name(s):
>	Is this NOI being submitted in connection with a subdivision (e.g. residential or commercial subdivisions, condominiums and industrial parks)?(Yes/No)
>	Address of Applicant(s):
>	Telephone Number:
>	Fax:
>	E-mail:
>	Project Name:
>	Project Location Address
>	Existing VTDEC Stormwater Permit Number related to this project (if any):
>	Act 250 Permit Number (if any):
>	Receiving Water:
>	Estimated impervious area (acres):

- Comments must be submitted in writing to be considered to:
 - VT Department of Environmental Conservation, Water Quality Division Building 10 North 103 South Main Street Waterbury, VT 05671-0408 Attention: Jennifer Callahan

Or electronically to: <u>jennifer.callahan@state.vt.us</u>

This presentation and associated materials can be found at http://www.vtwaterquality.org/stormwater