

**Coastal Development and Watershed Planning:  
Collaborative Problem Solving to Protect Water Resources**

Thursday, November 20, 2003

Center for Marine and Wetland Studies, Atlantic Center  
Coastal Carolina University, Conway, SC

**Breakout Session II – Stormwater Criteria**

Key Discussion Points:

1. Stormwater management is a local problem that needs to be addressed at both the quantity and quality level
2. Need to emphasize individual sites as the unit of change
  - a. Site-level strategies can and should simultaneously address quantity and quality issues: if water is contained/ infiltrates on a site, both quantity and quality problems remedied
  - b. Emphasize site-level educational strategies (see below)
3. Need to develop solutions/ strategies over both short & long term time scales
  - a. Education: a short-term implementation strategy w/ long term impact
    - i. education of individual home owners through HOA/ POAs
    - ii. education of landscape architects designing residential sites
    - iii. coordinate education campaigns among neighboring municipalities (MS4s)
  - b. Evaluation and overhaul of local ordinances (city and county level)
    - i. stormwater ordinances
    - ii. parking space and road width requirements
    - iii. tree ordinances; clearing and grading requirements
    - iv. retool development density limits such as those that prevent cluster style development and promote sprawl
  - c. Long term monitoring of defined indicators (\*Chris P input) to assess changes in behavior and attitude
  - d. Long term monitoring to assess economic and ecological benefits of site-based stormwater technologies (see Breakout Session III summary)
4. Need to define maintenance responsibilities associated with neighborhood and site scale stormwater technologies
  - a. Technology should be designed to minimize maintenance
  - b. Provisions made at time of installation should include easements for ROW and maintenance access. This requires coordination between the landscape architect, developer, and municipality.
5. Need to recognize that addressing stormwater cannot be limited to new development, retrofitting will be required.
6. Need to develop some regional water **quality** performance standards that also have some flexibility
  - a. Water **quality** must become a political priority as the current focus is only on quantity
  - b. Creation of municipal-level authority that emphasizes **quality** would send the message that **quality** is a political priority

7. Need for (tax) incentives to encourage immediate implementation of stormwater innovations.
8. Monitoring should be done to begin to establish local credibility and hence stimulate adoption of these stormwater quality BMPs
9. Pick low hanging fruit (i.e. capitalize on easy, high-yield opportunities)
  - a. Public education campaigns (funded by individual municipalities as part of the NPDES Phase II Program?) about:
    - i. importance of car maintenance/ not washing cars with detergents
    - ii. picking up pet feces
    - iii. septic maintenance
  - b. Step up local enforcement of key local ordinances (e.g. septic maintenance requirements, pet waste pick up)