

DNREC Sediment & Stormwater Listserve Update: March 2011

This month's topics:

1. **Pre-registration Required: May 4, 2011 Blue Card Class**
2. **New Security Measures for R&R Building: March 14, 2011**
3. **Technical Subcommittee Meeting: March 8, 2011**
4. **Link of the Month: USGS Report on Wisconsin LID Site**

1. **Pre-registration Required: May 4, 2011 Blue Card Class**

DNREC will be holding the next Contractor's Certification course (Blue Card) on May 4th, 2011 at the Modern Maturity Center (registration required). The Contractor's Training course is a ½-day course that gives an overview of the Sediment and Stormwater Program, its regulations, and required erosion and sediment control measures in the State of Delaware. Please contact Joanne Gedney by e-mail at Joanne.Gedney@state.de.us or by phone at 302-739-9921 for registration information.

2. **New Public Access to R&R Building**

DNREC will be instituting new security measures for the Richardson & Robbins Building in Dover. These new measures are scheduled to take effect on **March 14, 2011**. Public access will be provided through a central location requiring visitors to sign in and acquire a temporary pass. Signs have been provided at the rear entrance to the R&R Building to direct visitors to the public access points. Additional information will be provided on the DNREC Website as it becomes available.

3. **Technical Subcommittee Meeting: March 8, 2011**

The next Technical Subcommittee for the revision of the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations will meet on March 8, 2011 from 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM in the Felton-Farmington Room (DelDOT Administration Building).

4. **Link of the Month: USGS Report on Wisconsin LID Site**

The U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, studied two residential basins in Cross Plains, Wis., during water years 1999–2005. A paired-basin study design was used to compare runoff quantity and quality from the two basins, one of which was developed in a conventional way and the other was developed with LID. The conventional-developed basin (herein called “conventional basin”) consisted of curb and gutter, 40-foot street widths, and a fully connected stormwater-conveyance system. The LID basin consisted of grassed swales, reduced impervious area (32-foot street widths), street inlets draining to grass swales, a detention pond, and an infiltration basin. Data collected in the LID basin represented predevelopment through near-complete build-out conditions.

Smaller, more frequent precipitation events that produced stormwater discharge from the conventional basin were retained in the LID basin. Only six events with precipitation depths less than or equal to 0.4 inch produced measurable discharge from the LID basin. Of these six events, five occurred during winter months when underlying soils are commonly frozen, and one was

likely a result of saturated soil from a preceding storm. In the conventional basin, the number of discharge events, using the same threshold of precipitation depth, was 180, with nearly one-half of those resulting from precipitation depths less than 0.2 inch. Precipitation events capable of producing appreciable discharge in the LID basin were typically those of high intensity or precipitation depth or those that occurred after soils were already saturated. Total annual discharge volume measured from the conventional basin ranged from 1.3 to 9.2 times that from the LID basin. The full report is available for download from the following Web site:

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2008/5008/>