

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

# Pete Peterson Contribution to Water Quality Panel Chaired by Ted Wilgus

8:35 AM ON THURS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS ON  
GOOD AND DEPENDABLE WATER QUALITY

# **Pete Peterson's Experience with Coastal Water Quality Preservation in NC**

- EMC water quality committee – chair for 16 years
- Sedimentation control commission – 2 years
- Coastal habitat protection plan steering committee – 12 years
- Research studies on coastal water quality and impacts on coastal organisms – 30 years

# Past Coastal Water Quality Controls

- Federal Clean Water Act of 1972 protects shellfishing waters of the states
- State EMC water quality protection rules that promote productive and safe shellfish growth, harvest and consumption
  - HQW (High Quality Waters) standards
  - Coastal ORW (Outstanding Resource Waters) rules – protect Core Sound
  - PNA (Primary Nursery Areas) designation – protect important headwater nurseries
  - Regulation of % built-upon area near and draining to SA waters
  - CAMA (Coastal Area Management Act) setbacks to induce infiltration and prevent discharge of polluted stormwater

# More NC Rule Making that Protects Shellfish

- Shellfish sanitation regulations preventing shellfish harvest from closed waters (e.g., Calico Creek) result in shellfish sanctuaries and help restore stocks
- EMC buffer rules make effective use of natural processes of nutrient reduction uptake of riparian marsh and other vegetation
- Rules limiting built-upon area on shores abutting SA waters
- Fundamental prevention of direct discharge into SA waters
- ISSC (Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Commission) enhances confidence that shellfish consumption remains safe meeting interstate standards

# **Additional Management Enhancing Oyster & Fish Production**

- Use of Chl A to assess potential changes in risk of eutrophication causing fish & shellfish mortality represents a standard measure that is much more reliable than using highly variable DO measurements
- DMF, DCM, and USACE agreements on permitting criteria for living shorelines holds promise of increasing oyster & oyster reef habitat abundance in NC
- NC's coastal habitat protection plan (CHPP) for fish and shellfish represents an innovative ecosystem-based management plan widely promoted by federal agencies and possibly unique among the states

# Pollution Challenges in the Neuse River

- Historically nutrient loading from hog waste lagoons challenged water quality resulting from the evolution of intense animal production
- Presently, tremendous growth in chicken production in the Neuse watershed is introducing a new complex organic contaminant
- Threats of federal funding cuts to EPA and other agencies may prevent necessary research on this new input of concentrated farm animal waste

The image features a light gray background with a subtle gradient. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are several realistic-looking water droplets of various sizes, rendered with soft shadows and highlights to give them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered in the upper portion of the image.

**The End but for Pictorial Examples of LID**

# **Straight Piping of Storm Water**





# Permeable Parking Pavement



# **RAIN GARDEN**

## **at Cedar Point Boat Ramp**



# **New Paving Redirects Storm Water to Forest Floor**





## **Oak Island Pamphlet: A Guide to Low Impact Storm Water Management**

# Why Build a Rain Garden?



# Rain Garden with Plantings



# Check Dam



# AESTHETICALLY DESIGNED RAIN GARDEN





# Rain Cistern



# Obvious Test of Pavement Porosity





**Parking lot showing old discharge of storm water directly into the White Oak River & modifications or draining into the woods where infiltration happens**

**Green Solutions**  
thetrailfoundation.org



**The Trail Foundation**

# Rain GARDEN



Fall Obedient Plant



Scarlet Sage



Maximilian Sunflower

After rain events, the water run-off from streets and other impervious surfaces can contain oils, chemicals, and trash. Rain gardens are small basins that catch rain water run-off before it can get into our rivers and lakes. The plants in the rain garden filter the rain water and infiltrate it into the ground where it can be used during times of drought.

For information about this project or how to get involved please visit:

TheTrailFoundation.org

Rain Garden plants are adapted to thrive in wet and dry conditions

Water flows from the street into the rain garden



Plants filter the water, and it infiltrates into the ground

Let it Grow!

**Austin, Tx**