

Close to Home: Environmental Impacts in Your Neighborhood

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Dept of Public Works

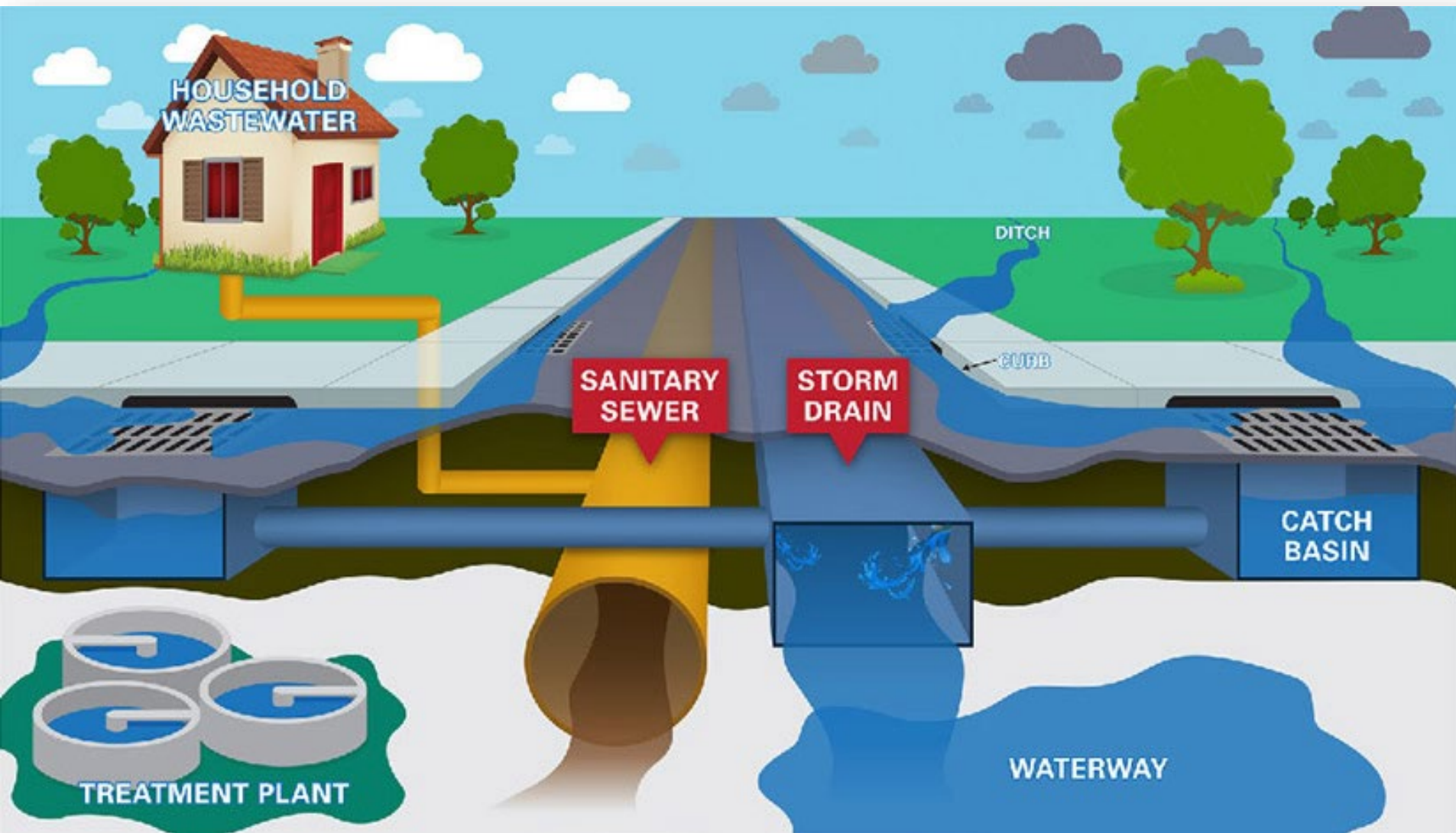
Environmental Management Division



Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System



What's the Difference?



What is an illicit discharge?

An Illicit discharge is anything entering a storm drain that is not made up entirely of storm water.

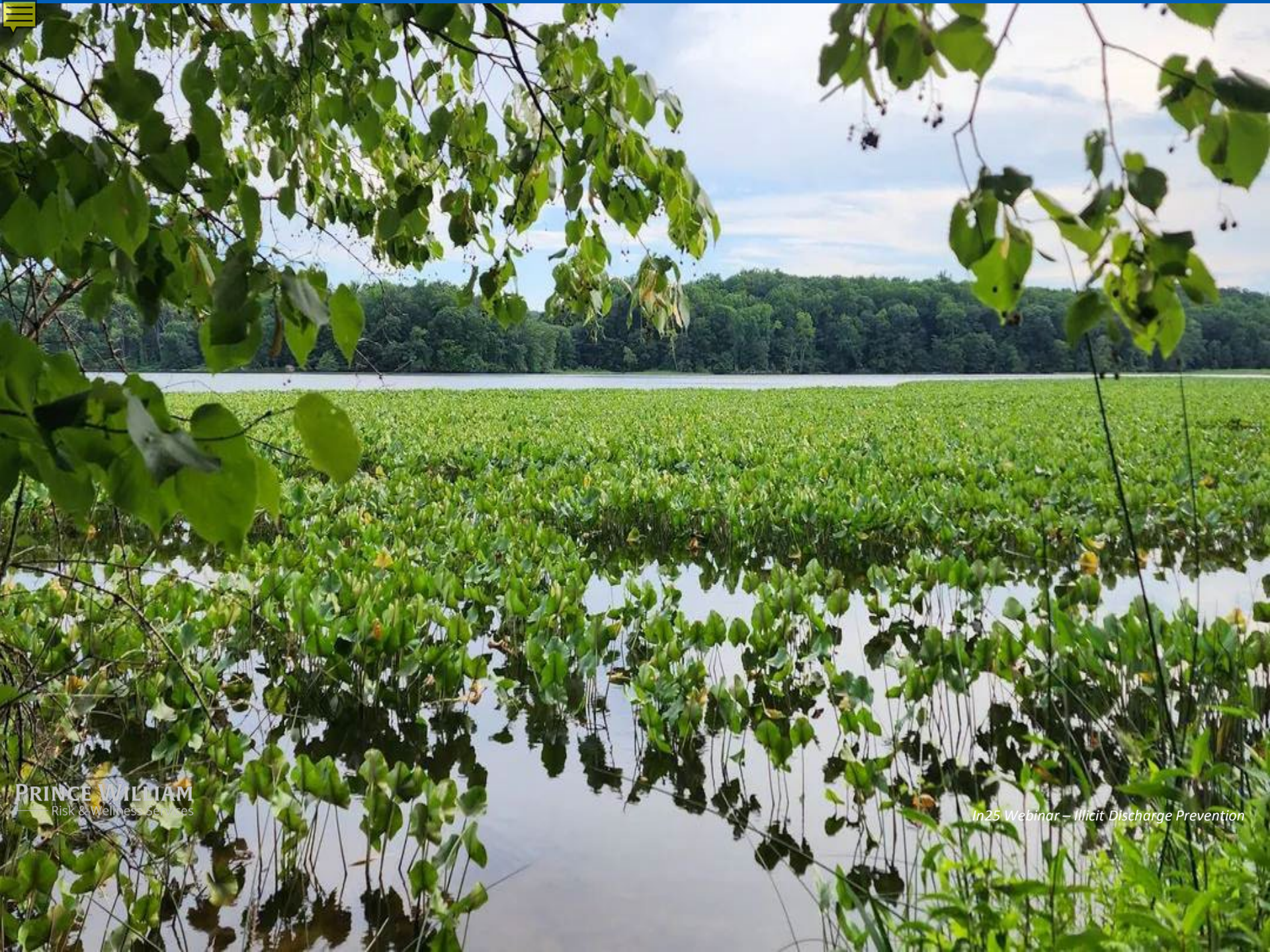


Storm water runoff is generated from rain and snowmelt events that flow over land or impervious surfaces.



Where does it go?













Why does it matter?

- **Legally**

- ❖ Federal: Clean Water Act
- ❖ State: MS4 Permit
- ❖ Local: County Ordinance

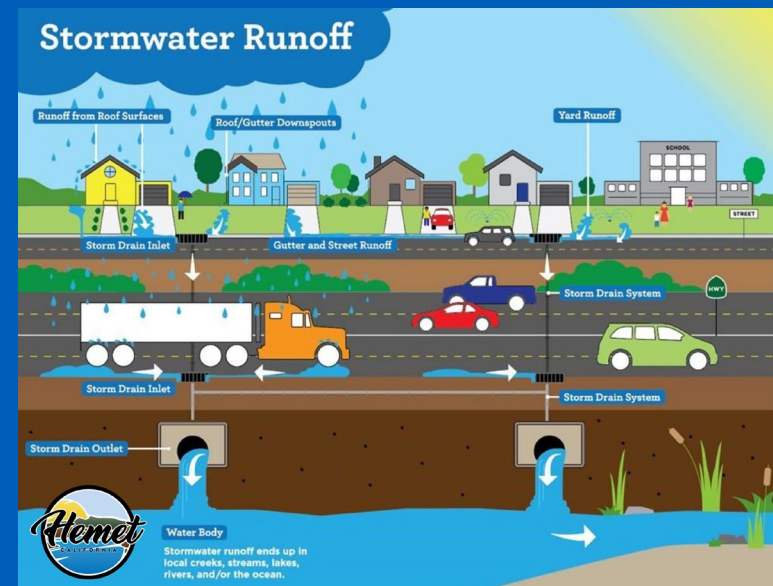
- **Environmentally**

- Health risks can shutdown public recreational facilities
- Expensive to treat drinking water
- Kills/contaminates aquatic life



PRINCE WILLIAM

Environmental Management

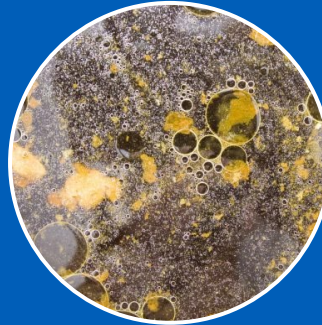


Common Illicit Discharge Examples

Oil/Fuel



Grease



Fertilizer



Detergent



Trash



Salt



Visual Indicators of Illicit Discharge

- Color



- Algae



- Ecology



- Odor



- Stains



Examples of Common Discharges

Pet Waste

- Pet waste contaminates runoff causing bacteria growth in our rivers and streams!
- Not picking up after your pet can spread illnesses to both humans and pets.
- Never dispose of pet waste into a storm drain.
- Leaving pet waste on the ground is a violation County Code.



Leaking Vehicle Fluids



Leaf Litter



REPORT ILLICIT DISCHARGES

911

Any spill with immediate hazard to people or property, such as fuel

Environmental
Management

All other discharges:

(703) 792-7070 or

illicitdischarge@pwcgov.org

Report any discharge observed entering and/or exiting the storm sewer system!

Easements and Responsibilities

County-Maintained Stormwater Easements & Facilities

County Responsibilities

- Major Maintenance
 - Repairing and replacing drainage structures, pipes, and swales as needed
 - Correcting erosion and flooding problems
 - Removing sedimentation that impairs the function
 - Maintaining/replacing fences and gates around SWM facilities
 - Removing fallen trees only if they impact structures or impede the flow of water (woody debris may be left behind)

Property Owner Responsibilities

- Minor Maintenance
 - Vegetation maintenance, including mowing of stormwater facilities 3-4 times a year during growing season
 - Removing trash and debris that may impede the flow of water
 - Removing aesthetic items such as graffiti and maintaining aesthetic items like fountains
 - Maintaining Dam Safety Certification (if applicable)
 - Notifying County staff of any defects to drainage structures
- Any proposed construction within a stormwater easement or facility requires the approval of Public Works prior to any work being done

Hazardous Trees

County Responsibility

- County only maintains/removes trees located on County-owned property
- Will only remove or maintain dead/dying trees which pose a threat
- Will not get involved in civil disputes regarding trees between neighbors
- The County has no regulations or authority that allows us to require the removal or maintenance of trees on private property

Property Owner Responsibility

- Trees located on private property are the responsibility of the property owner
- Trees located on HOA property are the responsibility of the HOA
- If you are not sure if a tree is located in a buffer or conservation area, please call Environmental Management to discuss before removal

Easements and Right-Of-Ways

- Trees that are located within County stormwater easements will only be removed if impeding the flow of water
- Trees that are located within utility easements may be maintained by the easement holding utility company or the property owner
- Trees located within a VDOT right-of-way or impacting flow traffic – Report to VDOT via online reporting system or phone
- Trees that pose significant risk to public safety, such as trees fallen on powerlines, can be reported by calling the fire department or 911

Will Shoup – County Arborist

Proffers – Conditions – HOA covenants

- A thirty-foot (30') wide buffer shall be provided along the northerly Property line, outside of existing or proposed right-of-way, substantially as shown on the Plan, which may be crossed by the proposed sidewalk as provided in Proffer 2.c, and which shall be provided with a minimum of one hundred (100) plant units per one hundred (100) linear feet of such buffer, using existing and/or additional plantings and as plant units are defined in the DCSM. Such additional plantings shall be drought-resistant and indigenous or other species allowed at final subdivision plan.

9. Homeowners Association: The Applicant shall create covenants, conditions, and restrictions to coordinate development within the Property, which include such items as architectural controls, signage, building materials, lighting, and landscaping. Further, the Applicant shall establish an association or multiple associations for the Property to own, operate, and maintain open space, common areas, private roads, trails, sidewalks, signage, other recreation or common facilities (as applicable), street trees and, if appropriate, stormwater management/BMP Facilities installed by the Applicant for the Property, if not otherwise maintained by the County, in accordance with adopted County policies.

County Requirements or not?

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Ordinance
- DCSM

Things that County will not touch.....

- Civil Matters

Questions about new development...

- Start with the Planning Department
 - Case manager
 - Division of concern

Invasive Species Management

- What does the County do and
What does the County have to
say about this topic.

Reforestation Program



Questions?

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— Public Works

**Environmental
Management
Webpage:**



SCAN ME

<https://www.pwcva.gov/department/environmental-services>

Contact Us

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