

PRP/TMDL Mapping

MS4 Workshops – Pollutant Reduction
and TMDL Stormwater Plans

Fall 2016

Tom Wolf, Governor John Quigley, Acting Secretary


Training Goal

1. Describe the content required in maps submitted with Pollutant Reduction Plans (Appendices D and E)
2. Discuss the pros and cons of parsing
3. Describe where BMPs may be located

Importance of Mapping to PRPs

Storm sewershed delineation used in:

- Determining the planning area
- Calculating pollutant loads
- Determining necessary pollutant reductions
- Determining BMP size and placement to meet the necessary pollutant reductions



PRP Map Content


- Land uses and/or impervious/pervious surfaces'
- Storm sewershed boundary associated with MS4 outfall discharges to impaired surface waters or surface waters draining to the Chesapeake Bay
- Location(s) of proposed structural BMP(s)

Aerial maps, maybe zoning?

Map Scale

The map must be sufficiently detailed to:

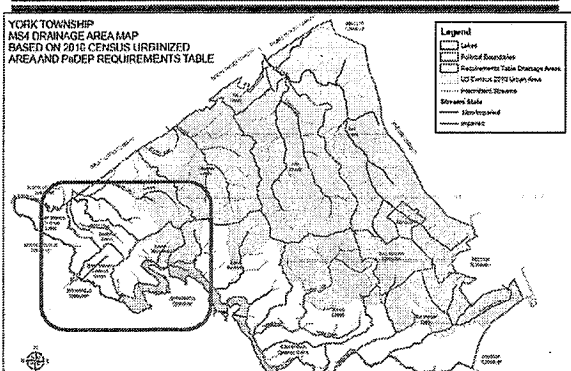
- identify the "planning area" relevant to Appendix D and/or Appendix E
- demonstrate that BMPs will be located in appropriate storm sewerheds

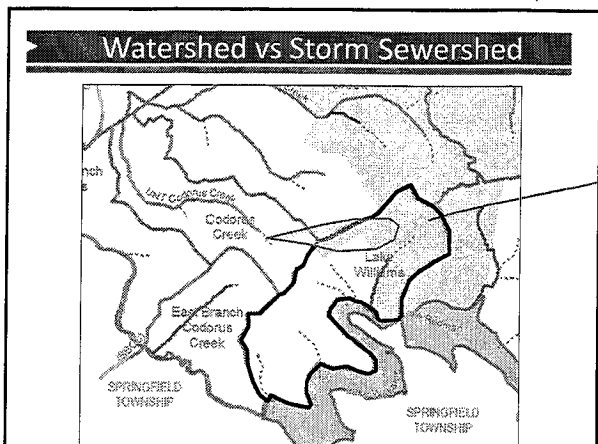


Not a predetermined scale,

Watershed Delineation

YORK TOWNSHIP
MS4 DRAINAGE AREA MAP
BASED ON 2010 CENSUS URBINIZED
AREA AND PaDEP REQUIREMENTS TABLE





You could have storm sewershed that runs from the UA into an impaired stream in the non-UA.

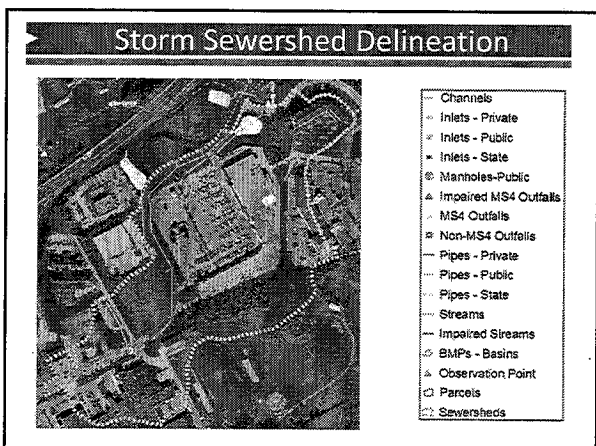
The more urbanized, the more likely the stormwater will follow streets & not look like watersheds.

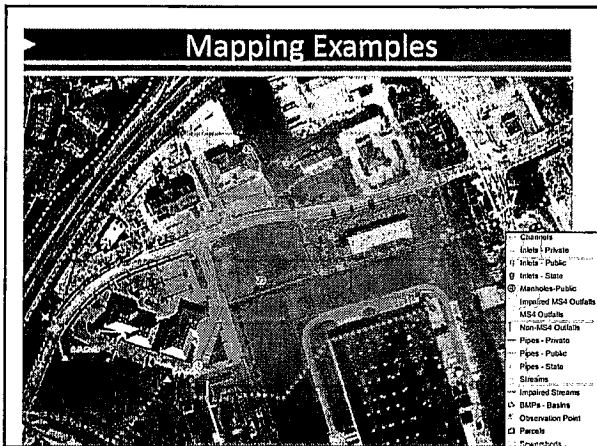
Storm Sewershed Delineation

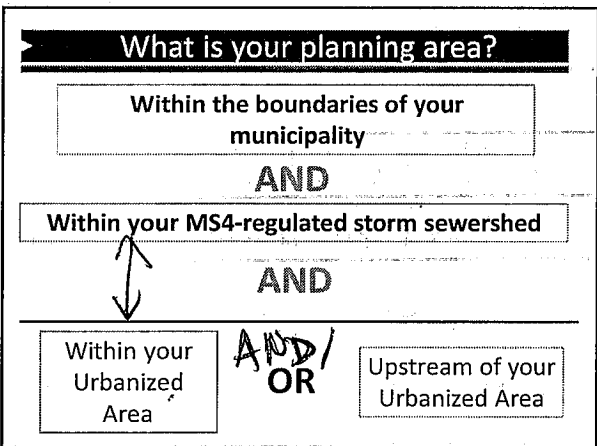
What are some methods used to delineate storm sewersheds?

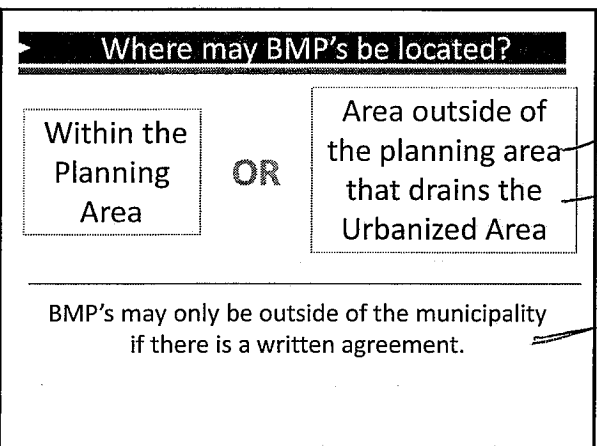
- Manually - paper topo maps or other
- Tools in a GIS platform (e.g. ESRI's Arcmap)
 - Generate contour lines from DEM data and “draw” the sewershed
 - Multi-step DEM data processing to delineate sewershed “automatically” (not really)

DEM - Digital Elevation Model, based on aerial/LIDAR imagery.



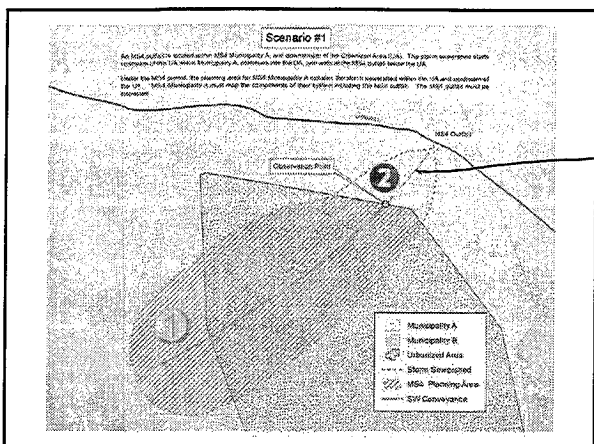




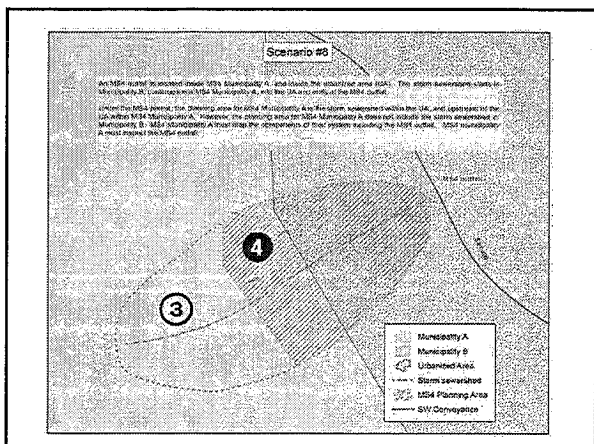
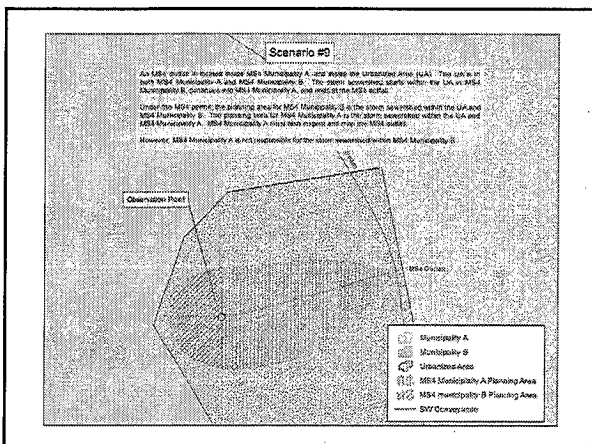


~~Upstream projects are OK if they are in MS4~~
~~Downstream~~

⊗ either a joint PRP (if they are in MS4) or a written agreement (if they are not MS4)




→ Could put a BMP below the UA if it intercepts flow from the UA.



Some Basic Requirements...

- Multiple PRPs require a map that addresses each PRP
- Joint PRPs require a combined storm sewershed for all of the MS4 permittees

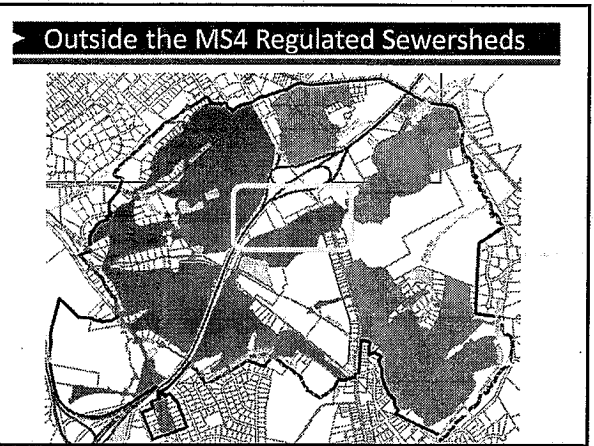


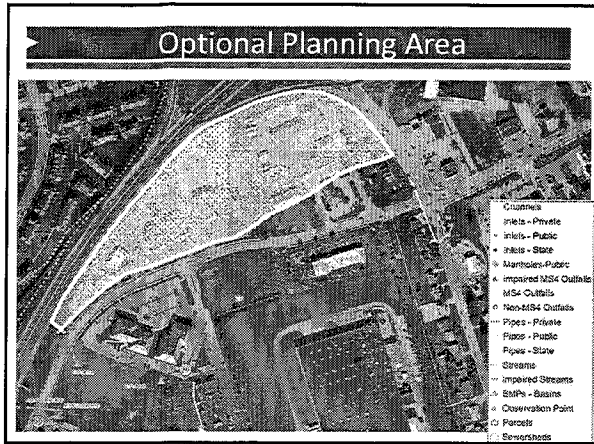
Load Calculation Exclusions

Once storm sewersheds are delineated:

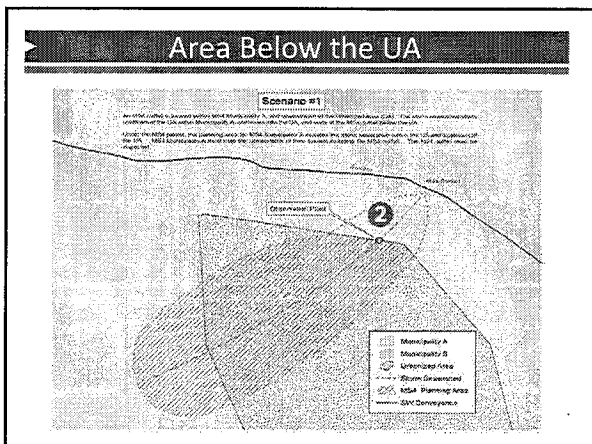
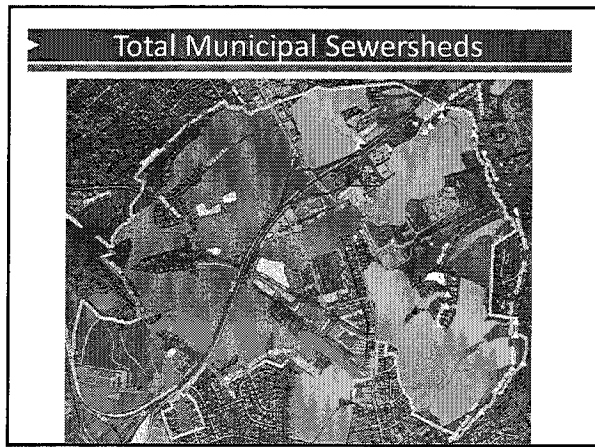
- Area outside the MS4-regulated storm sewershed
- Area downstream of the UA (optional)
- Area within the MS4-required planning area, but has a stormwater permit (optional)

Examples:
 industrial facility w/ an industrial stormwater permit
 CSO could be example
 Non-muni MS4
 PennDOT permitted areas (encourage we work w/ PennDOT to develop PRPs).





You can place a BMP in an optional area to meet your overall req't, but downside is you have to require the calculation.



Load Calculation Exclusion/Parsing

Private Property has been excluded from the PLE (Proposed Load Estimation) maps with its contents as a buffer and areas that are not used for agricultural purposes. The maps show only those areas that are used for agricultural purposes. The maps show only those areas that are used for agricultural purposes. The maps show only those areas that are used for agricultural purposes.

Stream Township
Stream Area
Stream Area
Stream Area
Stream Area
Stream Area
Stream Area
Stream Area

Can't parse out private property

Load Calculation Rule

BMPs may only be located in areas used to calculate load

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

What about upstream ag BMPs?

Summary

- Features to be included in maps
- Area to map
- Parsing
- Delineation
- Map examples
- Strategy for combined PRPs