

SECTION 6 - CHALLENGES AND GOALS

“Water is the most critical resource of our lifetime and our children’s lifetime. The health of our waters is the principal measure of how we live on the land.”

- Luna Leopold

As more and more people live, work and interact within a watershed, maintaining a healthy, sustainable environment becomes a challenge. To address these challenges, goals and objectives are developed to direct the actions within the watershed that will improve and protect the environment.

The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Outline the water quality issues discussed in Chapter 4, summarize public and stakeholder concerns, and identify which pollutants are perceived to be of most concern.
2. Define designated uses and identify the impaired or threatened water bodies within the watershed that do not meet their designated uses.
3. Define and identify the watershed desires identified through the stakeholder workshops.
4. List the goals and objectives and identify how they were developed.

WATER QUALITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

It is important to distinguish between water quality issues and water quality concerns. Water quality issues are those water quality problems that have been identified through water quality monitoring, macroinvertebrate and fish sampling, and habitat surveys. Water quality concerns are problems that are observed or perceived to exist by residence and stakeholders within the watershed.

Note: stakeholders in the Shiawassee River vary from lake associations to stakeholders that represent the whole County to stakeholders that represent an entire watershed. All efforts were made to make sure the concerns were specifically for the Shiawassee River.



Photo courtesy of Michigan State University, 2005.

Water Quality Issues

Water quality issues were extrapolated from chapters 3 & 4 are listed below:

- The loss of agricultural land by development to residential and commercial
- The loss of wetlands, either naturally or through human intervention
- The availability and demand on the sewer and water systems
- Potential danger to endangered species
- Restriction on fish consumption due to pollutants
- Potential pollutant loading from developed land use

Water Quality Concerns

Water quality concerns were solicited from the public and stakeholders through a series of workshops and meetings, Described in Section 5.

A list of the public's concerns is provided below:

- Flooding Problems
- Concerns Affecting Drainage Ditches
- Parking Lot Spills
- Landfill Runoff/Groundwater Leachate
- Car Wash
- Groundwater pumping, irrigation affecting local wells
- Over-fertilization
- Sedimentation and soil erosion
- Source of Funding to Address the Above Concerns
- Wetland Destruction
- Need for Ordinance and Permit Compliance Enforcement for Environmental Protections
- Development Concerns
- Negative Public Perception of Flint River
- Need for Cooperation with Health Department
- Lack of Citizen and Municipal Education
- Lack of access to recreational opportunities

The concerns identified by the stakeholders are ranked and presented below. The public and stakeholders ranked their concerns to determine which issues they felt were more important. Each Concern is labeled as Rural (R), Urban (U) or Both (B) to indicate where in the watershed the concern is of most relevance.

1. Funding (B)
2. Education for planning commissions and zoning boards-municipals, government officials (B)
3. Need innovative ideas and solutions implemented locally-pilot project w/education component (B)
4. Sanitary Connections to storm sewer (U)
5. Education for builders and developers (B)
6. Stormwater treatment with BMPs must be maintained (U)
7. Streets directly discharge into river within minutes of rain events (U)
8. Flooding due to new development (B)
9. Master Gardeners-Volunteer Work link to projects (U)
10. Promote education at a publicly planned event (B)
11. Time of Sale Homeowner Packet (U)
12. Education (B)
13. More recreational opportunities (B)

DESIGNATED USES

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), acting under authority of the federal Clean Water Act, aims to make waters in the state meet certain designated uses (State of Michigan, 1999):

- Agricultural Water Supply
- Public Water Supply
- Other Aquatic Life / Wildlife
- Coldwater Fisheries (specifically identified waterbodies only)
- Total Body Contact (May 1st – October 31st)
- Navigation
- Industrial Water Supply
- Warm water Fishery
- Partial Body Contact



Source: NCSU, 2004.

The designated uses are intended to:

- Protect health and public welfare
- Enhance and maintain the quality of water
- Protect the state’s natural resources
- Meet the requirements of state and federal law (including international agreements)

One of the first things people envision when discussing water quality is drinking water. It is extremely important for communities to have a clean source of drinking water that is free from contaminants.

Communities in the subwatershed use groundwater for drinking water supplies, and although the designated uses apply to surface waters, the uses also help protect groundwater drinking supplies because these two water sources are implicitly linked.

Contaminants in water can also affect human health when the water is used to irrigate food sources, when fish living in these waters are eaten, or when humans come in contact with these waters through swimming or boating.

While human health is the most important reason for protecting these resources, the designated uses are also intended to protect wildlife, commerce, and recreation. For example:

- The ‘warmwater and coldwater fisheries’ uses also ensure healthy fish populations, increases recreational enjoyment of fishing, and ensures a thriving fishing industry that results in fishing related consumer spending, travel, and tourism.
- The ‘industrial water supply’ use ensures that businesses have an inexpensive and sustainable process water supply that helps keep them competitive and providing jobs to Michigan’s citizens.
- The ‘navigation’ use ensures that the state’s waterways are passable and the ‘body contact’ uses ensure that people can safely swim. These uses contribute to the lure of many travelers vacationing during the summer.

The coldwater fishery use does not apply to any waters within the watershed as none have been designated as such by the MDEQ.

Example Pollutants Affecting Designated Uses

Agricultural Water Supply

- Hydrology (too little flow)
- Excess nutrients
- Toxic contaminants

Industrial Water Supply

- Hydrology (too little flow)
- Suspended solids

Public Water Supply

- Excess nutrients (nitrates)
- Pesticide contaminants

Warm Water Fishery

- Sediment
- Hydrology (flow variability)
- Dissolved oxygen (too little)

Cold Water Fishery

- Sediment
- Hydrology (flow variability)
- Dissolved oxygen (too little)

Other Aquatic Life / Wildlife

- Sediment
- Pesticides
- Temperature

Partial Body Contact

- Pathogens
- Nutrients

Total Body Contact

- Pathogens
- Nutrients

Navigation

- Obstructions

Source: MDEQ, 2000.

Designated Uses Not Being Met

As a result of the State’s defined designated uses and the water quality data and impairments discussed in Section 4, the following designated uses are not being met:

- **Warm Water Fishery** and **Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife** are impaired in the Shiawassee River, the South Branch of the Shiawassee River, and Lake Ponemah and Lobdell Lake due to exceedances for PCBs.
- **Warm Water Fishery** and **Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife** are impaired in Lake Ponemah (found in fish tissue) and Fenton Lake due to presents of Mercury.

Threatened Designated Uses

Additionally, the following designated uses are being met but are threatened (meaning they may not be met in the foreseeable future):

- **Agricultural Water Supply** is impaired in the Shiawassee River, the South Branch of the Shiawassee River, Lake Ponemah and Fenton Lake either due to exceedances for PCBs and/or the presents of Mercury (see above).

Meeting the state-defined designated uses is important to meet legal requirements to protect public health, provide a high quality of life, and protect natural resources. Programs such as the MDEQ TMDL program seek to obtain the restoration of these uses with the ultimate goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the state’s waters.

It is important to note that the assessments presented herein are subject to change. Additional data, new pollution sources, changing use locations, and updated water quality standards all may affect the assessment. Water bodies may be listed or de-listed on Michigan’s 303d or 305b list, and the associated status of designated uses may change. Below is a summary of the impaired waterbodies in the Lower Flint River Watershed:

Table 6-1 Impaired Waterbodies in the Shiawassee River Watershed

Waterbody ID	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Description	COUNTY	Waterbody Type	Waterbody Size	PROBLEM	TMDLYR
210416X	FENTON LAKE	Vicinity of Fenton.	GENESEEE	L	845.0 A	Fish Tissue-Mercury.	2011
210416Y	LOBDELL LAKE	2 miles SW of Linden (Argentine Twp.)	GENESEEE	L	545.0 A	FCA-PCBs; Fish Tissue-Mercury.	2010
210416Z	LAKE PONEMAH	NW of Fenton.	GENESEEE	L	380.0 A	FCA-PCBs; Fish Tissue-Mercury.	2010
210417A	SHIAWASSEE RIVER	Saginaw River confluence u/s to Byron Millpond Dam; including the S. Br. Shiawassee River from the Shiawassee River confluence at Byron u/s to M-59 (vicinity of Howell)	SHIAWASSEE	R	107 M	FCA-PCBs	2010
210417F	SHIAWASSEE RIVER WATERSHED	Saginaw River confluence to include all tributaries	SHIAWASSEE	W	847 M	WQS exceedances for PCBs	

Waterbody Type Classification Descriptions: L=Lake, R=River and W=Watershed
 Waterbody Unit of Size Classification Descriptions: A=Acres, and M=Miles
 Through the revision process, the watershed plan will be updated to address any new TMDL’s as they become available

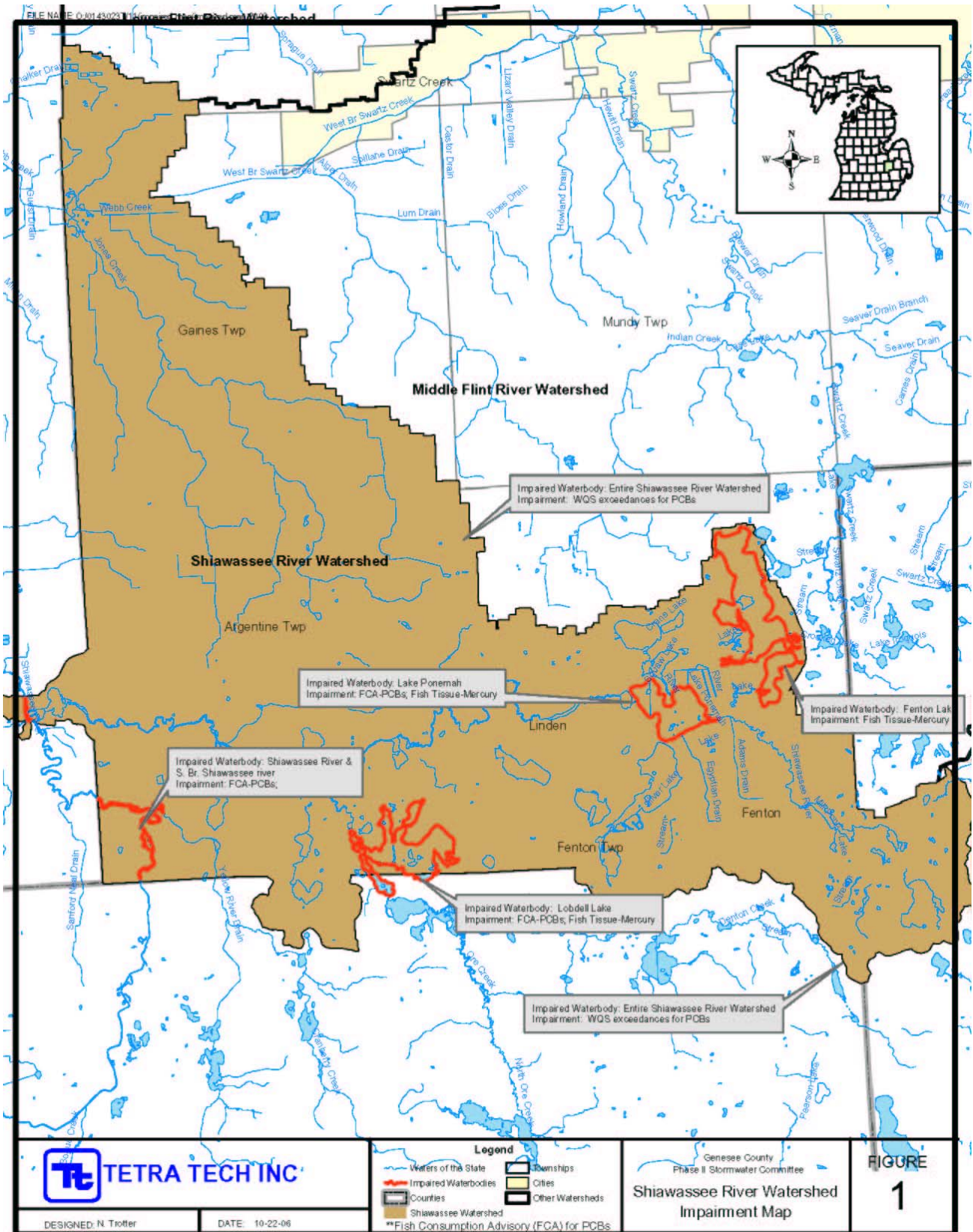


Figure 6-1 Impaired Waterbodies

WATERSHED DESIRES

The term “watershed desire” is meant to invoke a vision of what watershed stakeholders would like their watershed to look like. The watershed planning committee members and the stakeholders have participated in determining goals and desires for the watershed, such as, developing a recreational trail along the river.

During the public participation process, the public was given the opportunity to express their watershed desires. The public identified the following watershed desires:



Kettering Duck Race



- Protect Public Health
- Develop funding mechanism
- Allow “watershed friendly development”
- Assure all development meets minimum standards
- Increase recreational use of river
- Develop innovative projects
- Allow asphalt alternatives-pervious pavement
- Promote protection of Shiawassee Tributaries
- Provide clean water resources for wildlife
- Protect wildlife habitat
- Reduce parking lot allotments for certain business
- Beautification of watershed

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Identified known pollutants, water quality concerns and desires of the public and stakeholders were used to develop a set of goals and objectives. The goals reflect the mission statement and are accompanied by a set of objectives and actions which when implemented will assist in meeting the corresponding goal. The actions associated with these objectives are listed in Section 8. Goals 1 through 5 were developed by the desires and concerns of the public and stakeholders during goal and objective development. Permit requirements were taken into account and make up Goals 6 through 8. The watershed management plan as a whole must contain the following:

- An assessment of the nature and status of the watershed ecosystem (Section 3 and 4)
- Long-term goals to include the protection of designated uses of the receiving waters and compliance with TMDLs (Sections 6 and 8)
- Short-term objectives (Sections 6 and 8)
- Action items to achieve goals and objectives (Section 8)
- The benefit and cost of the action items (Section 8)
- A responsible party, schedule, and evaluation mechanism for each action item (Section 8)

Minimum Permit Requirements

The objectives in this plan meet the Watershed-Based NPDES Permit requirements, but because of the significant public and stakeholder response, many additional objectives are included in the plan to expand on voiced desires. These additional objectives go beyond the jurisdictional permit requirements.

Because the Watershed-Based NPDES Permit has broad requirement language, and because of the implication that any implemented objective, directly or indirectly, must help protect the designated uses of the receiving water body, it was necessary to include the requirements from other sources. These sources include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA) Storm Water Phase II Final Rule requirements and the Michigan Jurisdictional-Based NPDES Permit. These two sources were chosen because the Watershed-Based NPDES Permit is based on their requirements.

The Federal and State requirements as well as each specific Watershed-Based NPDES Permit requirement was reviewed to assure that at least one objective correlated with it. In the section below, each goal is prioritized according to what stakeholders deemed important. In Section 8, objectives are included in the table under each goal. A 'Yes' indicates that the objective fulfills one or more permit requirements at a minimum level. A 'No' indicates that the objective is considered beyond the minimum requirement of the permit, or that it extends a general effort beyond the minimum requirement of the permit, and may be eligible for certain types of grant funds. During goal and objective development, it became clear that some objectives fulfill minimum requirements, some objectives go beyond the minimum requirements, and some objectives are difficult to categorize. Discretion was used to determine how the uncategorical objectives are classified.

Note that each goal and objective should be considered in association with other goals and objectives, as applicable. For example, one of the aims of Goal 1 is to remove sources of pollutants including sedimentation. Goal 3 is to reduce impacts from peak flows and high volumes. Objective 3a addresses both of these goals. Through a Stormwater Ordinance, pollutants such as sediment can be reduced or removed and also reduce peak flows and high volumes. :

Goal 1: Protect Public Health

This aim of Goal 1 is to remove sources of **Pathogens**, **Nutrients**, and **Sedimentation** that threaten public health and recreation. It also seeks to:

- 1) Protect **D**inking water supply (groundwater recharge areas)
- 2) Reduce **I**nfiltration and inflow to decrease sanitary sewage overflows

Objectives Associated with Goal 1:

- a. Draft, adopt and implement Time of sale septic ordinance: **P,N**
- b. Deliver homeowner education at time of sale (public education about Septic, lawn, leaves, grass, carwash, etc) **P,N,S**
- c. Draft, adopt and implement Disconnect footing drains from sanitary sewers ordinance **I**
- d. Identify existing wellhead protection programs **D**
- e. Draft, adopt & implement a ordinance to test Drinking water well at time of sale **D**
- f. Map arsenic Levels for drinking wells **D**

Goal 2: Establish Watershed Stewardship Awareness and Responsibility among the Public

Goal 2 aims to increase public participation and the Understanding of their role in protecting the watershed. It seeks to promote the Flint River as a viable public Resource (i.e. dispel the myth of poor water quality in the Flint River to bring people back to the river). The Goal also recognizes the need for improved Communication of existing water quality and potential threats to public must occur to promote this goal.

Objectives Associated with Goal 2:

- a. Educate public about 7 required education elements. **R, C, P, N, S, O**
- b. Undertake a Direct mailing to riparian land owners (Rivers/Lakes) **U, R, C, N, O**
- c. Partner with existing household hazardous waste program committee to increase awareness and use **U,**
- d. Enhance existing benthic monitoring Program (see Section 4) **U, R, C, O**
- e. Enhance existing project GREEN Program (see Section 7) **U, R, C, O**
- f. Conduct a Stream Crossing watershed survey with photography **C**
- g. Conduct Hot Spot water quality monitoring as needed **C**

Goal 3: Reduce Impacts from Peak Flow and High Volumes

This goal seeks to minimize excessive Flows that cause flooding, bank erosion and habitat loss. This will be accomplished through environmentally friendly drain maintenance, community planning, ordinance development, and water quality monitoring. Establish minimum standards for stormwater infrastructure design countywide.

Objectives Associated with Goal 3:

- a. Draft, adopt and implement a county Storm Water Ordinance **F, P,N,S**
- b. Pursue restoration projects on natural watercourses **F, W, S**
- c. Preserve existing floodplains and wetlands from being filled or developed **F, N, S**
- d. Monitor Water Quantity to measure hydraulic change within watercourse **F**
- e. Produce demonstration projects for Low Impact Development. **F, N, S, U**

Goal 4: Create, Restore, and Enhance Recreational Use

This goal seeks to restore and enhance recreational uses through a variety of specific Objectives.

Objectives Associated with Goal 4:

- a. Promote Local Recreational Opportunities **O**
- b. Protect /Expand Parks Trails and River Walk System **O**

Goal 5: Restore and Protect Aquatic Life, Wildlife, and Habitat

Goal 5 aims to restore and protect aquatic life, Wildlife and habitat by protecting high quality wetlands and floodplains. Also of interest are areas with Threatened and endangered species and protect against invasive species.

Objectives Associated with Goal 5:

- a. Establish vegetative buffer areas adjacent to sensitive areas **W, N, S**
- b. Protect key locations of threatened and endangered species and habitat **T**

Goal 6: Conduct Municipal Good Housekeeping Activities

This goal is comprised of the permit requirements on the permittees' good housekeeping activities. Goal 6 aims to direct communities to undertake activities that manage their operations and activities in a manner that considers stormwater runoff and the pollution and flow associated with it. It is also intended to have local jurisdictions "lead by example" in an effort to change how stormwater is managed in the private sector as well.

Objectives Associated with Goal 6:

- a. Ensure Maintenance activities, schedules, and inspection procedures for storm water structural controls are appropriate
- b. Implement controls for reducing or eliminating the discharges of pollutants from streets, roads, highways, parking lots, and maintenance.
- c. Institute procedures for the proper disposal of operation and maintenance waste from the separate storm water drainage system (dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris) by street sweeping, catch basin clean out and vacuuming debris.
- d. Ensure that flood management projects assess the impacts on the water quality of the receiving waters.
- e. Reduce the discharge of pollutants related to application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers applied in the permittees regulated area.

Goal 7: Adopt requirements for Post Construction Controls

This goal is comprised of the permit requirements on how the permittees handle third party or private development within their jurisdiction. It directs permittees to ensure that there are stormwater controls on private land and that there are provisions for their future maintenance.

Objectives Associated with Goal 7:

- a. Evaluate and implement site appropriate, cost-effective structural and nonstructural best management practices (BMPs) that prevent or minimize the impacts on water quality.
- b. Establish long-term operation and maintenance practices for storm water BMPs on private property.

Goal 8: Plan for long-term sustainability of the Phase II program

This last goal is intended to establish an institutional structure and to seek financial resources necessary to sustain the Phase II program.

Objectives Associated with Goal 8:

- a. Secure funding available for implementation.
- b. Institutionalize the committee structure.

PUTIING IT ALL TOGETHER

Table 6-2: Concerns, Desires, Goals & Objectives of the Shiawassee River Watershed

Concerns	Goal_Objective
Funding	1b, 8a
Education for planning commissions and zoning boards-municipals, government officials	1a & c, 2a, 3a & e, 6a-e, goal 7a-b
Need innovative ideas and solutions implemented locally-pilot project w/education component	3e
Sanitary Connections to storm sewer	IDEP
Education for builders and developers	3a, 7a-b
Stormwater treatment with BMPs must be maintained	3a, 6a-e, 7a-b
Streets directly discharge into river within minutes of rain events	3a, 6b-d
Flooding due to new development	3a, 7a-b
Master Gardeners-Volunteer Work link to projects	2a
Promote education at a publicly planned event	2a
Time of Sale Homeowner Packet	1b
Education	1b, 2a-c, 6a-e, 7a-b
More recreational opportunities	4a-b
Desires	
Protect Public Health	1a-1f
Develop funding mechanism	8a
Allow "watershed friendly development	3a, 3e, 7a-b
Assure all development meets minimum standards	3a, 7a-b
Increase recreational use of river	4a-b
Develop innovative projects	3e
Allow asphalt alternatives-pervious pavement	3e
Promote protection of Shiawassee Tributaries	2a-b
Provide clean water resources for wildlife	5a-b
Protect wildlife habitat	5a-b
Reduce parking lot allotments for certain business	3a, 3e
Beautification of watershed	3b, 5b

SECTION 7 - WATERSHED PLANNING PROCESS

Under County Public Improvement Act (PA 342, 1939) in Section 10, the communities of Genesee County have signed a contract to supply time and money to Developing the Watershed plan and implementation. Phase II communities within the Shiawassee River Watershed but outside Genesee have made other arrangements for implementation to satisfy their Certificate of Coverage.



Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart

Besides the watershed workgroup there are several other committees that are responsible for various aspects of the planning and implementation. The Shiawassee River Watershed is one of five watersheds within Genesee under this committee. Because of this many of the decisions and timelines are county wide.

The **Advisory Committee** is the decision making body made up of those communities that have signed a contract. This group is responsible for voting on the proposed implementations developed by the subcommittees and workgroups. The members of the Advisory Committee were split into one of three groups to serve on one of the subcommittees. The **Public Education and Participation Subcommittee** is responsible for the development of the Public Education Plan. The **Construction Standards and Practices Subcommittee** is responsible for establishing a unified

review process and adopting a standard for best management practices. The **Monitoring and Mapping Subcommittee** is responsible for the methods that are going to be used to monitor the water for improvement or degradation. Each of these groups have workgroups made up of stakeholders, the public, and the municipal officials.

Public Education Plan Required Elements

- Encourage Public to report Illicit Discharges or improper disposal into storm sewer
- Education of public on the availability, location and requirements of facilities for disposal or drop off of:
 - Household Hazardous Waste
 - Grass Clippings
 - Leaf Litter
 - Motor Vehicle Fluids
- Public education concerning application and disposal of pesticides and fertilizers
- Public education concerning materials and procedures for residential car washing
- Public education concerning the ultimate discharge point & potential impacts from the separate storm water drainage system serving their place of residence
- Public education for citizen responsibility and stewardship
- Public education concerning management of riparian lands to protect water quality

PUBLIC EDUCATION PLAN

The Public Education Subcommittee is responsible for the complete storm water education plan. The committee works with the Genesee County drain office and U of M's Center for Applied Environmental Research (CAER) Department to draft the Education Plan. Using the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's (MDEQ) required elements as a starting point the committee has been working on the following items:

- Identify existing programs and organizations that are already educating on required elements
- Identify gaps in existing programs
- Develop baseline survey of
 - General public's knowledge
 - Focus groups knowledge
 - Quantify behaviors that need to be changed
 - Marketing preferences and influences
 - Demographics
- Identify target audiences and the behaviors that need to be changed.
- Draft Media Campaign
- Implementing the Website and resources for the educational campaign

The Public Education Workgroup developed a table of existing education programs that could possibly meet some or all our education requirements. More importantly the table can identify those requirements that are not being met at all. It is the intent of the Advisory Committee and the Public Education Workgroup to partner with existing programs whenever possible.

With the help of U of M CAER the Public Education Workgroup developed a baseline survey; over three hundred random residents within Genesee County have responded to the survey by phone. Also the survey was sent in written form to the planning Boards and Elected officials for all Genesee County Communities. This will assist the Public Education workgroup in determining what education is needed for the communities. The results from the public survey are compiled below except the fill in responses. The final results of the survey will be summarized and made available to the public on the Center for Applied Environmental Research (CAER) website at www.umflint-outreach/caer

Storm Water Education Planning Project Survey Results

- 1) In your opinion, whose job is it to maintain the quality of the water in your community?

- 2) Is your residence connected to a municipal sewer system or does it include a septic system? (check only one)
79.8% Sewer
20.2% Septic
0.0% Don't Know
- 3) Regarding the maintenance of the vehicles you own...how often do you...
Every time it is done
Never
- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| Change your own oil? | 15.4% | 3.5% | 4.6% | 3.5% | 73.5% |
| Change your own antifreeze? | 14.8% | 2.5% | 4.6% | 1.8% | 76.4% |
| Change you transmission fluid? | 10.9% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 1.4% | 83.2% |
| Change your own brake fluid? | 12.6% | 3.9% | 3.2% | 0.4% | 80.0% |
- 4) How many cars do you have in the household? 42.5% have 2 cars
- 5) On average, how many times per year do you wash your cars? _____ Times per year
0=6.7%,
1-5=17%,
12= 10.2%,
24=8.1%,
52=8.8%
- 6) Are they washed at ? 57% At a car wash 6.8% At home 36.2% Both
→6 a) If you answered at home or both
- | | Always | Usually | Sometimes | Never |
|--|--------|---------|-----------|-------|
| How often do you wash your car in the driveway? | 25.4% | 10.5% | 57.9% | 6.1% |
| How often do you wash your car in the street? | 0.9% | 0% | 4.4% | 94.7% |
| How often do you wash your car on the lawn or other unpaved surface? | 4.4% | 7% | 14.9% | 73.7% |
- 7) On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being *Very likely* and 5 being *not likely at all*, if you learned that your typical car washing behavior is **not** the recommended method for protecting the waterways in your community, how likely would you be to change?
- | Very Likely | | | | | Not likely at all |
|-------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 68.3% | 11.1% | 7.6% | 2.7% | 10.3% | |

- 8) On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being Very Concerned (VC) and 5 being Not Concerned At All (NCAA), how concerned would you be if you saw your neighbor do each of the following...

	VC					NCAA				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Dumping liquid chemical waste to the dirt/lawn?	87.9%	6.8%	2%	<1%	2.6%					
Dumping liquid chemical waste into a storm drain on the street?	89.3%	4.6%	3.6%	<1%	2%					
Dumping liquid chemical waste onto his driveway?	79.7%	11.4%	4.2%	<1%	3.9%					
Dumping used oil from vehicles on his driveway?	80.1%	9.2%	5.9%	1.6%	3.3%					
Dumping used oil from vehicles on his lawn?	83.7%	6.8%	3.9%	2%	3.6%					
Dumping used oil from vehicles into a storm drain?	90.2%	4.9%	1.3%	1%	2.6%					
Pushing grass clippings into a pile at the curb?	25.5%	7.5%	19.3%	8.2%	39.7%					
Raking leaves into a pile on the street?	24.3%	6.2%	17.4%	9.5%	42.6%					
Raking leaves into a ditch?	33.1%	11.9%	12.3%	5.6%	37.1%					
Burn leaves	47.9%	8.9%	13.8%	3%	26.6%					
Dumping travel trailer waste into drain sewers?	86.8%	4%	3.3%	1.3%	4.6%					
Dumping travel trailer waste onto a roadside?	85.4%	5.3%	2.6%	2%	4.6%					
Dumping household cleaning products into a storm drain in the street	84.4%	6.3%	3.6%	1.3%	4.3%					
Dumping household cleaning products into a sink or toilet	43.9%	6%	15.6%	9%	25.6%					
Dumping household cleaning products onto the dirt/grass.	62.8%	9.6%	11%	6.3%	10.3%					
Disposing of animal manure by burying	24.8%	6.7%	13.4%	7.7%	47.3%					
Disposing of animal manure by throwing in ditch	49.5%	11.5%	11.2%	4.7%	23.1%					
Disposing of animal manure by throwing in garbage	24.7%	6.8%	10.8%	8.1%	49.5%					
Don't dispose of animal waste (leave where it falls)	56.1%	10.8%	9.8%	7.1%	16.2%					

- 9) Which of the following possible methods of disposal is recommended for each of the following materials?

Unused garden pesticides? _____
 Unused garden fertilizers? _____
 Antifreeze? _____
 Used engine oil? _____
 Animal manure/pet waste? _____
 Latex paint? _____
 Oil based paint? _____
 Household cleaning products? _____

- 10) If you discovered that your current method of disposal of these products was different than what is recommended, which of the following is most accurate? (check one)

- a) 35.1% I would comply with the recommendations, regardless of cost (e.g. disposal fees)
 b) 49.8% I would comply with the recommendations if there were little or no cost associated
 c) 12.7% I would comply with the recommendations only if there was no cost associated
 d) 2.4% I would not comply with the recommendations.

- 11) If you discovered that your current method of disposal of these products was different that what is recommended, which of the following is most accurate? (check one)

- a) 52.2% I would comply with the recommendations regardless of inconvenience
 b) 36.1% I would comply with the recommendations as long as there is little inconvenience
 c) 10.0% I would comply with the recommendations only if it is convenient
 d) 1.7% I would not comply with the recommendations.

- 12) On a scale of 1 to 5, 1=*Very Convenient* and 5=*Not convenient at all*, how convenient do you think each of the following would be for you to use as a drop off site for your hazardous household waste?

	VC				NC
	1	2	3	4	5
Local township/city hall	66%	10.3%	9%	1.7%	12.4%
Local water treatment plant	34.3%	8.1%	12.7%	7.4%	37.5%
County extension office (MSUE)	21.0%	9.8%	12%	9.4%	47.8%
Local Business	70.7%	13.4%	3.8%	0.7%	11.4%
Local University	42.8%	13.1%	16.6%	5.9%	21.7%
County Health Department	38.9%	10.9%	15.8%	6.7%	27.7%
Local fire station	78.3%	12.1%	1.7%	1%	6.9%

- a. If you have a question about how to dispose of a product you suspect is hazardous, how likely are you to find out the recommended method of disposal? (circle one)

Very likely Not likely at all

1 2 3 4 5

67% 11.7% 8.9% 4.1% 8.2%

- 13) Who would you contact to find out a recommended method of disposal for a product?
-

- 14) On a scale of 1 to 5, 1=*Very Convenient* and 5=*Not convenient at all*, how convenient do you think each of the following would be as a place or method to find out this information?

	VC				NCAA
	1	2	3	4	5
Internet	58.3%	7.6%	6.9%	1%	26.2%
Telephone Hotline	77.2%	11%	3.4%	1.4%	6.9%
Educational flyers/mailers	49.1%	15.7%	17.8%	6.3%	11.1%
Radio	43.3%	14.9%	16.3%	7.6%	18%
Local Paper	47.1%	15.6%	14.9%	4.5%	18%
Place of purchase	62.1%	11.9%	9.8%	5.3%	10.9%
As part of local news broadcasting	49.8%	14.5%	19.7%	6.2%	9.7%
Product label	79.6%	9%	5.5%	0%	5.9%
Community/school newsletter	41.9%	16.3%	13.5%	10%	18.3%
Billboard	39.1%	13.5%	17%	10.4%	20.1%

- 15) Are fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides used on your home's landscape?

46.5% yes 44.1% no 8.3% Don't know 1.0% N/A

If yes

→16 a) How many times per year do you estimate these products are applied to your yard?
_____ times per year

0=1.5% 1=19.8% 2=32.1% 3=19.1% 4=10.7% >4=16.8%

→16 b) Who applies these products?

34.8% you 21.2% A member of your household 43.9% A lawn care professional

→16 c) How do you determine things like **what** needs to be applied, when the products should be applied and how much to apply to your yard?

- 16) Does your community have an ordinance regarding fertilizer application?

7.7% yes 92.3% no 0% Don't Know

- 17) What two bodies of water are located closest to your home?

Approximately how far away is each of these from your home?

Name of body of water:	Distance from home:
1) _____	_____
2) _____	_____

18) On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being *A great deal* and 5 being *None at all*, in your opinion, how much responsibility do each of the following have in maintaining a community's water quality?

	A Great Deal					None				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Area Businesses	69.3%	12.0%	8.1%	6.0%	4.6%					
Residents whose homes are located directly on a body of water	80.9%	7.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.5%					
Residents who live in a home located within 1Mile of a body of water	59.2%	21.3%	11.3%	4.3%	3.9%					
Residents who live in a home located more than 1Mile from a body of water	44.3%	16.8%	22.1%	7.5%	9.3%					
Elected officials in a community	82%	9.2%	5.6%	1.1%	2.1%					
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	89.8%	4.6%	1.8%	1.1%	2.8%					
The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	89.3%	4.3%	2.9%	.7%	2.9%					
Local law enforcement	51.4%	16.5%	18%	5.6%	8.5%					
The Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	82.1%	10%	3.2%	2.1%	2.5%					
Local Conservation/Environmental groups	75.6%	11.8%	7.2%	2.5%	2.9%					
County Drain Commissioner	89.2%	6.8%	2.2%	0%	1.8%					
County Health Department	84.4%	7.8%	4.3%	1.4%	2.1%					

20) On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being *Very Confident* and 5 being *Not Confident At All*, how confident are you that you understand the concept of a "watershed"? Very Confident

1	2	3	4	5
18.9%	11.1%	20.7%	7.8%	41.5%

21) Is your residence located in a watershed? 12.0% yes 23.9% no 64.1% Don't know

If yes,

21a)→Which one? _____

21b)→How do you know this? _____

22) If hazardous chemicals are dumped into the street, where does that material ultimately end up?

23) Can you think of any other places they may end up? _____

24) On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being *Very Much* and 5 being *Not at all*, please indicate how much you would trust information about stormwater pollution from each of the following sources:

	Very Much					Not at all				
	1	2	3	4	5					
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality	67.4%	13.6%	13.6%	0.7%	4.8%					
Drain Commissioner's Office	48.7%	18.6%	22.6%	4.3%	5.7%					
UM-Flint	60.5%	18.1%	13.4%	2.9%	5.1%					
Local Government	27.2%	16.8%	31.9%	10%	14%					
Conservation District	46.8%	26.8%	16.4%	2.2%	7.8%					
Private Companies	8.9%	8.9%	27.5%	21.8%	32.9%					
County Extension Service	40.6%	23.0%	20.3%	6.5%	9.6%					
Flint River Watershed Coalition	44.5%	19.1%	17.2%	6.6%	12.5%					
County Health Department	58.6%	20.5%	12.6%	4.3%	4.0%					

25) In your opinion, which of the following age groups MOST needs to learn more about protecting local waterways?

37.4% Elementary age children (0 to 11) 18.1% Young adults 19 – 25

32.4% Middle and high school age children (11 to 18) 10.3% Adults 26-55

1.8% Adults > 55

26) Have you spent leisure time on a water body in Genesee County in the past 12 months?

27.1% yes 72.9% no 0% Don't Know

→*If yes,* What water bodies? _____

	Yes	No
Do you canoe or kayak in Genesee County?	15.6%	84.4%
Do you fish in Genesee County?	48.1%	51.9%
Do you boat, water ski, or use personal watercraft in Genesee County?	54.5%	45.5%
Do you hike along shorelines or stream banks in Genesee County?	48.1%	51.9%
Do you swim in Genesee County lakes or streams?	48.1%	51.9%

- 27) Regarding the quality of the water in the lakes, rivers, and streams in your community...is it...(please select one)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>2.9%</u> Getting much better | <u>25.0%</u> Getting somewhat worse |
| <u>22.1%</u> Getting somewhat better | <u>12.7%</u> Getting much worse |
| <u>37.3%</u> Staying the same | <u>0.0%</u> Don't know |

- 28) Which ONE of the following do you think contributes the **most** pollution to lakes, rivers and streams in the community where you live?
- | |
|---|
| <u>9.4%</u> Wastewater treatment plant discharges |
| <u>36.7%</u> Factories / industrial discharges |
| <u>17.6%</u> Stormwater (rainwater) runoff into storm drains and roadside ditches |
| <u>30.3%</u> Sewage overflows |
| <u>6.0%</u> Dirt eroded from stream banks and surrounding areas |

- 29) Where does stormwater (rainwater) go after it enters a storm drain or roadside ditch in your community? _____

- 30) On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being Strongly Agree and 5 being Strongly Disagree, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement:

	Strongly Agree		Strongly Disagree		
	1	2	3	4	5
"The quality of local streams where I live affects Saginaw Bay."	47.0%	11.6%	15.3%	6.0%	20.1%
"The quality of local streams where I live affects the Great Lakes."	55.8%	8.8%	14.2%	6.5%	14.6%

- 31) Is your residence located directly on a...
- | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|-------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Lake? | 1.4% | 98.6% | 0 |
| Wetland? | 4.6% | 95.4% | 0 |
| Swamp? | 3.9% | 96.1% | 0 |
| Marsh? | 1.4% | 98.6% | 0 |
| River? | 2.5% | 97.5% | 0 |
| Stream? | 5.0% | 95.0% | 0 |
| Road Ditch? | 27.0% | 73.0% | 0 |

- 32) How many people live in your household? _____ # of people
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1= <u>17.4%</u> | 2= <u>31.7%</u> | 3= <u>20.3%</u> | 4= <u>14.6%</u> | 5= <u>8.5%</u> | >5= <u>7.5%</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|

- 33) Are there any children under the age of 18 living in your household? 45.2% yes 54.8% no
 →If yes, What are their ages? _____

- 34) What is the highest level of education you have completed? (check one)
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>2.2%</u> Less than high school | <u>35.8%</u> Some college | <u>2.2%</u> Some Graduate courses |
| <u>30.1%</u> High School | <u>21.9%</u> Undergraduate degree | <u>7.9%</u> Graduate degree |

- 35) Do you own or rent your home? 74.6% own 25.4% rent

- 36) Do you live in a single-family residence or a multiple family dwelling (e.g. an apartment building)? (check one) 87.5% single family 12.5% multiple family

Currently the Public Education Committee is in the implementation phase. Target audiences are identified for the required elements. The survey results provide a baseline for knowledge about the watershed and also help direct the development of the media campaign. In chapter 8 there are several action items that came out of the public/stakeholder goals and concerns. These action items will be integrated into the overall media campaign. The media campaign is being developed on a countywide basis and will be implemented on behalf of those Phase II Communities that have signed an Act 342 contract.

MONITORING AND MAPPING

The Monitoring and Mapping Committee evaluated a list of possible monitoring activities. Example activities that were discussed include:

- Aesthetic monitoring via canoe trip
- Biomonitoring
- Benthic monitoring
- Frog and toad monitoring (MDNR)
- Stream crossing watershed survey with photograph
- Water quality monitoring
- Photographic survey
- Meta/toxin/hydrocarbon constituents monitoring
- Streamwalk observation and education.

After reviewing their various options with their costs, advantages and disadvantages the Monitoring and Mapping Committee had decided on the following 5 options to monitor the water quality within the Shiawassee Watershed.

Benthic Macroinvertebrate Monitoring

- Since the Flint River Watershed Coalition (FRWC) is already doing this at approximately 30 sites (some of them outside the areas we're looking at) we should look at promoting, enhancing and expanding the current activity through:
 - Advertising
 - Purchasing equipment
 - Providing volunteers
 - Providing a place to summarize information
 - Expanding to more parts of the watershed
 - Providing funding for administrative costs (current coordinator is a volunteer)
 - Updating volunteer training
 - Adding sampling sites
 - Correlate all information (from all 5 monitoring activities) onto one centralized mapping site
- Having the FRWC include at least 2 Shiawassee River sites for Benthic Monitoring
- Have a joint meeting between the FRWC board members and members of this committee to assess the limitations of the current program and see where we could improve the quality of the program. This falls in line with the philosophy of partnering with existing community programs to comply with the NPDES Phase II Permit.
- Get public involved in collecting data.

- Set the timeframe of Spring 2009 to determine what enhancements are most needed by FRWC and how they may be implemented.
- Deciding what percentage of the available funds should be allocated for this.

Basic Water Quality Monitoring

- “Snapshot” of the water quality
- Great for public involvement
 - School classes
 - Scouting groups
 - Senior citizens
 - Project GREEN (Global Rivers Environmental Education Network)
- Use same sights as for macroinvertebrate testing

Stream Crossing Watershed Survey with Photographs

- DEQ (Department of Environmental Quality) has procedure that they recommend
- Can be built into already existing municipal efforts
 - GCRC, GCDC, and Consultants
- 1,100 crossings in Genesee County
 - DEQ suggests 30% of crossings
- Drain office will handle the data base
- Results must be measurable
- Includes IDEP (Illicit Discharge Elimination Program)

Hot Spot Water Quality Monitoring

- Done by professionals

The Illicit Discharge Elimination Program (IDEP) is part of the Monitoring and mapping program. Every 5-years the natural watercourses must be walked and any connections to the system tested for dry-weather flow. Dry weather flow is water that flows during a period of no rain. The water is then physically and chemically tested to determine if there are any indicator of illicit discharges, such as failed septic or other pollutants. Within the Shiawassee River Watershed, the IDEP program began spring 2006 and is nearly complete. See the Annual report for details concerning the IDEP program.

DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS & BMP'S

Standards and Practices Subcommittee is responsible for establishing a unified review process and adopting a standard for best management practices. This group did much of their work in 2003. The below proposed review process was developed to allow environmental concerns to be addressed prior to the design phase. Currently many environmental concerns are treated as an afterthought if they are even considered in the design.

PROPOSED FUNCTIONAL FLOW OF PROJECT REVIEW FOR STORMWATER COMPLIANCE

INTRODUCTION

A county-wide ordinance will be developed to specify the general guidelines for stormwater management in new developments and significant redevelopment. The following document outlines the major events and their sequence constituting the project review process.

STEP 1: Pre Development

For each project, developers, their designated design representatives (engineers or architects), representatives from the County Road Commission, Health Department, municipal officials (zoning, planner, engineer, DPW, building official), and Drain Commissioner's office (Water and Waste Services and Surface Water) will attend a pre-planning conference. The purpose will be to provide design standards, development guidelines, and to identify the type of information developers and their representatives must furnish to comply with the new development procedures. Communication between the project designer and developer, as well as the relevant local officials and developer are two key components of this framework.

Note: different scheduling scenarios will be required for each development type (e.g., PUD, plat, mobile home park, site plans). Each development type has been provided a specific flow chart.

Inputs

- Location map
- Development description | Verbal with supporting maps (conceptual)
- 2 ft contour map
- Federal Wetland map -NWI (National Wetland Inventory)
- Drainage district ID
- Aerials - Genesee County Planning Commission - 1" = 200' w/ ¼ mile buffer around site
- Zoning Map
- Soils Map (from County soil survey)
- Floodplain maps - FEMA & Available plats
- Traffic & utility information, including: sanitary, storm, water supply, gas, electric, road width, existing capacity

Outputs

Design Standards & Specifications, including:

- BMP Specifications
- Construction Standards and Methods
- Current fee & meeting schedules
- Permit Applications

STEP 2: Conceptual Site Plan

Review of the conceptual site plan for approval at County level by the appropriate personnel in Water & Waste Services, soil erosion, surface water, and the Road Commission and Health Department. Comments are returned to the owner/client and designer.

STEP 3: Coordination Review

- Designer
- Owner/Client
- Reviewers from agencies

NOTE: Review of BMP compliance will occur at the same time as the review of the construction prints.

STEP 4: Municipal Review

Guided by Zoning and general ordinances (design standards)
Local planning commission members will be educated about the new construction standards, and will be given a checklist for reference during site plan review.

STEP 5: Site Plan Approval

- Submit construction plans and documents for approval
- Obtain Permits: Federal, State, and County
- Obtain Building Permit from municipality

General Flowchart of Process

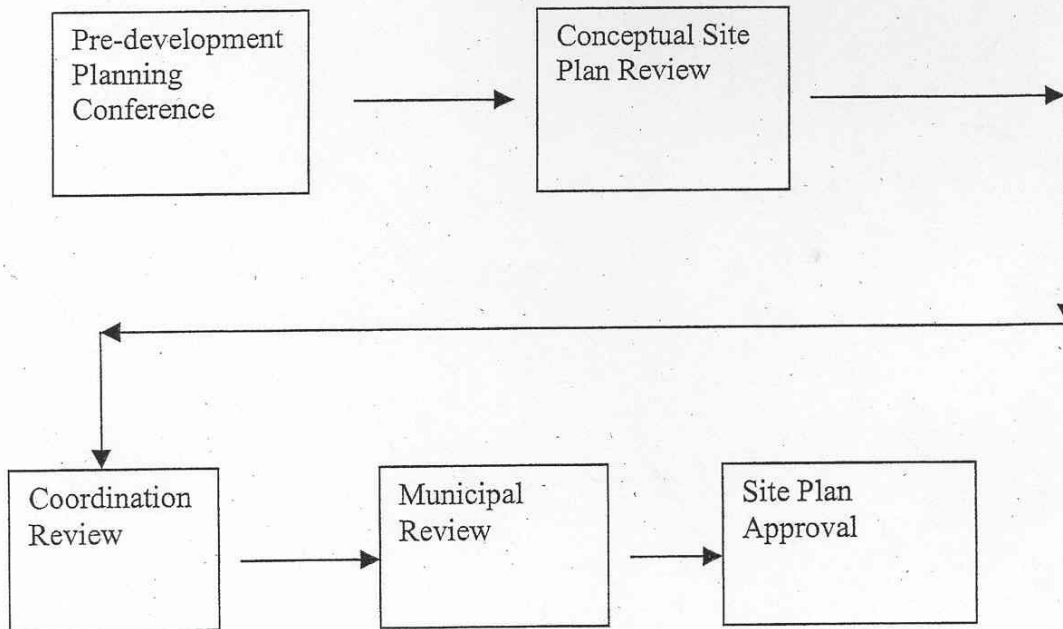


Figure 7-2 Flowchart for new development

Another responsibility of the BMP committee was to review available BMP's for both new construction and good housekeeping of existing sites. Currently once a private storm system is installed there is no mechanism to ensure that it is properly maintained.

The BMP sub-committee has adopted the Soil Erosion & Sedimentation Control Guidebook from the Michigan Department of Management and Budget as the basis for the BMP requirements. Below are amendments to individual BMP's to bring those best management practices into line with existing County requirements.

- E4: If the back slope of the Terrace is to be used as an access point the minimum width for the back slope will be 15' not 6'.
- E7: Temporary seeding should be applied to any areas that have earth changes that have been initiated but will not be completed within 2 weeks or disturbed areas on a site that have been cleared but are not worked for more than a week.
- E8: If preferable vegetation is proposed such as indigenous planting will be reviewed & approved on an individual site basis.
- E12: Filter fabric is required for riprap areas. If riprap smaller than that specified in the Guidebook is to be used then the riprap must be mortared together in place.
- E14: In addition to the Energy Dissipater choices provided, a spillway or drop structure may be used as an acceptable energy dissipater either in combination with the other methods outlined in the Guidebook or as a stand-alone measure.
- E15 & E16: Slope drains will be designed to have a non-erosive velocity at the discharge point.
- ES31: The distance between check dams will be such that the bottom of the upstream check dam will be at the same elevation as the top of the downstream check dam as Referenced in CD-exhibit 1 of the MDEQ guidebook for BMP's.
- ES32: the upstream sump for the Stone filter berm will be sized to accommodate the sediment for the contributing area by using The Universal Soil Loss Equation in Developing Areas. Reference Appendix 2D of the MDEQ guidebook for BMP's.
- ES35: For dewatering, an acceptable alternative to the gravel inlet protection could be a floated inlet with a filter bag.
- S55: The minimum requirements considered acceptable for permanent and temporary sediment basin design include:
 - Capacity of basin must be designed to be equal or greater to the volume of the sediment expected to be trapped at the site plus the volume of the 10-year rain event. The Oakland County Surface Area Method or The MDEQ BMP Guidebook: SB-5 Basin Capacity can be modified to meet this requirement. Other methods may be submitted with supporting documentation for consideration. Permanent basins will be designed to be dry. Temporary basins will be filled and stabilized once the construction site is stabilized, and prior to release of soil erosion permit.
- S56: The Sediment Trap length to width ratio shall be 5:1 not 2:1.
- S57: Grass Buffer/Filter Strip shall be a minimum of 30' from top of bank or edge of critical resource area.

Below are additional BMP Guidelines that are not addressed in the Soil Erosion & Sedimentation Control Guidebook.

- Stand Pipe: Should be designed to filter sediment. This structure should not to be designed as the outlet restrictor. Rim should be set at the elevation of the 10-year storage. The overflow cover will have to be designed to pass the design flow.
- Excavated drop inlet sediment trap The MDEQ BMP Guidebook: Fil-6. An acceptable alternative to weep holes is edge drain set within a sand or stone bedding.
- Equipment Maintenance & Storage The MDEQ BMP Guidebook: EMS

- Stockpile Location: Must be set away from any critical areas or steep grades. Appropriate Filter and or Seeding BMP's to be applied.
- Vortex Separator: To separate debris from discharge.
- Oil & Grit Separator: This BMP is not to be used as a sediment basin during construction. Specific systems with supporting documentation may be submitted for approval. General Criteria:
 - o Planning considerations: Should serve impervious areas of less than 1 acre or per manufacturers recommendation.
 - o Design: supporting documentation will need to show method & capacity of suspended solids removed and buoyant contaminants removed. Low flow capacity of system and method used to bypass the high flow.
- Outlet: From the MDEQ BMP Guidebook; There should be no overfall from the end of the pipe/outlet to the outlet structure (i.e. the pipe/outlet should not be suspended above the outlet structure)
- Detention Basins: The MDEQ BMP Guidebook: EDB
- Underground detention basins: Specific systems with supporting documentation may be submitted for approval. General Criteria
 - o Cleanout is needed for maintenance.
- Infiltration Basins with underdrain: The MDEQ BMP Guidebook: IB.
- Construction Access Roads:
- Street Sweeping:
- Parking Lot Storage in Recessed Landscape

A Maintenance Schedule for the following permanent BMP's should be developed and included in the site plan or construction drawings to implement once the construction is complete.

- ES31 Check Dams: Should be checked annually. Accumulated upflow sediment removed and any noted problems repaired.
- ES32 Stone Filter Berm: Should be checked annually. Accumulated upflow sediment removed and any noted problems repaired.
- ES37 Diversion Ditch: Sediment removed and any noted problems repaired.
- ES39 Streambank biostabilization: Should be checked annually. Check for additional eroding or deteriorating of the anchors or trees. Replace trees or anchors as needed.
- ES41 Wattles: Should be checked annually. Periodic pruning and replanting of live stake may be required.
- S55 Sediment Basin: Annual inspection. Keep outlet clear of debris and excess vegetation. Remove sediment when the design volume exceeds 50% of the sediment expected to be trapped.
- S57 Buffer Strip: Should be checked annually. Clip unwanted and invasive vegetation.
- Stand Pipe: Annual inspection. Keep outlet clear of debris and excess vegetation and any noted problems repaired.
- Excavated drop inlet sediment trap Annual inspection. Keep outlet clear of debris and excess vegetation and any noted problems repaired.
- Vortex Separator: Clean out bi-annually or as recommended by manufacturer.
- Oil & Grit Separator: Clean out bi-annually or as recommended by manufacturer.
- Detention basin: Annual inspection. Keep outlet clear of debris and excess vegetation and any noted problems repaired. Proper disposal of contaminants

- Underground detention basins: Annual inspection. Jet and vacuum any excess debris or sediment and any noted problems repaired.
- Catchbasins: Annual inspection. Keep outlet clear of debris and excess vegetation. Clean sumps and any noted problems repaired.



STATE OF MICHIGAN

DMB Infrastructure Services, Design and Construction Division
Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Program

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL GUIDEBOOK

















DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS

February 2002





MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
S-E-S-C KEYING SYSTEM

KEY	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	SYMBOL	WHERE USED
EROSION CONTROLS			
E1	SELECTIVE GRADING AND SHAPING		To reduce steep slopes and erosive velocities.
E2	GRUBBING OMITTED		For use on steep slopes to prevent rilling, gullyng, and reduce sheet flow velocity or where clear vision corridors are necessary.
E3	SLOPE ROUGHENING AND SCARIFICATION		Where created grades cause increased erosive velocities. Promotes infiltration and reduces runoff velocity.
E4	TERRACES		On relatively long slopes up to 8% grades with fairly stable soils.
E5	DUST CONTROL		For use on construction sites, unpaved roads, etc. to reduce dust and sedimentation from wind and construction activities.
E6	MULCH		For use in areas subject to erosive surface flows or severe wind or on newly seeded areas.
E7	TEMPORARY SEEDING		Stabilization method utilized on construction sites where earth change has been initiated but not completed within a 2 week period.
E8	PERMANENT SEEDING		Stabilization method utilized on sites where earth change has been completed (final grading attained).
E9	MULCH BLANKETS		On exposed slopes, newly seeded areas, new ditch bottoms, or areas subject to erosion.
E10	SODDING		On areas and slopes where immediate stabilization is required.
E11	VEGETATED CHANNELS		For use in created stormwater channels. Vegetation is used to slow water velocity and reduce erosion within the channel.
E12	RIPRAP		Use along shorelines, waterways, or where concentrated flows occur. Slows velocity, reduces sediment load, and reduces erosion.
E13	GABION WALLS		On newly created or denuded stream banks to reduce velocity until permanent stabilization is achieved or on existing banks to retard erosive velocities.
E14	ENERGY DISSIPATOR		Where the energy transmitted from a concentrated flow of surface runoff is sufficient to erode receiving area or watercourse.
E15	TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN		Where surface runoff temporarily accumulates or sheet flows over the top of a slope and must be conveyed down a slope in order to prevent erosion.
E16	SLOPE DRAIN		Where concentrated flow of surface runoff must be permanently conveyed down a slope in order to prevent erosion.

B = BIOENGINEERING



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

S-E-S-C KEYING SYSTEM

KEY	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	SYMBOL	WHERE USED
E17	CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEMS		Used on steep slopes and high velocity channels.
E18	PLASTIC SHEETS		Used on exposed slopes, seeded areas, new ditch bottoms, and areas subject to surface runoff and erosion. Used as a liner in temporary channels and to stabilize stockpiles.
E19	TEMPORARY DRAINAGEWAY/ STREAM CROSSING		Use on construction sites where stream/drainageway crossings are required.
E20	TEMPORARY BYPASS CHANNEL		Use within existing stream corridors when existing flow cannot be interrupted, and at culvert and bridge repair sites
E21	LIVE STAKING	 B	In areas requiring protection of slopes against surface erosion and shallow mass wasting.
EROSION / SEDIMENT CONTROLS			
ES31	CHECK DAM		Used to reduce surface flow velocities within constructed and existing flow corridors.
ES32	STONE FILTER BERM		Use primarily in areas where sheet or rill flow occurs and to accommodate dewatering flow.
ES33	FILTER ROLLS	 B	In areas requiring immediate protection of slopes against surface erosion and gully formation and for perimeter sediment control.
ES34	SAND FENCE		For use in areas susceptible to wind erosion, especially where the ground has not yet been stabilized by other means.
ES35	DEWATERING		Use where construction activities are limited by the presence of water and dry work is required.
ES36	DIVERSION DIKE/BERM		Within existing flow corridors to address or prevent erosion and sedimentation, or on disturbed or unstable slopes subject to erosive surface water velocities.
ES37	DIVERSION DITCH		In conjunction with a diversion dike, or where diversion of upslope runoff is necessary to prevent damage to unstabilized or disturbed construction areas.
ES38	COFFERDAM/SHEET PILING		Constructed along or within water corridor or waterbody to provide dry construction area.
ES39	STREAMBANK BIOSTABILIZATION	 B	For use along banks where stream and riparian zones may have difficulty recovering from the long-term effects of erosion.
ES40	POLYMERS		To minimize soil erosion and reduce sedimentation in water bodies by increasing soil particle size.
ES41	WATTLES	 B	In areas requiring protection of slopes against surface erosion and gully formation.

B = BIOENGINEERING



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
S-E-S-C KEYING SYSTEM

KEY	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	SYMBOL	WHERE USED
SEDIMENT CONTROLS			
S51	SILT FENCE		Use adjacent to critical areas, to prevent sediment laden sheet flow from entering these areas.
S52	CATCH BASIN SEDIMENT GUARD		Use in or at stormwater inlets, especially at construction sites.
S53	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS		Used at every point where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site.
S54	TIRE WASH		For use on construction sites where vehicular traffic requires sediment removed from its tires in highly erosive areas.
S55	SEDIMENT BASIN		At the outlet of disturbed areas and at the location of a permanent detention basin.
S56	SEDIMENT TRAP		In small drainage areas, along construction site perimeters, and above check dams or drain inlets.
S57	VEGETATED BUFFER/FILTER STRIP		Use along shorelines, waterways, or other sensitive areas. Slows velocity, reduces sediment load, and reduces erosion in areas of sheet flow.
S58	INLET PROTECTION FABRIC DROP		Use at stormwater inlets, especially at construction sites.
S59	INLET PROTECTION FABRIC FENCE		Use at stormwater inlets, especially at construction sites.
S60	INLET PROTECTION STONE		Use around urban stormwater inlets.

B = BIOENGINEERING