



Sanitary and Stormwater Rules and Standards Update Task Force Meeting #1 - Thursday, October 11, 2018 Meeting Notes

Participants

- Bruce Goldson, Theta
- Cedomir Jesic, Cardno
- James Adkins, Home Builders Association
- Kathleen Freeman, 3J Consulting
- Monty Hurley, AKS Engineering
- Ray Moore, All County Surveyors
- Josh Wheeler, City of Oregon City
- Justin Poyser, City of Gladstone
- Amy Pepper, City of West Linn
- Sally Curran, City of Happy Valley
- Deana Mulder, Clackamas County

Staff and Consultant Team

- Don Kemp, Development Review Supervisor
- Ron Wierenga, Environmental Services Manager
- Alissa Maxwell, Brown and Caldwell
- Libby Barg, Barney & Worth, Inc.
- Kimi Sloop, Barney & Worth, Inc.

Agenda Items

Task Force Assignment and Schedule: Libby Barg, Barney & Worth, reviewed the role of the Task Force, its purpose and the overall schedule.

- The Task Force will review and discuss policy issues and provide WES staff with feedback on the policy recommendations related to stormwater and sanitary sewer rules and standards.
- Feedback will be in the form of individual perspectives: the group will not attempt to reach consensus on issues.
- The Task Force will meet four times: today, October 25, November 15 and December 13.

Orientation: Alissa Maxell, Brown and Caldwell, provided a project overview including a summary of the WES consolidation of districts, current rules and standards, and project goals and objectives.

Stakeholder Input: Kimi Sloop, Barney & Worth, provided a brief summary of the feedback received from the stakeholder interviewed conducted over the summer. It was noted that some people in the room had participated in the stakeholder interview process.

Group discussion about topics not listed on the summary:

- WES uses different standards than the 401 certifications, NMFS permits, SLOPES, and other environmental requirements and it is challenging to get them to line up.

- It would be easier and more efficient if meeting WES requirements meant you were also meeting state and federal requirements or vice versa. At a minimum it would be good if they were not at odds with each other.
- Current stormwater standards sometimes require multiple pipes to convey onsite, offsite, and roadway flows.
- Want standards to be based on actual field conditions – flow control does not make sense in areas where there's not a downstream system that needs protection.

Look Ahead – Hot Topics: Alissa Maxwell reviewed the topics that WES will be discussing as part of the project and identified future Task Force topics (see handout). The group identified additional topics that they wanted to discuss/provide input to WES:

- Parallel pipes for stormwater
- WES collection sewer charge as part of reimbursement districts
- Fee in lieu for stormwater standards
- Technical background about permit requirements

Stormwater Facility Selection: The Task Force members completed an exercise that identified how often each member used various stormwater facilities. The group then shared their experiences with using the stormwater facilities. The conversation focused on the types of stormwater facilities that are used frequently, the effectiveness of various facilities and the challenges to implementation.

Comments:

- It was noted that on slopes, none of the infiltration options are possible so the only effective method is a pond.
- Regulations should not make people design a solution for a problem that does not exist.
- WES should make sure that everything they require is directly related to the NMPS/401C permit.
- Options to address stormwater should not be overly limiting.
- Would like a fee in lieu option for sites where it's not practical to design a facility
- Would like an option for a rain garden that includes a deeper drain rock layer for increased storage/infiltration capacity.
- Need to have the option for underground detention (structural pipes, StormTech chambers, etc.) on sites where surface facilities aren't feasible.
- Would like flexibility to use a variety of facility options. Planters, rain gardens, drywells, manufactured treatment, ponds, and infiltration trenches are most commonly used. Of those presented, the least used are constructed wetlands, sand filters, green roofs, and rainwater harvesting.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.