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October 1, 2013

Department of Environmental Quality
Piedmont Regional Office
4949-A Cox Road
Glen Allen, VA 23060
Attn: Emilee Adamson, Water Permits Manager

FAYE O.
PRICHARD
MAYOR

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ANDREA E.
ERARD
TOWN ATTORNEY

LOIS A. SMITH
CLERK OF COUNCIL

RE: 2013 MS4 Annual Report, Town of Ashland
Permit Registration Number VAR040011

Dear Ms. Adamson:

The Town of Ashland is pleased to submit its report documenting compliance with the requirements of its MS4 Phase II permit. The Town of Ashland performed all of the activities required during the reporting period of July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013.

The attached report details the activities performed in accordance with the items outlined in the General Permit. Where appropriate, we have included copies of documents that demonstrate achievement of these goals.

If you have questions regarding this report or require further information, please contact me or Ingrid Stenbjørn, PE, Town Engineer.

Sincerely,
Town of Ashland


Michael A. Davis, PE
Director of Public Works

Attachment: MS4 General Permit Report Permit Year July 1, 2012, through
June 30, 2013

CC: Town Council
Charles Hartgrove, Town Manager

**Town of Ashland
MS4 General Permit Report
Reporting Year July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013**

a. Background Information

1. Town of Ashland, General Permit Registration Number VAR04011
2. Permit Year July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013
3. No modifications to operator's department's roles and responsibilities
4. Number of new MS4 outfalls and associated acreage by HUC added during the permit year: No new outfalls
5. Certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.



Michael A. Davis, PE
Director of Public Work

9/30/13
Date

- b. Compliance with permit Conditions and assessment of best management practices:
1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts. Goals for permit year 2012-2013, and how goals have been met:
 - 200 flyers distributed.
 - Distributed 200 pollution prevention educational flyers to the Ashland Branch of the Pamunkey Regional Library, businesses, and the two elementary schools. Flyers are also available at the Town Hall. See Attachment 1.
 - Articles on stormwater pollution prevention in On Track and employee newsletter each quarter.
 - Attachment 2 includes articles that have appeared in the Town newsletter over the reporting period. The newsletter is distributed to Town residents and employees.
 - Include environmental protection section in tour for elementary school classes.
 - No elementary school classes toured the Town Hall during the reporting period.
 - Continue to collaborate with RMC on Mechumps Creek Restoration project. Continue to publicize the project.
 - RMC is working with the Town and Williamsburg Environmental Group on the design of a regenerative wetland for the next phase of the Mechumps Creek Restoration Project. We continue to keep Town Council informed. We did not have any media coverage during the reporting period because there have not been any significant milestones reached on the project.
 - The Town of Ashland, RMC and Walmart collaborated to install an educational sign at the trail head along the previously restored portion of Mechumps Creek. See article from RMC news and photo of sign in Attachment 3.
 - Air 4 seasonal slides on the Town's public television station.
 - See Attachment 4 for slides. In addition, the Town airs slides about picking up after your pet.
 - Additional Activities
 - When the Town decided to rehabilitate the municipal parking lot, Council and staff decided that it would be best to include stormwater management features. The parking lot includes pervious pavers and a bio-retention area/rain garden. One of the vendors created a time-lapse video of the construction, and posted it on YouTube. It may be viewed at this link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tIFRPiemU3E>.
 - After completing the project, a ribbon cutting ceremony for the renovated parking lot was conducted. Various news stations and newspapers covered the ribbon cutting. Attachment 3 contains articles about the parking lot project and the ribbon cutting. Town staff coordinated with reporters and non-profit groups regarding the articles.
 - The Town received the Dave Pearson Watershed Excellence Award presented by the Virginia Lakes and Watersheds Association. See Attachment 3 for photos articles on the award.
 - As part of the municipal parking lot project, the Town and the vendor erected an educational sign about the purpose and function of the parking lot. See Attachment 3.

- Upon the Town's request, the Hanover County newspaper, the Herald Progress, interviewed key staff with the Town of Ashland and Hanover County about the MS4 requirements, the upcoming implementation of the VSMP regulations, and the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. See Attachment 3.
 - The Town is working on a downtown street-scape project that includes permeable pavers and rain gardens. Town staff and our consultant worked extensively with property and business owners while developing the plan. During these meetings Town staff educated the business community about the stormwater management measures that will be implemented with the project. This project has been discussed at council meetings, and has received media coverage. Construction will begin in fall 2013 and finish in spring 2013.
2. Public Involvement/Participation. Goals for fourth permit year, and how goals have been met:
- Continue communication and collaboration with Randolph Macon College (RMC).
 - The Town Engineer attended class project presentations for an Environmental Policy Class. Her role was to help evaluate students' understanding of the new VSMP regulations, particularly from a local government perspective.
 - Continuing to collaborate on the Mechumps Creek Restoration Project.
 - Continuing to collaborate on Macon a Difference Day projects. A Town staff member attends all Macon a Difference Day planning meetings and provides ideas for various environmental projects in the Town. See Attachment 5 for Macon a Difference Day projects.
 - RMC is working with the Town and Williamsburg Environmental Group on the design of a regenerative wetland for the next phase of the Mechumps Creek Restoration Project. We continue to keep Town Council informed. We did not have any media coverage during the reporting period because there have not been any significant milestones reached on the project.
 - The Town of Ashland, RMC and Walmart collaborated to install an educational sign at the trail head along the previously restored portion of Mechumps Creek. See article from RMC news and photo of sign in Attachment 3.
 - Continue to discuss possible stormwater education programs with Elementary school contacts.
 - Town staff made a presentation on stormwater runoff and erosion to students at Henry Clay Elementary School (See photos in Attachment 3 of previous presentations).
 - Additional Activities:
 - Conduct at least one stream pick-up program.
 - ✓ Randolph-Macon College conducted stream pickups in Mechumps Creek and Stony Run Creek as part of Macon a Difference Day.
 - Collaborated on the following Macon a Difference Day (in conjunction with Earth Day) projects. See Attachment 5 for list of projects:
 - ✓ Trash pickup in the Ashland Parks and Tail
 - ✓ Trash pickup on Kitty Hamilton Road
 - ✓ Stream pickups in Mechumps Creek and Stony Run Creek.

- ✓ Distribute 100 Stormwater Pollution Prevention flyers around Town.

3. Illicit Discharge and Elimination. Goals for fourth permit year, and how goals have been met:

- Continue with implementation of program to detect illicit discharges using information in the storm sewer map, taking enforcement action as required.
 - The Town consults the map to assist with dry weather monitoring. Town staff performed dry weather monitoring in the northern, middle and southern branches of Mechumps Creek. No apparent illicit discharge was detected; however e. coli concentrations were detected in stream water samples. The Town tracks dry weather monitoring activities in the spreadsheet shown in Attachment 6.
- Continue with implementation of program to investigate older storm sewer systems for cross connections and condition, making repairs as required.
 - The Town continues to investigate older storm sewers by taking samples. The Town is planning TV monitoring in dry weather.
- Circulate 100 flyers dedicated to eliminating illicit discharges to the general public and/or targeted businesses.
 - The Town is continuing its education campaign about carwashes as illicit discharge. We circulated 100 flyers (Attachment 1), and also posted information on the Town's website to minimize use of paper. See Attachment 7.
 - See Attachment 1 for illicit discharge flyers that were circulated. 100 were distributed. Also information regarding illicit discharge is posted on the Town's website. Attachment 7 contains printout of the webpage.
- Additional Activities
 - Town Engineering staff held a training class for Town Street Crew staff to teach them to identify illicit discharges, and to instruct them to report them appropriately. See training slides in Attachment 7.
 - The Town has scheduled a similar training for the Ashland Police Department.
 - The Town has been issuing permits for fundraiser carwashes. Someone who wishes to do a fundraiser carwash or operate a mobile carwash business must apply for a permit. During the permit application process (which is free of charge), Town staff may direct the permittee to an appropriate location for the carwash where wash water will not drain to the MS4 or to surface water. If a mobile carwash business wishes to operate in a visible location served by storm sewer, it must collect the wash water and dispose of it appropriately. See Carwash Guidelines in Attachment 7.
 - When the Ashland Police Department spots carwashes, they inform them they are not allowed under the Town's MS4 ordinance. For fundraisers, APD directs them to the Department of Public Works for a permit.
 - Town staff has been using a spreadsheet for tracking IDDE Enforcement Activities. See Tracking Spreadsheet in Attachment 7.

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

- Maintain a consistent E&S Program in accordance with DCR.
 - The Town’s E&SC program is consistent with DCR standards. From July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, the town permitted the following land disturbing activities:

Year	Number of Land Disturbing Permits	Number of Agreements in Lieu of E&S Plan	Acres Disturbed
July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013	11	11	59.31

5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

- Continue tracking existing BMPs and enforcing inspection requirements.
 - The Town continued to track and enforce BMP inspection and maintenance. From July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013, the Town caused 7 BMP inspections of existing facilities to occur. Three (3) BMPs were added to the Town’s tracking spreadsheet. See Attachment 8 for is a list of BMPs in the Town’s database. The list indicates which BMPs were inspected during the reporting period, and those added.
 - Attachment 8 also contains a copy of the Town’s webpage on BMP requirements.

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

- Articles on stormwater pollution prevention in employee newsletter each quarter.
 - See articles referenced under Item 1 (Attachment 2).
- Additional Activities
 - Implemented program during the last reporting period of keeping records of the maintenance program activities at the Town Maintenance Facility.
 - See Attachment 9 for a summary of street sweeping.
 - Other on-going records kept for the Town Maintenance Facility are:
 - Waste oil disposal
 - Fuel leak detection system for both the gasoline tank and the diesel tank
 - Oil-Water Separator inspections, maintenance and pump out for truck washing facility
 - Sand Interceptor inspections, maintenance and pump out for truck washing facility.
 - Developed a training program on good-house keeping techniques and skills for street crew. We have the first training period scheduled for the next reporting period. On outline for the training material is in Attachment 10.

7. Mechumps Creek TMDL for E. coli

- Implement procedures and strategies that address weaknesses, if any, in addressing TMDL.

- No weaknesses in the Town Code, BMPs or programs policies and procedures were identified that affect the e. coli TMDL. The items identified in the last report are as follows (updated as necessary):
 - Town Code:
 - Livestock may not run at large
 - Certain live stock is not allowed
 - Other livestock is allowed only with permit
 - There are requirements on cleaning stalls and pens
 - Dogs are not allowed to run at large
 - Restrictions apply in Chesapeake Bay Protection Areas
 - Part of our MS4 ordinance addresses illicit discharges and cross connections.
 - Requirements for trash disposal and against littering
 - Nuisance ordinance addresses odors from putrescible materials, which may be a source of bacteria.
 - BMPs:
 - The Town formerly owned and operated a stormwater management facility south of the intersection on England Street and Hill Carter Parkway. It was sold to Chick-Fil-A during the reporting period. Chick-Fil-A upgraded the BMP. It was a shallow marsh facility; it is now a wet pond with an aeration fountain. According to research, removal efficiency for bacteria in such BMPs can be up to 90%. The BMP discharges to Mechumps Creek, but this is not a new outfall.
 - The Town has installed permeable pavers and bioretention feature in the municipal parking lot on Railroad Avenue. The project was completed in November 2012.
 - The Town has completed installation of a rain garden on Hanover Avenue. Rain gardens have been shown to be up to 90% efficient in removing bacteria.
 - The Town began installation of permeable pavers and a bioretention feature in College Park during the reporting period. This project was completed after the reporting period ended. See photos of Randolph Macon College installing plants in the Bioretention facility in Attachment 8.
 - Programs, policies, plans and procedures:
 - The Town has an education and promotion program for picking up after your pets. This includes TV slides, newsletter, educational signs, flyers, pet waste disposal stations, etc.
 - The Town meets quarterly with Hanover County Department of Public Utilities. During these meetings, the Town and County discuss sanitary sewer repairs and upgrades.
- Develop a schedule to implement procedures and strategies that address weaknesses, if any, in addressing TMDL.

- The Town developed a form letter for livestock (chicken) permits, which includes requirement to procedures for disposal of animal waste. See sample letter in Attachment 11.
- Continue public education program about picking up after pets.
 - See Attachment 1 for flyers about picking up after your pet.
 - See Attachment 4 for TV slides about picking up after your pet.
 - The Town continues to maintain pet waste stations at the Town Hall, at the Hanover Arts and Activities Center, and at all the Town parks.
 - Randolph-Macon College (R-MC) maintains two pet waste stations on campus.
- Perform reconnaissance for 15% of outfalls.
 - Performed reconnaissance of 15% of outfalls for dry weather monitoring. There was no illicit discharge detected at the outfalls.
- Continue investigating sources of E. coli bacteria.
 - The Town has been conducting sampling of e. coli in Mechumps Creek.
 - The Town has been performing sampling for e. coli in all three branches on a quarterly basis. See Appendix 11 for sampling results.
 - The Town collects extra samples where sampling results are high.
 - The Town target areas with higher concentrations of e. coli for TV Monitoring.
 - The Town hired its TV monitoring on-call contractor to investigate the main storm sewer system that discharges to the middle branch Mechumps Creek (where highest levels of e. coli were detected). Because the pipes are old, and there are hidden junction boxes, as well as other issues, the entire length of pipe in question could not be monitored. However, for the portion that was monitored, no apparent source of e. coli was detected. Additional investigations will be conducted in the next reporting period.
 - Concentrations of e. Coli were generally higher in the middle branch than the other sampling locations. Therefore, the Town is focusing its investigation efforts in the middle branch. However, at times the concentrations were lower.
 - The sampling event which resulted in the highest e. Coli concentration in the middle branch, was November 6, 2012, and in both the north and south branches was on March 4, 2013.
- Estimate volume of stormwater and the quantity of E. coli discharged to Mechumps Creek.
 - A total of 43.67” of precipitation was recorded at the Town Hall during the reporting cycle. The drainage area to Mechumps Creek, which includes Slayden Creek and Mechumps Creek, is approximately 1,880 acres. The estimated total precipitation over this area is 2.98×10^8 C.F. Runoff is estimated to be 45% of the precipitation. Therefore, approximately 1.34×10^8 C.F. of runoff entered Mechumps Creek. See Attachment 11.
 - The Town of Ashland collected samples from the north, middle and south branches of Mechumps Creek during the reporting period. The concentrations from the sampling events were averaged. The approximated concentration of E. coli bacteria and the approximated runoff volume were used to calculate an approximated amount of E. coli bacteria entering Mechumps Creek: 1.24×10^{13} cfu for the reporting period, which is lower than the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of 3.16×10^{13} cfu/yr and the non-point source Load

Allocation (LA) of 3.06×10^{13} cfu/yr. The method of calculation used, assumes that e. coli is transported to the stream by stormwater runoff. The Town will continue to monitor. See Attachment 11.

- Update MS4 Program to better address TMDL, if necessary.
 - No updates to the MS4 program seem necessary. However, the Town has implemented the following practices to help find and eliminate the source of e. coli.
 - Perform sampling of all three branches on a quarterly basis.
 - Collect extra samples where sampling results are high.
 - Target areas with higher concentrations of e. coli for TV Monitoring.
 - Update MS4 Program with new information on TMDL, if necessary.
 - There was no new information on TMDL.
- c. Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period.

The information collected during this permit year includes:

- BMP Inspection (see Item 5 under section b)
 - Street Sweeping (see Item 6 under section b)
 - Maintenance Records (see Item 6 under section b)
 - Sampling data for Mechumps Creek TMDL (see Item 7 under section b)
 - Tracking of IDDE Enforcement Activities (see Item 3 under section b)
- d. Summary of activities to undertake during the next reporting cycle:
- The Town will update the following items in MS4 Program Plan in accordance with the General Permit which became effective on July 1, 2013.
 - Public Education Outreach Plan (Minimum Control Measure 1 – Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts) - Section II B 1 of the General Permit
 - Illicit Discharge Procedures - (Minimum Control Measure 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination) - Section II B 3 of the General Permit
 - Individual Residential Lot Special Criteria (Minimum Control Measure 5 – Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Development on Prior Developed Lands) - Section II B 5 c (1) (d) of the General Permit
 - Operator-Owned Stormwater Management Inspection Procedures (Minimum Control Measure 5 – Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Development on Prior Developed Lands) - Section II B 5 of the General Permit
 - Identification of Locations Requiring SWPPPs (Minimum Control Measure 6 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations) - Section II B 6 b of the General Permit
 - Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) Locations - (Minimum Control Measure 6 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations) - Section II B 6 c (1) (a) of the General Permit
 - Training Schedule and Program - (Minimum Control Measure 6 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations)

- e. Changes from the BMPs proposed in the MS4 Program Plan dated December 7, 2007, and revised March 27, 2013 are:
 - o The next phase of the Mechumps Creek stream restoration project has begun. A technical assistance grant was awarded to this project by NFWF. The design of the next phase is underway.
 - o Instead of discussing stormwater education programs with public schools, this is the fifth year Town staff has been available to teach a section on stormwater pollution prevention to an elementary school class. We will continue to make ourselves available to teach this every year.
 - o The Town reconstructed the municipal parking lot with permeable pavers and a bio-retention area. We solicited and received widespread media coverage.
 - o The Town reconstructed the College Park neighborhood with permeable pavers and a bio-retention area. The project is finishing up in FY13-14. We will solicit media coverage for this project.
 - o The Town continued coordinating stream pickups and other environmental projects although it was not a commitment in our program plan for this reporting year.
- f. The Town of Ashland does not rely on another government entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations. However, Hanover County Department of Public Utilities manages the sanitary sewer in the Town, and collaborates with the Town on issues regarding sanitary sewer.
- g. Not applicable.
- h. Information required pursuant to Section I B 9 of the General Permit.
 - o The MS4 Program Plan was not updated during the reporting cycle, and there is no new information on the TMDL or WLA, which are shown in the following table. However, the Town is continuing its effort to track the source of E. coli in Mechumps Creek. Town staff collected wet and dry weather samples and tested for E. coli.

The Town, in collaboration with R-MC, is working on a design for a stream restoration on the reach of Mechumps Creek between Hill Carter Parkway and I-95.

The Town and RM-C continue to provide bags at the Town parks, the R-MC campus and other locations for pet owners to pick up after their pets. Educational signs are in place at the bag dispensers to inform the public on the importance of picking up after pets.

Mechumps Creek TMDL for E. coli

Segment	Parameter	TMDL (cfu/yr)	WLA (cfu/yr)	LA (cfu/yr)	MOS
Mechumps Creek	E. Coli	3.16E+13	9.86E+11	3.06E+13	Implicit

- o A total of 43.67” of precipitation was recorded at the Town Hall during the reporting cycle. The drainage area to Mechumps Creek, which includes Slayden Creek and

Mechumps Creek, is approximately 1,880 Acres. The estimated total precipitation over this area is 2.98×10^8 C.F. Runoff is estimated to be 45% of the precipitation. Therefore, 1.34×10^8 C.F. of runoff entered Mechumps Creek. Because the concentration of E. coli is so variable, it is difficult to quantify the amount of E. coli that entered Mechumps Creek. However, an approximation was made: 1.24×10^{13} cfu/year for the reporting period.

- i. The illicit discharges identified during the reporting period are listed in the tracking form in Appendix 7.
- j. Regulated land-disturbing activity is addressed under Item 4 in section b of this report.
- k. All known permanent stormwater management facility data tracked under Section II B 5 b (6) may be viewed in Attachment 8. Three new BMPs were added to the list.
- l. Three (3) new BMP maintenance agreements were executed during the reporting period. No BMP maintenance agreements were terminated during the reporting period.
- m. The Town of Ashland did not receive any written comments regarding the MS4 Program Plan.

Attachments: Copies of documents and samples of literature are attached as follows:

- o Attachment 1: Stormwater Pollution Education Flyers
- o Attachment 2: Stormwater articles from the On Track newsletter
- o Attachment 3: Additional Articles and Photographs for Public Education
- o Attachment 4: Stormwater TV Slides
- o Attachment 5: Macon a Difference Day Projects
- o Attachment 6: Attachment 7: Material on Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
- o Attachment 8: Stormwater Management Facilities: Table of Facilities and Other Information
- o Attachment 9: Street Sweeping Data
- o Attachment 10: Housekeeping Training
- o Attachment 11: E. Coli TMDL Information.

Attachments

**Attachment 1:
Stormwater Pollution
Education Flyers**



What You Can Do:

Always clean up after your pet and dispose of the waste in the trash in a sealed or tied plastic bag.

Flush your pet's waste down the toilet. The waste from your toilet goes to a septic system or wastewater treatment plant that removes pollutants before the water reaches streams, rivers or the Bay.



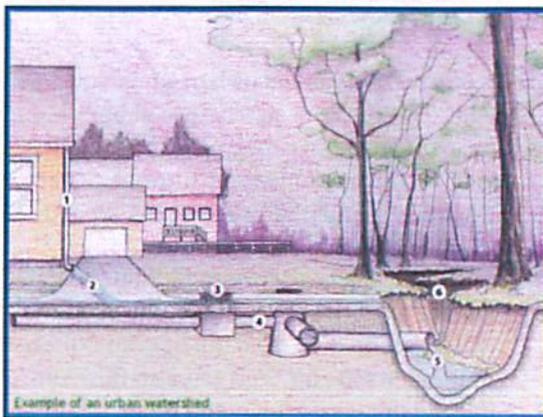
Encourage your neighbors and other pet owners to clean up - it's part of the responsibility of owning a pet.

What You Should Not Do:

Don't dispose of waste in a stormwater drain! These systems go directly to streams that drain to rivers and eventually the Chesapeake Bay.

Don't use pet waste as a fertilizer. The bacteria in pet waste does more harm than good.

Stormwater Run-off Problems



1 - Downspout 3 - Storm drain 5 - Untreated stormwater discharge
2 - Untreated runoff 4 - Sewer system 6 - Local stream

Run off - Run off is stormwater that flows over impervious surfaces such as rooftops, driveways, sidewalks, streets and to some extent over residential lawns. As it flows, it picks up oils, lawn chemicals, **pet waste** and other pollutants along the way.

Polluted stormwater runoff has been identified as a major cause of water quality problems in the Chesapeake Bay.

CLEAN WATER

THE CLEAR CHOICE

For more information contact:

Jenny Schöntag
804-798-9219

To report illegal dumping or a spill call

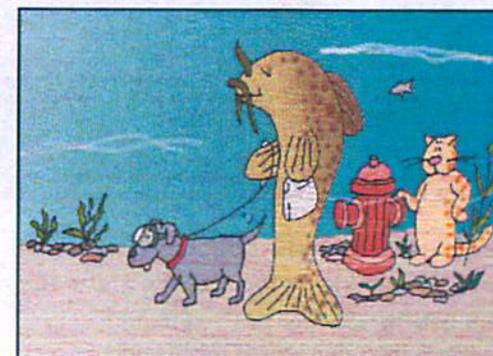
798-9219 or email:

CleanWater@town.ashland.va.us

Printed on recycled paper

CLEAN WATER

THE CLEAR CHOICE



Pet Waste and Water Quality

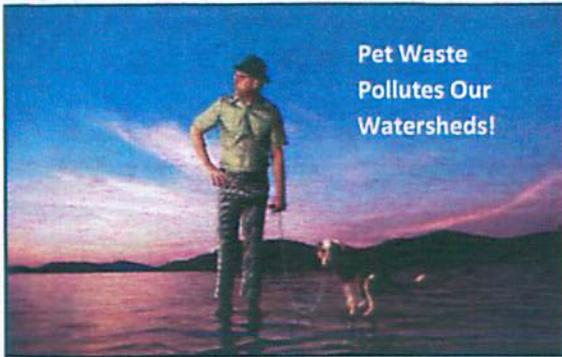


Town of Ashland

Department of Public Works

P.O. Box 1600
101 Thompson Street
Ashland, VA 23005

Phone: 804-798-9219
Fax: 804-798-4892



Pet waste left on the street or lawn does not just go away or fertilize the grass; the rain washes all that pet waste and bacteria into our storm drains and pollutes our streams!

Facts about Pet Waste & Water Quality

- There are approximately 5,000 dogs in Ashland.
- A dog population of 5,000 is estimated to contribute about 2,000 pounds of solid waste every day and has been identified as a major contributor of bacteria to the stream.
- Pet waste contains harmful bacteria such as *E. Coli* and fecal coliform. Waters that contain a high amount of bacteria such as *E. Coli* are unhealthy for human contact and wildlife. Did you know that a single gram (0.035 ounces) of dog waste can contain 23 million fecal coliform bacteria?
- In addition to bacteria, pet waste contains nitrogen and phosphorus, nutrients that can speed growth of algae and aquatic weeds which are harmful to streams, rivers and the Chesapeake Bay. Excess vegetation growth is unsightly, and it uses up the oxygen that fish and other aquatic life need to live.

Here are some easy steps for dealing with your pet's waste:

- Always carry a plastic bag when you walk your dog; re-using an old newspaper delivery bag or plastic grocery bag works well. To avoid unpleasant surprises, check the bag for holes before your pet's walk!
- Use the bag as a glove to pick up the pet waste. Turn the bag inside out around the waste, scoop it up, seal the bag, and dispose of it in a trash can. You can also flush un-bagged pet waste down the toilet.
- Don't place bagged or un-bagged pet waste in storm drains (or ditches)! Also, do not hose pet waste towards storm drains, as they drain directly to streams that drain to rivers and eventually to the Chesapeake Bay.
- If you have a large yard, bury un-bagged pet waste about 5 inches deep in the ground away from vegetable gardens and waterways. Do not add to compost piles, as compost piles may not get hot enough to kill disease-causing organisms.
- Remove waste from areas where children play or you garden.
- Wash your hands with warm, soapy water after dealing with pet waste!



Please help

KEEP OUR PARKS AND OUR STREAMS CLEAN!

Pet Waste Stations are located in all Town parks. Please use them to

PICK UP PET WASTE!



Pets 'on-leash' are permitted at all Town of Ashland parks:

- **Carter Park**
- **DeJarnette Park**
- **Pufferbelly Park**
- **Railside Park**
- **S Taylor Street Park**
- **Stony Run Trail**

**While being good to your car,
don't be bad to the river.**



Ever wonder where all that dirty, soapy water goes after it runs off your driveway?

The wastewater flows directly into local streams without treatment.

Wash your car on your lawn, an area that does not drain directly into the street, or take it to a carwash facility that recycles its wash water.

For more information, please visit
www.town.ashland.va.us/carwashing



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MS4 Program

The Town of Ashland has a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) [General Permit](#) under the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) covering the stormwater system for the town.

Program Plan

The [Stormwater Management Program](#) is designed to improve the quality of the water that reaches the Chesapeake Bay.

Annual Reports

You can view the annual report that the town submits each year to the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation:

- [2011 Annual Report](#)
- 2012 Annual Report (coming soon)
- 2013 Annual Report (available when completed in October)



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101 Thompson St.
P.O. Box 1600
Ashland, VA 23005
Ph: (804) 798-9219

Pov

**Attachment 2: Stormwater
articles from the On Track
newsletter**

“Butt” it’s Just a Little Thing’, You Say? You Might Be Surprised!

A cigarette butt tossed on the ground may *seem* insignificant, but did you know that cigarette filters can take as long as 10 years to decompose? The core of most cigarette filters (the part that looks like white cotton) is actually a form of plastic called cellulose acetate, and we all know how long it takes for plastic to decompose! But that isn't the worst of it. Used cigarette filters are full of toxins known as tar, and those chemicals leach into the ground and waterways, damaging living organisms that contact them. Toxin-filled cigarette butts work their way into our waterways primarily through storm drains that dump into streams and lakes. Studies conducted by Clean Virginia Waterways have shown that just one cigarette butt in approximately two gallons of water is lethal to water fleas, a tiny crustacean found in both fresh and salt water. In addition, tiny bits of tobacco that are invariably left attached cigarette filters carry more toxins than the filters do themselves.

Our newly redesigned municipal lot relies on good drainage between the pavers to direct stormwater to the bioretention area. Cigarette butts tossed on the ground in the parking lot can become trapped between the pavers, slowing drainage and making our award-winning lot less efficient at doing its job.

If you smoke a pack a day, then you produce 7,300 cigarette butts a year, which is enough to fill a 1-gallon jug and, if not properly disposed of, is enough to contaminate 14,600 gallons of water. A cigarette butt may *seem* like a little thing, but you can make a *big* difference to the waters that reach the Chesapeake Bay by disposing of them properly!

LOOK...UP IN THE SKY...IT'S A BIRD...IT'S A PLANE....No, It's the new Municipal Parking Lot

If you have seen the new Municipal Parking Lot between Hanover Avenue and Railroad Avenue, you probably didn't realize that under the mild mannered outer appearance is a SUPER PARKING LOT!

While the new lot is beautiful, it has a secret identity of which few are aware. We are told that it is the first lot in the nation to combine two green technologies.

The first of those technologies is permeable pavers with storage beneath. This allows rain water to pass between the pavers to the storage area below. Then the water is either absorbed by the earth or released to the second new feature. These pavers were procured from *Eagle Bay Hardscape Products*, an Ashland business. The pavers were installed by *Bract Retaining Walls & Excavating*.

The second green tech feature is a wall-less *Filtterra* bioretention feature. This technology is very new and was supplied by *Filtterra Bioretention Systems*, also an Ashland company. *Filtterra Bioretention Systems* assisted with a great deal of on-site support.

The system receives rain either directly or from the permeable paver section of the parking lot. The water passes through *Filtterra's* proprietary planting medium before any excess is released to the town's existing storm water system. The "secret" medium has plantings that are specifically chosen to reduce pollutants in the runoff. *Filtterra* donated this planting medium and some of the plantings.

Eagle Bay Hardscape Products and *Filtterra Bioretention Systems* will be using our project to showcase their products and services.

Three existing Crepe Myrtles were removed and replanted by *JGB Creative Services*, the landscaping contractor.

Construction was started at the beginning of October with the lofty goal of 80% completion by November 10th, in time for Ashland's annual train day. That goal was achieved. The paver portion of the lot was ready for the festivities. This would not have been possible without the great work of our Town contractor, *Talley & Armstrong, Inc.*

The design was supplied by *A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.* They supplied a great amount of support through the entire project.

The end effect of these technologies will be less, and much cleaner, water entering the streams of Ashland.

So as you walk or drive across the new Municipal Parking Lot, know in your heart that the lot is helping promote Truth, Justice, and the American Way!!

Infiltrating Stormwater

“What Are They Doing Now?” That was the question Town staff was asked multiple times as we installed the new Bioretention Facility on Hanover Avenue. Of course, this only gives rise to another question. What in the world is a “Bioretention Facility”?

Simply put, a Bioretention Facility is a structure installed in the ground that traps stormwater runoff and gives it a chance to soak into the earth (infiltrate) and replenish the ground water. Plants in the structure use some of the water, and, along with the infiltration, reduce the amount of runoff entering the streams and rivers. This is much like runoff in undeveloped areas, such as woods or meadows, with little or no impervious surfaces. You will see many more of these kinds of projects after the new Virginia Stormwater Management Program Regulations go into effect next year. This kind of project is strongly encouraged by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to reduce the quantity of stormwater runoff. Less stormwater runoff means healthier streams, rivers and the Chesapeake Bay; less water volume that causes stream erosion, as well as fewer pollutants being carried in that runoff.

This is very similar to “Rain Gardens” in residential applications. The primary difference is that the municipal application must be able to withstand and remove pollutants that are not typically found in your back yard, such as salt, petroleum products, and other contaminants that get on the roadway.

This structure is located on Hanover Avenue, across from Henry Clay Elementary School. The plants will be added this fall.

Preventing Stormwater Pollution (a series)

Trouble Shooting Problems with Your BMP

SEDIMENT REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Impact on Facility Performance

The purpose of a stormwater treatment facility is to remove pollutants, including suspended solids, by capturing sediment. Sediment can include dirt, leaves, and litter. These materials can restrict or clog a facility. Timely removal of sediment will improve infiltration rates, water quality, and help prevent clogging and flooding.

Type of Facility This Applies To	Remove Sediment When
Vegetated Vegetated Rooftops, Bioretention Facilities, Ponds, Constructed Wetland Forebays, Swales, and Vegetated Filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sediment depth is damaging or killing vegetation; or,• Sediment is preventing the facility from draining in the time designed (usually 48 - 72 hours).
Underground Manufactured Facilities, Sand Filters, Underground Detention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least once a year, or• When the basin is half-full of sediment, whichever comes first.
Infiltration Permeable Paving Materials (Grasscrete, permeable pavers, gravel), Infiltration Trenches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sediment is preventing the facility from draining in the time required (usually 48 hours).

What to Do

For small facilities, sediment can be removed by hand. Large facilities and underground facilities will need to be cleaned with heavy equipment by trained professionals. For example, a vacuum truck may need to be used for confined spaces.

- Remove sediment during dry months when it is easiest to remove because it weighs less and creates fewer secondary environmental impacts, such as wet sediment running off the site.

Vegetated Facilities:

- Use rakes and shovels to dig out accumulated sediment.
- Avoid damage to existing vegetation. If sediment is deep, some plants may need to be removed to excavate sediment.
- Reseed, replant, and mulch disturbed area to prevent erosion.
- Excavate sand and gravel and clean or replace.

Underground Facilities:

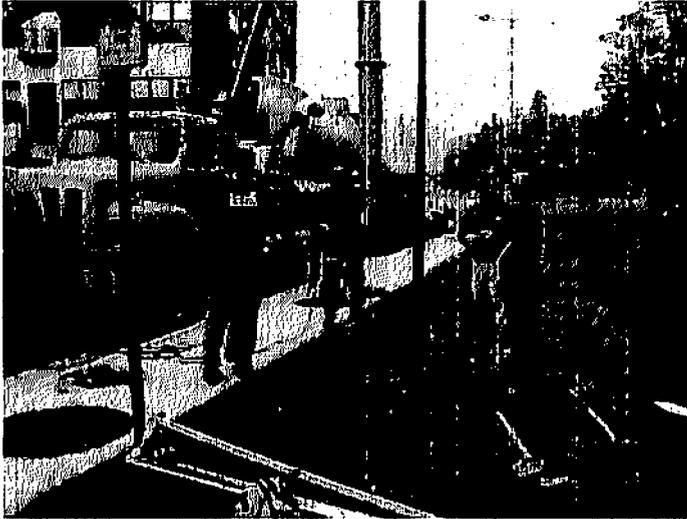
- Use a vacuum truck to remove sediment from the vaults or chambers.

Infiltration Facilities:

- **Infiltration Trenches:** Excavate sand or gravel and clean or replace.
- **Permeable Paving Materials:** Remove accumulated sediment from the surface with a dry broom, vacuum system, or other hand tools. A vacuum truck or street sweeping equipment may also be used, with professional assistance.

How to Reduce Sediment Accumulation in the Facility

- **Minimize external sources of sediment,** such as eroding soil upstream of the facility.
- **Sweep surrounding paved areas on the property regularly.**



A vacuum truck may be required to remove sediment from stormwater facilities located underground

Preventing Stormwater Pollution (a series)

Trouble Shooting Problems with Your BMP

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Importance to Facility Performance

Plants play an important role in stormwater facilities. They absorb water, improve infiltration rates of soil, prevent erosion by stabilizing soil, cool water, and capture pollutants. Plants create habitat for birds and other wildlife and provide aesthetic value to a property. Proper maintenance of vegetation improves the appearance and performance of the facility.

Type of Facility	Facility Needs Maintenance When
Vegetated Vegetated Rooftops, Bioretention Facilities, Ponds, Swales, and Vegetated Filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Areas of exposed, bare soil.• Vegetation is buried by sediment.• Vegetation appears unhealthy or has died.• Nuisance and invasive plants are present.• Vegetation is compromising the facility's structure by blocking inlets or outlets, or roots are intruding into the component of the facility.• Dropped leaves and other debris are contributing to sediment accumulation or are blocking inlets or outlets.

What to Do:

Maintenance activities can easily be incorporated into existing site landscape maintenance contracts. Vegetation can be maintained with a formal or more natural appearance depending on your preference.

General maintenance:

- Remove dropped leaves, dead plants, grass and other plant clippings. Plant debris adds nutrient pollution as it breaks down and can clog facility piping and reduce infiltration.
- Avoid using fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides in the facility. These products add to the pollution problems the facilities are designed to remedy.
- Use mulch to inhibit weed growth, retain moisture, and add nutrients. Replenish when needed. Ensure mulch does not inhibit water flow.
- Irrigate all new plantings as needed for the first two years.

Caring for desired vegetation:

- Plant in late-fall or early-spring so plant roots can establish during the cool, rainy seasons, before summer.
- Amend and aerate compacted soils before replanting by adding compost to increase nutrients and enhance soil texture.
- Protect young plantings from herbivory from deer and waterfowl.

Mowing:

- Grass facilities are designed for routine mowing. Mow at least twice a year.
- Grass should be mowed to keep it 4 - 9 inches tall. Grass that is at least 4 inches tall capture more pollutants and is hardier.

Nuisance and unwanted vegetation:

- Remove nuisance and invasive vegetation, such as English Ivy, before it goes to seed in the spring. Conduct additional weeding in the fall. Check the *Stormwater Resource Guide* on page 35 for a guidebook to invasive plants in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

- Immediately remove vegetation that is clogging or impeding flow into the facility.
- Remove potentially large and deep-rooted trees or bushes when they might impede the flow path or compromise facility structures.
- Provide erosion control on any soil exposed by vegetation removal.

EROSION, BANK FAILURE, AND CHANNEL FORMATION

Importance to Facility Performance

Stormwater flowing through a facility can cause erosion. Erosion can increase sediment build up, clog outlets, reduce water quality benefits, add to pollution, and cause facility components to fail. Eroded channels create an easy path for water to travel down reducing the ability of the facility to filter pollutants and infiltrate water.

Type of Facility	Facility Needs Maintenance When
Vegetated Vegetated Rooftops, Bioretention Facilities, Ponds, Swales, and Vegetated Filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formation of flow restricting channels occurs in the bottom of the facility, around inlet pipes and curb cuts, or at overflows. • Undercutting, scouring, and slumping occur along banks and berms. • Channels and undercutting occur through check dams*. <i>*check dams are small berms built across a swale or channel to slow water and create small areas of ponding.</i>

What to Do:

Any area with erosion more than two inches deep needs maintenance.

- Fill the eroded area with soil, compact it lightly, and cover with mulch, compost, seed, sod, or other erosion prevention materials.
- Plant banks with deep or heavily rooted plants to permanently stabilize soil.
- Plant the bottom of the facility with grass or grass-like plants to slow water and stabilize soil.
- Install or repair structures designed to dissipate energy and spread flow, such as splash blocks on downspouts, or riprap around inlet pipes and curb cuts.
- If erosion continues to be a problem, consult a professional to determine the cause and the solution.

POLLUTION YOU CAN SEE OR SMELL

Importance to Facility Performance:

Stormwater facilities often collect a variety of trash and debris. Trash and debris, especially floating debris, can clog pipes or treatment media. It can also cause odors through decay or by collecting spilled or dumped materials. Stormwater facilities are designed to help prevent pollutants from entering rivers and streams. Any visible water quality pollutants may wash out of the facility spreading the pollution problem.

Type of Facility	Facility Needs Maintenance When
All Types of Facilities	Any unusual or unpleasant smells from sources such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural plant decay • Dying plants trapped under sediment. • A spill or a leak (e.g., gasoline or sewage). Visible pollution such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheens and discoloration • Turbid (cloudy) water

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other pollution on the surface of the water. |
|--|--|

What to Do:

Check monthly for trash and debris and look for opportunities to minimize the pollutant source.

- Regularly remove trash and plant debris.
- Remove accumulated sediment (see “Sediment Removal” in this guidebook).
- Make sure inlets and outlets are not clogged.
- Identify the source of trash, debris, or pollutant, such as a spill, leak, or illicit discharge.
- If there is evidence of a spill or leak, call 9-1-1. Use trained professionals for any cleanup or remediation.

PONDING WATER

Importance to Facility Performance

Most facilities are designed to drain in a certain amount of time. This varies from two to 48 hours depending on the type of facility. Ponding water is usually a sign that the facility’s filter or outlet is clogged or it is not infiltrating properly.

Type of Facility	Facility Needs Maintenance When
Vegetated Vegetated Rooftops, Bioretention Facilities, Ponds, Swales, and Vegetated Filters Underground Manufactured Facilities and Sand Filters Infiltration Permeable Paving Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clogging of overflows or outlets with debris, trash, or other obstructions. • Fine sediments filtering into the soil or other filtration media (like sand or gravel) that can prevent proper infiltration. • Water that has remained ponded for more than 72 hours. Evidence of seepage at toe of slope on embankment (wet and dry ponds).

What to Do:

Any area with erosion more than two inches deep needs maintenance.

- For surface facilities, first try raking the top few inches of soil to break up clogged sections and restore water flow.
- Clean out overflows and outlets with hand tools, if possible. Difficult or hard to access blockages may require professional contractors.
- Identify sources of sediment and debris and prevent them from entering the facility.
- Make sure the facility has adequate vegetation. Vegetation absorbs water and roots help keep soil loose so it can infiltrate water.
- Make sure there is a sufficient amount of mulch in vegetated facilities. This will also help to absorb excess water.

**Attachment 3: Additional
Articles and Photos for
Public Education**



SIGN OF THE TIMES: MECHUMPS CREEK RESTORATION

7/24/13

In partnership with the Wal-Mart Corporation and the Town of Ashland, Randolph-Macon College has installed an educational sign that illustrates an ongoing effort to restore Mechumps Creek in Ashland, Virginia.

A dedication of the sign took place on July 23, 2013, and attendees included Sociology Professor Reber Dunkel, Environmental Studies Professor Chas. Gowan, Director of R-MC's Office of Sponsored Research and Corporate and Foundation Relations Robert Patterson '94, Josh Running, a senior environmental planner at the Williamsburg Environmental Group (WEG), Ingrid Stenbjorn, Ashland Town engineer, Lee Swegle '94, store manager of the Ashland Wal-Mart, and biology major Sam Jeremenko '14.

The Sign

The sign, located on the trail head at the upstream end of a 1200-foot length of stream recently restored after degradation from stormwater runoff from urban development, is titled An Environmental Success Story. It explains how parking lots, roads and roofs are harmful to creeks and how Mechumps Creek was restored through a partnership led by the college, the Town, and WEG.

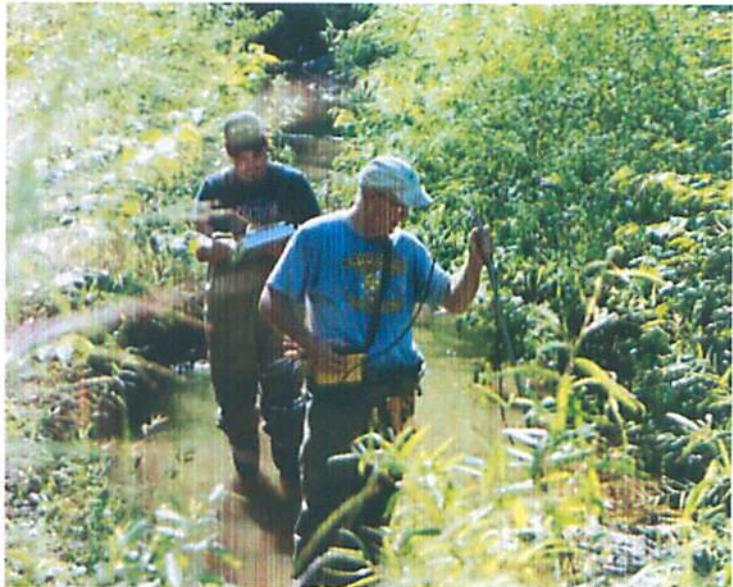
The sign, made possible by a grant from Wal-Mart, describes how the creek's degradation was reversed with a \$250,000 restoration project that began in 2009, when Gowan received grants totaling \$145,000 from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) and a \$100,000 gift from The Town of Ashland. WEG also donated staff and design time to the project.

Collaboration

"The sign is part of an ongoing collaboration among R-MC faculty and students, the Town of Ashland, WEG, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, the Hanover-Caroline Soil and Water Conservation District, and local environmental groups," says Dunkel. "It is tangible evidence of the progress in repairing nature that has been made, and it's a reminder that we each play a key role in the health of our environment. Perhaps most important, it illustrates the partnerships that R-MC has forged with the local community."



(l. to r.) Sam Jeremenko '14, Lee Swegle '94, Professor Chas. Gowan, Josh Running, Ingrid Stenbjorn



"Yearly monitoring shows continued improvement in the health of Mechumps Creek," says Gowan.

The Mechumps Creek sign complements a similar one on the R-MC campus, located by the Low Impact Development/rain garden at the rear entrance to Haley Hall. The campus sign explains how the college is reducing storm water runoff with specially designed drainage systems and native plants.

Healthy Outcomes

Gowan was instrumental in helping the Mechumps project succeed—by securing grants, enlisting the help of R-MC students to collect data, and working with WEG and Town staff and residents.

"Yearly monitoring shows continued improvement in the health of Mechumps Creek," says Gowan. "About 20 species of fish have returned, along with beneficial aquatic insects, crayfish, and birds. But to me, the most interesting species in the creek is the students. I live for the moments when one says something like, 'I had no idea so many things could live in a small creek. This is so cool! Maybe I'll study this stuff in grad school.' Being able to give students that experience just a couple blocks from campus is wonderful."

Running is thrilled with the partnership—and with the project.

"The value of the project has many levels and layers," he says. "Of course it is an improvement ecologically speaking, as stream stability, in-stream biological habitat and water quality have all had a net improvement as a result of the project. But it also shows what a grassroots effort can produce: real results! The relationship between the Town, Randolph-Macon College and WEG has been the most valuable result, and it proves what can be accomplished when motivated parties with like goals work at something together."

"We at the Town of Ashland are very pleased with this project," says Stenbjorn. "Among the benefits are local and regional water quality and ecosystem improvements, opportunities to raising environmental awareness in the community, opportunities for R-MC students to have hands-on experience, strengthening the Town's relationships with R-MC and businesses, and more. The Town Council, staff and the community thank Chas. Gowan and R-MC's Environmental Studies Department for conceiving this project and taking the lead to bring it to fruition; WEG for their dedication, commitment and hard work, including pro bono services; and Wal-mart, who generously contributed so that we may provide this educational sign."

Mechumps Creek: An Environmental Success Story

Parking lots, roads, and roofs are harmful to creeks. How?



When rain falls on a forest, it soaks into the ground and makes its way slowly to creeks.



A natural creek looks like this, and provides habitat for aquatic life.

The habitat supports a variety of species, such as sunfish and stoneflies.



But, when rain falls on parking lots, roads, and roofs, it can't soak into the ground.

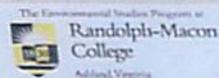
Mechumps Creek at Rt. 1.



Instead, it runs quickly to creeks, causing erosion that destroys fish and insect habitat.

Mechumps Creek before it was restored.

A partnership was formed to restore the creek:



How was Mechumps Creek restored?



The stream was completely rebuilt so that it can handle the extra flow from development.

Mechumps Creek during restoration.



Because the habitat has been restored, fish and beneficial insects are back.

Mechumps Creek just after restoration. This photo was taken where you are standing now.



Students from Randolph-Macon College are monitoring the effects of restoration over long-term.



Entrance to Mechumps Creek
Trail

Bay Daily

05/17/2013

Small Town Solving a Big Problem



The little town of Ashland, Va., is trying to do its part to reduce pollution going to the Chesapeake Bay -- by building a better parking lot.

Last month, the town celebrated the completion of a new municipal parking lot with a ribbon cutting, dignitaries, and speeches. As the local newspaper, the [Herald-Progress](#), said, "Call it a watershed moment."

That's because the town went the extra mile and spent the extra dollar to create a "soft," low-impact parking lot that absorbs water and pollution rather than allowing them to run off hard pavement and into nearby Stony Run, a Chesapeake Bay tributary.



The runoff of rain and snow in cities and towns is among the most serious pollution problems plaguing the Chesapeake Bay and its many streams and rivers. The rain and snow aren't the problem – it's the dirt, fertilizers, oil, and grease that get washed off the land and dumped into nearby waterways. The culprit isn't Mother Nature; it's man and our inattentiveness to the impacts we have on the natural world.

Reducing urban runoff pollution is among the key goals of Virginia's Bay Clean Water Blueprint, the state's plan to restore the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers and streams. To help address the issue, policymakers have developed new state regulations that localities must follow, and scientists continue to develop Best Management Practices – techniques and tools that slow, capture, and treat runoff before it can harm local waterways. (For a good list of such practices, their costs, efficiencies, and practicalities, check out this new [report](#) prepared by the James River Association and the Center for Watershed Protection.) Ashland officials, aware that runoff pollutes streams and floods local streets and faced with complying with new runoff regulations, opted to kill several birds with a stone – actually a whole bunch of stones. Pervious paving stones.

Rather than repave the town parking lot with traditional asphalt, the town opted to cover half the lot with permeable pavers (half the lot because that's as much as could currently be afforded). The pavers (above) have small gaps between them that

allow water to soak into the ground naturally and collect in the soil and gravel beneath the lot. The lot also is bordered by a bio-retention basin, a large earthen ditch filled with compost, sand, soil, and plants that soak up additional water and pollution.



According to Town Engineer Ingrid Stenbjorn (left in photo), the pavers and the retention basin

can store up to 12,200 cubic feet of rain water, or 100 percent of the water and pollution that would run off after a typical 1-inch rainfall. An informational sign posted by the lot says the pavers and the bio-retention basin will remove, among other pollutants, 85 percent of the dirt particles, 60-70 percent of the phosphorus pollution, and 43 percent of the nitrogen pollution in the runoff.

The low-impact parking lot cost Ashland \$200,000, which is much more expensive than traditional asphalt paving. But that initial cost figure is deceptive, as it doesn't account for the many benefits the town expects to realize from the project, including reduced flooding, cooler temperatures in surrounding buildings, healthier streams, and a more beautiful cityscape. And, of course, the project allows the town to get ahead of the curve in complying with the new state and federal runoff reductions aimed at restoring the Bay and local waterways.

That's why the low-impact lot had the support of town planning and public works officials, the town manager, mayor, and Town Council.

"We knew more and more that we'd have to account for [regulatory obligations] every year, and this seemed like a really good way to accomplish that and some nice economic development goals, and then I think everybody was 100 percent on board," Mayor Faye Prichard told the Herald-Progress.

Ashland has other low-impact projects in the works to reduce runoff, Stenbjorn said. The town is resurfacing 550 linear feet of a neighborhood street with permeable pavers and installing a bio-retention basin there. And it will soon begin a new streetscaping project along several blocks of Railroad Avenue, the town's iconic main street (above photo), that will include similar runoff-reducing features.



All of this good work caught the attention of the Virginia Lakes and Watersheds Association, which presented the town with its 2013 Dave Pearson Watershed Excellence Award.

"We were thrilled, we were so happy," Stenbjorn told the Herald-Progress. "We felt like we had really done a cutting-edge project, and we felt like it was really the right thing to do as far as being good environmental stewards. And it just really feels good to know that we weren't the only ones that thought that."

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation agrees and salutes the town for its innovative, effective, low-impact solutions to one of the Bay's more difficult problems.

Chuck Epes

Chesapeake Bay Foundation

Green Infrastructure Comes to Ashland, Va.

In 2010, the town of Ashland, Va., decided to retrofit its deteriorating municipal parking lot to create a storm water demonstration project as an example of environmental stewardship. The town hired A. Morton Thomas & Associates Inc. for site planning and engineering design. The firm worked with Filterra Bioretention Systems of Ashland, Va., and Eagle Bay USA of Richmond, Va., to produce the first "boxless" Filterra BioPave installation in North America.

The project combines the functional, heavy-duty wearing surface of Eagle Bay Aqua Bric Type 4 "L" permeable interlocking concrete pavers, which detains, infiltrates and drains storm water to a boxless Filterra bioretention system. The system significantly reduces pollutants in storm water, including sediment, nutrients, heavy metals, and oil and grease. Consequently, the system provides complete management up to and including 25-year storm events—along with a usable parking lot.

BioPave provided a complete storm water solution for the town of Ashland, which was able to meet all necessary regulatory requirements with the multi-functioning design. The merging of two storm water BMPs provided robust pollutant removal rates. The treatment train established detention, retention, volume control, channel protection and pretreatment in its section. The boxless bioretention solution ensures high pollutant removal rates, as documented in its TARP white paper.

An additional benefit of the system is its fully functioning wearing surface. Special machinery is used to install the BioPavers at rates of 5,000 to 7,000 sq ft daily. Historical data gathered from around the world allow for the economical installation process of any parking lot, plaza or secondary road. These pavers are not being used as an aesthetic aspect of design, but as a superior wearing surface to traditional asphalt and poured concrete wearing surfaces; the aesthetic benefits, once installed, are secondary. This installation process affords the owner, developer or local jurisdiction



an economical solution to costly storm water planning and regulation. The system uses dollars already budgeted for an impervious wearing surface and converts them into part of the storm water management plan, replacing the impervious asphalt or concrete with a permeable paver section.

The system has many regulatory approvals throughout the East Coast. Tying the two field-proven BMPs together creates a treatment train that is LID and multi-functioning in design, and provides a vital role in restoring the ecosystem.

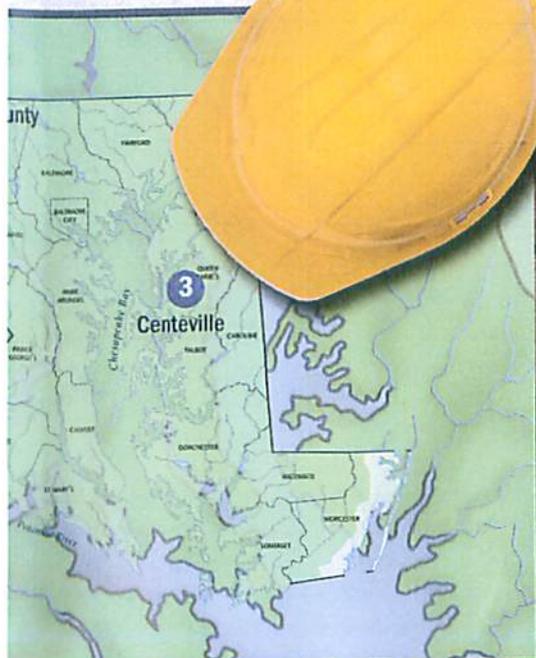
Built in the fall of 2012 in about six weeks, the parking lot was completed just in time for the community's important Train Day festival. The project was co-funded by the town of Ashland and a Chesapeake Bay Trust "Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns" grant. Public information brochures, field tours and an onsite information sign provide continuing public outreach for the project.

The town of Ashland's effort in cleaning up the Chesapeake Bay is evident. The town's proactive environmental stewardship has set a standard for all communities in the commonwealth of Virginia.

In March 2013, the project was awarded the 2013 Dave Pearson Watershed Excellence Award at the Virginia Lakes and Watersheds Assn. annual conference. **SWS**

Filterra Bioretention Systems
866.349.3458 • www.filterra.com
Write in 806

CFB Magazine



TOM ZIEGLER/CFB STAFF



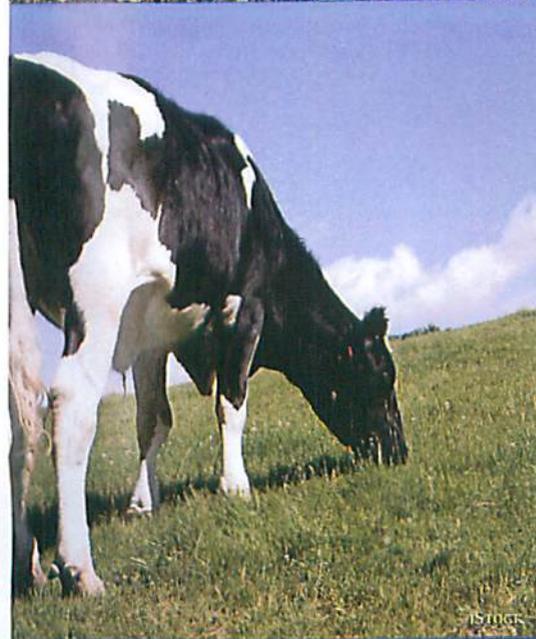
CFB STAFF

5: Students from Manchester Middle School in Chesterfield County Virginia, developed their own Chesapeake Clean Water Blueprint during their Bay studies aboard *Baywatcher*, CBF's James River education boat.

6: The Town of Ashland, Virginia, recently resurfaced much of its municipal parking lot with porous pavers and installed rain gardens to capture stormwater. The new pavers and landscaping project allow runoff to soak into the ground and be filtered naturally rather than run off into nearby Stony Run.



CHUCK EYES/CFB STAFF



ISTOCK



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Tuesday, September 17, 2013



A watershed moment for the Town of Ashland

Posted on Thursday, April 25, 2013 at 10:03 am

0 Tweet 6 Like 11 Send



Ashland officials and those involved with the municipal parking lot cut a ceremonial ribbon to commemorate the project April 19.

Call it a watershed moment for the Town of Ashland.

April 19, town officials gathered to cut the ribbon to Ashland's municipal parking lot, completed last November and among the first of its kind to utilize a new type of construction to keep stormwater runoff pollution from entering local waterways.

"If someone would have told me a decade ago that one of the things I'd be proudest of for being mayor of the Town of Ashland would be a parking lot, that might have seemed a pretty underwhelming goal," said Mayor Faye Prichard. "But when you think about what this parking lot represents and what has gone into it, I would be really proud to have this be one of the icons for the work that, not just I, but council, has accomplished in the last few years."

According to Ingrid Stenbjorn, town engineer, the town needed to rehabilitate the parking lot, which connects Hanover Avenue and South Center Street. Some stormwater improvements had already been completed there, but the town wanted to figure out a more long-term solution. That's when town officials decided to pursue a low-impact design, meaning that the project has a small impact on the environment.

Top Headline



Supervisor planners to
After numerous public hearing

Poll Question

Polls
Do you s

- Yes
- No

While easy on the environment, low-impact designs are not as soft on town budgets. Overall, the parking lot improvements cost approximately \$200,000, roughly four times what a traditional, asphalt paving would have cost.

"I think everybody always thought that it was a nice idea, but you make decisions like this when you do your budget, and people were thinking, 'This is a great idea, but can we afford it?'" Prichard said.

Town council decided to begin putting away money in the town's capital improvement program "so that if we could afford it, we'd be prepared with our own part."

Coinciding with the town's decision-making process was the pending "Total Maximum Daily Load" regulations, which address the amount of pollution that enters local waterways from sources such as stormwater runoff.

"We knew more and more that we'd have to account for that every year, and this seemed like a really good way to accomplish that and some nice economic development goals, and then I think everybody was 100 percent on board," Prichard said.

Stenbjorn said the town originally applied for grant funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in 2010, but was turned down. Town council set aside \$100,000 that year for the parking lot in the town's capital improvement fund, and added another \$100,000 a year later.

The town was eventually awarded a grant through the Chesapeake Bay Trust, which was enough to cover the design work, completed by engineering firm A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc. The town's go-to contractor, Tally & Armstrong, carried out the construction phase. Helping keep the project affordable was a donation by the company Filterra of the bio-media used in the bio-retention area. Eagle Bay also provided paver blocks to the town at cost.

View multimedia coverage [here](#)

How it works:

During heavy rain events, the sudden rush of water running off of paved surfaces or rooftops can be more than natural waterways can take, according to

Stenbjorn. Stormwater also introduces any contaminants that might be on a paved surface into the watershed.

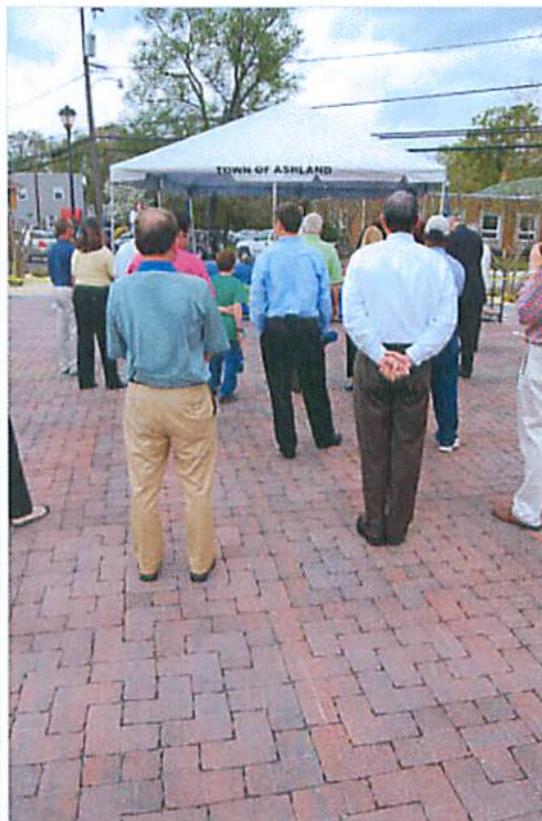
To curb the effects of stormwater runoff, the town installed permeable paving stones in place of asphalt or another, more traditional surface. Gaps between the pavers allow stormwater to infiltrate the surface, similar to how rainwater is absorbed into the natural environment.

"The reason we want to do this is to slow down the runoff from the parking lot before it gets into the natural waters," Stenbjorn said.

Below the surface stones is a bioretention area that stores the stormwater and then slowly releases it into the ground. Biomedica inside of the reservoir filters the runoff, which either soaks into the ground or is collected by a perforated pipe and discharged into the existing storm sewer.

"But by this time the water will have been cleaned by the bioretention area and will have slowed down a lot and it will mimic more of what happens when it rains in a natural environment like a forest," Stenbjorn said.

She added that the project reflects "more of where we're going" in terms of stormwater management. A series of laws handed down from the federal level and passed through the state's water control board as part of a sweeping Chesapeake Bay cleanup plan take effect July 2014. Projects like this one help the town stay ahead of that legislative curve.



A crowd gathers on the municipal parking lot during an April 19 dedication ceremony.

The great care and opportunities you provide to my Mom mean a lot to our family.

7080 Brook
804-746

W

Offer

Louisa H
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Jewelry Repair

Ashc
804-41

Among the requirements is to clean up stormwater before it enters waterways.

"So, since we had to do a renovation on the parking lot anyway, we thought that this would be a good opportunity to retrofit one of these improved stormwater management systems," Stenbjorn said.

As a way to cut costs, only one side of the municipal lot uses the permeable paver system; the other side is asphalt. Stenbjorn said the town hopes to one day pave the other half of the lot with the eco-friendly pavers, but that there is currently no set schedule to complete that work. The paver system is, however, being utilized in a streetscaping project in the College Park neighborhood, where the town has invested \$853,332 to resolve drainage issues and revamp town streets and sidewalks.

Awards:

As a result of its work, Ashland received the 2013 Dave Pearson Watershed Excellence Award from the Virginia Lakes and Watersheds Association, recognizing the town's contribution to protecting the environment.

"We were thrilled, we were so happy," Stenbjorn said. "We felt like we had really done a cutting edge project and we felt like it was really the right thing to do as far as being good environmental stewards and it just really feels good to know that we weren't the only ones that thought that."

The town also received some local recognition. Tom Wulf, executive director of the Ashland Main Street Association, presented the town with the "You've Been Noticed" award, for the town's part in improving the streetscape of Ashland.

He said the award was also a way for his organization to "properly thank" the town for completing the project in time for Train Day, Main Street's signature event held annually on the municipal lot.

"The town just jumped through hoops to get this parking lot ready by Train Day," he said. "Nobody thought it could be done in time.

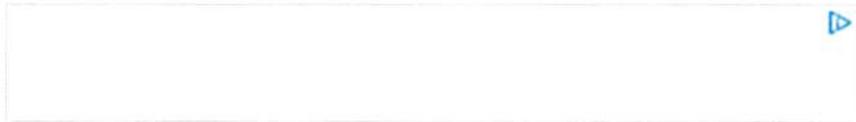
"This was our opportunity to say thank you, not only for a nice, green, sustainable parking lot, but for the speed in which they got it done," Wulf added.

He also said the project fits in with Main Street's goals of making Ashland a destination location.

"Main Street Associations are all about tourism, it's all about pulling people back into the downtown, residents and visitors alike, so if we can kind of stir economic activity by pursuing historic preservation and enhancements like the town parking lot and generally promoting downtown Ashland, it's good for the entire regional economy as well," Wulf said.

With Ashland's commitment to protecting the watershed literally set in stone, Prichard emphasized the town, with its population of 7,256 citizens, as a "forward-thinking" locality.

"We are a small town and we've got that whole Mayberry thing going on, but it's exactly the spirit of Ashland that we like to be forward thinking, and do things ahead of the curve and be admired rather than be behind the pack," she said.



Headlines of the Day

Top Headlines - News



Mechanicsville movie theater project deferred

Opponents of a proposed movie theater in Mechanicsville will have to wait

Top Headlines - Sports



Randolph-Macon drops opener to Johns Hopkins

To become the best, one must beat the best. That philosophy drives

Top Headlines



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ON TRACK



A Quarterly Newsletter for the Residents and Businesses of Ashland

January 2013

Ashland's Bandstand: Raise the Roof!

It's that time - the Ashland Variety Show performance dates are March 21, 22 and 23 and will take place at the Blackwell Auditorium on the Randolph-Macon College campus.

The Ashland Variety Show began in 1982 and has been held every odd-numbered year since 1983. This will be year number 17 for the show.

Participants include youth, adults and children from kindergarten on up for the ever-popular show, which supports the Hanover Arts and Activities Center. This year the show's producers/directors, Lorie Foley and Sue Watson, anticipate more than 400 cast members.

The 2013 show will be titled "Ashland's Bandstand: Raise the Roof!" Proceeds support community arts programs and will help the

See Variety Show on Page 2

The Reverend Robert Thompson retires

After 20 years at First Baptist Church of Ashland as its senior pastor, the Reverend Robert Thompson has retired from the pastorate.

The Town Council recognized Reverend Thompson at its December 18 meeting by issuing a resolution in his honor for his involvement in the community and being so agreeable to offer the invocation at council meetings over the past 20 years.

Reverend Thompson will continue to reside in Ashland with his family.

The municipal parking lot



Looking east toward the railroad tracks, the municipal parking lot shows off its new pavers and landscaping.

Pavers, rain garden and vehicles

If you have seen the new Municipal Parking Lot between Hanover Avenue and Railroad Avenue, you probably didn't realize that under the mild mannered outer appearance is a SUPER PARKING LOT!

While the new lot is beautiful, it has a secret identity of which few are aware. We are told that it is the first lot in the nation to combine two green technologies.

The first of those technologies is permeable pavers with storage beneath. This allows rain water to pass between the pavers to the storage area below. Then the water is either absorbed by the earth or released to the second new feature. These pavers were procured from *Eagle Bay Hardscape Products*, an Ashland business. The pavers were installed by *Bract Retaining Walls & Excavating*.

The second green tech feature is a wall-less *Filterra* bioretention feature. This technology is very new and was supplied by *Filterra Bioretention Systems*, also an Ashland company. *Filterra Bioretention Systems* assisted with a great deal of on-site support.

The system receives rain either directly or from the permeable paver section of the parking lot. The water passes through *Filterra's* proprietary

See Parking lot on Page 4

Inside this issue

Events	page 2	Planning/Community Dev	page 6
Mayor's comments	page 3	Police Department	page 7
Stormwater Management.....	page 4	Farmers Market	page 8
Town manager.....	page 5	New Businesses	page 8
Visitors Center	page 6	Town Info	page 8

Preventing Stormwater Pollution (a series)
Trouble Shooting Problems with Your BMP
Sediment Removal and Disposal

Impact on Facility Performance

The purpose of a stormwater treatment facility is to remove pollutants, including suspended solids, by capturing sediment. Sediment can include dirt, leaves, and litter. These materials can restrict or clog a facility. Timely removal of sediment will improve infiltration rates, water quality, and help prevent clogging and flooding.

Type of Facility This Applies To

<p>Vegetated - Vegetated Rooftops, Bioretention Facilities, Ponds, Constructed Wetland Forebays, Swales, and Vegetated Filters</p>
<p>Underground - Manufactured Facilities, Sand Filters, Underground Detention</p>
<p>Infiltration - Permeable Paving Materials (Grasscrete, permeable pavers, gravel), Infiltration Trenches</p>

Remove Sediment When

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sediment depth is damaging or killing vegetation or •Sediment is preventing the facility from draining in the time designed (usually 48 - 72 hours).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sediment depth is damaging or killing vegetation or •Sediment is preventing the facility from draining in the time designed (usually 48 - 72 hours) •At least once a year or •When the basin is half-full of sediment, whichever comes first.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sediment is preventing the facility from draining in the time required (usually 48 hours).

What to Do

- For small facilities, sediment can be removed by hand. Large facilities and underground facilities will need to be cleaned with heavy equipment by trained professionals. For example, a vacuum truck may need to be used for confined spaces.
- Remove sediment during dry months when it is easiest to remove because it weighs less and creates fewer secondary environmental impacts, such as wet sediment running off the site.

Vegetated Facilities:

- Use rakes and shovels to dig out accumulated sediment.
- Avoid damage to existing vegetation. If sediment is deep, some plants may need to be removed to excavate sediment.
- Reseed, replant, and mulch disturbed area to prevent erosion.
- Excavate sand and gravel and clean or replace.

Underground Facilities:

- Use a vacuum truck to remove sediment from the vaults or chambers.

Infiltration Trenches:

- Excavate sand or gravel and clean or replace.
- Permeable Paving Materials: Remove accumulated sediment from the surface with a dry broom, vacuum system, or other hand tools. A vacuum truck or street sweeping equipment may also be used, with professional assistance.

How to Reduce Sediment Accumulation in the Facility

- Minimize external sources of sediment, such as eroding soil upstream of the facility.
- Sweep surrounding paved areas on the property regularly.

Parking lot

continued from page 1

planting medium before any excess is released to the town's existing storm water system. The "secret" medium has plantings that are specifically chosen to reduce pollutants in the runoff. *Filterra* donated this planting medium and some of the plantings.

Eagle Bay Hardscape Products and *Filterra Bioretention Systems* will be using our project to showcase their products and services.

Three existing Crepe Myrtles were removed and replanted by *JGB Creative Services*, the landscaping contractor.

Construction was started at the beginning of October with the lofty goal of 80 percent completion by November 10, in time for Ashland's annual train day. That goal was achieved. The paver portion of the lot was ready for the festivities. This would not have been possible without the great work of our Town contractor, *Talley & Armstrong, Inc.*

The design was supplied by *A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.* They supplied a great amount of support through the entire project.

The end effect of these technologies will be less, and much cleaner, water entering the streams of Ashland.

New major/minor

Randolph-Macon College now offers an engineering physics major/minor.

Approved recently, this multidisciplinary field of study blends courses from engineering, physics and math to prepare students for graduate studies in engineering as well as employment in many technical and applied-science jobs.



Rissmeyer, Don

From: Sam Romano [no_reply@fwtf.ccsend.com] on behalf of Sam Romano [sromano@filterra.com]
Sent: Friday, March 22, 2013 8:32 AM
To: Rissmeyer, Don
Subject: FW: Town of Ashland Ribbon Cutting Ceremony

Dear Don Rissmeyer,

[Subscribe me!](#)

Sam Romano has forwarded this email to you with the following message:

Please Note: You have **NOT** been added to any email lists. If you no longer wish to receive these messages, please contact sromano@filterra.com.

You're Invited...



cordially invites you to attend a

*Ribbon Cutting Ceremony
Friday, April 19th, 4:00pm*

"Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns"

Celebrating the completion of a

Municipal Parking Lot Stormwater Retrofit

*A brief reception will follow at the
Town of Ashland Council Chambers
hosted by*

*Filterra Bioretention Systems
Eagle Bay, USA
A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.*



Municipal Parking Lot Stormwater Retrofit, Ashland, VA

About the Project

The Town of Ashland recently renovated its municipal parking lot to create a stormwater demonstration project to improve local water quality. The project is the first installation of **Filtterra BioPave®** in Virginia; a combination of Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavers (PICP) and a **Filtterra Bioretention System**. The combined benefits include significant stormwater detention and retention and water quality improvements for Stony Run which drains to the James River and, ultimately, the Chesapeake Bay. The lot is also aesthetically pleasing, appealing to Ashland's residents and visitors.

The entire parking lot renovation was constructed in the fall of 2012 over the course of 6 weeks. A grant was also awarded by the **Chesapeake Bay Trust** in their "Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns" program for this project. All materials for this stormwater demonstration project were produced in the metropolitan Richmond area; providing local jobs in the design, construction and manufacturing industries while also improving water quality.

RSVP

Please RSVP by **Friday, April 12, 2013** to Samantha Romano, Marketing Coordinator, Filtterra Bioretention Systems (804-752-1449, sromano@filtterra.com) or by clicking the RSVP link below.

RSVP

I can't make it



Email Marketing by



[Forward email](#)

This email was forwarded to drissmeyer@amtengineering.com, by [Sam Romano](#).
[Privacy Policy](#).

Town of Ashland Ribbon Cutting Ceremony Agenda

Start Time: 4:00pm

***Speakers are given 5-10 minutes to speak.**

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| I. | Welcome | Faye Prichard
Mayor, Town of Ashland |
| II. | Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns | Ellen Giliensky,
Senior Policy Advisor, EPA Office of Water |
| III. | Ashland Municipal Parking Lot Project Overview | Don Rissmeyer
Associate, AMT Engineering |
| IV. | Ribbon Cutting Ceremony & Infiltration Demonstration | All (Photo Op) |

Reception to follow in Ashland Town Council Chambers

Setup:

Filterra BioPave and Boxless 3x1 displays, table cloths, sell sheets for FTBP/FTBX.

Each attendee will receive filled FTBP water bottle for infiltration demonstration.

Food to arrive for setup at 3:45pm (Homemade By Suzanne's).

- 1 table for food
- 1 table for drinks

Video on loop: USB

***If severe weather, activities will be moved indoors at the Ashland Town Council Chambers**

Paul/Vance (FT Staff) will bring back up projector/laptop.

FT will need one table for literature.

AMT will need one table for literature.

Digital Camera

Attendee List (as of 04/18/13 at 4:51pm)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Business/Organization</u>
1. Jen Chambers	Ashland Main Street Association
2. Bud Watson	RMC
3. Adrienne Kotula	James River Association
4. Ginny Snead	Virginia DCR
5. Chris French	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
6. Bob Bridges	Eagle Bay USA
7. Nancy Walker	McKinney
8. Mark Georgallis	McKinney
9. Frank Wilson	McKinney
10. Troy Tignor	Spotsylvania County
11. Senator A. Donald McEachin	Senate of Virginia*
12. Stephanie Bramble	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
13. Alexis Thompson	Town of Ashland
14. Stuart Robinson	AMT Engineering
15. Glen Payton	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
16. Chuck Burnette	Stone's Throw Studios
17. Beth Royal	Stone's Throw Studios
18. Nora Amos	Town of Ashland
19. Charles Hartgrove	Town of Ashland
20. Jodi Mills	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
21. Gil Miles	Virginia Real Estate and Development, Inc.
22. James Foley	Hunton & Williams
23. George Spagna	RMC
24. Mike Davis	Town of Ashland
25. Tom Wulf	Ashland Main Street Association
26. Ingrid Stenbjorn	Town of Ashland
27. Samantha Romano	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
28. Ellen Gilinsky	EPA
29. Paul Gallant	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
30. David Armstrong	Talley and Armstrong
31. Bambi Ruby	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
32. Roy Mills	VDOT
33. Mary Stiff	AMT Engineering
34. Becky Ward	AMT Engineering
35. Don Rissmeyer	AMT Engineering
36. Scott Crafton	Virginia DCR
37. Vance Fuller	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
38. Del. John Cox	Virginia House of Delegates
39. Mindy Hills	Filtterra Bioretention System
40. David Johnson	Virginia DCR
41. Dean Baddorf	Filtterra Bioretention Systems
42. Chip England	Hanover County
43. Chas Gowan	RMC
44. Anthony Moore	Virginia Secretary of Natural Resources

*** MEDIA ADVISORY ***

10 Communities and Organizations Selected for Green Streets-Green Jobs-Green Towns Funding to Support Local Greening Efforts and Create Jobs

\$376,000 in grant funding announced to support stormwater management, green job development and enhanced resident livability throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed

WHAT: The Chesapeake Bay Trust, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Maryland Department of Natural Resources and the Maryland Department of the Environment will announce the recipients of grant funding to advance watershed protection, community livability, and economic vitality through the Green Streets-Green Jobs-Green Towns initiative. These 10 recipients were chosen for their innovative green infrastructure and best management practices to improve the overall health of local communities while promoting enhanced livability and creating green jobs.

The grant program was open to local governments and non-profit organizations in urban and suburban watersheds in the Chesapeake Bay region of Maryland, Washington, D.C., Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia that were interested in pursuing green streets, green infrastructure, and green jobs as part of their community planning. Grant assistance was available for green infrastructure project planning and design, as well as implementation and construction. These projects also provide opportunities for in-the-ground training for green jobs and green project development throughout the region.

During this event, each of these projects will be unveiled with an opportunity to learn more about their green infrastructure practices that seek to restore urban waters, promote renewable energy and advance green employment. This program emphasizes the connection between green streets and green jobs while providing opportunities for workers to learn the skills necessary to implement these projects. During the event, 30 underemployed or displaced individuals from the Baltimore region and surrounding areas will participate in a hands-on green job training program to complete a green infrastructure project at John Eager Howard Elementary School.

Green Street Grantees Include:

Belair-Edison Neighborhoods, Inc., Baltimore City
Southeast Community Development Corporation, Baltimore City
Housing Initiative Partnership, Cecil County
Town of Delmar, Wicomico County
Town of Forest Heights, Prince George's County
Water Environment Federation, Maryland
Town of Ashland, Virginia
Matthews County, Virginia
City of Romney, West Virginia
American Rivers, Pennsylvania

WHEN: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 * 2:00 pm

WHERE: John Eager Howard Elementary School
2011 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21217

INVITED GUESTS:

- Jerome Stephens, Baltimore City Field Representative, Office of Senator Ben Cardin (confirmed)
- The Honorable Ben Cardin, Member, U.S. Senate
- The Honorable Elijah Cummings, Maryland's 7th Congressional District
- The Honorable Andy Harris Maryland's 1st Congressional District
- The Honorable John Sarbanes, Maryland's 3rd Congressional District
- The Honorable Maggie McIntosh, Chair of Maryland's House of Delegates Environmental Matters Committee
- The Honorable Joan Carter Conway, Chair of Maryland's Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee
- The Honorable Mary Washington, Maryland House of Delegates
- The Honorable Stephanie Rawlings-Blake, Mayor of the City of Baltimore
- The Honorable EPA representative TBD
- The Honorable Robert Summers, Ph.D., Secretary, Maryland Department of Environment
- The Honorable John Griffin, Secretary, Maryland Department of Natural Resources
- The Honorable Nick DiPasquale, Director, EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program Office
- Green Street Award recipients representatives

CONTACTS: Molly Alton Mullins at 410.974.2941, Ext. 107, mmullins@cbtrust.org
Terri White at 215-514-8878, White.Terri-A@epamail.epa.gov





1231 Willis Road
Richmond, Virginia 23237
Main 804.279.7501
Toll Free 800.321.9141
Fax 804.743.4392
www.eaglebayusa.com

September 26, 2012

Mr. Don Rissmeyer, P.E., CFM Associate
A Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.
10710 Midlothian Turnpike
Richmond, Virginia 23235

Reference Project: Town of Ashland - Municipal Parking Lot Renovation

Reference Subject: Contribution Summary - Filterra BioPave SWM Solution

Dear Mr. Rissmeyer,

Pursuant to the above referenced subject, this letter shall serve as a written summary of the contributions and donations by the Filterra Bioretention Systems, a division of Americast and by Eagle Bay Hardscapes, a division of Allied Concrete Products. These divisions of sister companies are working together to provide Stormwater Management Solutions due to the symbiotic nature of their manufactured products. Both Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavers and Filterra Bioretention Systems are recognized and approved by Virginia's Department of Conservation and Recreation.

We applaud the work and attention to detail shown by both A. Morton Thomas & Associates and the Town of Ashland in achieving an outstanding stormwater quality solution in conjunction with the renovation of the newly acquired Municipal Parking Lot.

In this spirit, our companies are contributing to the successful project completion as follows:

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| ▪ Aqua Bric Type 4 'L' Interlocking Concrete Pavers | 15,300 Square Ft | 50% Discount |
| ▪ Specified Crimson Color Blend | | Gratis |
| ▪ Filterra Bioretention Systems Media | 26 Tons | Gratis |
| ▪ Double shredded Hardwood Mulch | 70 Cubic Feet | Gratis |
| ▪ Filterra & PICP Maintenance Provided for the first year | | Gratis |

Given the increased focus on stormwater runoff reduction and water quality treatment by Virginia's Department of Conservation and Recreation, the multi-purpose Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement will provide runoff reduction, pre-treatment and temporary retention of the stormwater as it moves on to the Filterra Bioretention Media where additional treatment and pollutant removal will be accomplished.



1231 Willis Road
Richmond, Virginia 23237
Main 804.279.7501
Toll Free 800.321.9141
Fax 804.743.4392
www.eaglebayusa.com

September 26, 2012
Mr. Don Rissmeyer, P.E., CFM Associate

page 2

It is appropriate to acknowledge our appreciation of the chance for local manufacturers to participate in a project of this nature, "right in our backyard". We welcome the opportunity to support the Town of Ashland and are confident of an outstanding outcome.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. W. Madden', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Gary W. Madden
Allied Concrete Products

enclosures: Eagle Bay Hardscapes Quotation
Filterra Invoice

cc: Mike Davis, Bob Bridges, Glen Payton



Ashland Main Street Association ◦ P.O. 33 Box ◦ Ashland, VA 23005

www.MainStreetAshland.org

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Truman Parmele
Carolyn Peart
Lauren Thompson

TOWN LIAISON

Alexis Thompson
*Economic Development
Coordinator*

September 13, 2012

Greetings,

The Ashland Main Street Association invites you to a conceptual development workshop for the downtown streetscape project on **Tuesday, September 25th, 6:00 - 7:30 p.m. at Town Hall**. Participating in the presentation and discussion will be representatives from Main Street's Design Committee, the Town, the Planning Commission, the AMT Design Group, and business/property owners adjacent to the planned renovations.

Planned agenda:

6:00 - 6:15 -- Brief update on Main Street's current initiatives.
6:15 - 6:30 -- Town and AMT Design Group present the vision for renovations.
6:30 - 7:00 -- Discussion and collection of concerns, suggestions and preferences.
7:00 - 7:30 -- Breakout meetings with the property owners who are adjacent to the first phase of streetscape plans – the west side of the RR tracks from the Weems Building to The Caboose.

We look forward to seeing you there!

Sincerely,

Tom Wulf, President
Ashland Main Street Association

Lauren Thompson
Design Committee Chair



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Tuesday October 09, 2012

What GOP brand helps Romney's challenge Frenchman, American wins Nobel for quantum ph



Streetscape concepts for Railroad Ave. are presented

Posted on Thursday, October 4, 2012 at 9:31 am

0 | Tweet | 0 | Like | 0 | Send

The Ashland Main Street Association facilitated a public roundtable meeting Sept. 25 to discuss potential streetscape improvements to the downtown area.

Town staff, consultants A. Morton Thomas & Associates, AMSA members, property owners, Town Council members and other interested individuals gathered in the council chambers at Town Hall for an hour-and-half-long discussion.

The consultants with A. Morton Thomas have already surveyed the downtown area to determine where exactly the property lines lie.

The downtown sidewalks have mixed ownership. The Town owns the portions closer to the railroad tracks. The areas directly in front of the storefronts are privately owned.

Town Manager Charles Hartgrove made it clear that no work would be done on private property without a willing partnership with the property owner.

Also, any cosmetic enhancements would happen after all stormwater drainage issues are taken care of.

"We are not moving forward and doing anything until that stormwater drainage is part of this project—because it's useless to invest any money in downtown if you don't solve the stormwater drainage issues," Hartgrove said.

The consultants presented possible streetscape enhancement concepts for everyone's consideration. Their main goal for the evening was to solicit feedback.

Discussion was limited to phase one of this potential project, which would run the west side of the railroad tracks from the Visitor's Center to the municipal parking lot.

The parking lot is already being renovated with a permeable paver system, as reported in last week's Herald-Progress.

There was talk of working some permeable pavers into the sidewalks to help reduce stormwater runoff.

Another consideration was to rebuild the concrete entrances in front of stores.

The consultants suggested relocating the trees from the sidewalks, perhaps building curb extensions or bulb-outs of vegetative landscaping.

Residents expressed concerns about how that might affect parking, but the consultants explained that the plan would be to install any bulb-outs in areas that couldn't facilitate parking anyway, such as corners or in front of a fire hydrant.

The goal would be to leave the same number of parking spaces, or maybe plus or minus one space.

Existing furniture, such as benches, trash receptacles and bike racks, would be kept in place, but opportunities to add more would be explored.

A new street lighting system would likely be needed. The AMT consultants discussed installing "Cutoff Colonial Lighting" that would help preserve the darkness of the night sky.

Dominion Virginia Power would be responsible for any streetlight maintenance.

Decorative amenities might include continued use of festival banners, as well as installation of hanging baskets of potted plants.

Outdoor electrical outlets could be installed for holiday lighting, potentially, plus hose bibs for watering of plants.

The consultants also tossed in the idea of providing free public Wi-Fi in the area.

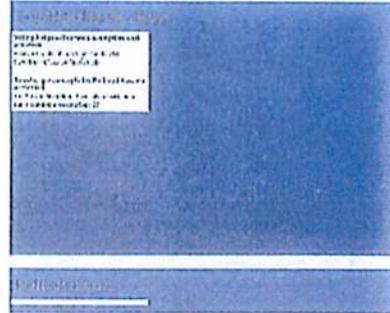
To fund any streetscape improvement project, the Town hopes to secure a VDOT enhancement grant.

Such a grant would provide 80 percent funding in federal dollars administered by the state.

Ultimately, the Ashland Town Council would make all funding decisions.

The AMT consultants passed out comment sheets to begin getting a feel for what residents and business owners would like to see in the downtown area.

By DAN SHERRIER



2013

Dave Pearson

Watershed
Excellence Award

Presented by:

Virginia Lakes and
Watersheds Association

Presented To:

*The Town of Ashland, IA
and
A. Morton Thomas & Associates*

For Watershed Excellence
for the
Municipal Parking Lot Retrofit
With Permeable Pavement





CONTACT: Brian Lowe, Director of Business Development
(800) 881-2545
blowe@amtengineering.com
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Permeable Parking Lot wins Watershed Excellence Award

March 8, 2013

Richmond, Va. – AMT is honored to have received the 2013 Dave Pearson Watershed Excellence Award from the Virginia Lakes and Watersheds Association, with the Town of Ashland, for the design of a municipal parking lot retrofit. The award was announced at the statewide Virginia Water Conference on Tuesday, March 5.

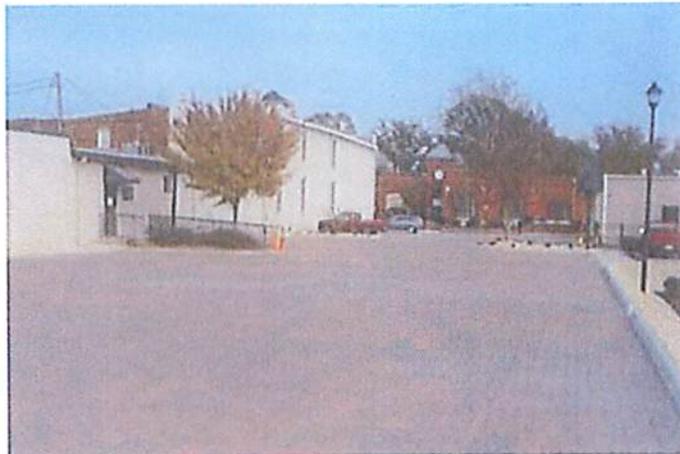
The town decided to create a stormwater demonstration project as an example of environmental stewardship in the renovation. AMT then designed the parking lot with

permeable interlocking concrete pavers to detain and reduce discharges. Any stormwater runoff from the permeable pavement system then drains into a bioretention basin for further treatment and runoff reduction. A 96 percent reduction in stormwater runoff is achieved through this project.

“We were pleasantly surprised to receive this award,” said AMT Associate Don Rissmeyer, lead engineer on the project. “This means that our peers across the state recognized the project as a big success. We hope anyone interested in innovative approaches to stormwater management comes to visit our high-tech parking lot.”

The Dave Pearson Award was established in 2009 to recognize Mr. Pearson’s many years of dedication to the Virginia Lakes and Watersheds Association, the annual water conference, and excellence in achieving improved water quality. Of 66 projects presented at this year’s conference, the Ashland project designed by AMT was first shortlisted to 12 projects, and then singled out as the best project in the state based on five criteria: importance to Virginia watersheds, project objectives, scientific approach and design, implementation and construction success, and public acceptance and support.

The project is also supported by a design grant obtained from the Chesapeake Bay Trust through the “Green Streets” grant program, and through product technical support and donations from Filterra Bioretention Systems, a local, Ashland-based company specializing in stormwater treatment solutions.



About AMT

AMT

Maryland | Delaware | District of Columbia | North Carolina | Tennessee | Virginia

AMT, an Engineering News Record Top 500 firm and a ZweigWhite Hot Firm, provides consulting services including engineering, environmental, landscape architecture, surveying and construction administration and inspection. We work in the Eastern Region of the United States for a variety of public and private clients. More than 350 strong, AMT is committed to maintaining our reputation by teaming with our employees, clients and community to provide high-quality, sustainable projects. We utilize the best engineering practices, scientific principles and management solutions to deliver high-quality, ecologically conscious and cost effective projects on time and within budget.

###

AMT

Maryland | Delaware | District of Columbia | North Carolina | Tennessee | Virginia

**2013 Dave Pearson Watershed Excellence Award:
Municipal Parking Lot Retrofit with Permeable Pavement,
Town of Ashland**



The VLWA 2013 Dave Pearson Watershed Excellence Award goes to the Municipal Parking Lot Retrofit with Permeable Pavement, designed by AMT Consulting Engineers for the Town of Ashland, VA. The award was announced and given at the statewide Virginia Water Conference on Tuesday, March 5, 2013.

The town decided to create a stormwater demonstration project as an example of environmental stewardship in the renovation. AMT then designed the parking lot with permeable interlocking concrete pavers to detain and reduce discharges. Any stormwater runoff from the permeable pavement system then drains into a bioretention basin for further treatment and runoff reduction. A 96 percent reduction in stormwater runoff is achieved through this project.

"We were pleasantly surprised to receive this award," said AMT Associate Don Rissmeyer, lead engineer on the project. "This means that our peers across the state recognized the project as a big success. We hope anyone interested in innovative approaches to stormwater management comes to visit our high-tech parking lot."

The Dave Pearson Award was established in 2009 to recognize Mr. Pearson's many years of dedication to VLWA, the annual water conference, and excellence in achieving improved water quality. Of 66 presentation abstracts received before the deadline of this year's conference, the Ashland project designed by AMT was first shortlisted to 12 projects, and then singled out as the best project in the state based on five criteria: importance to Virginia watersheds, project objectives, scientific approach and design, implementation and construction success, and public acceptance and support.

The project was also supported by a design grant obtained from the Chesapeake Bay Trust through the "Green Streets" grant program, and through product technical support and donations from Filterra Bioretention Systems, a local, Ashland-based company specializing in stormwater treatment solutions.



Accepting the award:
Don Rissmeyer, AMT Consulting Engineers (left) and Ingrid Stenbjorn, Town of Ashland (right)
Presenting the Award: Andrew Gould, VLWA President (center)

WINNER OF THE
DAVE PEARSON
WATERSHED
EXCELLENCE AWARD
2013
Virginia Water
Conference

TOWN OF ASHLAND MUNICIPAL PARKING LOT

When the Town of Ashland needed to renovate and repair its parking lot, Town Council and staff decided to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID). The Town saved up funds for a showpiece LID Parking Lot. To stretch the funding Ashland received a grant from the Chesapeake Bay Trust for designing the LID Parking Lot. The Town's consulting engineers, A. Morton Thomas and Associates, assisted with the grant application and designed the lot. Filterra Bioretention Systems and Eagle Bay, USA (sister companies of Eagle Corporation) partnered with the Town to make this a successful project. This LID Parking Lot is one of the first of its kind, incorporating in series permeable pavement and a bioretention facility.

FEATURES

Plantings

Native vegetation supports pollutant removal and supports high water flow.

Treatment Area

0.3 acres of permeable pavers treat an impervious drainage area of more than 1-acre.

High Flow Engineered Bioretention Media

allows very compact size, yet provides high pollutant removal as follows:

TSS Removal	85%
Phosphorus Removal	60% - 70%
Nitrogen Removal	43%
Total Copper Removal	> 58%
Dissolved Copper Removal	46%
Total Zinc Removal	> 66%
Dissolved Zinc Removal	58%
Oil & Grease	> 93%

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN A WEARING SURFACE: FILTERRA BIOPAVE®

Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavers (**PICP UNIT PAVERS**) provide voids (openings) between each paver which allow stormwater runoff to infiltrate through the underlying stone section (**RESERVOIR STONE**) below. This section temporarily stores stormwater runoff (**QUANTITY CONTROL**) and allows some of the stormwater runoff to seep into the ground below (**INFILTRATION**), recharging the surrounding groundwater supplies. Any stormwater runoff from the Reservoir Stone section that does not infiltrate, is drained to the Filterra Bioretention System, which is a pre-engineered stormwater treatment device that mimics natural vegetative systems such as a forest and meadows (**BIORETENTION**). The Filterra Bioretention System removes the majority of key pollutants from the remaining stormwater runoff (**QUALITY TREATMENT**). Because the Reservoir Stone section is fully drained by the Filterra in under 24 hours even for the larger storms, the mechanical integrity of this parking lot is maintained.

GETTING A BIT MORE TECHNICAL:

The Filterra BioPave® Stormwater Management System combines stormwater detention, storage, conveyance, infiltration, and bioretention quality treatment with a wearing surface for light and heavy duty vehicular traffic. This system uses exclusive components of permeable interlocking concrete pavers (PICP), washed stone, soil stabilization grid and Filterra® Bioretention Systems to create a system that fully detains, conveys and treats up through the Q10 storm. (5.5" rain in 24 hours) Quantity management up through the 100-year storm is also provided. This system can eliminate quantity conveyance systems and offers unprecedented stormwater quality treatment within a functional wearing surface such as a parking lot.



www.town.ashland.va.us

Stormwater regulations become more stringent

By DAN SHERRER
HP Staff Writer

The federal and state governments are toughening up stormwater management regulations, and it's falling to the localities to enforce and implement the new rules.

Some regulations have already taken effect, and others will become effective July 1, 2014.

The regulations are broad in scope, affecting anything from new development, to fundraiser curbsides, to disposal of pet waste, and more.

As of federal rules is known as MS4 (municipal separate storm sewer system), which falls under the Clean Water Act. Under this, the state government has adopted regulations that mandate responsibilities to certain local governments, based on population.

Hanover is required to comply with the Va. Stormwater Management Program MS4 General Permit.

This obligates the County to follow several management measures, including public education regarding stormwater impacts, public involvement, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site stormwater runoff control, post-construction stormwater management for new development and redevelopment, and pollution prevention for municipal operations.

"It impacts staff in training and technical knowledge. We have to adopt new ordinances. We have to have funding plans for those programs. We have to make a submission to the state for approval, and then we undergo compliance audits," Hanover County Public Works Director Mike Flagg said.

Public Works staff, for example, must complete inspections of private commercial facilities to ensure that their dumpster areas are not leaking materials that might contaminate the storm sewer system.

"I think all of us appreciate the need for a clean environment either on the roadways or in other areas. So if their employees have allowed too much trash to accumulate and it's becoming a stormwater problem, most of the business owners, once made aware, are very responsive in cleaning it up," Flagg said.

He mentioned that the County's solid waste facilities allow residents to properly dispose of used oil, antifreeze, and other such materials.

This is another component of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program, and one of many. An "illicit discharge" is defined as anything that is not supposed to go into the storm sewer.

These state and federal regulations render some fundraiser curbsides technically illegal—but not all, depending on location and materials used.

Hanover County and the Town of Ashland handle such situations differently.

According to Ingrid Stenbjorn, Town Engineer for Ashland's Public Works Department, anyone intending to hold a fundraiser curbside must contact the department and receive a permit.

The permit is free, and the process of receiving it involves just a quick meeting with staff, usually taking less than a half-hour. No public hearing is

involved. Basically, Town staff wants to make sure these events are held at appropriate locations and using appropriate, biodegradable products.

"What constitutes an appropriate location is some place that will not discharge the water from the curbside directly into the stream or into our storm sewer," Stenbjorn said.

She said an example of a good place to do a curbside is the First Baptist Church on Route 94, because the paved areas run onto the grass and flow into a stormwater management facility.

"Most of the runoff from the curbside will just infiltrate into the grass, and if there is excess runoff, it will go into the stormwater management pond. ... Most contaminants either will biodegrade or settle out," she explained.

The Applebee's parking lot off of Route 54 is not considered a suitable location for a curbside, because there is no stormwater management facility for the chemicals to drain toward.

A charity curbside was held there recently without a permit, and the Ashland Police informed the curbside operators that they were in violation of the Town's ordinance.

If Ashland was undergoing an audit by state or federal authorities during that curbside, the Town government could have been subject to a hefty civil penalty, potentially costing many thousands of taxpayer dollars. It's already happened to Henrico and Chesterfield counties.

"It comes out of money that we could be using to make our community better, to provide more services, to provide the services that we provide in a more effective way. We don't want to have to get fined for something that we can prevent that easily," Stenbjorn said.

Hanover County does not currently have a formal permit process for fundraiser curbsides. However, the same environmental regulations must be followed.

"If you want to hold a fundraiser, like a group curbside, you have to do that in a way that is not going to generate runoff to our storm sewer system," Flagg said.

"We're offering guidance on how you should do it, and then addressing it in instances where they haven't set it up right, where we go out and work with them and try to make sure that happens," he added.

Individual residents are still allowed to wash their personal vehicles on their own properties. It would be environmentally beneficial for residents to use biodegradable products and wash their cars on gravel or grassy surfaces, but these are not legal requirements.

Another pollution-reducing initiative on the horizon is the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). This measure strives to reduce nitrogen, phosphorous and sediment in the Chesapeake Bay.

The TMDL will most likely be incorporated into local MS4 permits and require work in five-year cycles over a 15-year period, requiring Hanover to treat a greater percentage of the pollutant load in each cycle.

"At the moment, we don't know how we're going to do that or exactly what form it will take,

and we're going to continue engaging both the public and our Board of Supervisors in what we feel are the alternatives and the options for accomplishing that special condition," Flagg said.

Violating MS4 and other regulations can result in civil penalties on localities, but the full implementation of these laws will also carry a substantial price tag.

The exact figure remains in flux, as not all applicable regulations are finalized. Figures previously discussed with the Board of Supervisors have ranged from \$71 million to \$278 million total over a 15-year period, but those are very preliminary estimates.

"We're in the preliminary stages of considering how it would be financed. At the moment, the state seems to be saying that they will make it a local government responsibility. They are not providing any state funding for the stormwater side," Flagg said.

Decisions about financing would ultimately fall to the Board of Supervisors.

"We're doing everything we can to figure out how to do it smarter, to do it more efficient and effective. ... We plan to continue with our discussions with the Board about options, and I think it puts them in significant difficulty making decisions, because they're faced with the same thing we are—uncertainty in what the total amount is going to be, but yet having to begin preliminary discussions on how we might accomplish it," Flagg added.

Stenbjorn said the Town is seeking grant money to hire a consultant to help them determine what the funding needs would be.

"We're applying for grant money so that we can hire a consultant that will help us implement the whole stormwater management program, and among the items that they are going to address for us is to develop our funding and staffing plan," she said.

The Town already has an environmentally friendly capital project lined up for this fall.

The municipal parking lot adjacent to the former Ashland Fire Station needs to be resurfaced. Instead of simply adding new asphalt on top, the Town is planning on replacing the asphalt with pervious pavers through which rainwater can soak.

The plans also include the installation of a rain garden there to further reduce the amount of water that gets into the storm sewer system. Not only is it better for the environment, but Stenbjorn said it would look nice, too.

While the overall costs of regulatory compliance are expected to be substantial, residents can help defray at least some of that by being good stewards of the environment.

"When we don't have to address problems, it saves us all money, so the better job our citizens do of managing their pet waste and other stormwater-related things, the better off we're going to be," Flagg said.

He encouraged residents to stay informed about these issues and participate in the process of developing solutions.

Hanover Public Works has information on environmental issues online at www.co.hanover.va.us/works/environment.htm.

OBITUARIES

Goodrich
Pamela Lynn Goodrich, passed away with her earthly remains on Sept. 7, 2012 to be with her heavenly father. She leaves behind her loving husband, Skip Goodrich; their two sons, Christopher and Brandon; her father, David Dagenhart Sr. and his wife, Gail Dagenhart; her mother, Sylvia Dagenhart; her sister, Debra Hatch; her brother, David Dagenhart Jr.; and their respective families. Viewing is at the Mechanicsville Chapel of Bennett Funeral Homes, Mechanicsville, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2012. Funeral services were at Hanover Friends Evangelical Church, Mechanicsville, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 2012. Interment will follow at Hanover Memorial Park. In lieu of flowers, make donations to the American Cancer Society.

Hollins
Ronald P. Hollins, 64, of Mechanicsville, passed away Friday, Aug. 31, 2012, surrounded by his loving family. He was preceded in death by his mother, Sarah Gruernatt Hollins; and his granddaughter, Sydney Paige Hollins; and is survived by his wife of 43 years, Irene Hollins; and sons, Matthew Hollins and Evan Hollins and wife, Julie; one grandson, Declan; father, Robert Hollins and wife, Barbara; brother, Bobby Hollins and wife, Janice, all of Mechanicsville; and his sister, Anne Johnston and husband, Hal, of Salem, Va.; and nieces and nephews. Ron was a 1967 graduate of Hermitage High School, entering the United States Air Force in August of 1967, serving a year in Vietnam from December 1968 to December 1969. He was stationed at Carswell Air Force Base in Fort Worth, Texas, until August 1971. Ron retired from the U.S. Postal Service in 2002, and continued to enjoy his hobby of selling antiques and collectibles at various shops around Mechanicsville. The family received friends Saturday, Sept. 8 at Fairmount Christian Church, located on Creighton Road in Mechanicsville, with services. In lieu of flowers, please make memorial contributions to the American Cancer Society, 4240 Park Place Ct., Glen Allen, VA 23060, or the Wounded Warrior Project at woundedwarriorproject.org.

Grubb
Linda Grubb, of Mechanicsville, went to be with her Lord Sept. 4, 2012. She is survived by her loving husband of 50 years, Ralph Grubb; three sons, Ricky (Bobbi), Randy (Debbie), Mark (Katherine); a daughter, Missy; nine grandchildren, one great-grandchild; and a sister, Jackie Owen of Byhalia, Miss. The family received friends Friday, Sept. 7 at the Mechanicsville Chapel of Bennett Funeral Home. Graveside services were Saturday, Sept. 8, 2012 at Signal Hill Memorial Park. In lieu of flowers, please make donations to Shalom Baptist Church, 6395 Mechanicsville Turnpike, Mechanicsville VA 23111.

Hailey
Beverly Judy Hailey, 67, of Highland Springs, went home to be with the Lord Friday, Sept. 7, 2012. She is survived by her daughter, Deborah Hailey; son, Ricky Hailey and wife, Pamela; four grandchildren, Dylan and Kyle Simon, and Cara and Nicholas Hailey; two brothers, Billy and Stuart Saunders; and several nieces and nephews. Judy was preceded in death by the love of her life, Bob Elliott. She loved her family, the beach and was an 11-year survivor of Carcinoid cancer. The family received friends Monday at the Mechanicsville Chapel of the Bennett Funeral Home, where services were held Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2012. Interment Washington Memorial Park.

Hall
Edmond Walker Hall, Sr., 88, of Mechanicsville, passed away at his home Tuesday, Sept. 4, 2012. He was preceded in death by his wife, Maude S. Hall; and is survived by his daughter, Sue H. Rasmussen; son, Edmond W. Hall Jr. and wife, Sheila; four granddaughters, Samantha and Alexandria Hall, Sarah Johnson and Marybeth Tedesco; one great-granddaughter, Stella Gaskins; and one brother, Cary W. Hall. The family received friends at the Mechanicsville Chapel at the Bennett Funeral Home, where family received friends. Services were held Friday, Sept. 7 at the Episcopal Church of the Creator, Interment Forest Lawn Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to Bon Secours Hospice, Build-

ing 4, Richmond, VA 23227, or to the Episcopal Church of the Creator Building Fund, 7159 Mechanicsville Tpke., Mechanicsville, VA 23111.

Hollins
Ronald P. Hollins, 64, of Mechanicsville, passed away Friday, Aug. 31, 2012, surrounded by his loving family. He was preceded in death by his mother, Sarah Gruernatt Hollins; and his granddaughter, Sydney Paige Hollins; and is survived by his wife of 43 years, Irene Hollins; and sons, Matthew Hollins and Evan Hollins and wife, Julie; one grandson, Declan; father, Robert Hollins and wife, Barbara; brother, Bobby Hollins and wife, Janice, all of Mechanicsville; and his sister, Anne Johnston and husband, Hal, of Salem, Va.; and nieces and nephews. Ron was a 1967 graduate of Hermitage High School, entering the United States Air Force in August of 1967, serving a year in Vietnam from December 1968 to December 1969. He was stationed at Carswell Air Force Base in Fort Worth, Texas, until August 1971. Ron retired from the U.S. Postal Service in 2002, and continued to enjoy his hobby of selling antiques and collectibles at various shops around Mechanicsville. The family received friends Saturday, Sept. 8 at Fairmount Christian Church, located on Creighton Road in Mechanicsville, with services. In lieu of flowers, please make memorial contributions to the American Cancer Society, 4240 Park Place Ct., Glen Allen, VA 23060, or the Wounded Warrior Project at woundedwarriorproject.org.

Sloppy
Dorothy J. Sloppy, 90, of Ashland, formerly of Alexandria, passed away Sept. 9, 2012. She was preceded in death by her husband, Harold M. Sloppy, and four sisters and four brothers. She is survived by sons; Lee J. Sloppy and his wife, Amanda, of Ashland, VA, and Gary G. Slopey of Pompano Beach, Fla.; a daughter, Kay S. Crouch and her husband, Patrick, of Lenoir, NC; grandchildren, Erin C., Carl L., and Katie M. Sloppy; great-granddaughters, Samantha L. and Elizabeth T. Sloppy; and one brother, James Robbins of Olanta, PA. Dorothy was a beloved wife and loving mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. She was known for her generous hospitality, for being a loyal confidant, and for her fairness and concern for all members of her community. She was a member of Duncan Memorial United Methodist church in Ashland, and a charter member of Calvary Presbyterian Church in Alexandria, Va. She was a charter member and 50-year member of Mount Vernon #178 Order of the Eastern Star and a current member of Hanover Chapter #130 of Ashland. The family received friends at the Nelsen Funeral Home, Reid Chapel, Ashland, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2012. An Order of the Eastern Star service was held at the funeral home. Services were held at Nelsen Funeral Home, Reid Chapel, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 2012. Interment with graveside services were held at Mt. Comfort Cemetery, Alexandria, Va. Wednesday, Sept. 12, 2012. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to the Bon Secours Hospice, 8580 Magellan Parkway, Richmond, VA 23227.

IT'S HARVEST TIME FOR YOUR BUSINESS
Relax your mind with the convenience of a mobile phone. Now you can get a free mobile phone with built-in "help button". These basic phones are designed for seniors and have a large display area with large dial buttons & feature a one-touch panic button that will notify first responders and up to four friends if you have an emergency. No contracts, no credit checks, no personal info required. Call our pre-recorded toll-free 24 hour info line for details. Supplies limited. Credit card required for activation. 1-800-651-4933

Virginia Seniors Now Qualify for a FREE Easy-to-Use Mobile Phone
A new statewide program offers a free mobile phone for those 55 and older. Seniors are now entitled to a free mobile phone with built-in "help button". These basic phones are designed for seniors and have a large display area with large dial buttons & feature a one-touch panic button that will notify first responders and up to four friends if you have an emergency. No contracts, no credit checks, no personal info required. Call our pre-recorded toll-free 24 hour info line for details. Supplies limited. Credit card required for activation. 1-800-651-4933

WHAN Radio
Your Hometown Voice

SUBWAY Now Open!
The Cheapest at

Presentation to Henry Clay Elementary School class.



Attachment 4: Stormwater TV Slides

**When it rains in
Ashland....**





...where does the water
go???

An aerial photograph showing a large river delta system with multiple channels and distributaries, flowing into a wide, shallow bay. The land is a mix of green vegetation and brownish soil. The water in the bay is a dark blue-grey color.

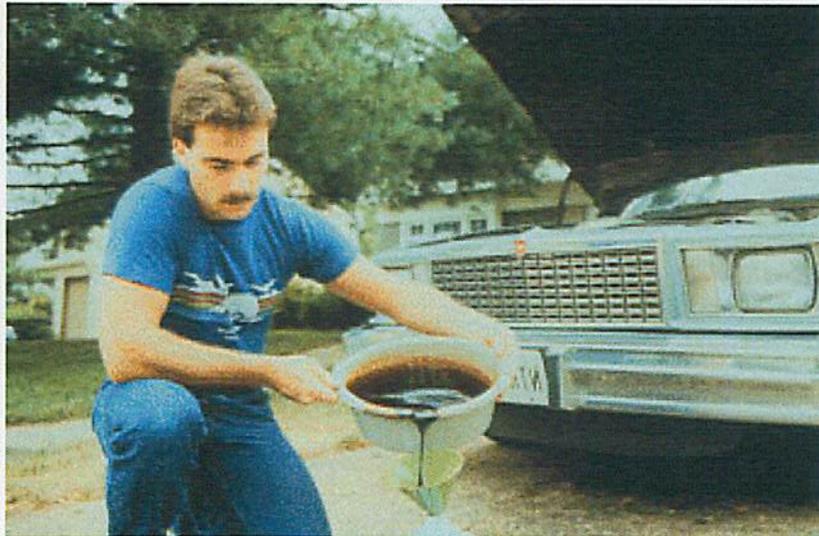
**ALL our stormwater drains
to the Chesapeake Bay!**

REMEMBER:

Only **RAIN**
down the
DRAIN!

**Dispose of your unwanted household chemicals properly.
DO NOT POUR THEM DOWN DRAINS!**

Dispose of Household Hazardous Waste Properly!



For information contact the Town of Ashland at 798-9219

Or go to www.cvwma.com/local_info/hanover.wbp

For local solid waste collection sites.

Protect our Streams
Scoop the Poop!

IT'S NOT JUST A COURTESY

Rainwater drains into Ashland's streams washing everything with it. Scoop the poop and keep our streams clean and healthy.

You can find bag dispensers
at these locations:



- Carter Park
- DeJarnette Park
- Pufferbelly Park
- RAILSIDE PARK
- Stony Run Trail

Protect our Streams
Scoop the Poop!

Attachment 5: Macon a Difference Day Project List

Mechumps Creek Cleanup

Area Behind APD to I-95

Brian Moores

Looking for 20 people to pick up trash and debris in and along the creek. The Town of Ashland will provide trash bags and gloves and a dump truck will be located in the parking lot at 201 Duncan Street (adjacent to Ashland Rescue Squad) for disposal of trash collected.

Stony Run Cleanup

Stony Run

Brian Moores?
Reber Dunkel?

Looking for 10 people to pick up trash and debris in and along the creek. The Town of Ashland will provide trash bags and gloves and a dump truck will be located in the parking lot at 201 Duncan Street (adjacent to Ashland Rescue Squad) for disposal of trash collected.

Roadside Trash Collection

Kitty Hamilton Lane

804-798-9219
jschontag@town.ashland.va.us
Reber Dunkel?

Looking for 6 people to pick up trash and debris along Kitty Hamilton Lane. The Town of Ashland will provide trash bags and gloves and a dump truck will be located in the parking lot at 201 Duncan Street (adjacent to Ashland Rescue Squad) for disposal of trash collected.

Stormwater Flyer

Various locations throughout town

804-798-9219
jschontag@town.ashland.va.us
Reber Dunkel?

Looking for 4 people to distribute stormwater flyers and posters to public places and businesses around town. 10 packs of flyers and 10 posters will be distributed throughout town; a list of recommended locations will be provided, along with space for the volunteers to list other locations the flyers and posters are delivered to.

Trash Collection

Town parks and trails

804-798-9219
jschontag@town.ashland.va.us
Reber Dunkel?

Looking for 6 people to pick up trash and debris in parks and along trails. The Town of Ashland will provide trash bags and gloves and a dump truck will be located in the parking lot at 201 Duncan Street (adjacent to Ashland Rescue Squad) for disposal of trash collected.

**Attachment 6: Dry
Weather Monitoring
Spreadsheet**

Attachment 7: Material on Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

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Car Washing Guidelines

Water from vehicle washing can make its way across a hard-surfaced parking lot and enter the storm drainage system. From there, wash water may enter our creeks and streams, potentially harming fish and other aquatic life, and make its way to rivers and, eventually, the Chesapeake Bay. Water from vehicle washing may contain contaminants such as nutrients and hydrocarbons and should not discharge to the storm drainage system, creeks, or streams.

According to State Regulations and the Town of Ashland's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Management Program Ordinance, only individual residents washing cars may discharge wash water to storm sewers (although it is discouraged). All others discharging from vehicle washing activities to storm sewer are in violation of the Town ordinance.

Car washing events held in the town require approval prior to the event. If your group or organization is planning on holding a fundraising car wash event, please fill out and turn in the [Car Washing Event Application](#). For questions, please contact [Jennifer Schontag](#) in Public Works.

The following are recommendations for anyone washing vehicles:

- If vehicle washing will be done outside, designate an area for on-site vehicle washing that discharges to gravel, grass, or other permeable surface that allows water to infiltrate (i.e., no discharge of wash water from the site).
- Promptly contain, treat, or remove spills of wash water, cleaning products or other fluids
- Use a commercial car wash where wastewater is properly treated.
- Use hoses with nozzles that automatically turn off when left unattended.
- Wash vehicles in an area designed for vehicle washing where the water is discharged to the sanitary sewer system for treatment.
- Do not use acid-based wheel cleaners or engine degreasers unless the waste can be properly disposed of.
- Reduce the amount of soap used by using a bucket of soapy water to re-soap rags or sponges rather than adding more soap directly to rags or sponges.
- Use products labeled "non-toxic," "phosphate free", and "biodegradable". These products can be purchased at most large retail outlets. Note that even biodegradable and nontoxic soaps can be harmful to aquatic life and water quality and must be kept out of the storm drain system.

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You are here: [Home](#) > [Government](#) > [Departments](#) > [Public Works](#) > [Stormwater Management](#) > [Preventing Stormwater Pollution](#) > **Illicit Discharge**

Illicit Discharge

An illicit discharge is anything that goes down the storm drain that is not stormwater. Some discharges are considered cleaner, such as tap water from leaking water pipes and irrigation, groundwater, and spring water. Other discharges are more dangerous, such as wash water from laundry, car or shop floor cleaning, sewage from pipes and septic systems, and liquid wastes such as oil, paint, and any automotive fluids.

Illicit discharges may be intentional or unintentional. Intentional dumping of waste into storm drains by a business or/and individual has legal consequences, as local, state, and federal laws protect the streams and water bodies into which they flow.

Unintentional illicit discharges occur daily, because many people do not realize the ways in which their daily activities contribute to the polluting of our waters. Soapy water from car washing, pet feces that are not picked up, waste water from household appliances that drain directly to the outside, pesticide and fertilizer use, and improper disposal of motor oil, and paint are some of the ways in which an individual may unwittingly be damaging our ecosystem. Other illicit discharges occur when sewer pipes are connected directly to storm water pipes, or when sewer pipes or septic systems leak.

One simple way you can help prevent illicit discharge is by properly disposing of your used or leftover oil, antifreeze, or paint. [Hanover County has local solid waste convenience centers](#) that town residents can utilize.



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101 Thompson St.
P.O. Box 1600
Ashland, VA 23005
Ph: (804) 798-9219

Pov

Preventing Stormwater Pollution

**Employee Training
Recognizing and Reporting Illicit Discharges**

Illicit Connection:

Any man-made conveyance that is connected to a municipal separate storm sewer (MS4) without a permit, excluding roof drains and other similar type connections.



Illicit Discharge:

Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer (MS4) not composed entirely of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than *authorized and conditionally allowed* discharges-addressed in subsequent sections of this presentation).



Discharge: The release of any matter into the MS4 and/or Waters of the State that is not entirely composed of stormwater.



Authorized Discharges

- Water line flushing;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Diverting stream flows or rising groundwater;
- Infiltration of uncontaminated groundwater;
- Public safety activities (Ex. : law enforcement and fire suppression;)
- Well-point dewatering or pumping of uncontaminated ground water from potable water sources, foundation drains, irrigation waters, springs, or water from crawl spaces or footing drains;
- Air conditioning condensation;



Authorized Discharges (Cont.)

- Watering and maintenance with landscaping chemicals in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations;
- *Individual residential* car washing;
- Flows from riparian habitats or wetlands;
- Swimming pool discharges that have been de-chlorinated or are free of other disinfecting agents;
- Street cleaning;



Common Types of Illicit Discharges

- **Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)** – (oil, gasoline, diesel)
Visual and/or olfactory evidence, dead organisms (sheen, odor, potential nearby sources).
- **Foam** – Usually attributed to natural causes, sometimes affiliated with an illicit discharge/connection. Iridescence, lathers when agitated, large bubbles, white in color, unnatural odor.
- **Sewage** – Grey waters containing solids, bubbles, etc., odor, grayish/"dirty" hue, odor, dead organisms.
- **Solid Waste/Dumping** – Noticable accumulations in the MS4 and/or Waters of the State;
- **Construction Sites** – Muddy or silted water draining from site.

Route of Entry to Drainage System

- **Intermittent Sources**
 - End of work wash up
 - Over-irrigation of lawns
 - Vehicle maintenance
- **Direct Connections**
 - Sanitary sewer lines
 - Foundation drains/residential sumps
 - Commercial laundries/car wash
- **Infiltration**
 - Nearby failing septic tanks
 - Leaking underground storage tanks/pipes
 - Landfill seepage



What are we really looking for...

The common sense approach

- If it isn't raining, the storm drain should be dry;
- Groundwater is crystal clear;
- If it looks/smells polluted, it probably is;
- Streaks of lush green grass during a drought should suggest that something is wrong.





Visual Inspection

- Visual observations of outfall and inlet conditions can be very useful in detecting illicit discharge. When conducting a visual inspection take note of what is in the surrounding area. For example, is the outfall or inlet in a commercial or residential area? Observations to be made include odor, color, turbidity, floatable material, deposits and stains, condition of vegetation, and condition of structures, as well as a description of the flow rate.



Odor

The odor of a discharge can vary widely and often directly reflects the source of contamination. Any detection of sewage, oil, gasoline, specific chemical or solvent odors should be reported.

Color

Color is another important indicator of inappropriate discharges, especially from industrial sources. Make note of equipment and work area cleaning water discharged to ditches, grates, or floor drains as well as spills during loading operations (and subsequent washing of the material into the storm drain). Industrial dry-weather discharges may be of any color. Dark shades, such as brown, gray, or black, are most common.



Turbidity

Turbidity, or the clarity, of water is often affected by the degree of contamination. Dry-weather flows with moderate turbidity can be cloudy and difficult to see through, while high turbidity flows will be opaque and practically impossible to see through. High turbidity is often a characteristic of undiluted dry-weather industrial discharges, such as those coming from some continual flow sources, or some intermittent spills. Sanitary sewage is also often cloudy in nature.

Floatable Material

A contaminated flow may also contain floatables (floating solids or liquids). Evaluation of floatables often leads to the identity of the source of wastewater pollution, since these substances are usually direct products or byproducts of commercial activity, or distinctive of sewage discharges. Examples include substances such as animal fats, spoiled food products, oils, plant parts, solvents, sawdust, foams, packing materials, or fuel.





Deposits and Stains

Deposits and stains (residue) refer to any type of coating which remains after a non-stormwater discharge has ceased. They will cover the area surrounding the outfall and are usually of a dark color. Deposits and stains often will contain fragments of floatable substances.

Structural Damage

Structural damage is another readily visible indication of both continual and dry-weather discharge contamination. Cracking and deterioration of concrete or peeling of surface paint, occurring at an outfall are usually caused by severely contaminated discharges, usually of industrial origin. Poor construction, hydraulic scour, and old age should also be noted but may not always be directly related to illicit discharge.





Vegetation

Vegetation surrounding an outfall will also show the effects of random non-stormwater discharges. Food product wastes can cause an increase in plant life. Chemical and non-organic waste can decrease vegetation. These effects on vegetation will be noticeable after the cause of the pollution is gone.

In order to accurately judge if the vegetation surrounding an outfall is normal, the observer must take into account the current weather conditions as well as the time of year. If growth just beyond the outfall doesn't match growth near the outfall, this may be a sign of potential pollution.



What should you do if you suspect an illicit discharge?



Employees should be on the lookout for solids and liquids that are spilled, dumped, or washed, either indirectly or directly, in the driveway, sidewalk, street, parking lot, drainage ditch, or storm drain.



Examples of what to report may include:

- Dirty water in the street (e.g., sediment runoff from a construction site)
- Washout of concrete, paint, or oil
- Unusually colored discharges (e.g., milky white, red, purple, blue, black, green)
- Grass clippings blown down a storm drain or left in the street, trash in inlet
- Leaks around dumpsters



Take notes

- Date, time, location and weather.
- Type of discharge/activity (i.e., dumping or connection).
- Smell, color, trash or other floatables.
- Contact Engineering or APD



Questions?

**Attachment 8: Stormwater
Management: Table of
Facilities and Other
Information**

**Town of Ashland
BMP Information**

Site Name	Address	BMP Type	Drainage Basin	HUC Code	Treated Area (ac.)	Interval Inspections	Date Agreement Signed	Date Site Accepted	Inspected in FY12-13
1 Ashland Christian Center	12230 Maple Street	Extended Detention Basin	Falling Creek	Y011	9	3	1/13/2006	1/13/2006	
2 Ashland Christian Church	301 S. James Street	Infiltration Trench	Mechump's Creek	Y027	0.5	3	3/31/2003	3/31/2003	
3 Ashland Junction Shopping Center	Junction Road	Extended Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	4.03	3	1/27/1989	1/27/1989	
4 Ashland Simply Storage	423 A. S. Washington Highway	Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	6.46	3	9/13/1999	9/13/1999	
5 Autozone	200 South Washington Highway	Manufactured BMP System	Mechump's Creek	Y027	0.9	3	11/13/2001	11/13/2001	
6 Berkley Woods Subdivision (Transferred to HOA)	Henry St. & Berkley Woods Dr.	Retention Basin	Falling Creek	Y011	10.5	3	2/11/2011	9/1/2006	
7 Blair Manor	Robinson Street	Filterra	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.01	3	11/24/2004	2/2/2006	
8 Cracker Barrel	106 South Carter Road	Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	4.6	3	4/5/1995	4/5/1995	
9 East Coast Car Wash	601 England Street	Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	2.35	3	3/19/1999	3/19/1999	
10 First Baptist Church - Ashland	800 Thompson Street	Retention Basin	Stony Run	JL17	6.75	3	3/8/2005	5/20/2008	
11 First Capital Bank	409 South Washington Highway	Filterra	Mechump's Creek	Y027	0.85	3	1/26/2005	2/2/2006	
12 Fleetwood Homes	12058 S. Washington Highway	Retention Basin	Lickinghole Creek	JL17	2.97	3	4/21/1999	4/21/1999	
13 Hampton Inn	Route 54	Extended Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	0.41	3	6/1/1998	6/1/1998	
14 Hanover Business Center	303 Ashcake Road/340 Hill Carter Parkway	Retention Basin	Lickinghole Creek	JL17	10.9	3	7/25/2007	12/20/2007	
15 Hanover Manor	813 Thompson Street	Extended Detention Basin	Falling Creek	Y011	2.3	3	4/2/1992	4/2/1992	
16 Holiday Inn	105 South Carter	Sand Filter	Mechump's Creek	Y027	2.2	3	4/28/2003	4/28/2003	
17 McDonalds	103 South Carter Road	Filterra	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.8	1	9/8/2006	9/8/2006	Yes
18 Saint Ann's Catholic Church Parking Lot Addition	105 South Sneed Street	Filterra	Stony Run	JL17	0.45	3	4/19/2006	4/19/2006	Yes
19 Sleep Inn Hotel	80 Cottage Greene Drive	Sand Filter	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.59	3	2/3/2003	2/3/2003	
20 Tower Optometry	97 Omni Road	Filterra	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1	3	5/28/2004	5/28/2004	Yes
21 North Macon Terrace, Section 1	North James Street	Retention Basin	Falling Creek	Y011	12	3	9/13/1999	9/13/1999	
22 Maple Street Subdivision	9235 Shady Grove Road, Suite 700	Retention Basin	Stony Run	JL17	10.753	3	5/7/2007	4/23/2009	Yes
23 Sheehy AutoGroup Center	Corner of Rt. 1 & North Lakeridge Parkway	Filterra	Lickinghole Creek	JL17	2.08	1	3/20/2007	Under Const.	
24 Commercial Plaster and Drywall	10399 Dow Gill Road	Filterra	Lickinghole Creek	JL17	1.24	1	1/11/2007	1/21/2008	Yes
25 Hanson Block Plant	End of Johnson Road	Retention Basin	Stony Run	JL17	9.7	3	5/18/2007	6/30/2008	
26 Ashland Business Park		Retention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	2.22	3	11/10/1988	11/10/1988	Yes
27 Whittaker Warehouse	120 Sylvia Road	Sand Filter	Slayden Creek	Y011	5.181	3	12/17/2007	4/7/2008	
28 Myrtle Street Commons	Myrtle Street	Sand Filter	Mechump's Creek	Y027	0.97	3	11/1/1996	11/1/1996	
29 Ashland Gardens	101 Omni Road	Retention Basin	Mechumps Creek	Y027	3.4	3	7/25/2007	12/6/2007	
30 Ruby Tuesday	England Street - State Route 54	Extended Detention Basin	Mechumps Creek	Y027	2.9	3	7/25/2007	3/24/2008	
31 The Shoppes at Tompkins Green	200 North Washington Highway	Filterra	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.732	1	2/23/2007	11/4/2008	Yes
32 Ashland Woods, Phase 1	Omni Drive	Retention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	15.9	3	12/21/1998	12/21/1998	
33 Ashland Church of God	405 Myrtle Street	Extended Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.78	3		6/14/2002	
34 Ameritube	51 Cottage Greene Drive	Filterra	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.47	3	10/7/2007	7/31/2008	
35 Meineke Car Care	106 Junction Drive	Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	0.98	3	2/29/2008	8/25/2008	
36 Hanover Fire-EMS Station #1	501 Archie Cannon Drive	Extended Detention Basin	Falling Creek	Y011	1.38	3	3/20/2008	9/8/2009	
37 Everhart Building	204 Virginia Street	Biofiltration	Mechumps Creek	Y027	0.183	3	4/7/2008	11/5/2009	
38 Mohlin T. Morgan Roofing	10412 Dow-Gil Road	Extended Detention Basin	Lickinghole Creek	JL17	2.32	3	4/4/2008	7/29/2008	
39 Century Concrete	13135 Telcourt Rd.	Extended Detention Basin	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.46	3	5/8/2008	11/20/2008	
40 Ashland Ford (Sheehy)	418 S. Washington Hwy.	Extended Detention Basin	Stony Run	JL17	6.35	3		9/14/1995	
41 Cottage Greene Condominiums	N Cottage Greene Drive	Biofiltration	Mechumps Creek	Y027	7.55	3	4/17/2008	6/22/2012	
42 RMC Tennis Courts	112 Henry Clay Rd.	Biofiltration	Mechumps Creek	Y027	15.55	3	5/5/2010	3/29/2011	
43 Chenault Veterinary	351 S. Hill Carter Pkwy.	Detention Basin	Lickinghole Creek	JL17	9.48	3	10/5/2009	5/17/2011	
44 YMCA	217 Ashcake Rd.	Detention Basin	Stony Run	JL17	3.45	3	5/22/2009	11/23/2010	
45 Carter's Hill I Subdivision (Transferred to HOA)	N. James St.	Detention Basin	Falling Creek	Y011	11.9	3	8/2/2010	5/17/2013	Yes
46 Heartland Subdivision	N. James St. & W. Patrick St.	Biofiltration	Falling Creek	Y011	2	3	6/21/2010	6/14/2012	
47 RMC Soccer Restroom Facility	200 Henry St.	Detention Basin	Falling Creek	Y011	1.21	3	7/7/2010	5/26/2011	
48 Ashland Towne Square Parking Lot Renovations	Rte. 520' north of Omni Rd.	Biofiltration	Mechump's Creek	Y027	1.4	3	7/12/2010	Not yet begun	
49 RMC Library	305 Henry St.	Contech System	Falling Creek	Y011	0.24	3	10/13/2011	Under Const.	
50 RMC Freshman Dorm	420 Henry St.	Filterra	Falling Creek	Y011	1.6	3	9/19/2011	10/17/2011	
51 Chick-fil-A	England St. @ Hill Carter Pkwy.	Retention Basin	Mechumps Creek	Y027	1.57	3	8/29/2012	5/17/2013	Yes
52 Vitamin Shoppe (VA Transportation Park)	112 The Vitamin Shoppe Way	Retention Basin (2)	Slayden Creek	Y011	43.4	3	10/26/2012	5/1/2013	Yes

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Best Management Practices

The town requires that all newly developed sites, such as shopping centers, office parks, industrial sites, and residential subdivisions, construct on-site storm water management structures, referred to as Best Management Practices (BMPs). These vary in type, but typically are wet or dry ponds.

BMPs filter storm water or allow contaminants to settle out before stormwater is released to natural streams. Owners of BMPs are required to inspect and maintain BMPs in a manner acceptable to the Town. The Department of Public Works enforces the inspection and maintenance of BMPs on a regular periodic basis.

A regular maintenance and inspection program will save money and time. Visit the link below for a guide to maintaining your BMP:

[Northern Virginia Planning District Commission, Maintaining Your BMP - A Guidebook for Private Owners and Operators in Northern Virginia](#)

This document is designed for individual property owners, homeowners association representatives, and residential/commercial property managers. The guidebook outlines the basic maintenance and planning tasks to help keep BMPs functioning properly.



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101 Thompson St.
P.O. Box 1600
Ashland, VA 23005
Ph: (804) 798-9219

Pov

BMP in College Park - Plant Installation



Crew - 9/15/2013

Attachment 9: Street Sweeping Data

Town of Ashland Street Sweeping FY 11-12			Town of Ashland Street Sweeping FY 12-13		
Month	Month Total Miles	Month Total Vol. (c.y.)	Month	Month Total Miles	Month Total Vol. (c.y.)
Jul-11	67	33	Jul-12	59.9	87
Aug-11	88	59	Aug-12	100.0	52
Sep-11	54	37	Sep-12	103.3	65
Oct-11	9	9	Oct-12	92.4	145
Nov-11	16	13	Nov-12		
Dec-11			Dec-12		
Jan-12			Jan-13		
Feb-12	35	35	Feb-13		
Mar-12	77	51	Mar-13		
Apr-12	54	36	Apr-13	59.2	129
May-12	62	27	May-13	80.1	128
Jun-12	53	34	Jun-13	82.9	102
Totals	515	333	Totals	577.8	708

**Attachment 10:
Housekeeping Training for
Town Staff**

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Town of Ashland Municipal Operations

The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for municipal operations minimum control measure is a key element of the small MS4 stormwater management program. This measure requires the small MS4 operator to examine and subsequently alter their own actions to help ensure a reduction in the amount and type of pollution that: (1) collects on streets, parking lots, open spaces, and storage and vehicle maintenance areas and is discharged into local waterways; and (2) results from actions such as environmentally damaging land development and flood management practices or poor maintenance of storm sewer systems.

Municipal stormwater hotspot facilities are publicly owned or operated facilities that produce higher levels of stormwater pollutants and/or present a higher potential risk for spills, leaks or illicit discharges. Although the nature and distribution of publicly owned or operated hotspot facilities is different in every community, quite a few hotspot facilities usually exist. They include the many municipal facilities that handle solid waste, wastewater, road and vehicle maintenance and yard waste. Common municipal hotspots include:

- Vehicle/equipment storage
- Landfills/waste facilities
- Local streets and storm drains
- Maintenance depots
- Pesticide use in rights-of-way
- Public works yards

Employee training is an important component of any municipal pollution prevention/good housekeeping program. In order for municipal pollution prevention/good housekeeping programs to achieve success, employees must be trained on how to incorporate pollution prevention/good housekeeping practices into their everyday activities. Employee training and education can also help increase the effectiveness of other subwatershed protection and restoration programs (e.g. illicit discharge detection and elimination).

Hazardous Materials Storage

Failure to properly store hazardous materials dramatically increases the probability that they will end up in local waterways. Covering hazardous materials and areas where such materials are handled reduces potential contact with stormwater and wind. Storage areas, outdoor material deposits, loading and unloading areas, and raw materials should all be covered or enclosed.

Keep work area neat and orderly

- Don't let scrap accumulate
- Sweep up regularly
- Clean up drips & spills promptly

Keep unused containers tightly closed

- Keep lids on containers unless using them
- Make sure all containers are labeled correctly

Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance

- Stay with vehicle during fueling
- Move leaking equipment inside
- Use drip pans when equipment cannot be moved indoors immediately
- Perform vehicle maintenance inside

Spill Reporting & Response:

- NEVER hose down a spill
- Clean up spills quickly before they get away, leave no residue behind
- Protect storm drains from spills
- Dispose of clean-up waste properly, recycle or send to appropriate landfill facility

Vehicle & Equipment Washing

- Wash vehicles at a designated facility
- Wash water must go to sanitary sewer
- When commercial or inside facilities are not available, wash on an impervious area where all runoff goes to the sanitary sewer
- Wash area should be covered

Street Maintenance and Sweeping

Regular municipal street repair and maintenance activities, such as pavement marking, repair, patching, resurfacing and surface sealing, can generate a range of stormwater pollutants. Street sweeping is used to remove some of these pollutants and prevent them from being conveyed into the storm drain system.

- Debris from street sweeping and catch basin cleaning must go to a sanitary landfill
- Waste water leaching from this material must go to the sanitary sewer system
- Protect storm drain inlets during street maintenance

Storm Drain Maintenance

Municipal storm drain systems are designed to quickly and efficiently collect and convey stormwater runoff to streams and other receiving waters. Typical municipal storm drain maintenance activities, such as catch basins, inlet and storm drain cleanouts, are designed to remove trash and debris from the storm drain system to prevent blockages, backups and localized flooding. Regular storm drain maintenance activities can reduce the amount of pollution that is conveyed into local aquatic resources during storm events. This is particularly true in urbanized areas, where the amount of trash and debris that accumulates in the municipal storm drain system can be significant.

- Regularly inspect catch basins and inlets for trash and pollutants
- Report all instances of hazardous materials being dumped into storm sewer

Park and Landscape Maintenance

Regular Park and landscape maintenance activities can generate a range of stormwater pollutants, including sediment, nutrients, hydrocarbons, pesticides, herbicides and organic debris, particularly on sites with compacted soils.

Landscaping & Lawn Care

- Obtain proper training and licensing prior to pesticide use.
- Use pesticides according to label.
- Use pesticides & fertilizers only as needed.
- Leave a buffer next to open water (ponds & streams) as labeled.

Stormwater Pollution Response

Spills, leaks, sanitary sewer overflows, and illicit discharges can introduce a range of stormwater pollutants into the storm drain system. Most of the time, municipal staff will not be able to prevent these events from happening, so prompt response to them is the best, and sometimes the only, way to prevent them from negatively impacting local water resources. By properly responding to reports of these events, a community can reduce the amount of pollution that is conveyed into the municipal storm drain system.

Be alert to illicit discharges to the storm system

- Discolored or inappropriate pipe discharges
- Bad-smelling discharges
- Potential for soil erosion to the storm system
- Report illicit discharges so they may be remedied

Attachment 11: E. Coli TMDL Information



Town of Ashland

Center of the Universe

101 THOMPSON STREET
P.O. BOX 1600
ASHLAND, VIRGINIA 23005-4600

TELEPHONE (804) 798-9219
FAX (804) 798-4892

September 18, 2013

Michael Brandon Wright
200 New Street
Ashland, VA 23005

FAYE O.
PRICHARD
MAYOR

WILLIAM C.
MARTIN
VICE MAYOR

GEORGE F.
SPAGNA, JR.
COUNCIL MEMBER

TERRI
WINSTON-ABRI
COUNCIL MEMBER

EDWARD L.
HENSON, III
COUNCIL MEMBER

CHARLES W.
HARTGROVE
TOWN MANAGER

ANDREA E.
ERARD
TOWN ATTORNEY

LOIS A. SMITH
CLERK OF COUNCIL

RE: **PERMIT** – Keeping Animals and Fowl (Hen Chickens)

Dear Mr. Wright:

The Code for the Town of Ashland (§ 3-5) allows any person to secure a permit to keep or allow fowl/goats on his or her premises, within the corporate limits of the Town, upon approval of the Town Manager. On behalf of the Town Manager, I have reviewed your request for housing five chickens (hens) on your property located at 200 New Street. Based on the information you have provided as well as my visit to your property, it appears proper arrangements have been made for the keeping of these fowl and they are sufficient to protect the public health.

Therefore, **I approve your request**, with the understanding that you may keep no more than five (5) chickens on your property. I also want to remind you that §3-6(b) states that arrangements must be made and maintained to prevent the fowl from trespassing on other citizens' property. Also, as we discussed, please be mindful of smell and be proactive in keeping the enclosure clean and maintained. Finally, you must appropriately dispose of waste products to prevent contamination of surface water and the environment.

This permit shall be reviewed annually to ensure compliance of the Ashland Town Code and **may be revoked if proper conditions and containment are not maintained**. The Town Manager, or his designee (me), may review the property from time to time to make sure that the proper arrangements are being maintained. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Dennis Rabon
Deputy Zoning Administrator

C: File

Town of Ashland MS4 Report July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

Approximated E. coli into Mechumps Creek

Item	Quantity	Units	Notes
Runoff	43.67	inches	July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013
Mechumps Creek Watershed	1,880	acres	
Total Precipitation Volume	2.98E+08	cubic feet	
Runoff Volume - 45% of precip.	1.34E+08	cubic feet	
E. Coli Concentrations			Ave. See Below
North Branch	337.50	cfu/100 ml	
Middle Branch	316.67	cfu/100 ml	
South Branch	325.00	cfu/100 ml	
Average	326.39	cfu/100 ml	
Approx E. coli to Creek	1.24E+13	cfu	

North Branch/Dates:	Quantity	Units	Last Significant Rainfall (> 0.5")
July 2, 2012	0	cfu/100 ml	6/25/2012
November 6, 2012	150	cfu/100 ml	10/29/2012
March 4, 2013	1150	cfu/100 ml	2/26/2013
April 18, 2013	50	cfu/100 ml	4/12/2013
average	337.50	cfu/100 ml	

Middle Branch/Dates:	Quantity	Units	Last Significant Rainfall (> 0.5")
July 2, 2012	550	cfu/100 ml	6/25/2013
July 9, 2012	50	cfu/100 ml	6/25/2013
August 15, 2012	250	cfu/100 ml	8/9/2013
November 6, 2012	1000	cfu/100 ml	10/29/2012
March 4, 2013	0	cfu/100 ml	2/26/2013
April 18, 2013	50	cfu/100 ml	4/12/2013
average	316.67	cfu/100 ml	

South Branch/Dates:	Quantity	Units	Last Significant Rainfall (> 0.5")
July 2, 2012	0	cfu/100 ml	6/25/2012
November 6, 2012	150	cfu/100 ml	10/29/2012
March 4, 2013	1150	cfu/100 ml	2/26/2013
April 18, 2013	0	cfu/100 ml	4/12/2013
average	325.00	cfu/100 ml	