

Go ahead... Make my day - CTP and NEMO friends or foe?

Presenters:

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Top Secret

NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVES

A network of 27
protected areas



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Wells, Maine | 9. Chesapeake Bay, Maryland | 16. Rookery Bay, Florida | 23. San Francisco Bay, California |
| 2. Great Bay, New Hampshire | 10. Chesapeake Bay, Virginia | 17. Apalachicola, Florida | 24. South Slough, Oregon |
| 3. Waquoit Bay, Massachusetts | 11. North Carolina | 18. Weeks Bay, Alabama | 25. Padilla Bay, Washington |
| 4. Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island | 12. North Inlet-Winyah Bay, South Carolina | 19. Grand Bay, Mississippi | 26. St. Louis River, Wisconsin * |
| 5. Connecticut * | 13. ACE Basin, South Carolina | 20. Mission-Aransas, Texas | 27. Old Woman Creek, Ohio |
| 6. Hudson River, New York | 14. Sapelo Island, Georgia | 21. Tijuana River, California | 28. Kachemak Bay, Alaska |
| 7. Jacques Cousteau, New Jersey | 15. Guana Tolomato Matanzas, Florida | 22. Elkhorn Slough, California | 29. Jobos Bay, Puerto Rico |
| 8. Delaware | | | |

* Proposed Reserve

Coastal Training Program



Enhance the capacity to use scientific information for decision-making

Increase networking and collaboration among coastal decision-makers

Reaching municipal officials, planners, resource managers, business, NGOs, and others who make decisions on the coast

Coastal Training Program

Strategic Approach:

Advisory Committee

Market Analysis

Audience Needs Assessment

5-Year Program Strategy

Marketing Plan



CTP Characteristics

Rigorous program with oversight by both National ERD staff and 27 CTPCs through several workgroups and committees

Social Sciences

Logic Model

Evaluation of Trainings

Performance Measures

National External Review 2009

Observed Program Strengths

Strengths –

High quality, dedicated and well-respected staff

Effective in providing science-based information, tools, and training to coastal decision makers

Good partners and collaborators



New Hampshire Coastal Adaptation Workgroup

An ad-hoc committee, the NH Coastal Adaptation Workgroup NHCWA, formed in Dec. 2009 by CTP.

NHCWA is NH coastal stakeholders with interest in or responsibilities for organizational, municipal, or state level coastal adaptation planning.

The goal is to develop and implement an effective coastal adaptation strategy by 2011.

Great Bay Discovery Center Stormwater Demonstration Site

Porous Asphalt

Pervious Concrete

Rain Garden



The Great Flood of Stormwater Information...

**...and our efforts in educating
decision-makers**

NEMO and NERRS

Both engaged in working with decision-makers to improve land use practices and manage stormwater.



Storm Water Phase II Public Outreach and Education Project



Rhode Island Stormwater Solutions

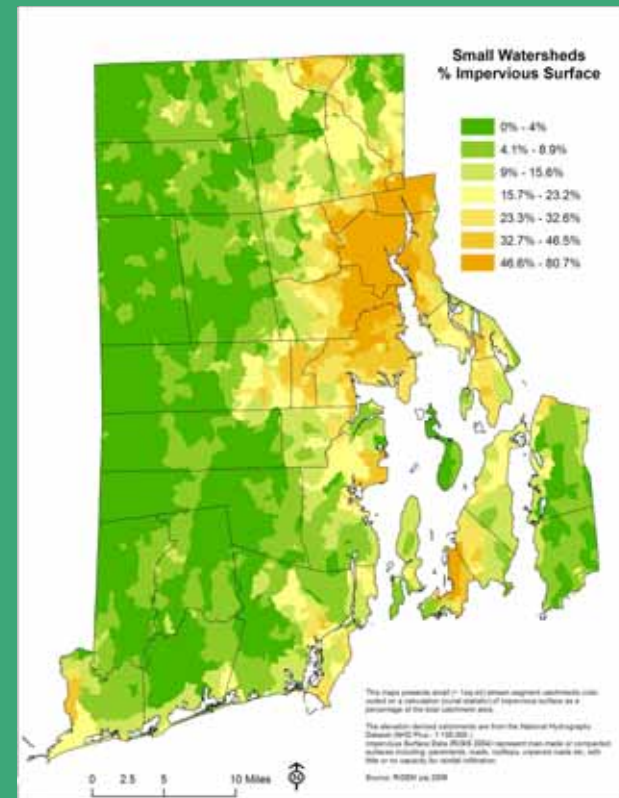
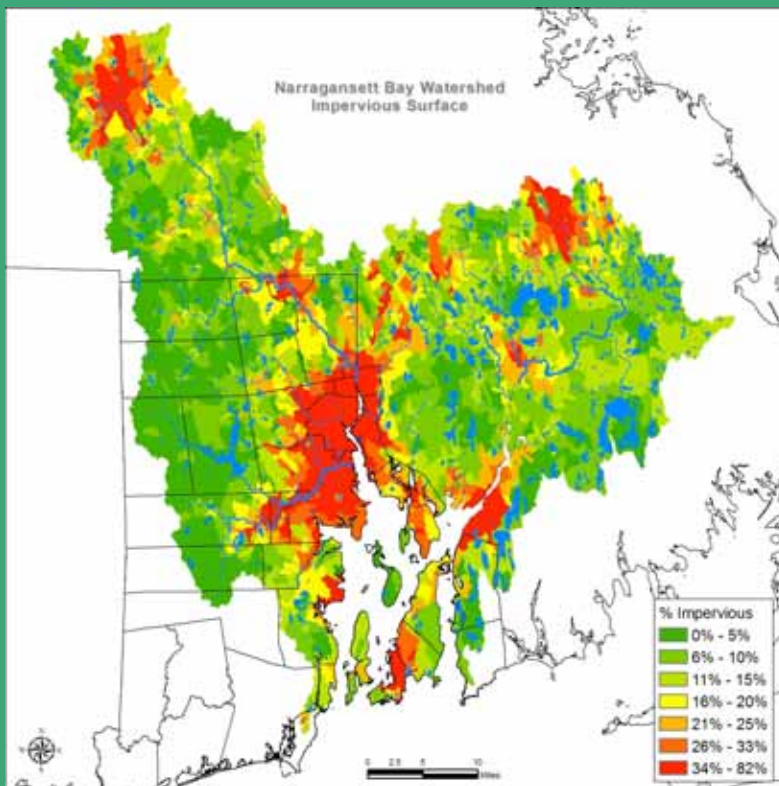
Supports compliance with state and federal stormwater requirements.

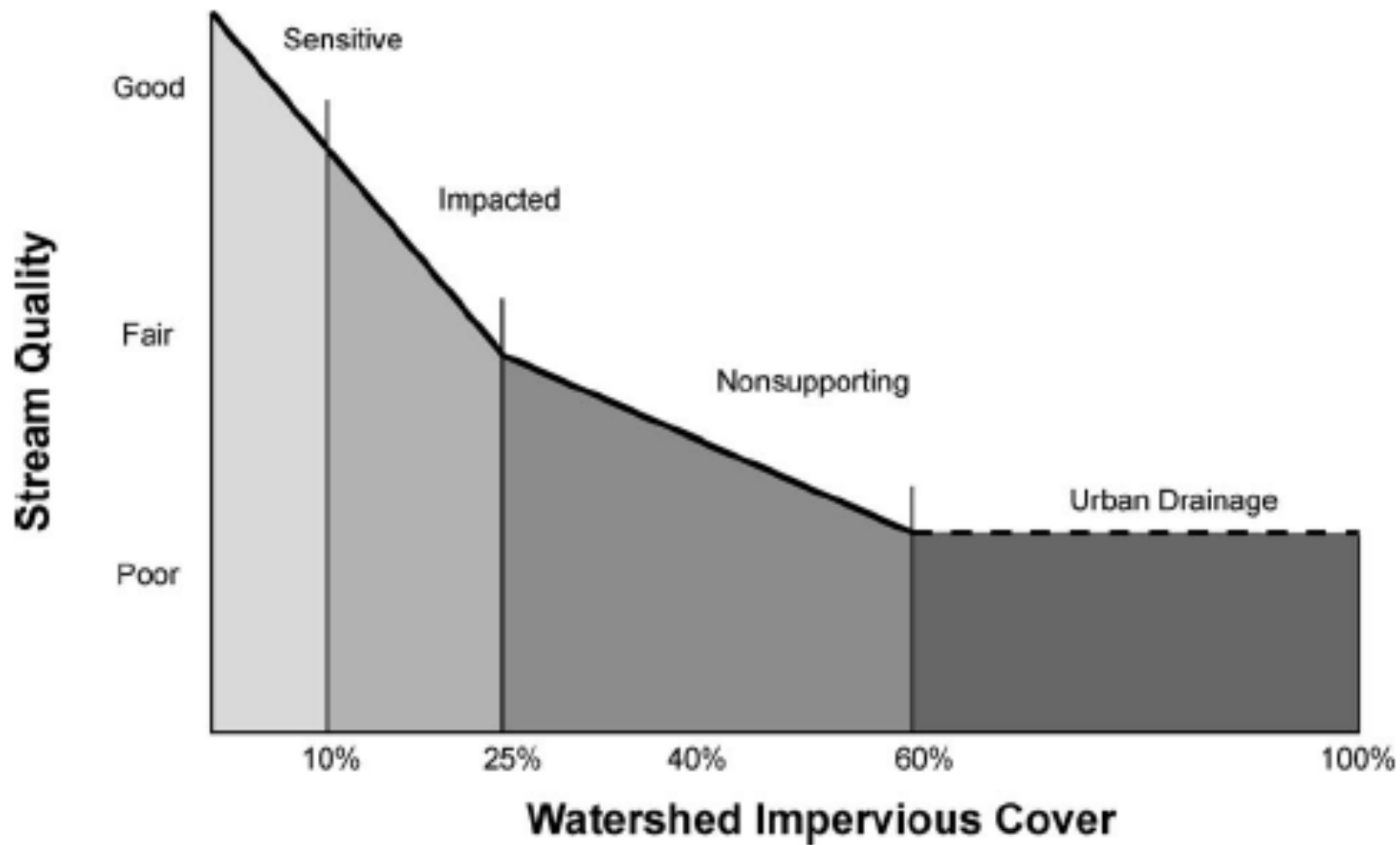
NBNERR CTP represented on Advisory Committee

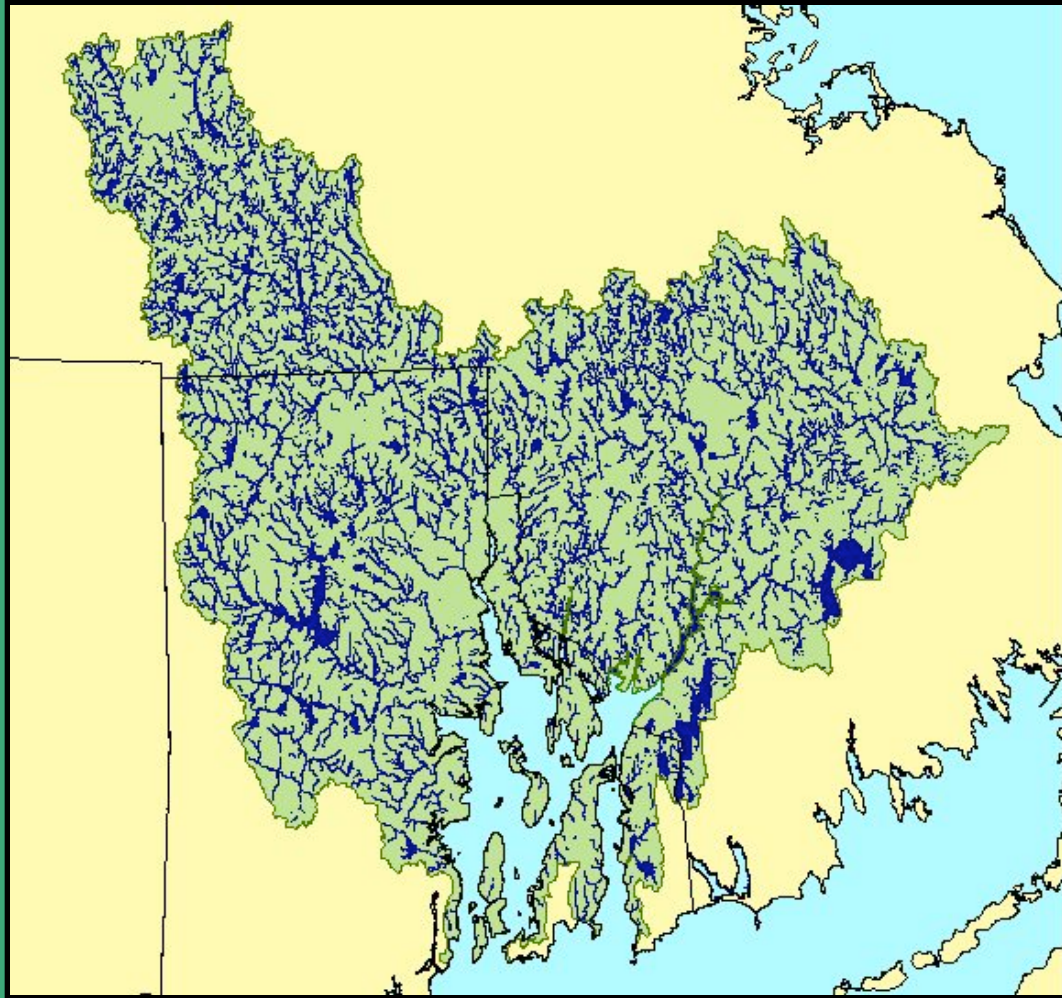
“The Smart Development for a Cleaner Bay Act of 2007”

“stormwater, when not properly controlled and treated, causes pollution of the waters of the state...” and

“development often results in increased stormwater runoff by increasing the size and number of paved and other impervious surfaces...”







**The Act requires DEM and CRMC to amend
the 1993 RI Stormwater Design and
Installation Standards Manual to:**

- a) Maintain groundwater recharge to predevelopment levels;
- b) Maintain post-development peak discharge rates to not exceed pre-development rates; and
- c) **Use LID techniques as the primary method of stormwater control to the maximum extent practicable.**

LID Site Planning Process

1. Avoid Impacts

2. Reduce Impacts

3. Manage Impacts

Community LID Site Planning and Design Guidance Manual

Site planning and design standards to:

1. Avoid the Impacts
2. Reduce the Impacts

RI NEMO represented on Advisory Committee

Site Planning and Design Techniques to Encourage LID

1. Avoid the Impacts

- Preserve open space to maintain hydrology



- **Require vegetated buffers from surface waters and wetlands**



- **Allow flexible lot configurations and building envelopes**
- **Reduce limits of disturbance**

2. Reduce the Impacts

(Minimize Impervious Surfaces)

- **Eliminate curb-and-gutter requirements**



Center for Watershed Protection

- **Reduce roadway lengths and widths**



Not so good.



Good.

- **Establish maximum and minimum parking standards**
- **Reduce, redesign, or eliminate cul-de-sacs**



3. Manage the Impacts

(Structural Controls)

- **Use vegetated treatment systems to infiltrate precipitation**



Upcoming Trainings

- **Stormwater Manual trainings for designers and municipal officials**
- **LID Guidance trainings for municipal officials**

...to be continued.....



“This model here is designed to handle flash flooding.”