

E. Storm Water Management

1. Introduction: Storm water runoff is coming under increasing scrutiny as both a source of pollutants to lakes and streams, and as a cause of depleted groundwater resources. Commercial parcels typically create more runoff per square foot than most other land uses, due mostly to large areas of impervious surfaces such as roofs and parking lots

2. Related Legislation

In February of 2007, UW Oshkosh submitted an application to receive a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit that governs the discharge of storm water from campus into the local storm water sewer system. The need for this permit developed in response to several Federal and State regulations pertaining to protection of clean water, including the Federal Clean Water Act 1972 and Wisconsin DNR Regulations NR 151, NR 216, and NR 116. The goals are derived from the requirements stipulated by the DNR as a result of regulations and WPDES permit requirements.

3. Goal: Reduce the amount of total suspended solids (TSS) coming off of the campus by 20% before 2008 and 40% before 2013. (2006 baseline)

4. History

Prior to the enactment of the WPDES permit requirements, the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh had undertaken the following steps related to storm water management:

- a. Developed a storm water management plan (currently in final draft status, awaiting DNR approval).
- b. Performed routine semi – annual cleaning of parking lots.
- c. Performed routine litter patrols of the campus
- d. Required the mandatory installation of silt fences around construction sites.

5. Action Plan: As has been the case with other sections, this action plan is divided into items that should receive immediate consideration and items that require a longer time horizon. In order to accomplish the goals listed in section C, the following recommendations should be enacted:

Initial Consideration:

- *Perform SLAMM modeling to determine baseline data for stormwater reduction goals.*
- *Partner with the City of Oshkosh on storm water permit conditions. One possibility might be that the University will take responsibility for public education and outreach and the City will take responsibility for illicit discharge detection and elimination.*
- *Implement DOA-DSF erosion control standards for all capital projects (new construction and maintenance and renovation) and report all incidents to the DOA-DSF Project Manager and/or Construction Representative.*
- *Implement DOA/DSF civil engineering and sitework design guidelines for all capital projects (new construction and maintenance and renovation)*

- *Install educational and informational signage designating all rain gardens constructed and stencil appropriate “no waste dumping” near all storm water inlets.*
- *Conduct ongoing storm water public education and outreach program. Schedule public education events to coincide with Earth Charter Community Summit and Earth Day activities.*
- *Develop a web page devoted to Storm Water Management education.*

Within Three Year

- *Consider a reduction in the use of ice melting salts on sidewalks and roads. Increase the use of sand to mitigate slipping hazard.*
- *Disconnect roof drains from storm water systems and divert water to ponds and other storm water retention devices.*
- *Create Biofilters at all existing storm drains to filter storm water as necessary to reduce suspended solids. Perform all other related mitigation projects designed to reduce the percentage of suspended solids in storm water.*

Future Consideration (Five years or greater)

- *Consider the installation of green roofing to mitigate storm water runoff on existing buildings and as part of new construction.*
- *Install underground cisterns to collect rooftop rain water for later use in irrigation.*
- *Monitor the development of porous pavements. When a suitable product comes available, install and test on campus.*



Green Roofing