



Gwinnett County Development Advisory Committee
Wednesday April 19, 2017 at 12:00 p.m.
684 Winder Highway, Lawrenceville
Training Room

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April 19, 2017 SPECIAL CALLED DAC MEETING MINUTES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Taylor Anderson
Michael Johnson
John McHenry
Jay Puckhaber
Corbitt Woods

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Greg Cantrell
Jennifer Deweese
Bruce Garraway
Iva Hoyle
Eric Johansen
Jim Nash
Walter Rekuc
Mark Richardson
Terri Rosamond
Doug Stacks
Jeff Tullis
Scott Zanardo

STAFF PRESENT

Cyndi Sloan, Planning & Development
Patricia Huguenard, Planning & Development
Susan Owen, Planning & Development
Adena Fullard, Planning & Development
Bob Whelchel, Planning & Development
Michael Williamson, Water Resources
Charles Crowell, Water Resources
Barbara Seal, Water Resources
Steve Leo, Water Resources
Toni Faulk, Water Resources

GUESTS PRESENT

Lewis Young

STORMWATER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Taylor Anderson
Brad Crowe
Eric Simpson

STORMWATER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Jeremy Frydrych
Eric Johansen
David Leonard
Mark McCord
Ed Myers
Sandra Reeves
Walter Rekuc
Steve Sappington
Pam Little
Kevin Whigham

STORMWATER AUTHORITY PRESENT

Randall Davis
Jon Evans
Bonny Putney
Richard Edinger
Jay Puckhaber
Robert Scott

STORMWATER AUTHORITY ABSENT

Scott Batterton

Call to Order

Meeting called to order by Taylor Anderson at 12:07 pm.

1. Determination of a Quorum
A quorum was not present.

2. Action Upon the Minutes from the February 15, 2017 Meeting

3. Announcements

4. Adoption of the Agenda

5. Old Business

Handouts were provided. Department of Water Resources (DWR) is adopting the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual with Gwinnett edits.

- Charles Crowell, Stormwater Section Manager for Engineering and Construction, gave the presentation on chapter 6 and chapter 10. The way the SSFISS is set up, it talked about volume storage basically with ponds and other BMP's and how you size them with what the requirements are and constructing them. The Georgia Stormwater Management Manual (GSMM) does it differently and introduces the concept of unified sizing criteria so it gives you the criteria you need to size the BMP and gives you a tool box of BMP's to choose from and then apply that criteria to those BMP's. It has to be set up that way because not all BMP's are sized the same way.
- A few changes were made through clarity when it comes to dams because we wanted to make a distinction between what is a regulatory dam and what is an embankment on a pond as they are very different. They are not sized the same nor regulated the same way. Clarified "what is a dam" and "what is an embankment" in several places.
- Stormwater is treated differently – some use storage and some use filtration/infiltration.
- Ponds appear in several places in the SSFISS so the pond related edits had to be put in 3 or 4 places in various types of ponds in the GSMM.
- Section 3.4 Outlet Structures - Section 3.4.7.2 was copied from the SSFISS and clarified all of the embankments and how they had to meet certain criteria. Clarified how spillways should be constructed and modeled.
- Section 4.5 Dry Detention Basin - Section 4.5.5.2 clarified the code section for dams, specific access around detention ponds from the SSFISS to maintain existing practices, and clarified that the 20 foot easement is for inspection purposes, but more width may be necessary for maintenance purposes around the ponds.
- Bullet point #5 – Zoning Resolution needs to be changed to Unified Development Ordinance
- Section 4.5.5.3 clarified the State of Georgia dam safety if it qualifies as a dam.
- Section 4.5.5.5 - outlet structure orifice size table created. Rich Edinger asked if there should be an acceptable tolerance added to the table for example 1.0 for 1.01 for as-built purposes. Clarified the terminology for protecting orifices smaller than three inches from debris and smaller than 15 inches will be protected by trash racks.
- Section 4.5.5.6 - changed minimum freeboard from 1 foot to 1.5 foot which is what Gwinnett has always used. Provided clarification on non-earthen dams and earthen dams for overtopping emergency flows.
- Section 4.5.5.7 - clarified where vegetation could and could not be located on ponds. Vegetation cannot be below the 1.2 inch rainfall ponding elevation in ponds because that is for water quality storage. Permanent vegetation should not be growing in ponds, dams, downward slopes or within 15 feet of the toe of the embankment or 25 feet of the principal spillway structure. Rich Edinger asked about having a maintenance document in the appendix when a dam has woody growth, that states when you would take the rootball out and when you do not. Rich Edinger also asked, "Do we want to state how and when to take existing vegetation out of embankment?" Grassing slopes is always required. Adena Fullard asked about the 1.2 inch rainfall event as dry detention does not have water quality so is the 1.2 inch rainfall being used as a base because it will not be calculated? Water quality is not in a standard dry pond. Taylor Anderson asked if trees could be planted in detention facilities above the 1.2 inch rainfall event. Trees currently cannot be planted in a drainage easement and needs to be clarified and the word "planted" removed.

- Section 4.6.5.2 – bullet point 5 – change Zoning Resolution to Unified Development Ordinance.
- Section 4.6.5.6 – Extended detention basins have water in them for an extended period of time. There is a safety bench in the GSMM and had to come up with something reasonable to meet the safety bench requirements. Embankments 10 feet in height or more and having side slope steeper than 3 to 1 are required to have a safety bench. The bench shall extend no less than 15 feet outward from the normal water edge to the toe of the basin side slope and shall not exceed 6%. Rich Edinger asked is a fence around the top of the dam, will it provide the same level of safety as the bench? The bench is supposed to be there for the safety of the people doing the maintenance and mowing on the side slopes.
- Added the design of non-earthen dams shall not include planned structure overtopping for emergency overflows. If you have your wall ponds you cannot use the top of the ponds for your emergency over flow. You will need a controlled discharge point for the emergency. Non-earthen pond dam structures shall be constructed of monolithic wall materials (concrete). Adena Fullard pointed out that rarely if you have an alternative product other than concrete, many of the manufacturers will not produce a detail for an outlet control structure on a detention pond; however, you can put the alternative product on the side walls. Cyndi Sloan asked in bullet number 2, if large basins are defined – Charles said it would be clearly defined.
- Section 4.6.5.7 – there is potential for water quality ponding in an extended dry detention basin, but will make sure there is no conflict with the trees in the basin.
- Section 4.13.2 – clarified the slopes to be consistent with SSFISS and brought over from the SSFISS that parking lots have to be drained/cleared within 30 minutes.
- Section 4.25 Stormwater Ponds – the GSMM breaks stormwater ponds down into several varieties because they all have different features and functions.
- Section 4.25.4 – brought over the drainage area requirements from the SSFISS.
- Section 4.25.5.2 – change Zoning Resolution to Unified Development Ordinance. Clarified what is a regulatory dam and what is not. When you are impounding water for long periods of time, the stormwater ponds are generally wet and run the risk of getting more into a dam situation. In ponds that are permanently wet, use of corrugated metal riser structures will not be allowed.
- Section 4.25.5.6 – only changed the freeboard requirement from 1 foot to 1.5 foot which is consistent with what is in the SSFISS.
- Section 4.25.5.8 – added language referencing the Safe Dams Act and the overtopping of wall and of non-earthen structures constructed with monolithic wall materials.
- Section 4.25.5.9 – Stormwater ponds have zones and are allowed certain vegetation, but has to be a plant made for that environment.
- Chapter 10 Section 4.3.2 – brought language over from SSFISS to clarify that these reports have to be signed and sealed by a professional engineer. Changed detention facilities to BMP's.
- Section 2.2.2.2 – Runoff Reduction clarifications
- Section 2.2.4.4 - Change in the second bullet regarding rainfall depths and to be used in calculations for Gwinnett projects in Volume II chapter 3.1.3
- Section 3.1.9.2 – The ten percent rule for down streams analysis was just clarified that it is a 24 hour storm. There was some language in the SSFISS that if you are trying to do a development and the downstream area is already overburdened, you are not supposed to over burden an overburdened area. If the pipes are too small

and the channels are oversized, the county will work with you on a solution knowing your development did not create the problem.

- Section 5.1.3 – Relating to Storm drainage systems - Copied sections from SSFISS into GSMM and put them all into one place. Some text was added regarding Maintenance Agreements for all BMP's used in the analysis. If you are going to do a new development on a site that has an existing pond, you will have to show that the pond has been maintained and is functioning in order to get credit. All BMP's used in the analysis shall pass final inspection by Gwinnett County ensuring maintenance is performed. Clarified what a roadway culvert which is a single pipe or pipe drainage facility that transports storm runoff through roadway embankments. Remove the word "Recommendations" in header and replace with the word "Requirements"

6. New Business

7. Other Business

Adjournment (1:25 pm)