

Appendix V

Pasquotank River Basin Workshop Summaries



PASQUOTANK RIVER BASIN WORKSHOPS

**South Pasquotank Workshop
Manteo, North Carolina
March 26, 2001**

These questions were purposed to the participants:

Discussion Question 1: WHAT ARE THE MAIN ISSUES TO WATER QUALITY IN THE PASQUOTANK RIVER BASIN?

Discussion Question 2: WHERE ARE THE PROBLEM AREAS OR WATERS AND WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR ADDRESSING THESE PROBLEMS/WATERS?

Discussion Question 3: WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS (i.e., local agencies or organizations)?

ISSUES	WHERE	RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	WHERE DWQ ADDRESSES IN PLAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Septic system management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Basinwide ◆ Dare County beaches due to high residential density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Promote decentralized wastewater management ◆ Educate about effective treatment ◆ Improve water quality testing ◆ Mandate particular systems on a case-by-case basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Nags Head Model ◆ Roper facility ◆ North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service (NCES) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lack of wastewater treatment ◆ Failing systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Nags Head 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Promote treatment alternatives ◆ Conduct inspection and monitoring effectively ◆ Eliminate regulatory restrictions to alternative technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Submerged aquatic vegetation loss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Turbidity concerns ◆ Lack of information ◆ Aquatic growth ◆ Salinity changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Currituck Sound ◆ Northern Little River ◆ Basinwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Increase automated monitoring through the Knotts Island Ferry ◆ Extend UNC/Duke’s study to the northeast ◆ Analyze data taking into account wind, flow, salinity ◆ Monitor more ◆ Conduct an assessment of where we need to go in terms of future science needs ◆ Ensure regulations have enforcement teeth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ferry system ◆ State ◆ Trained citizens ◆ Public ◆ DWQ 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Growth and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Elizabeth City ◆ Basinwide ◆ Outer Banks ◆ N. Pasquotank County ◆ Camden County ◆ Currituck County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Integrate DWQ basin planning into CAMA (i.e., water/land use plan) ◆ Manage effectively ◆ Limit growth with a date for full build out ◆ Mandate smart growth approach which prevents environmental degradation ◆ Ensure funding for mandates ◆ Identify and protect critical areas ◆ Restrict uses in critical areas ◆ Promote acquisition ◆ Institute build-out restriction (i.e., short-term and long-term) ◆ Serve as role model for other locations ◆ Institute build-out capacity or limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DMF Coastal Habitat Protection Plans ◆ Nature Conservancy ◆ CAMA ◆ Local governments ◆ Federal government 	



PASQUOTANK RIVER BASIN WORKSHOPS

**North Pasquotank Workshop
Elizabeth City, North Carolina
March 27, 2001**

These questions were purposed to the participants:

Discussion Question 1: WHAT ARE THE MAIN ISSUES TO WATER QUALITY IN THE PASQUOTANK RIVER BASIN?

Discussion Question 2: WHERE ARE THE PROBLEM AREAS OR WATERS AND WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR ADDRESSING THESE PROBLEMS/WATERS?

Discussion Question 3: WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS (i.e., local agencies or organizations)?

ISSUES	WHERE	RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	WHERE DWQ ADDRESSES IN PLAN
◆ Pollutants (i.e., mercury, dioxin, etc.)	◆ Lake Phelps ◆ Other areas	◆ Understand their source – is it natural/man made? ◆ Set acceptable standards ◆ Monitor	◆ DWQ	
◆ Drinking water Trihalomethanes	◆ Elizabeth City ◆ Other areas	◆ Use ammonia in water treatment ◆ Monitor	◆ Municipal water systems	
◆ Erosion	◆ Basinwide	◆ Implement buffers	◆	
◆ Sewer pipe breakage/leaks	◆ Elizabeth City	◆ Monitor ◆ Conduct enforcement actions ◆ Upgrade	◆ Elizabeth City ◆ Grants	
◆ Septic systems ◆ Site differences ◆ Politics ◆ Different standards	◆ Dare/Tyrrell counties	◆ Ensure proper maintenance and education ◆ Allow flexibility in siting (monitoring)	◆ NCES ◆ Health department	
◆ Organic loading	◆	◆	◆	

◆ Agriculture/Urban nonpoint surface runoff	◆ Basinwide	◆ Monitor ◆ Acquire background information ◆ Conduct education	◆ DWQ	
◆ Concerns regarding status of watershed (need more information)	◆ Basinwide	◆ Conduct more education and research	◆ DWQ ◆ NCES ◆ Universities	
◆ Work on major problems first	◆ Basinwide	◆ Conduct science ◆ Research ◆ Monitor	◆ All agencies	
◆ Enforce present regulations and provide assistance (i.e., be flexible!)	◆ Basinwide	◆ Use science	◆	
◆ BMPs (agriculture) (i.e., water control structures, sediment control and denitrification)	◆ Basinwide	◆ Use the systems the right way ◆ Educate ◆ Build in flexibility	◆ NRCS ◆ NCES	
◆ Continue forest BMPs	◆ Basinwide	◆ Monitor concerns in “critical areas”	◆	
◆ Industry potential impact	◆ Rural areas	◆ Plan ahead ◆ Consider type of industry when permitting	◆ County planner ◆ Economic development groups	
◆ Boating waste (i.e., petroleum concentration)	◆ Around marinas	◆ Enforce rules and regulations ◆ Advertise pumpout/disposal facilities available ◆ Increase education	◆ Coast Guard ◆ Fish and Wildlife Services ◆ Marinas	
◆ Salt intrusion	◆ Northwest River ◆ Currituck Sound ◆ Pasquotank River ◆ Perquimans River	◆ Monitor	◆ DWQ	
◆ Salt wedge stratification and associated problems	◆	◆	◆	
◆ Impact of 4-lane Highway 64 (i.e., development)	◆ Washington County ◆ Tyrrell County ◆ Dare County	◆ Plan and zone appropriately ◆ Conduct an environmental study through “Smart Growth” initiative	◆ County planners	
◆ Develop wastewater runoff	◆ Close to and along Virginia border	◆ Direct development to protect resources through zoning/ordinances	◆ County/city	
◆ Public does not know or is not made aware of water quality (specifically recreational use impairment)	◆ Basinwide	◆ Publish information on a periodic basis ◆ Use Nags Head’s program as example	◆ Local government ◆ State government ◆ County government	
◆ Water use/consumption	◆ Future growth in Elizabeth City area ◆ Southern portions of counties/waterfront development	◆ Protect resources through development options ◆ Conduct a comprehensive assessment to protect resources (i.e., look at cumulative impacts)	◆	
◆ Waterfront development ◆ Subdivisions are allowed to a point where wetlands fill is allowed (current regulations)	◆	◆	◆	
◆ Growth development ◆ USDA is piping the area	◆ Pasquotank County ◆ Hwy 17 corridor	◆ Reevaluate population projections ◆ Reevaluate seasonal flux	◆ DWQ ◆ NCES	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Little River ◆ Currituck County ◆ Dare County ◆ Virginia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Educate that agricultural lands could provide service for urban waste ◆ Allow clustering for residential development to allow open space: promote concept and offer incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Health department ◆ Local governments ◆ USDA 	
◆ Loss of wetlands (quantity and quantity)	◆	◆ Preserve wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ US Army Corps of Engineers ◆ Division of Coastal Management ◆ NC DWQ 	
◆ Point source pollution (i.e., untreated waste discharged)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Elizabeth City ◆ Discharge to Pasquotank River 	◆ Use wetlands for treating waste	◆ DWQ	
◆ Accidental/illegal discharge events	◆ Pasquotank River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide information/education on operations and maintenance ◆ Ensure effective planning for capacity needs 	◆	
◆ Lack of state employees to enforce existing regulations (i.e., erosion/sediment control, wastewater treatment oversight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Basinwide ◆ State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Adequately staff the state employees ◆ Evaluate existing regulations and get ineffective ones out before making new ones ◆ Ensure better coordination of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DENR ◆ US Army Corp of Engineers ◆ Federal agencies ◆ General Assembly ◆ Governor 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Groundwater ◆ Overuse of drinking water ◆ Deplete aquifer 	◆	◆	◆	
◆ Direct disturbance of contaminated sediments in rivers due to lack of adequate review in the permitting process	◆	◆	◆	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Discharges to surface waters from water treatment plants ◆ Inadequate planning for dischargers ◆ Incorrect surface water classifications ◆ Concerns about discharge constituents ◆ Adjacent waterbody becomes impacted ◆ High salinity discharges ◆ Negative impact on local vegetation ◆ Inadequate impact studies by consultants (especially cumulative and long-term) ◆ Existing loopholes due to incorrect classification ◆ Inadequate review of permit applications (by state) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Roper ◆ Camden County ◆ Dare County ◆ Tyrrell County ◆ Kendricks Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Research suitable discharge sites ◆ Address classifications of adjacent waterbodies – are they right? ◆ Evaluate where discharge should go ◆ Review recent scientific studies ◆ Determine if issue is more widespread than we are aware ◆ Staff state agencies adequately ◆ Close reclassification loopholes ◆ Conduct adequate assessments using current flow data and water quality data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DWQ ◆ Consultants ◆ Division of Marine Fisheries ◆ Wildlife Resources Commission ◆ NCSU ◆ Weyerhaeuser ◆ General Assembly ◆ Governor ◆ Division of Water Resources 	
◆ Are the waters around the Avon area polluted – is it safe to fish there?	◆	◆	◆	
◆ Nutrient enrichment	◆	◆	◆	
◆ Water quality effects on submerged aquatic	◆ Currituck Sound	◆	◆	

vegetation in Currituck Sound and Back Bay	◆ Back Bay			
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