



Craig T. Maske, P.E., CFM

Craig T. Maske, P.E., CFM is the Chief Storm Water Engineer with Dodson, A Walter P Moore Company, in Houston, Texas and a registered professional engineer in Texas, Louisiana, and Missouri. Mr. Maske has 20+ years of experience including permitting and developing military, industrial, municipal and private development projects, the preparation and review of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for construction projects and industrial facilities, the preparation of and compliance with Phase II Municipal Storm Water Management Plans (SWMPs) and in storm water outfall mapping and sampling requirements for NPDES permits. Mr. Maske also has extensive experience in water resource planning studies including master drainage planning and floodplain management studies. Mr. Maske is the co-author of a chapter entitled *Regulation of Stormwater Collection System in the United States* for the Stormwater Collection Systems Handbook published by McGraw-Hill. He is a member of the Association of State Floodplain Managers, the Texas Floodplain Management Association, and is a former Captain in the United States Army.

Regulated Industrial Facilities and MS4s: Current and Proposed Requirements

This session will discuss both current and proposed requirement for industrial facility oversight by both large and small MS4s.

The training will define regulated industrial facilities required to obtain state/federal storm water permits as well as the general permit requirements for these facilities.

The responsibilities of industrial operators and MS4 operators in notification and inspections/monitoring will also be included, both of regulated industrial activities and non-regulated activities. MS4 program responsibilities including examples of existing Phase I MS4 programs and the relative success of these programs in monitoring industrial discharges into their MS4s will be covered. The proposed program requirements as they relate to Phase II MS4s will be detailed, including federal guidance and proposed state requirements. Examples of potential tools to meet these requirements, prioritization strategies, and measurable goals for storm water management planning will also be provided.



Larry S. Coffman

Mr. Coffman has over 38 years of experience in urban storm water management as a local government regulator, national consultant, educator, author, innovator and Inventor. He was the pioneer of both Bio-retention and Low Impact Development (LID). While managing Prince George's County urban storm water program, the County won dozens of national awards for innovation in H&H modeling, BMP advancements, Low Impact Development and GIS applications for watershed restoration. In 1998 the USEPA awarded the County the First Place National Excellence Award for developing LID. He was founder member of the non-profit Low Impact Development Center, Inc. He is the inventor of the very successful Filterra tree box system. He is currently a principle of Convergent Water Technologies, Inc., a national broker of innovative storm water technologies. With his extensive experience and long-time standing as a national thought leader, Mr. Coffman offers a unique perspective on the technical, economic and institutional challenges we face in the urban storm water management industry.

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Next Generation Low Impact Development and Green Infrastructure Technology

Larry Coffman will discuss his current initiatives with EPA Region 3 and efforts to help them develop the next generation Low Impact Development and Green Infrastructure technology. This effort is a comprehensive multiple level initiative to institutionalize technological innovation, development of strategic public-private partnerships to encourage greater private investment in Research and Development and urban retrofit, provide guidance on alternative financing, banking and trading options and development of robust sustainable design, construction and maintenance standards and specifications to help local government more cost effectively meet the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. This would also include case studies with Washington D.C. and the City of Philadelphia. Larry "I think what we're developing for EPA Region 3 could become a national model for the advancement of urban storm water management. Perhaps Region 6 may chose to adopt some of the initiatives?"



Rich McLaughlin

Rich McLaughlin has been working on the reduction of non-point source pollution for more than 20 years. He established the Sediment and Erosion Control Research and Education Facility (SECREP) in 1999 at one of the NC State University Field Laboratories. Field testing at that site has focused on improving sediment basins and erosion control systems used on construction sites. He also continues to conduct studies on active construction sites, which often pose substantially different challenges than a research facility. Dr. McLaughlin actively communicates important research results from his work and elsewhere through numerous workshops and presentations throughout the United States. He has received the Educational Achievement Award from IECA and the Applied Research Award from the Soil Science Society of America. He is currently on the Board of Directors for the Southeast Chapter of the IECA and a representative on the Chapter Advisory Committee.

Turbidity Control Options for Construction Sites

Everyone who has worked on construction sites knows that even the best erosion and sediment control systems will still discharge muddy water during storm events. This may be acceptable in your area now, but it is likely to be a violation in the near future. Building a water treatment plant for construction site storm water is one approach to dealing with turbidity, but this class will show you how other, less expensive approaches can also be effective. You will learn how to design and install turbidity control systems for just about any site and how to make quick adjustments for the changing site conditions. Numerous case studies with actual turbidity data will be presented in addition to the research-based and field-tested turbidity control methods to keep you out of trouble.



Michael R. Chase, CPESC, CPSWQ, CESSWI, QSP/QSD

Michael Chase is a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), a Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ), and a Certified Erosion Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (CESSWI). Mr. Chase works as a Senior Project Manager for ETIC Engineering and consults for a variety of clients including; construction companies, utilities, developers, regulatory agencies, and industrial facilities. He has extensive background in Stormwater management focusing on water quality issues. His work includes developing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Storm Water Management Plans (SWMPs), DOT Water Pollution Control Programs (WPCP), Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs), overseeing the installation of BMPs, and site inspections. Mr. Chase is also a Water Quality/Filtration Specialist and has designed and developed treatment systems and filtration equipment to remove contaminants from water and other fluids.

Mr. Chase is recognized nationwide for his educational trainings in NPDES requirements, and CPESC and CESSWI Certification courses. Mr. Chase aided California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) in comments towards the California and EPA General Construction Permits. He also helped to develop, and is on the committee to continue to update the training required by the State of California for Qualified SWPPP Practitioners and Qualified SWPPP Designers.

Sampling and Analysis to Meet Permit Requirements

Many states already have sampling and analysis requirement to check the water quality of storm water being discharged from the construction site. Some of the analytical information required is for turbidity and potential Hydrogen (pH). Other parameters for sampling are dependent upon construction materials and chemicals stored on site. With EPA and additional states moving towards sampling and analysis requirements, it is important to know when to sample, where to sample, how to sample, and what to sample for. This course is designed to address these questions, and to provide guidance on what is stated in the analytical reports. Also discussed in the course is on site sampling and analysis procedures and equipment for turbidity and pH.