

# **Appendix V**

## **Broad River Basin Summary of Public Comment**

<b>Public Comment Summary</b>	<b>DWQ Comments</b>	<b>Location in Plan</b>
Development, especially in terms of quantity of stormwater and the impacts on stream channels. Particular concerns about Lake Lure, Spindale, Rutherfordton, Shelby and Lake Summit areas.	No local governments are currently required to obtain a permit for stormwater in the basin; however, general recommendations are provided and local planning for development is encouraged.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.2 Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.4
Lack of general education about water quality issues.	DWQ workshops are intended to provide some level of general education about water quality issues. In addition, a document called <i>A Citizen's Guide to Water Quality Management in North Carolina</i> is available from DWQ. The Planning Branch is also developing a guide targeted towards homeowners aimed at reducing quantity and improving the quality of stormwater. Unfortunately, DWQ does not currently have resources to do more face-to-face education than what is currently being done through the Basinwide Planning Program.	Section A, Chapter 1, Part 1.6 Section A, Chapter 4
Excess sediment in streams from streambank erosion, runoff from construction sites, and from forestry and agricultural (livestock) operations.	The plan provides details about erosion/sedimentation laws and enforcement, as well as requirements, recommendations and contact information for agencies, developers and local programs.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.2.1
Thermal modifications (heating) of coldwater fisheries due to a lack of riparian vegetation.	Loss of riparian vegetation can have a significant impact on temperature, and fish in mountain streams are sensitive to this parameter. Small ponds and lakes in streams also contribute to heating of waters. DWQ encourages protection and restoration of woody vegetation along streams and lakes.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.2.2
Potential impacts of colored effluent from industrial and municipal dischargers on water quality.	DWQ is working with all the color dischargers in the basin on the development of a color reduction strategy.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.8
Non-permitted wastewater discharges including straight pipe and malfunctioning septic systems.	DWQ encourages local governments to develop a straight pipe elimination and malfunctioning septic system program.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.10
Compliance problems with NPDES dischargers.	DWQ will continue to work with NPDES facilities to insure compliance with NPDES permit limits and to prevent degradation of downstream waters.	Section A, Chapter 2, Part 2.7.1 Section B
Potential impairment of the Broad River due to the Lake Lure WWTP and the Carolina Mountain dam.	DWQ sampled the Broad River in 2000 to determine impacts of Lake Lure WWTP and dam.	Section B, Chapter 1, Part 1.5.1 Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.11
Golf courses as potential sources of sediment, nutrients and other contaminants that can impact water quality.	DWQ encourages the use of BMPs throughout the life of a golf course from design to construction to daily maintenance.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.5
Lack of county and municipal land use planning efforts.	DWQ encourages county governments and municipalities to plan for new development in urban and rural areas.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.4

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Need for more enforcement of current regulations as they relate to sediment control (i.e., level of enforcement is based on the number of complaints).	Comments with regard to state or local sediment/erosion control programs have been passed on to the appropriate governing program. DWQ is working to provide these programs with better information about how turbidity standards can be met.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.2.1 Appendix VI
Wanted DWQ to be more site-specific with management strategies; buffers do not solve all problems for all streams.	Throughout this plan, DWQ makes stream-specific recommendations for all waters where problem parameters have been identified.	Section B
Increased flow from more impervious surfaces.	No local governments are required to obtain a permit for stormwater in this basin; however, general recommendations are provided and local planning for development is encouraged.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.4
Potential lack of septic system expansion with expansion of wasteflow.	In areas where problems with septic systems are suspected, DWQ recommends contacting the local health department. DWQ might also be able target these areas for a special study where recreation uses of surface waters might be impacted.	Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.10
Concern about incorrect classification of the Broad River (currently Class C; uses seem to fit Class B).	A more detailed description of the "B" classification has been added to this plan, along with a discussion of how waters can be reclassified.	Section A, Chapter 3, Part 3.2
Need for more monitoring of the Broad River below the Lake Lure dam.	DWQ will, as resources allow, attempt to separate impacts of the Lake Lure dam and the Lake Lure WWTP during this basinwide planning cycle.	Section B, Chapter 1
Map labels and table in Section B, Chapter 1 are confusing.	Map labels and table for subbasin 03-08-01 have been corrected. In addition, map labels were left completely off the subbasin 03-08-04 map. This correction has also been made.	Section B, Chapters 1 and 4
Concerned Citizens for Rutherford County sent text summarizing the organization.	The text was incorporated into the basin plan. DWQ looks forward to working with CCRC in the future.	Section C, Chapter 1, Part 1.5.6
A copy of the Rutherford County Drinking Water Project Report was submitted during the public comment period.	The basin plan text was updated to reflect this plan's completion.	Section C, Chapter 1, Part 1.5.2
Need for more fecal coliform monitoring, particularly for Class B waters.	DWQ realizes that more monitoring is needed throughout the state for many parameters that our limited resources do not cover. DWQ is also aware that there are some concerns within the basin related to fecal coliform concentrations. As the ambient monitoring program is reviewed in the future, DWQ will attempt to direct more resources toward Class B waters in the Broad River basin.	Section A, Chapter 3, Part 3.3.5 Section A, Chapter 4, Part 4.3
Cooperation with South Carolina is needed.	Basinwide planners from DWQ met with basinwide planner from South Carolina in 2001. We have a good relationship with South Carolina and share data and information frequently.	Section C, Chapter 1, Part 1.3.5