Stormwater

The conversion of natural ground cover to developed land affects the infiltration of precipitation and snow melt. As land is made more impervious the amount, velocity and duration of runoff increase. Impervious cover as parking lots and roadways often contain pollutants. Fertilizers and pesticides applied to land of vegetated cover can migrate off site in runoff. Stormwater runoff from polluted sources should be treated for removal of the pollutants. Stormwater runoff should also be controlled to as close to pre-conversion conditions as possible to minimize erosion and flooding.

Current Strategies	Recommended Strategies	Rationale & Information
Meredith		
▪ 3rd party reviews for all major project before PB ▪ Impervious cover limits by zone ▪ NHDES Watershed Tributary Pilot study	▪ Strengthen regulations to protect buffers, natural areas etc ▪ Incorporate BMP's into Regulations ▪ Use watershed approach (multi-town) to manage H2O ▪ Evaluate effectiveness of existing regulations ▪ Start retrofit of Catch Basins to separate/absorb petroleum ▪ EDUCATION ▪ Need to coordinate stormwater with Erosion Control & road issues ▪ Map tributaries and inflows, catch basins ▪ Need good impervious cover data for planning ▪ Need to push for maintenance after everyone goes away - post construction	▪ Recommended strategies from the Lake Waukewan Watershed Management Plan
Gilford		
▪ Regulated in Subdivision and Site Plan regulations ▪ Use 10 year storm event as benchmark ▪ Requires on site detention ▪ Limits percent of impervious cover by zone	▪ Considering increasing to 25 or 50 year sizing ▪ Separation of "clean" from "polluted" runoff ▪ Integrate with E&S controls ▪ Have engineer review plans ▪ Eliminate practice of paving drainage ways ▪ Incorporate use of BMPs for better infiltration & drainage of stormwater ▪ Adopt stronger provisions for stream and wetland buffers in the town's zoning ordinance	▪ Data lacking on water quality of stormwater - SWPP ▪ Information on location of stormwater runoff and stormwater management structures is not available (SWPP) ▪ The term “impervious” needs to be better defined.

Stormwater		
Current Strategies	**Recommended Strategies**	**Rationale & Information**
Laconia		
▪ Regulated in Site Plans	▪ Integrate into Subdivision and E&S regulations	▪ UNH Stormwater Center
▪ Uses 2 year event for treatment; 25 for sizing	▪ Revisit storm event thresholds	▪ VT and CT Stormwater handbooks
▪ Informally now separating clean from polluted (rooftop runoff considered "clean")	▪ Require 80% removal of total suspended solids (TSS)	▪ Planning Study for Weirs, Paugus Bay, Opechee Bay and Winnipesaukee River Watersheds
▪ Requires percent of "green space". Green Space is not well defined. Under a deck or gravel considered "green"	▪ Convert to maximum impervious cover rather than using "green space"	▪ NHDES Site Specific rewrite ▪ Source Water Assessment Plans
▪ Several LID techniques are being recommended - narrower pavement, cluster developments	▪ Education of Planning Board members	▪ Mapping of Imperviousness outdated - based on 1998 aerial photos
▪ Uses 3rd party review - engineer & natural resource scientist	▪ Education of engineers ▪ Require sampling pre and post development	▪ 3rd Party Environmental Reviews have been extremely helpful
▪ Educating Board members on science	▪ Shift away from mechanical treatment	
	▪ Separate definitions for imperviousness between site specific zoning and stormwater management	
	▪ Homeowner Education - what not to dump into stormdrains.	