

LaMarr Clannon, Maine NEMO
Stormwater in Biddeford



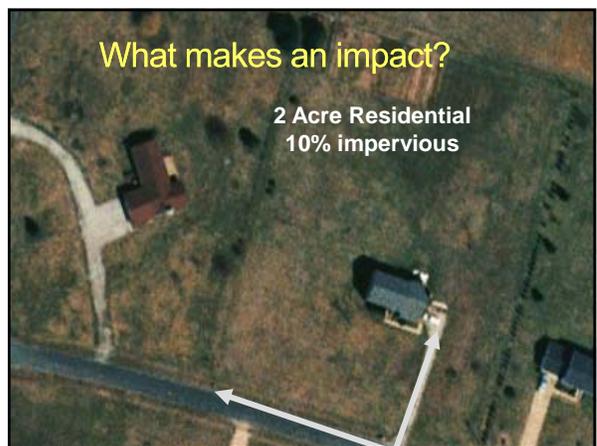
Development Impacts on Water Quality

- Bacteria
- Sediments
- Temperature
- Nutrients
- Petroleum Derivatives
- Pesticides and Herbicides
- Chlorides
- Heavy Metals

Increased quantity
Decreased quality

Impacts of Development

Natural Cover	75-100% Impervious Surface
<p>Evaporation: 40%</p> <p>Infiltration: 50%</p> <p>Runoff: 10%</p>	<p>Evaporation: 30%</p> <p>Infiltration: 15%</p> <p>Runoff: 55%</p>



Impervious Area and Stream Habitat



**Traditional Development
Pushes rain off the site**



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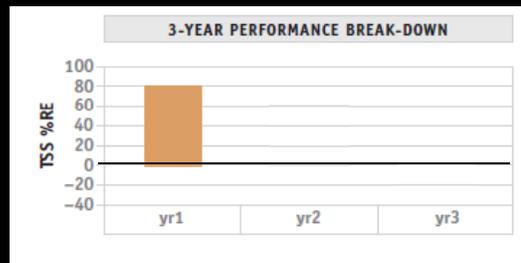
Traditional BMP's don't work well



**Traditional Development
Pushes rain off the site**



Retention Pond without Maintenance



Your Stormwater Management System

- Road Ditches
- Culverts
- Pipes
- Catch Basins
- Curbs and Gutters
- Detention Ponds

Owned or Operated by the Town
Discharge Directly to Surface
Waters, or Wetlands



Maintenance



Cost of deferred maintenance and undersized infrastructure

Projected
Culvert
Replacement
\$28,000

Cost to
repair
\$93,000



Maintenance



Chicago Tribune
NEWS

Insurance co. sues Will County, 12 towns over
flood damage

April 29, 2014 | By Geoff Zarelewicz | Tribune reporter



A man crosses a flooded Plainfield street on April 18, 2014.

...fundamental issue in this action is whether the Defendants have failed to safely operate retention basins, detention basins, tributary enclosed sewers and tributary open sewers/drains for the purpose of safely conveying stormwater,



How do we pay for it?

Your Stormwater Management System

- Road Ditches
- Culverts
- Pipes
- Catch Basins
- Curbs and Gutters
- Detention Ponds
- Swales
- Floodplains
- Wetlands

} FREE!



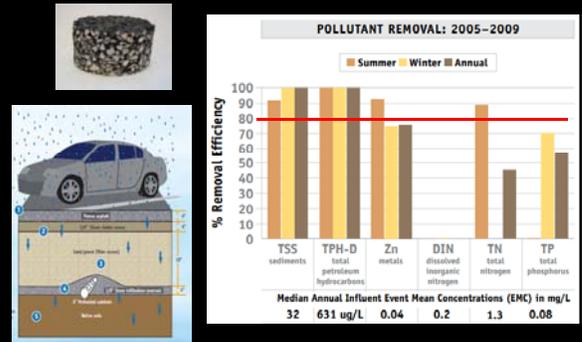
Low-Impact Development (LID)— Try to soak rain in close to where it falls

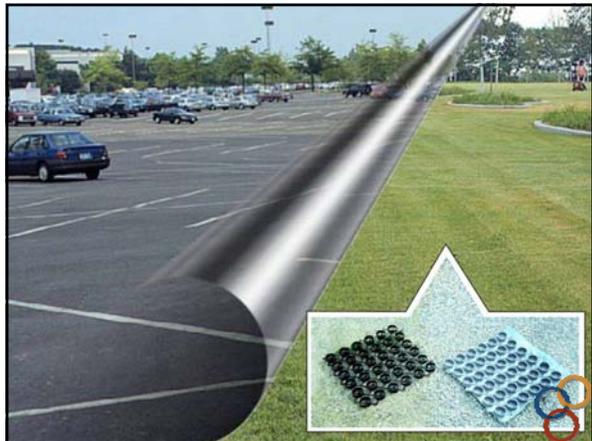


Porous Pavements



Porous Asphalt 2008 \$2.80 sf (\$2.25)





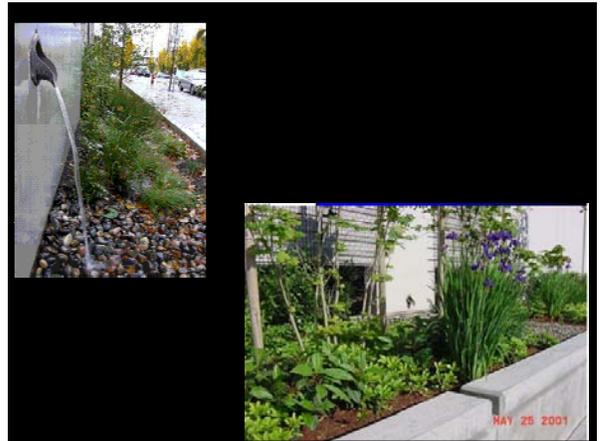
Soak in Roof Water

It Works!



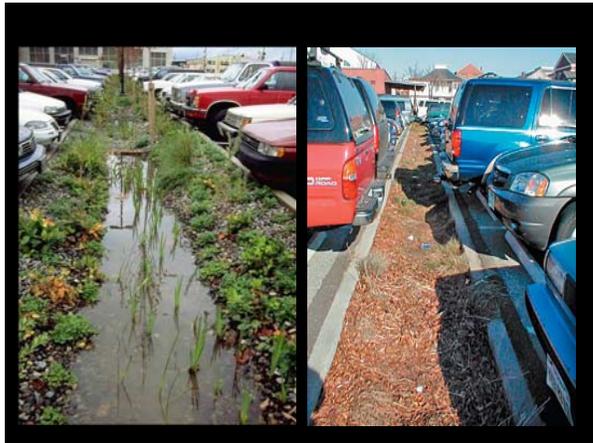
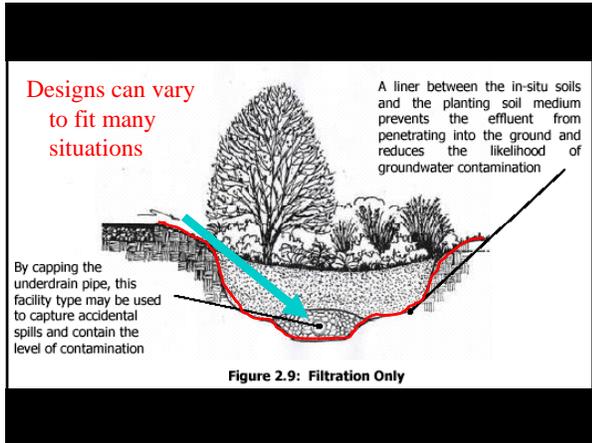
Roof Runoff is very clean-soak it back into the ground!

- Recharge groundwater



Rain Gardens

Beautiful treatment

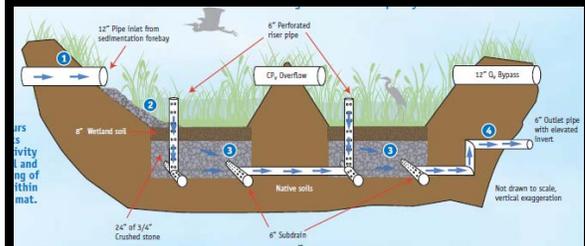




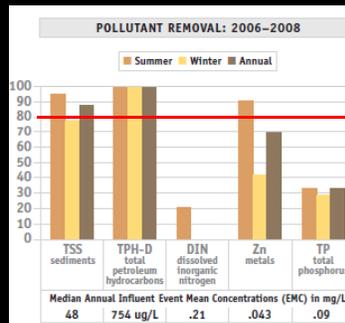
Subsurface Gravel Wetland \$22,500/acre



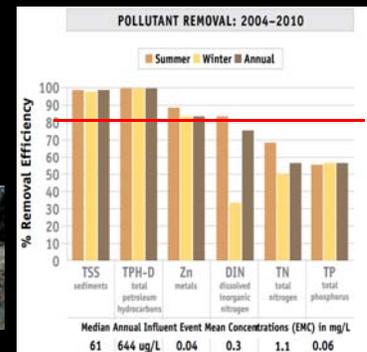
Subsurface Gravel Wetland



Bioretention Systems \$18,000/acre



Subsurface Gravel Wetland \$22,500/acre



Many Communities are struggling with the costs of treating stormwater runoff

\$200,000	Ponds
\$160,000	Clearing & Grading
\$ 60,000	Swales
<hr/>	
= \$420,000	Cost Savings
+ \$90,000	Value (2 additional lots)

Slide: Pembroke Maryland - Chesapeake NEMO

Boulder Hills, NH

\$5,000 in Site Preparation
 \$72,000 Drainage
 \$6,500 Curbing Reductions
 \$19,500 Permanent Erosion Control

NET Savings: \$50,000
 approx 6% of the total project

25% Savings

Slide: Chesapeake

Greenland Meadows Commercial Development, NH

Building A
 Rooftops with Subsurface Infiltration
 Limits of Porous Pavement and
 Standard Pavement with Subsurface Infiltration
 Porous Asphalt—4 ac.
 Gravel Wetland

Slide: 59

Boulder Hills, NH

CATCH BASIN
 STORMWATER POND
 CONVENTIONAL PAVEMENT
 DWELLING CLUSTERS
 DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE
 Winterberry Road
 CATCH BASIN

Greenland Meadows Commercial Development, NH

Slide: 60
 12/16/2014



York Ordinance language 2007

- Low Impact Design. Each applicant is *required to submit a statement to the Planning Board documenting proposed Low Impact Design (LID) for the site*, which will help to reduce stormwater volumes and help to enhance stormwater quality. LID includes, but is not limited to green roofs, rain gardens, tree wells, infiltration basins, and permeable pavement. The applicant shall submit technical documentation about the suitability of such designs with the request for LID features.



South Portland

Promoting Small-Lot Stormwater Treatment Practices at the Municipal Level

Paying for Stormwater with Stormwater Utility Districts

What is a SW Utility?

User fee based on how much a property uses the Municipal Stormwater System

Why Would We Want One?

- Reliable source of funding
- More fair way to pay for stormwater
- Gives people the right incentives

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Landscapes for Maine Adding a Rain Garden to Your Landscape

Source: NRDC

What is a Rain Garden and Why Would You Want One?

A rain garden is a depression in the ground that is planted with plants that can tolerate both wet and dry conditions. It is designed to collect runoff from the roof of a house or other nearby structure and filter it before it reaches the ground.

Rain gardens make sense

Rain gardens help prevent runoff from polluting nearby streams and ponds. They also help reduce the amount of runoff that enters the ground, which can help recharge aquifers.

How rain gardens improve water quality

Rain gardens help filter out pollutants like oil, paint, and other harmful substances before they reach the ground. They also help reduce the amount of sediment that enters the ground, which can help improve water quality.

Longer lasting, more beautiful

Rain gardens are beautiful and can be designed to fit your landscape. They can be planted with a variety of plants, including native species, and can be used as a focal point in your garden.

Rain gardens are beautiful

Rain gardens can be designed to fit your landscape and can be planted with a variety of plants, including native species. They can be used as a focal point in your garden and can help improve water quality.

Planning for Your Rain Garden

Choose a location: Rain gardens should be located in a low-lying area of your yard that receives runoff from a roof or driveway. They should be at least 10 feet away from a house or other structure.

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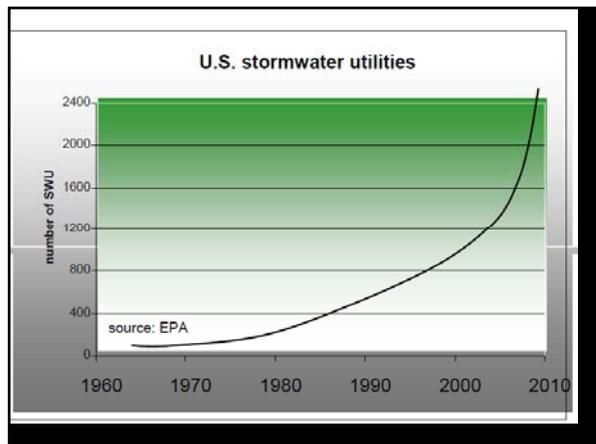
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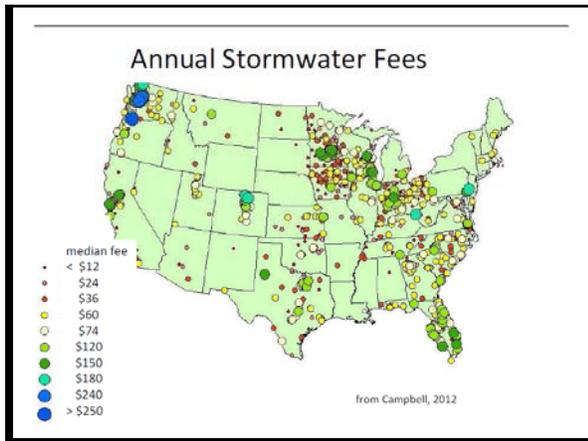
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- Incentives for LID like decreased review times or reduced permitting fees.





Take Away for Municipalities

- You have permit obligations to deal with Stormwater. This is not optional.
- Encouraging development to soak in rain will reduce system maintenance, reduce upgrade needs and make communities more resilient.
- A reliable and consistent source of funding helps deal with long term maintenance and planning.

U.S. data on stormwater utilities:

Median community population: 18,700

Largest pop. for SWU: 3,000,000 (Los Angeles)

Smallest pop. for SWU: 33 (Indian Creek FL)

from Campbell, 2012



Stormwater Utility

- A utility that collects revenue to manage stormwater, by assessing the imperviousness of developed property – a ‘user fee’ just like any other utility funding.

This incentivizes people to soak in water on site

