

Stormwater 101 Public Informational Meeting



Introduction

This Presentation is intended to:

- Provide overview of current and future Federally Mandated regulatory requirements
- Present what the City has done to date

This Presentation is not intended to propose:

- Stormwater Fee
- Stormwater Utility



Agenda



- **Introductions**
- **Background**
- **Regulatory Framework**
- **Stormwater Program**
- **Next Steps**



Background

- **What is Stormwater**
- **City's Infrastructure**



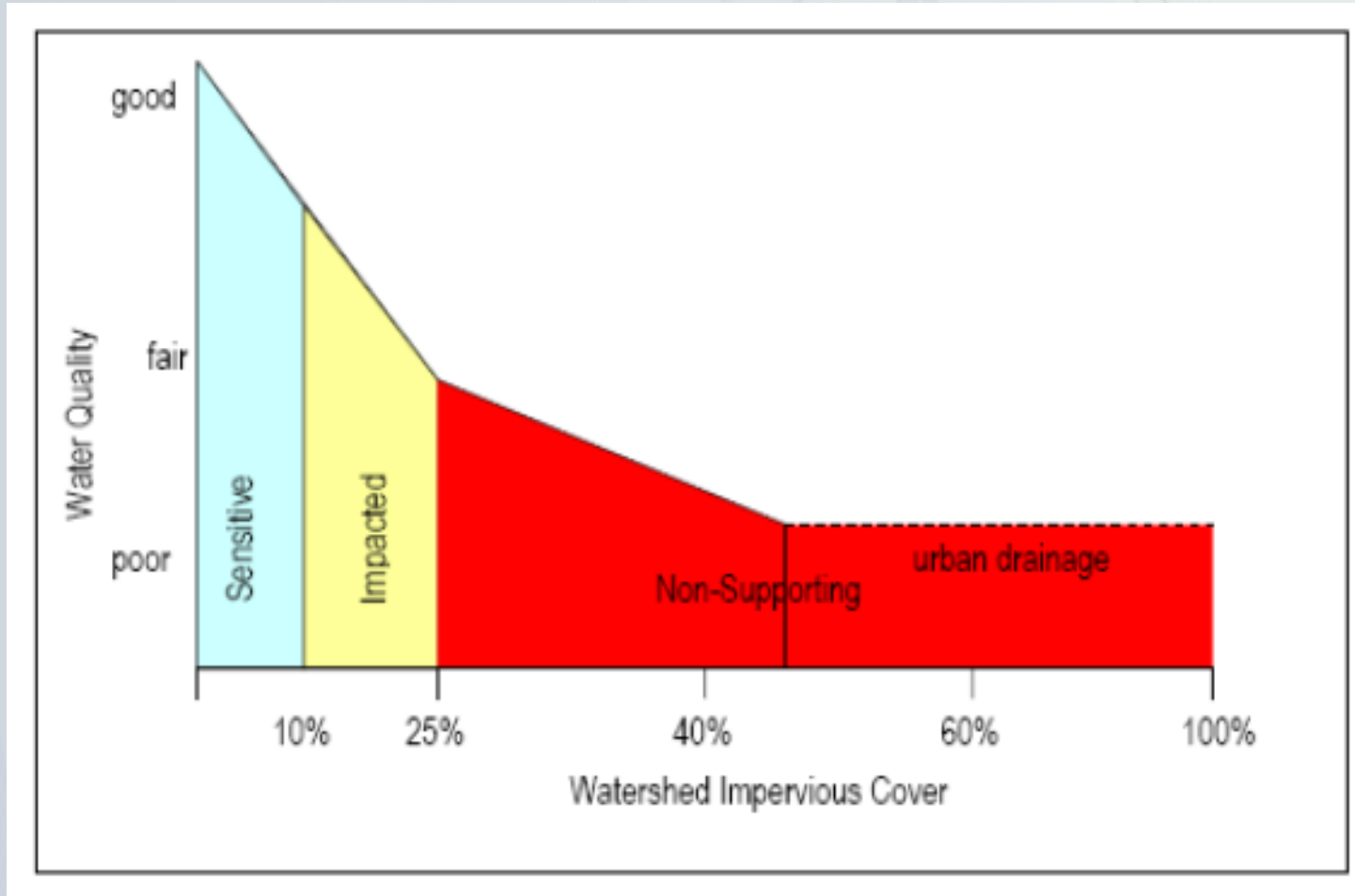
What is stormwater?

- **Precipitation that runs over the land surface (runoff) and does not infiltrate the ground.**
 - Picks up pollutants
 - Deposits pollutants in surface waters
 - Increases the volume of water in surface waters



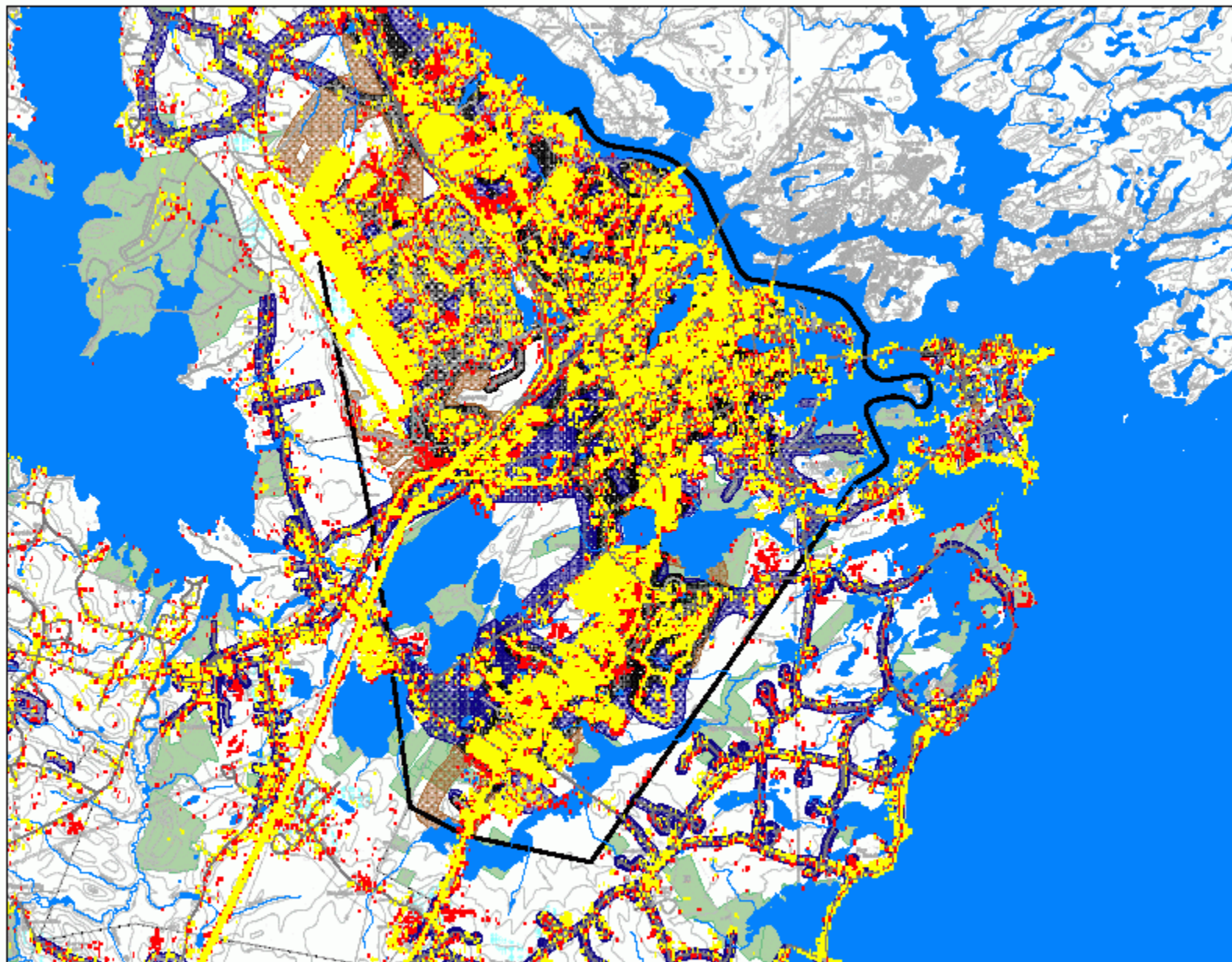


Impact of Impervious Cover on Water Quality



Center for Watershed Protection





Impervious Surfaces (I)

- IS Present in 1990
- IS Added Between 1990 and 2000

Water Resources

- Rivers and Streams
- Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs
- Town Water Service Area
- Town Water Service Area
- Town Water and Water Ban
- Stratified Drill Aquifer Test Results**
- 100 - 400 gpm/ft
- >400 gpm/ft

Boundaries and Feet

- Selected Town Boundary
- Town Boundary
- Roads (GIS01)
- Conservation/Parks Land

NOTES:

1. Conservation and Public Lands data developed by the Ecology for the Protection of Forests and M-H GRANT at Complex System Research Center, UNH.
2. Stratified drill aquifer data developed by Biological Survey in cooperation with the Water Division (2004, 2005).
3. Water/Quarry service areas (if shown) developed by NHDES-NHDES (ground water only - not represent actual pipelines).
4. Hydrography, transportation, and public boundaries from USGS 1:24,000-scale 4x6 line graph data provided by M-H GRANT at Complex System Research Center, UNH.
5. Impervious surface coverage provided by GRANT at Complex System Research Center.

Colored pixels represent areas estimated >90% covered by impervious surfaces. It represents a 30 m x 30 m area.

The coverage represented are under copyright. NHDES is not responsible for its use or interpretation of this information. Not for legal purposes.



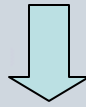
Map prepared August 2004 by NHDES for M-H Ecology Project.



Summary for Portsmouth, NH	1990	2000	NHEP Goal
Impervious Surfaces (acres)	2,126	2,726	
Land Area (acres)	10,001	10,001	



Stormwater Impacts

-  **volume & velocity of stormwater runoff**
-  **in pollutants reaching surface waters**
-  **in groundwater recharge**



Why should we care?

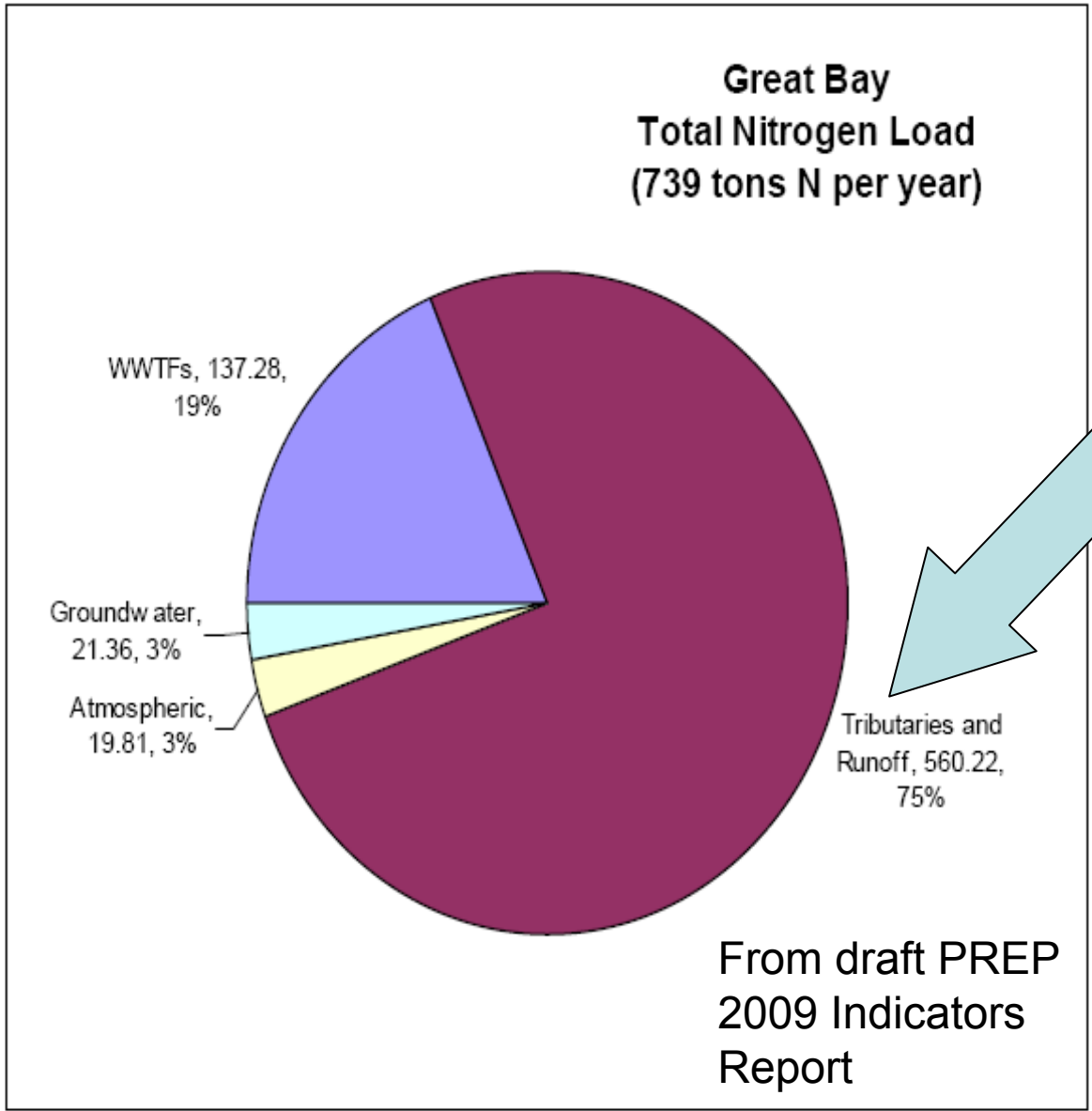
- **Floods!!**
 - Property damage
 - Infrastructure damage
 - \$\$

- **Water Quality & Quantity!!**
 - Water supplies
 - Swimming & boating
 - Pollution prevention

- **Compliance with Federally Mandated Regulatory Requirements!!**



Figure NUT1-6: Total nitrogen loads to the Great Bay from different sources in 2006-2008



Its not just a Treatment plant Problem !!



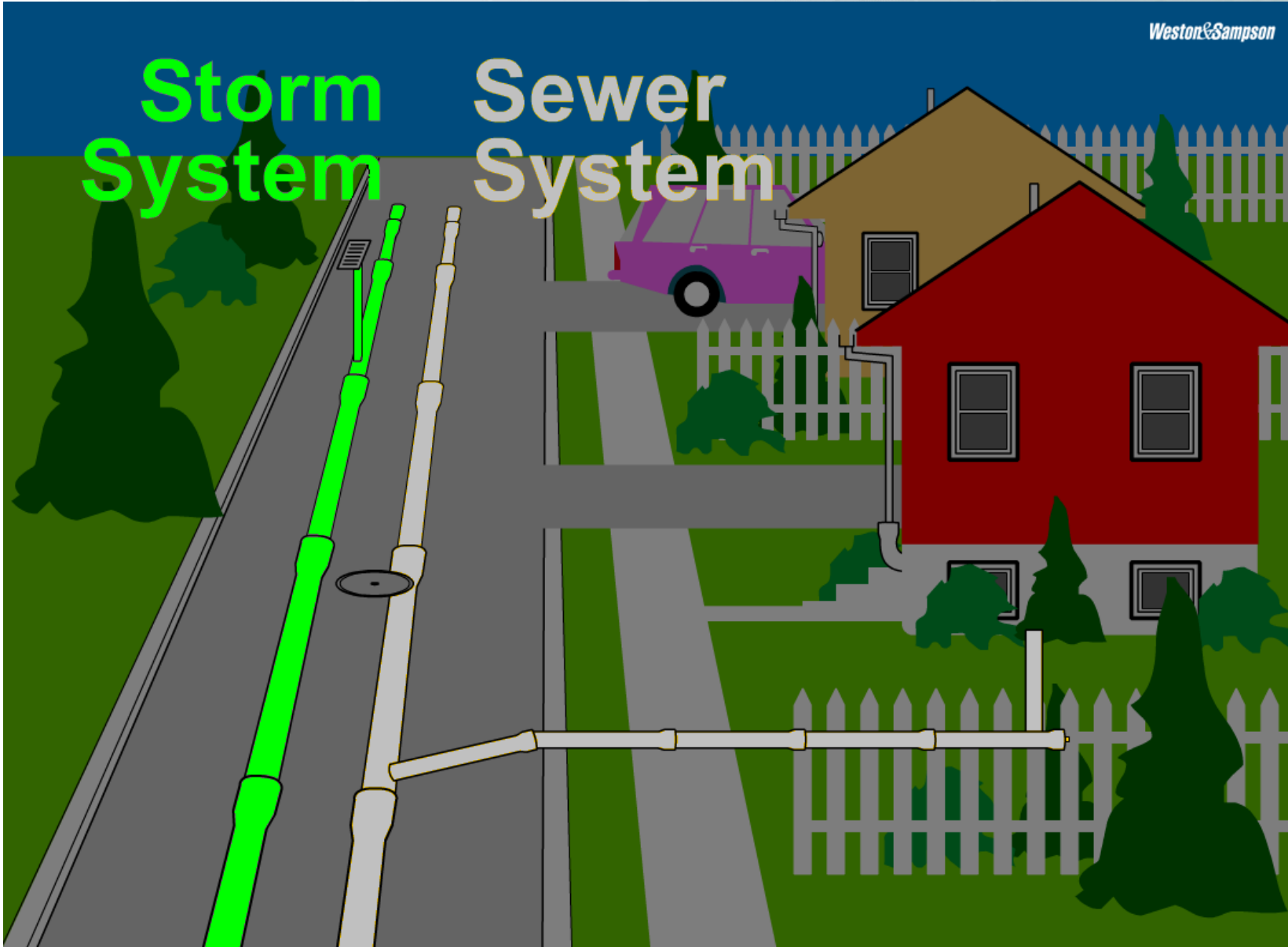
Portsmouth Drainage System

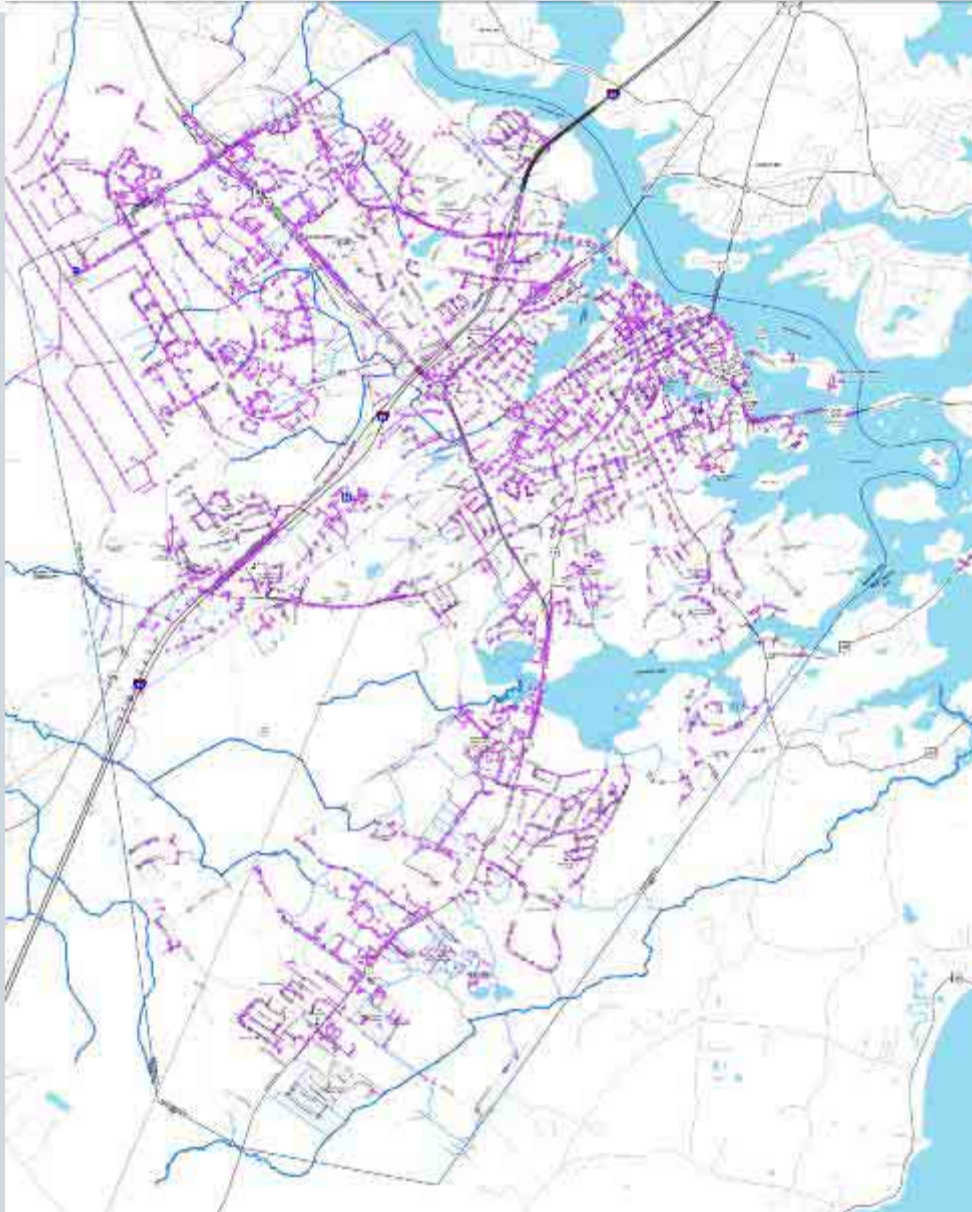
- **System Information**
 - 61 miles of separated storm drain pipe
 - 4,700 catch basins/manholes
 - 450 pipes discharging to streams (outfalls)
 - Serving Portsmouth population (~20,000)



Storm
System

Sewer
System







PORPOISE WAY

CRESCENT WAY

SARATOGA WAY

FALKLAND WAY

KEARSARGE WAY

CONCORD WAY

I-95 SOUTH

I-95 NORTH

RALEIGH WAY

RANGER WAY

RANGER WAY

ALLEY NUMBER 4

PREBLE WAY

Regulatory Framework

Compliance with Federal Clean Water Act:

- **MS4 = Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System**
- **MS4 Phase I and II**
- **Current Permit Requirements**
- **Draft Permit – Potential Additional Requirements**



Regulatory History

- **Phased approach required by 1987 CWA amendments**
 - Phase I
 - Phase II



Phase I MS4 Coverage

- **Large MS4s - population greater than 250,000**
- **Medium MS4s - population greater than 100,000, but less than 250,000**
- **Designated by EPA**



Phase II Storm Water Program



Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems - urbanized area population less than 100,000

*An **urbanized area** is a land area comprising one or more places — central place(s) — and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area — urban fringe — that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.*



Phase II Communities in New Hampshire



New Hampshire has 45 regulated towns that are fully or partially within an Urbanized Area. These are:

Amherst	Durham	Hooksett	Milford	Portsmouth
Atkinson	East Kingston	Hudson	Milton	Rochester
Auburn	Exeter	Kingston	Nashua	Rollinsford
Bedford	Goffstown	Lee	New Castle	Rye
Brentwood	Greenland	Litchfield	Newington	Salem
Chester	Hampstead	Londonderry	Newton	Sandown
Danville	Hampton	Madbury	North Hampton	Seabrook
Derry	Hampton Falls	Manchester	Pelham	Somersworth
Dover	Hollis	Merrimack	Plaistow	Windham

[Print this information](#)* **Bold** = Entire town/city is regulated. Unbold = Only part of the town is regulated



So how does this effect the City of Portsmouth?



Permit Required for:

- **Municipal facilities**
- **The stormwater system**
- **Individuals (i.e. contractors obtaining permits through the City effecting the stormwater system)**



- **Issued in 2003**
 - Minimum Control Measures
 - System Mapping
 - Annual Reporting
- **City is meeting all permit requirements**



Minimum Control Measures

- **Public Education**
- **Public Participation**
- **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**
- **Construction Site Runoff Control**
- **Post Construction Runoff Control**
- **Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**



Minimum Control Measures



Public Education & Outreach

Stormwater and the Construction Industry

Protect Natural Features

Bad **Good**

- 1. Minimize clearing.
- 2. Retain riparian vegetation.
- 3. Avoid and minimize when filling operations, and if unavoidable, minimize disturbance to riparian areas.
- 4. Plant riparian area vegetation with suitable methods, at the appropriate time and depth in consultation with the local riparian community.

Construction Phasing

Bad **Good**

- 1. Sequence construction activities to limit soil erosion to the riparian area.
- 2. Schedule of final grading to avoid dunes.
- 3. Avoid topsoil removal until just before the grading begins.
- 4. Schedule the sedimentation controls, such as silt fencing, at the appropriate construction start and end for best results.

Vegetative Buffers

Bad **Good**

- 1. Establish and maintain vegetative buffers along waterways to filter and filter sediment.
- 2. Maintain buffer in areas in riparian corridors in areas that allow them.

Fencing

Good

Site Stabilization

Bad **Good**

- 1. Prepare, install, and maintain all erosion control measures and cover to soil promptly after they are installed.

Maintain your BMPs!

www.epa.gov/npdes/menuofbmps

Construction Entrances

Bad **Good**

Slopes

Bad

Dirt Stockpiles

Bad **Good**

- 1. Do not stockpile dirt for the site of construction activities.
- 2. Do not stockpile sediment within riparian areas.



Minimum Control Measures



Public Involvement & Participation



Minimum Control Measures



Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination



Minimum Control Measures



Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control



Minimum Control Measures



Post Construction Run-off Control



Minimum Control Measures



Post Construction Run-off Control



Minimum Control Measures



Good Housekeeping



Minimum Control Measures



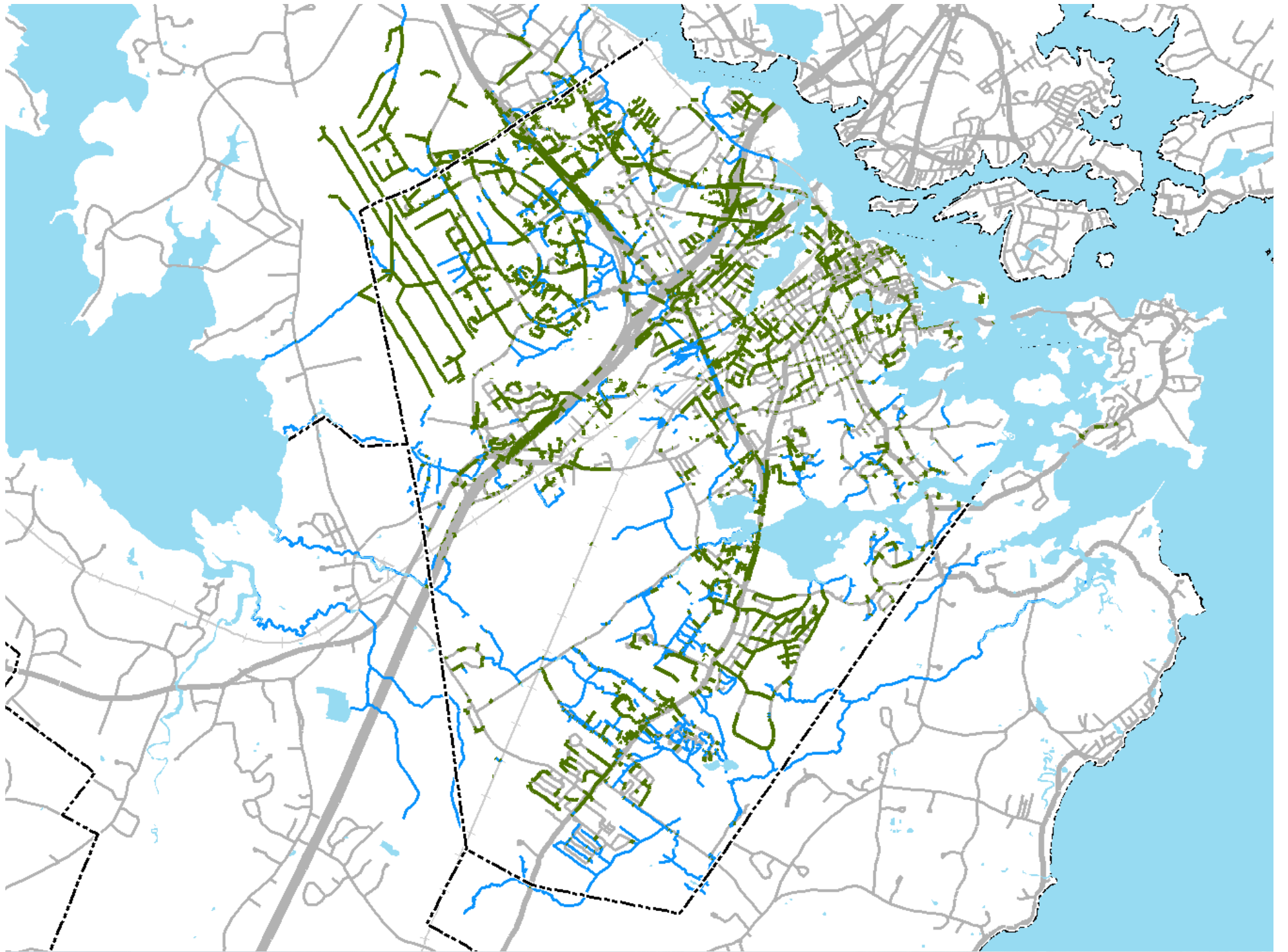
Good Housekeeping



System Mapping

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s Window Help

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Target:

Publisher





Draft MS4 Permit

- **EPA Publishes Draft Permit in 2008**
- **City Reviewed Draft Permit**
 - Determined it was overly burdensome
 - Would have little to no impact on improving water quality
- **City submitted comments to EPA**
- **Permit is scheduled to be finalized in early 2012.**



Draft Permit Requirements

- **Private Property Salt Application Monitoring and Reporting**
- **Wet Weather Outfall monitoring requirements 25% of Outfalls Annually**
- **Survey of Publicly Owned Impervious Surfaces**
- **Mandatory catch basin cleaning**
- **Potential numeric limits for Nitrogen Discharges**



Portsmouth's Stormwater Program

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Portsmouth's Stormwater Program



- **Completed Stormwater Master Plan**
- **Created Stand Alone Stormwater Ordinance**
- **Incorporate Green Infrastructure into City Projects**
- **Site Review Revisions to Include LID Requirements**



Stormwater Ordinance

Regulation of Discharges into Stormwater Drainage System

- ✓ Stand alone ordinance
- ✓ Defines permitted and prohibited discharges
- ✓ Requires written approval from DPW for connections to storm drainage system
- ✓ Allows fines for dumping/discharging pollution



Sustainability and Portsmouth's Stormwater Program



- **Sustainability Objectives**
 - Consistent with 2007 Resolution to be “Eco-Municipality” include:
- **Reducing Dependence on Fossil Fuels**
- **Reducing Dependence on Synthetic Chemicals**
- **Reducing Encroachment on Nature**
- **Meeting Human Needs Fairly & Efficiently**
 - Supports recent Zoning Ordinance changes
 - Credits could encourage sustainability

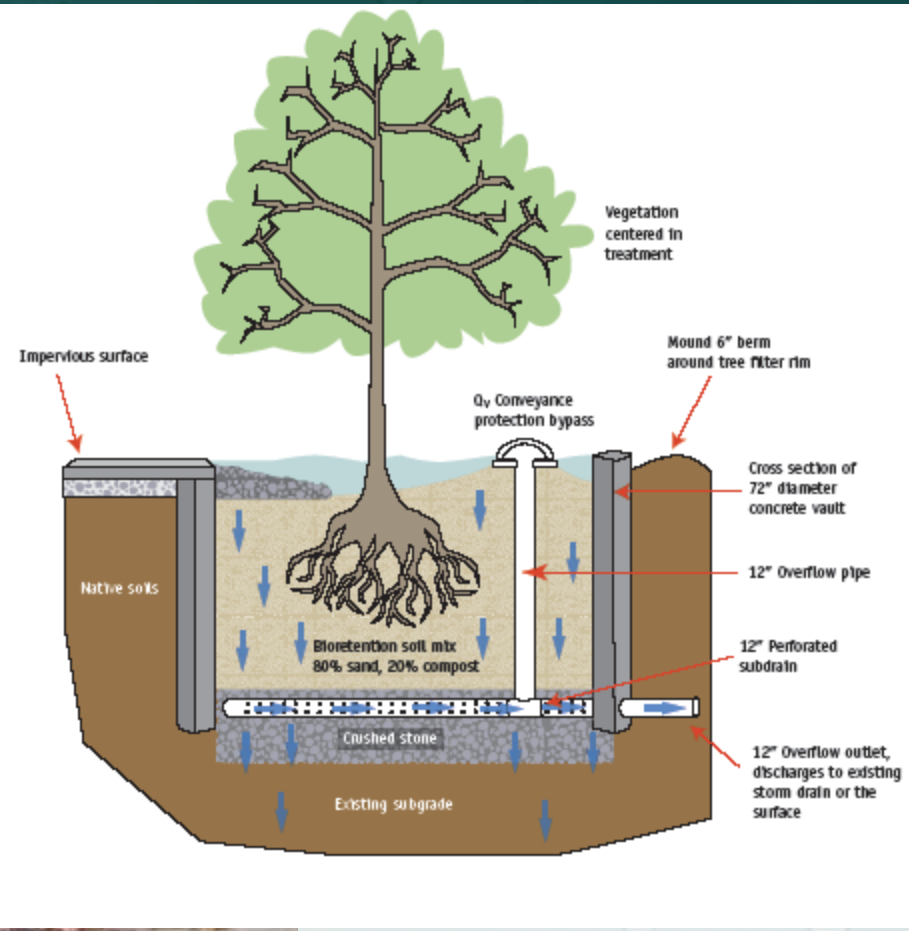


Green Infrastructure

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Green Infrastructure



Tree Box Filter



Green Infrastructure



Rain Garden

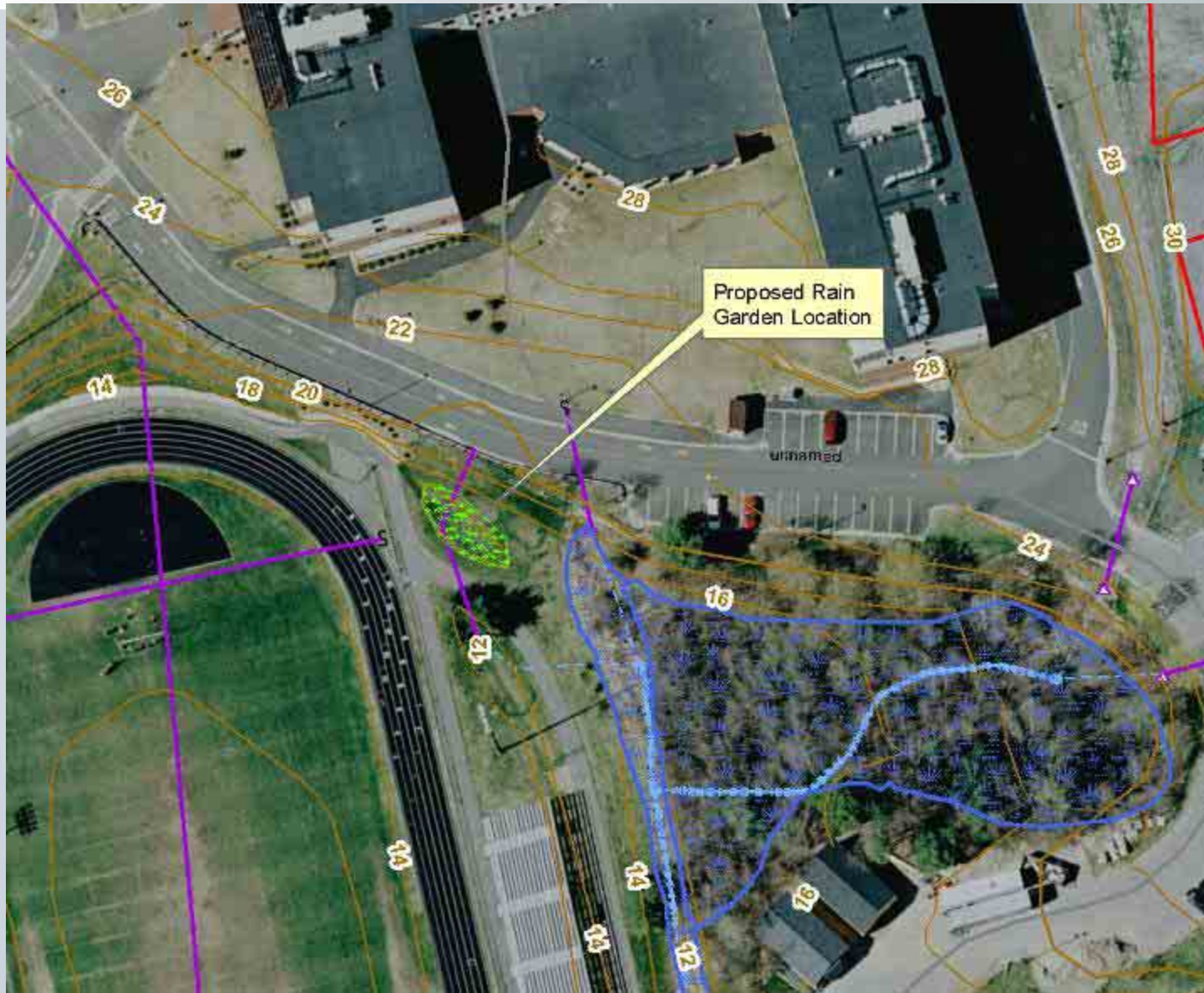




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Rain Barrel Program

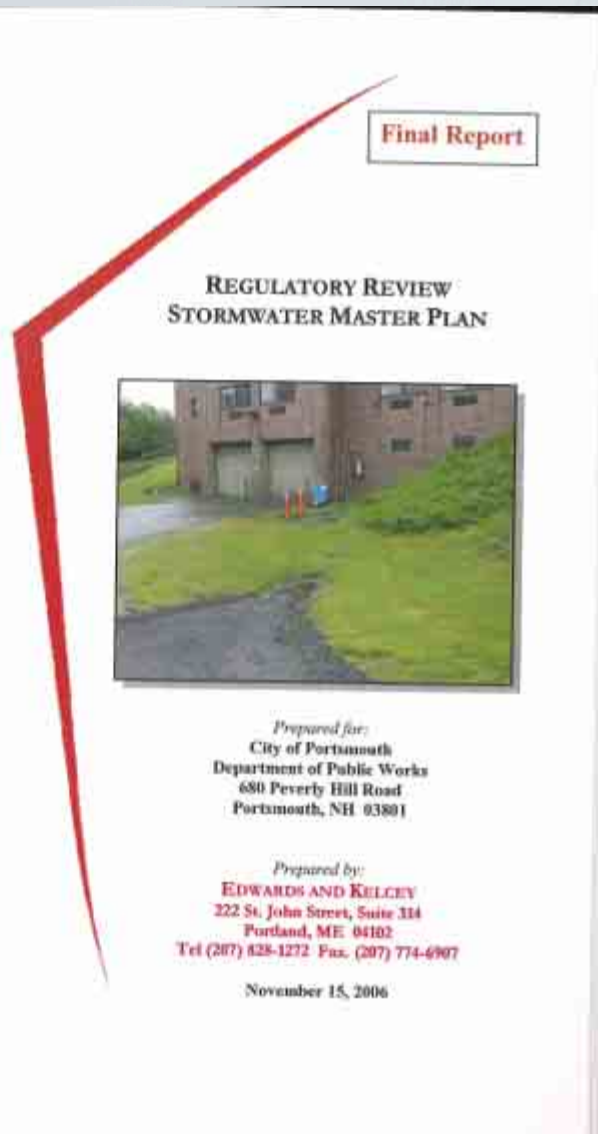








Master Plan Stormwater Feasibility Study Permit evaluation



Costs

Current Permit Requirements: ~\$290K per year

- **Costs Currently Spread Between Water, Sewer and Highway Divisions**

Future Permit Requirements: ~\$500K per year

- **Costs includes Additional Monitoring and Reporting Requirements Plus Existing O&M**
- **Does not Include Undefined Capital Costs That will Result from New Permit**



General Legal Categories of Municipal Revenue



✓ Taxes

- Primary revenue generator
- No mandatory association with specific activities

✓ Exactions

- Approval or privilege to us
- Franchise fee

✓ Assessments

- Direct and special benefit
- Often one time capital construction

✓ Service Charge

- Tied to objective or program
- Fee level based on provision of goods & services



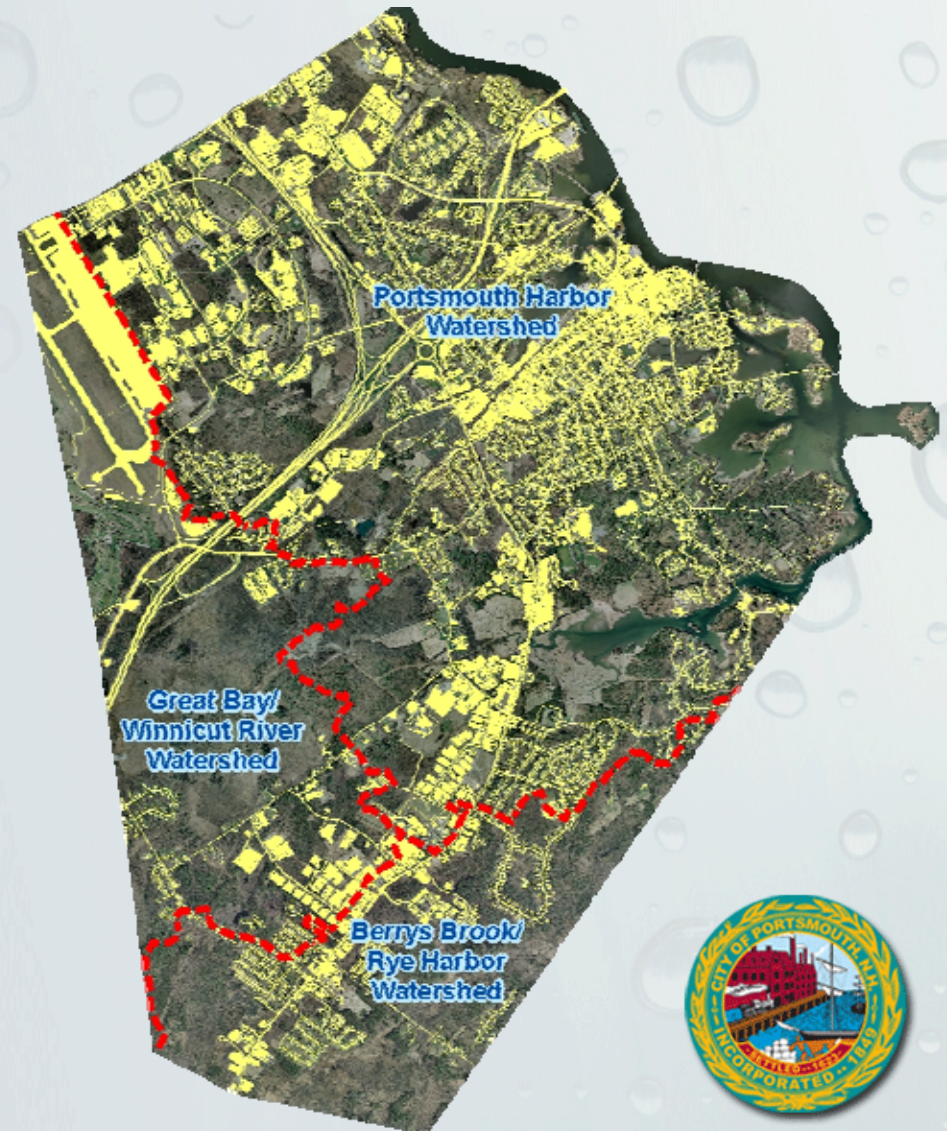
Building Blocks for Funding

Resource	User Fee	Volunteers	Fines
Impact Fee	Bonding	General Fund	Tax Assessment
Shared Costs	Inspection Fees	Grants	Special Sales Tax



- What drives your cost?
 - More runoff
 - Higher peaks
 - More pollution
- What is the best way to measure a parcel's increase in these three things?

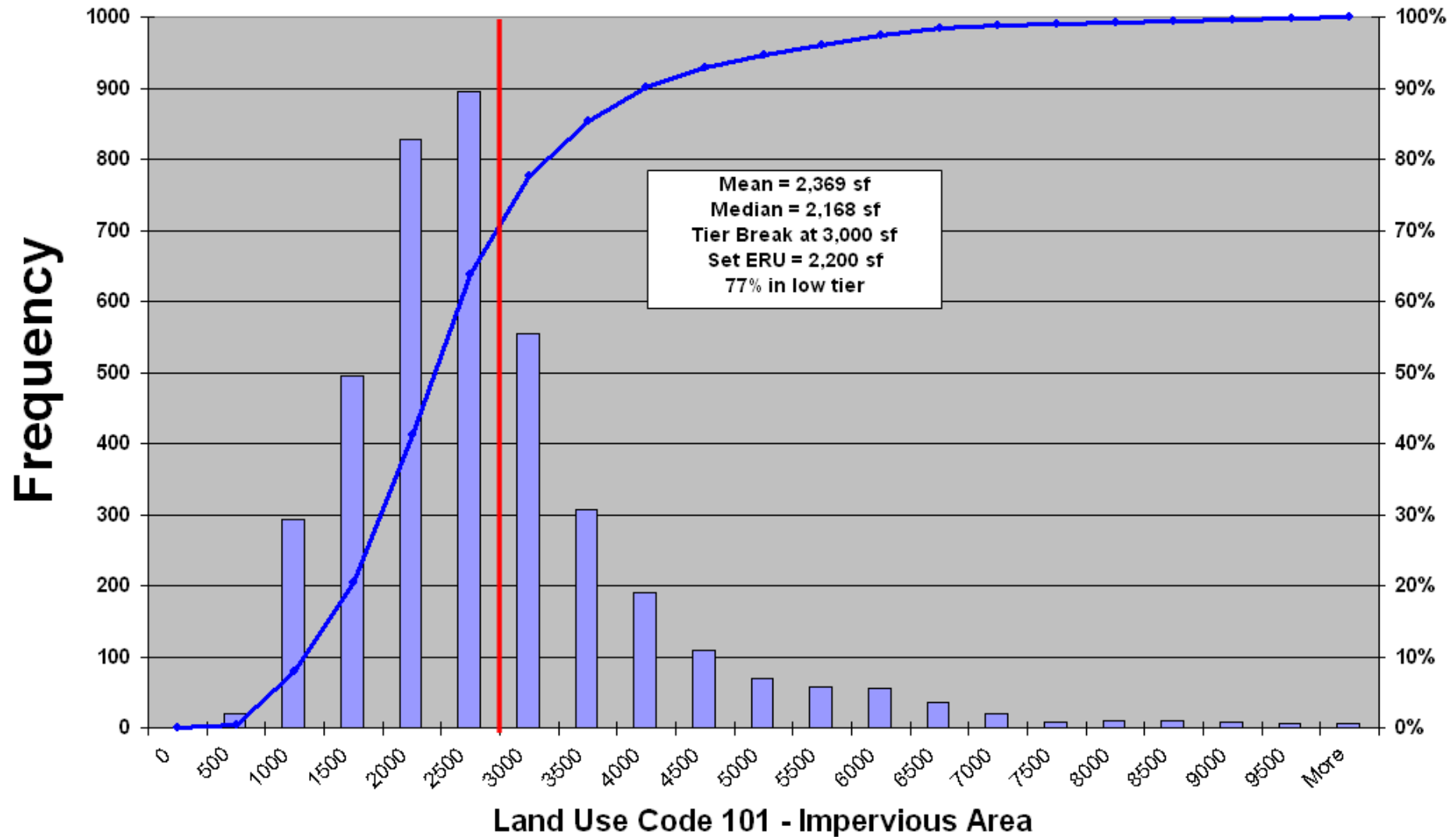
Impervious area



SFR Impervious Distribution



Single Family Parcels - Histogram



Things to Consider

1. Equity – “Does it feel & appear fair?”
2. Consistency – “Does it fit with the rest of our decisions?”
3. Revenue stability and sensitivity – “Will it make the revenue stream insufficient or unstable?”
4. Administration – “Is it hard to administer or overly subjective?”
5. Data requirements - “Can we do it efficiently with our data?”



- Credit for peak flow control
- Credit for water quality “green” control
- Credit for volume/erosion reduction
- Credit for green space preservation
- School Stormwater Quality Education Credit
- Maintaining a Separate NPDES Permit
- Performing Non-Structural Practices
- Credit for private maintenance on a large facility so City does not have to maintain that area of the City



- 1. EPA Issues MS4 Permit**
- 2. Determine Cost of Compliance**
- 3. Continue Public Dialog - Funding Alternative**
- 4. City Council Approval of Funding Alternative**
- 5. Implement Permit Requirements**



Questions

