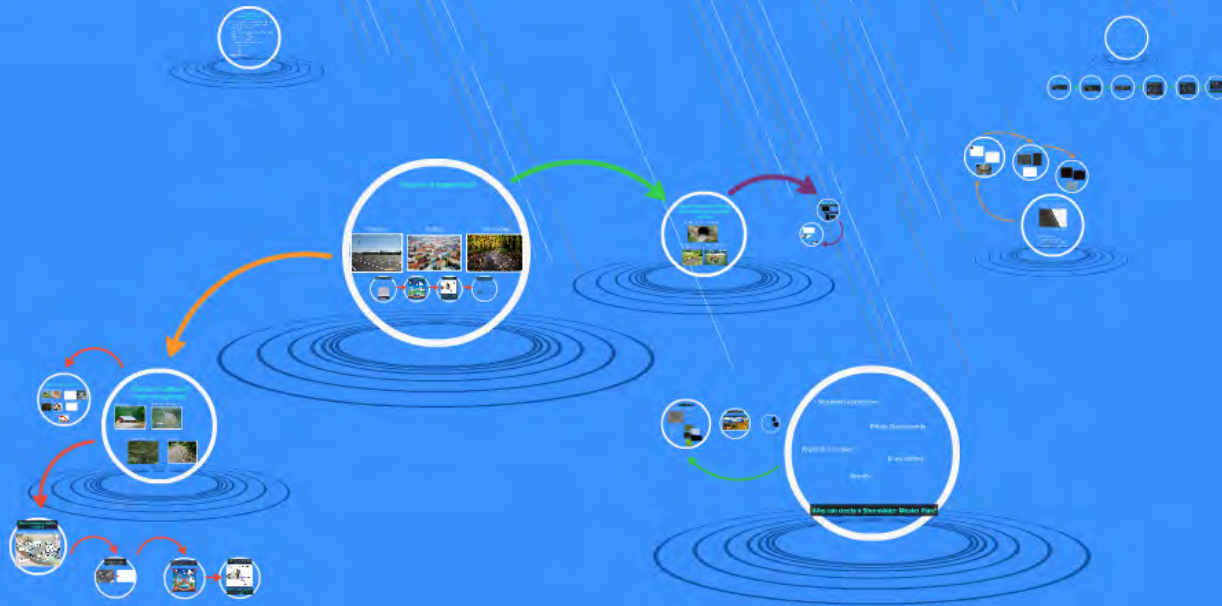


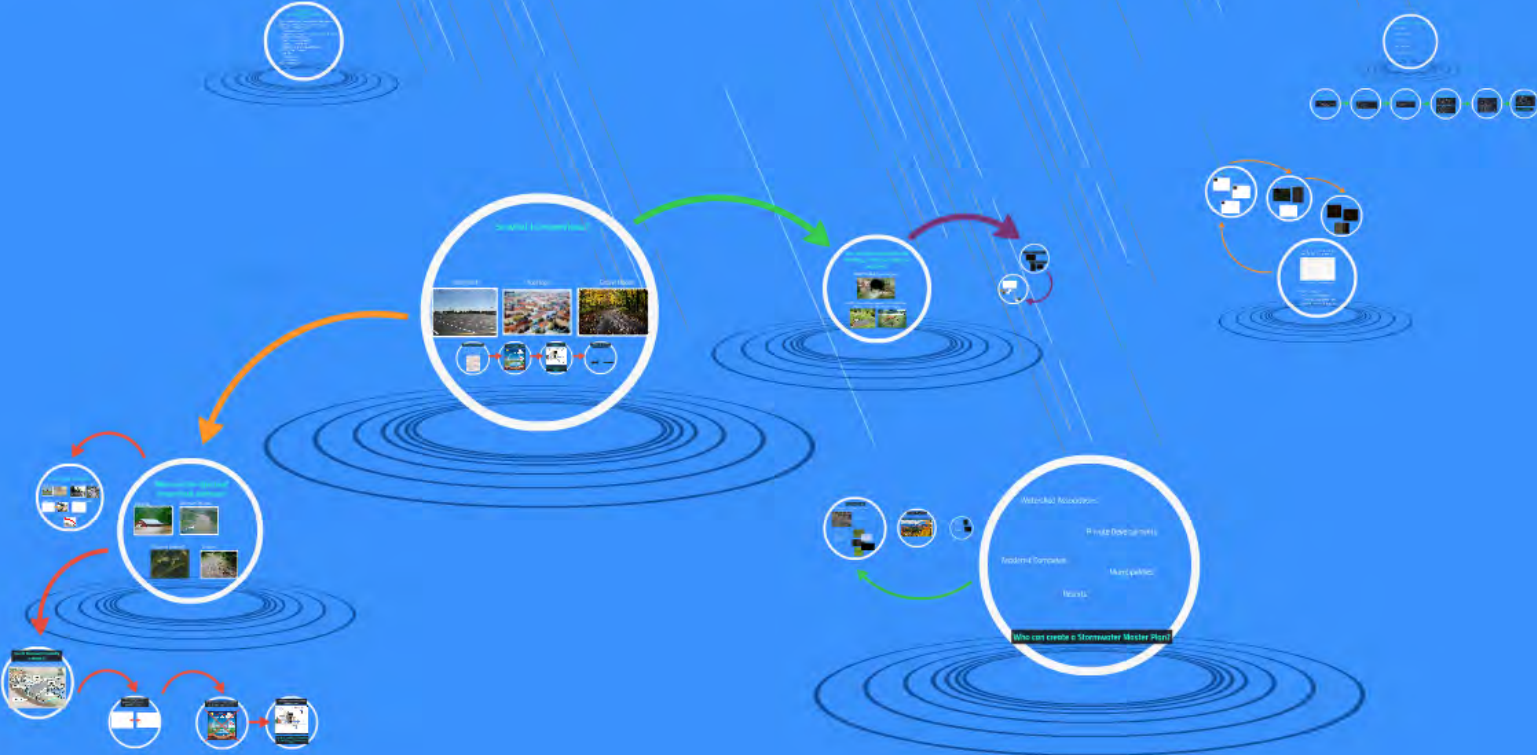
# Stormwater Master Planning in Vermont

What Is Stormwater and How Do We Plan For It?



# Stormwater Master Planning in Vermont

What Is Stormwater and How Do We Plan For It?



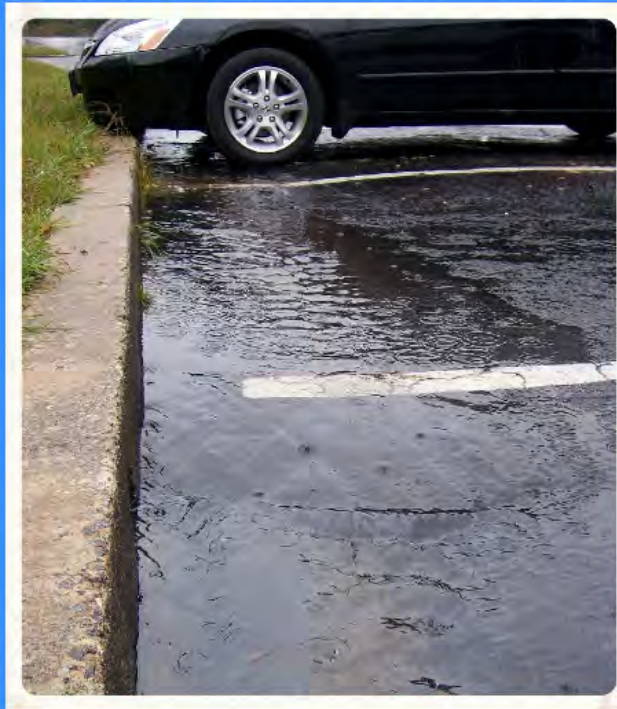


## Introduction to Stormwater Master Planning in Vermont

- What is Stormwater - issues and need for planning
- Stormwater Management - 'gray' and 'green'
- Stormwater Master Planning -
  - Cost-effectiveness?
  - Efficiency - is Stormwater Master Planning better?
- Getting Started with SWMPs
  - Who can create a SWMP?
  - Urban vs. Rural SWMPs
  - SWMPs and Growth Center Planning
- SWMPs - Basic Practices
  - Structural
  - Non-Structural
  - Combinations
- Model SWMP Outline

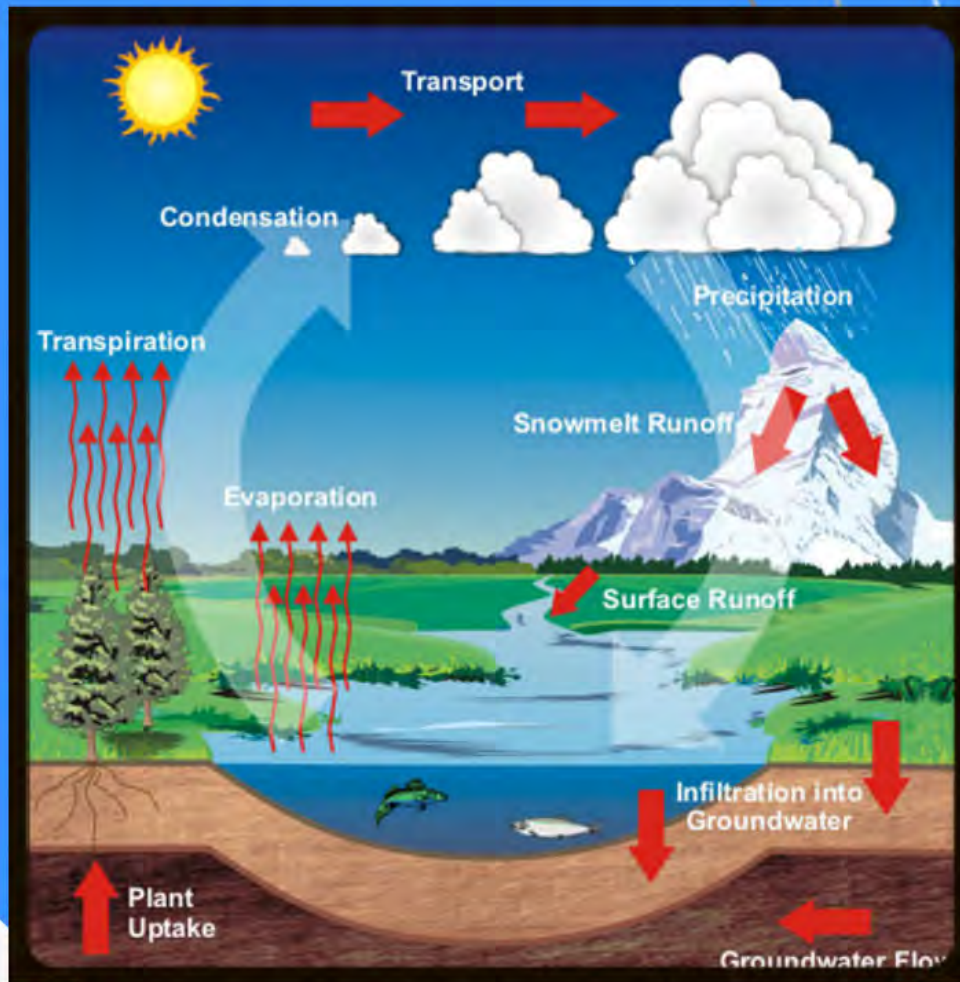
## What is Stormwater Runoff?

Stormwater runoff is generated when precipitation from rain and snowmelt events flows over land or impervious surfaces and does not percolate into the ground (US EPA).

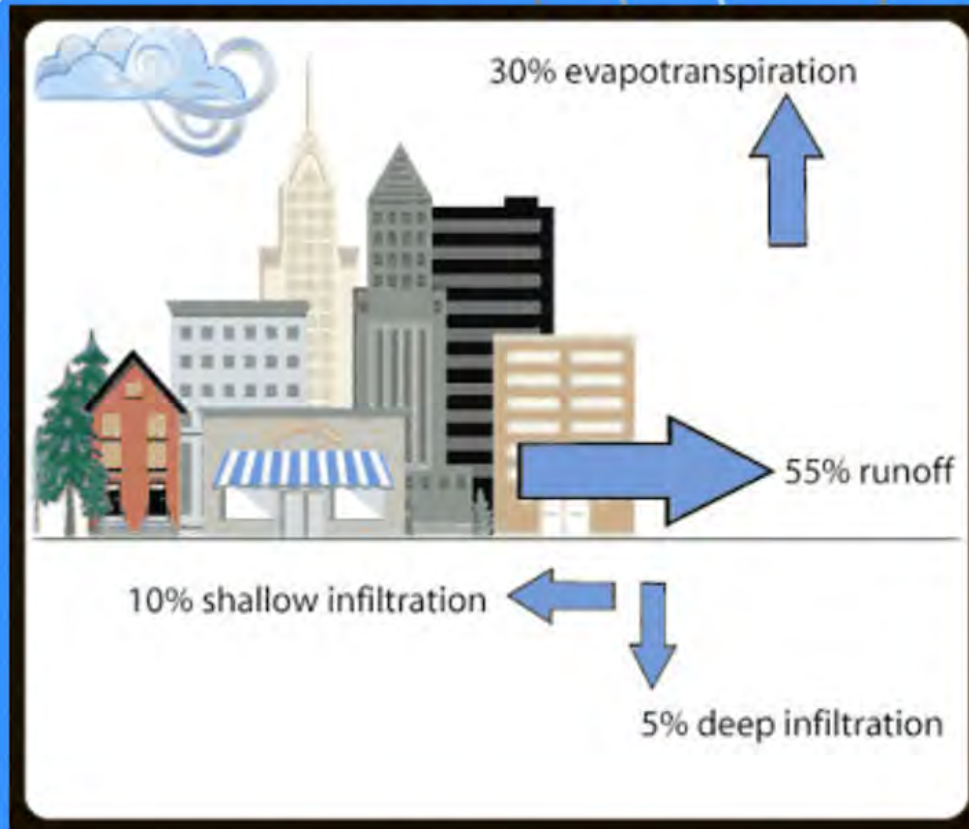




# Impervious Surfaces Interrupt Natural Hydrology



## This Creates the Urban Hydrologic Cycle

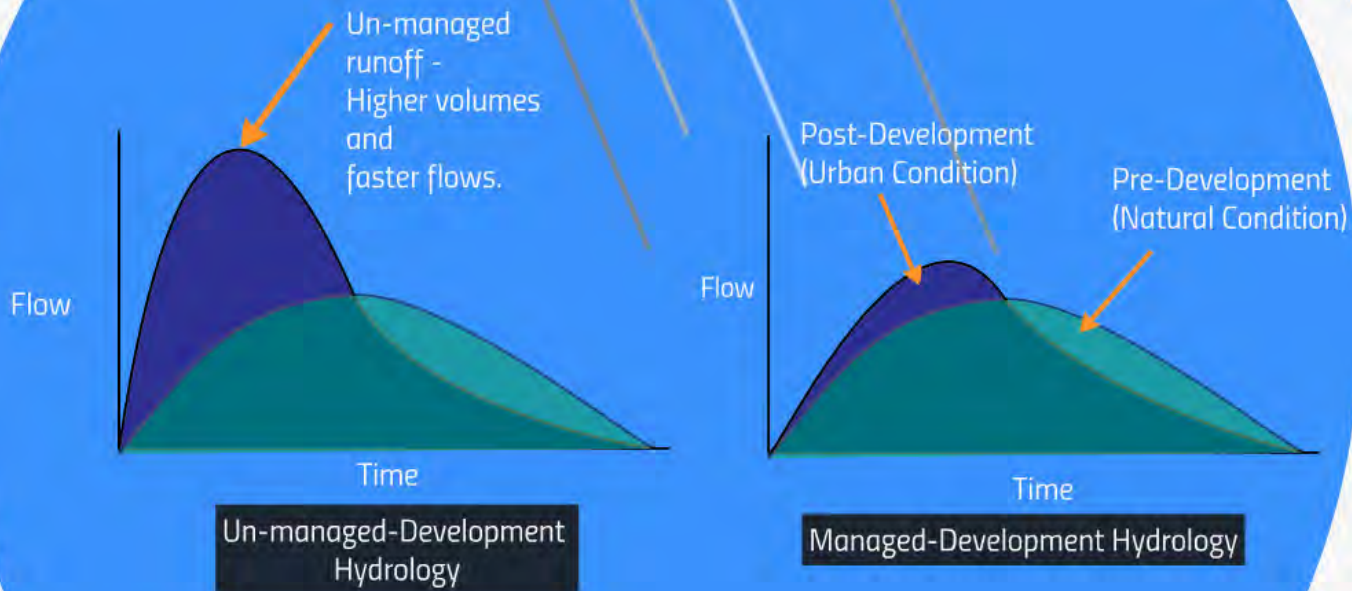


**This can be a problem - 55% runoff is a lot more than natural systems can handle.**



# Why Does This Matter?

We want to match pre- and post-development hydrology.



# So what is Impervious?

Pavement



Rooftops



Gravel Roads



## What is Stormwater Runoff?

Stormwater runoff is generated when precipitation from rain and snowmelt events flows over land or impervious surfaces and does not percolate into the ground (US EPA).

## Impervious Surfaces Interrupt Natural Hydrology



## This Creates the Urban Hydrologic Cycle



## Why Does This Matter?

We want to protect and good development hydrology





# What are the effects of impervious surfaces?

Flooding



Sediment Plumes



Pollutant Washoff



Erosion



# So why do we need to plan?

Pollutant Impacts:



Runoff = River Damage / Change



Habitat Alterations



Recreational Impacts



Property Value Impacts





# Pollutant Impacts:



## Habitat Alterations



Runoff = River Damage / Change



Recreational Impacts



# Habitat Alterations



Property V



# Recreational Impacts



the person etc

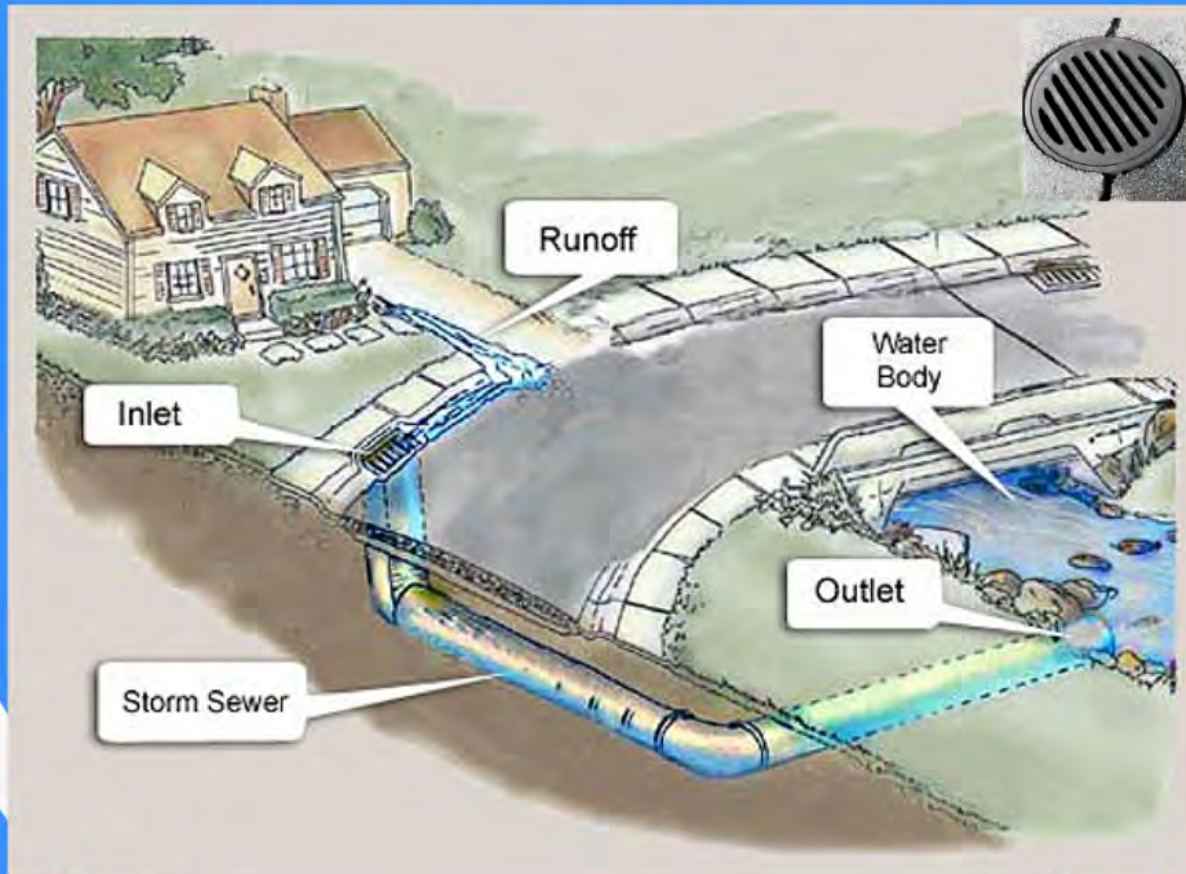


# Property Value Impacts



# How is Stormwater typically managed?

Engineered Systems - aka 'gray' infrastructure

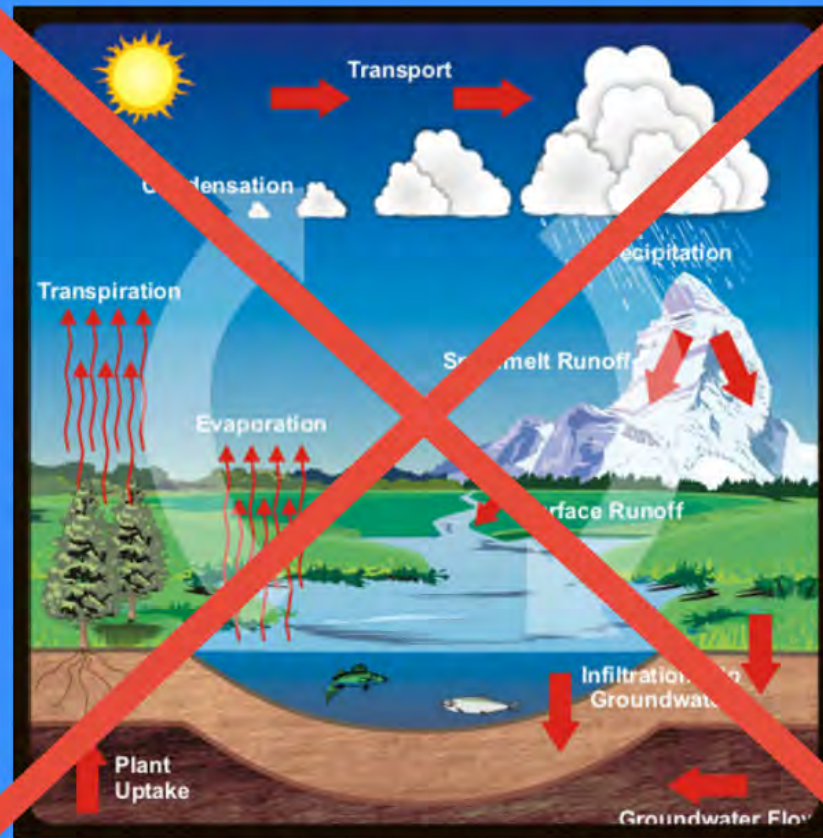




**'Gray' Infrastructure  
links Impervious Surfaces  
and Water Resources**

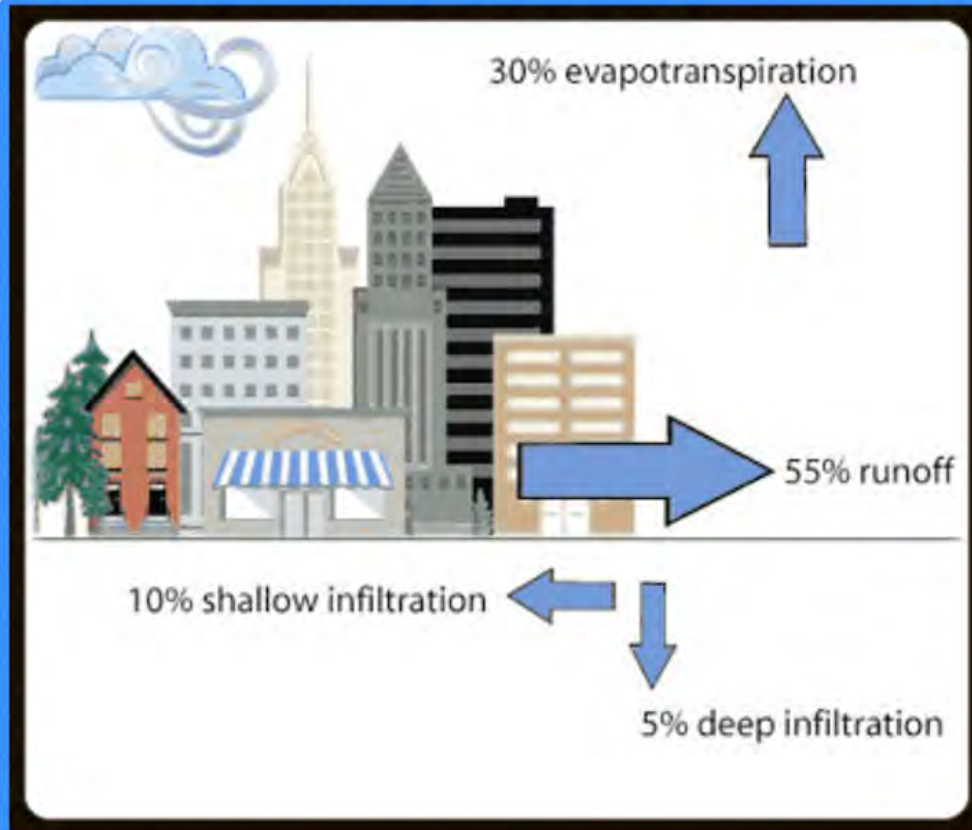


**This moves us farther away from  
the natural hydrologic cycle**

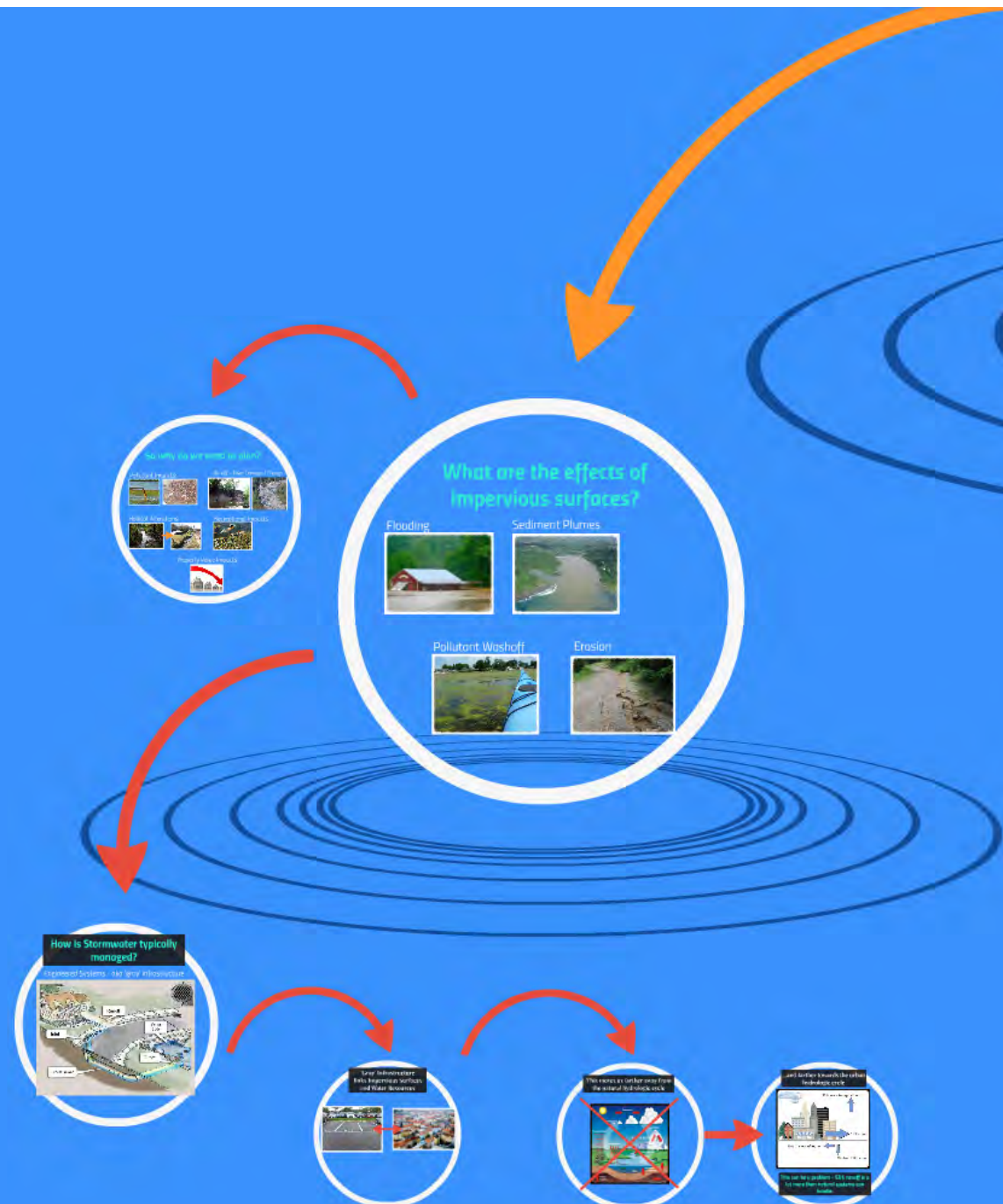




**...and farther towards the urban hydrologic cycle**



**This can be a problem - 55% runoff is a lot more than natural systems can handle.**



### What are the effects of impervious surfaces?

**Flooding**  


**Sediment Plumes**  


**Pollutant Washoff**  


**Erosion**  


#### So why do we need an urban?













#### How is Stormwater typically managed?



#### Local Administrators with knowledge, resources and Water Resources




#### This river is further away from the urban built-up area



#### Local Authorities should be urban hydrologic cycle





# How does Stormwater Master Planning create cost-effective solutions?

SWMP IDs Pollution 'Hot Spots'



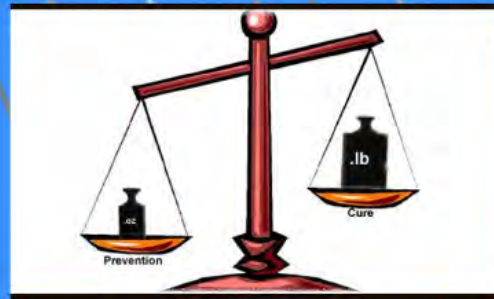
SWMP proposes solutions to capture and treat pollution where it can most effectively be managed





## Why will this work better?

SWMPs provide the (sometimes cheaper) ounce of prevention, not always the (often costly) pound of cure



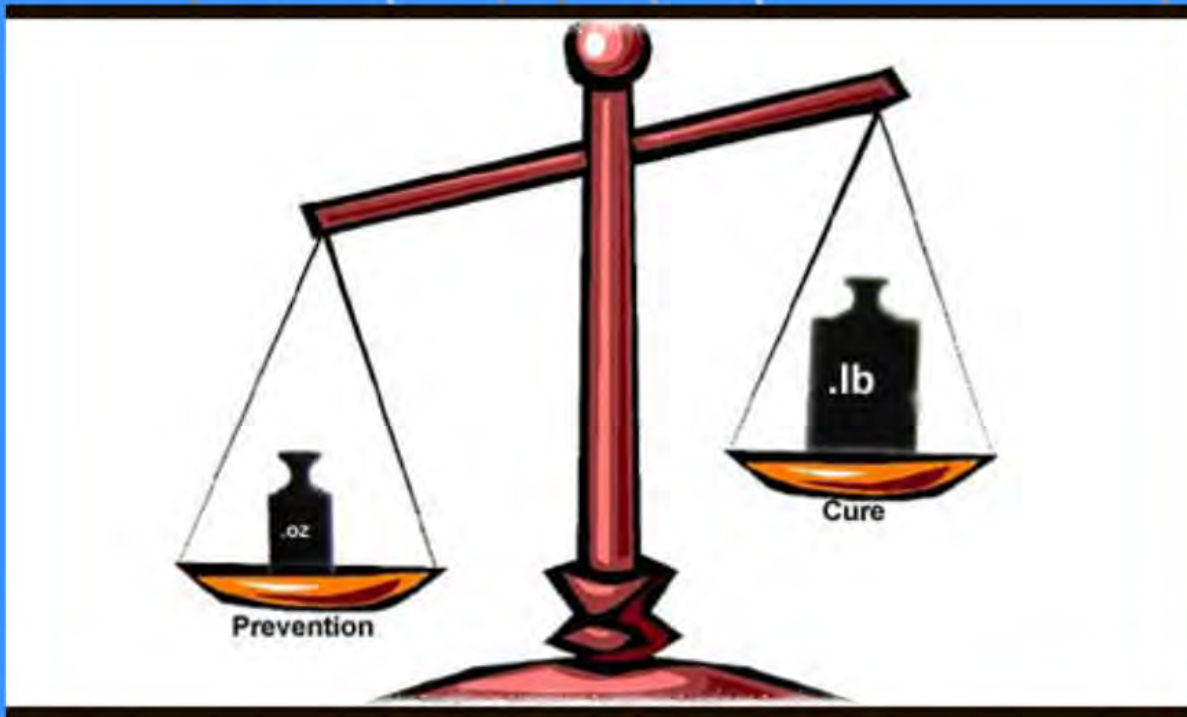
SWMPs look at areas (watersheds/towns) comprehensively and involve public input





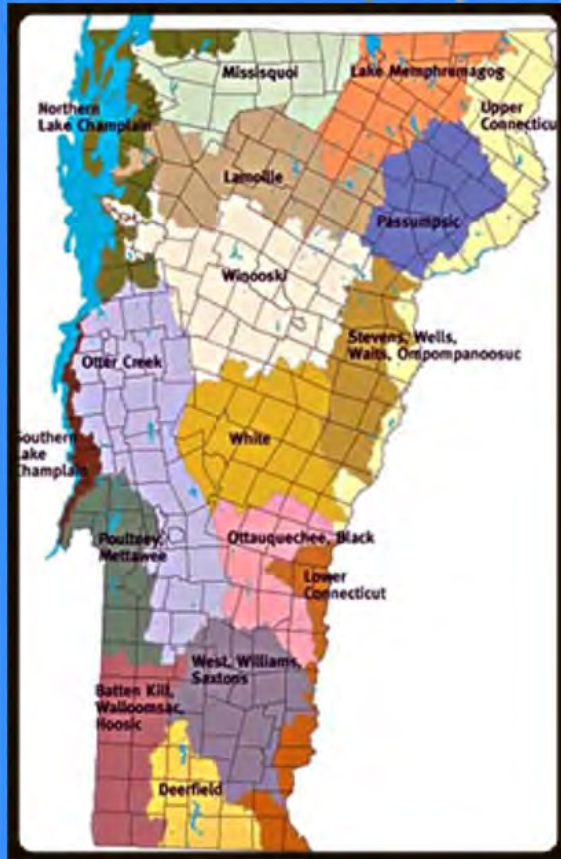
work with this work

SWMPs provide the (sometimes cheaper) prevention, not always the (often costly)



SWMPs look at areas (w

# SWMPs look at areas (watersheds/towns) comprehensively and involve public input





SWMPs allow for the preservation of beneficial natural features...



...and create lists of prioritized, evaluated alternatives...



- Gravel Wetland
- Bioretention
- Vegetated Swale
- Reducing Impervious
- Buffer Strips
- Pervious Pavement
- Cistern
- Infiltration Trench
- Disconnecting Impervious Surfaces

...more choices than gray infrastructure.

- Catch Basin
- Storm Sewer
- Pond





**SWMPs allow for the  
preservation of beneficial  
natural features...**







...and create lists of prioritized, evaluated alternatives...

- Gravel Wetland
- Bioretention
- Vegetated Swale
- Reducing Impervious
- Buffer Strips
- Pervious Pavement
- Cistern
- Infiltration Trench
- Disconnecting Impervious Surfaces

...more choices than gray infrastructure.

- Catch Basin
- Storm Sewer
- Pond





# ...more choices than gray infrastructure.

- Catch Basin
- Storm Sewer
- Pond





Resorts

**Who can create a Stormwater Master Plan?**

Watershed Associations

Private Developments

Academic Campuses

Municipalities

Resorts

**Who can create a Stormwater Master Plan?**



## Urban VS. Rural SWMPs

The largest impacts of stormwater runoff are usually due to impervious surfaces



However, all land-use change has an impact

This can be change like:

- Golf Course Development
- Ski Trails
- Timber Harvesting
- Hobby Farms
- Corn Fields
- Lawns



# Urban VS. Rural SWMPs

The largest impacts of stormwater runoff are usually due to impervious surfaces

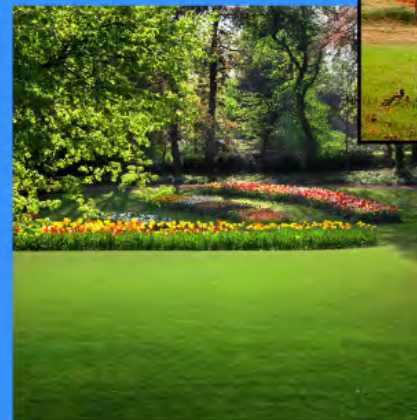


However, all land-use change has an impact



This can be change like:

- Golf Course Development
- Ski Trails
- Timber Harvesting
- Hobby Farms
- Corn Fields
- Lawns





**These types of land use changes can deliver pollutants to water bodies as well**

**Managing runoff in rural areas can help increase flood resiliency downstream**





A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a valley with a small town and a golf course, surrounded by mountains and dense forests with vibrant autumn foliage in shades of orange, yellow, and green. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The text "Protect this..." is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

Protect this...

...to prevent flooding this.



## SWMPs and Growth Center Planning

Growth Center Planning:  
Protection and Enhancement of -

- Designated Downtowns
- Village Centers
- New Town Centers
- Neighborhood Development Centers



Growth Center Planning Requires:

- 20 Year Buildout Analysis
- 5 Year Capital Improvement Plan for wastewater / stormwater (with 20 year projection estimate)
- Inventory of Public Spaces
- ID of Natural Resources and Potential Impacts



**SWMPs and Growth Center Planning Can Easily Parallel Each Other**

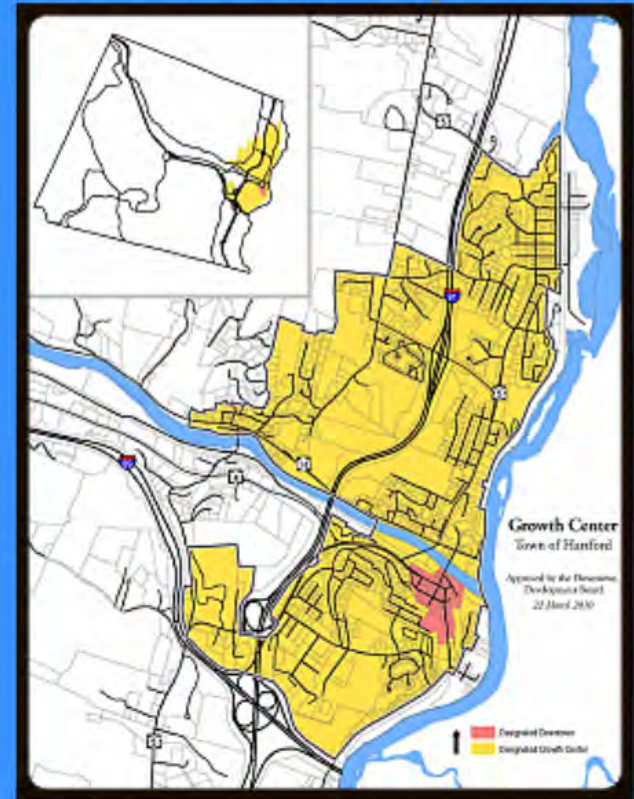
Many of the requirements and processes are the same



# SWMPs and Growth Center Planning

Growth Center Planning:  
Protection and Enhancement of -

- Designated Downtowns
- Village Centers
- New Town Centers
- Neighborhood Development Centers



## Growth Center Planning Requires:

- 20 Year Buildout Analysis
- 5 Year Capital Improvement Plan for wastewater / stormwater (with 20 year projection estimate)
- Inventory of Public Spaces
- ID of Natural Resources and Potential Impacts



## SWMPs and Growth Center Planning Can Easily Parallel Each Other

Many of the requirements and processes are the same



## SWMP - Basic Outlines

First off - not all water quality problems require the same level of planning



This is not the right tool to kill mosquitoes

SWMPs can use

- Structural Practices
- Non-Structural Practices
- Combinations of the two

# What is a Structural Practice?

Bioretention



Constructed Wetland



Stormwater Pond





## What are Non-Structural Practices?

Enhance Urban Tree Canopy



Impervious Disconnection



Courtesy: MMSD.com

Street Sweeping



## Combination of Structural and Non-Structural Practices

Urban Trees with Silva Cell Infiltration Chamber



Water Quality Requirements in Zoning Codes



Urban Preserve with Stormwater Treatment





## Model Outline for Stormwater Master Plans

Define Problem

Collect Existing Data

Collect New Data

Program Evaluation

Summary and Recommendations

# Problem Definition

Example -  
Excess Sediment Deposition in  
local streams





## Collect Existing Data

GIS Data  
Geomorphic Studies  
Flow-Monitoring Data  
Road Erosion Inventories  
Existing and Proposed Stormwater Permits

## Collect or Create New Data

Road Erosion "Windshield" Surveys  
New GIS Data (Drainages, Outfalls, etc)  
Flow Monitoring Study  
Water Quality Study





## Program Evaluation

### Evaluate Existing Programs

- On-Site Stormwater Management Requirements (zoning, etc)
- Off-Site BMPs (ponds, basins)
- Erosion Control Measures

### Create New Programs

- Stricter Zoning Ordinances?
- Update Existing BMPs
- Evaluate Effectiveness of Erosion Control Measures

## Summary And Recommendations

Summarize Data

Reports

Geodatabases

Presentations for Stakeholders

Recommend Future Actions

Prioritize Projects

Recommend Schedule of  
Implementation

Recommend Sources of Funding

Determine Responsible Parties



## Model Outline Achievement

- i. Problem Definition
- ii. Existing Data Collection
- iii. New Data Collection
- iv. Existing and Proposed Program, Procedure, or Practice Evaluation
- v. Summary and Recommendations

**Completing These Steps Fulfills All Model Template Requirements**

# Stormwater Master Planning in Vermont

What Is Stormwater and How Do We Plan For It?

