

Waterbody Protection Districts

Construction of any building or structure, or any enlargement thereof, require submission of a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) as part of the zoning application, if the amount of impervious surfaces is increased 10% or more from the effective date of these regulations.

1. The SWMP must comply with all of the following:

- i. Be designed, to the extent practicable; to assure that there is no net increase of the volume of stormwater runoff on the site for a two-and-one-half year, twenty-four hour duration, type III distribution storm from impervious surfaces such as roofs and parking areas. No net runoff shall mean that the volume of runoff on the site after development shall not, to the extent practicable, exceed the volume on site runoff prior to the proposed development.
- ii. Be designed to filter and treat storm water from impervious surfaces on the site.
- iii. Be constructed and maintained to minimize run-off volumes, prevent flooding, reduce soil erosion, and protect the quality of water in the lakes.
- iv. All Storm Water Management Plans shall be subject to review by a License Professional Engineer
- v. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall not grant a variance from the Effective Impervious Coverage requirements of these Regulations.

2. A Stormwater Management Plan must include a narrative report prepared by a licensed professional engineer indicating:

- i. Any risk or threat to the waterbody from site development, site improvements, on-site operations.
- ii. Methods of assessment and Low Impact Development (LID) Techniques to prevent or reduce any risk or threat to the waterbody.
- iii. Supporting documentation, including calculations, engineering details, shall be provided to illustrate the existing and proposed development's compliance with these regulations, which shall be designed in accordance with the most current version of the "Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual" for a two-and-one-half year, twenty-four hour duration, type III distribution storm.
- iv. The location of all impervious surfaces on site, turf (lawn covered areas), existing woodland areas, and all existing and proposed vegetation buffer areas.
- v. The location and description of all potential run-off and pollution sources, including erosive soils and steep slopes and location and specifications of all existing and proposed stormwater Low Impact Development (LID) Techniques.

3. The following practices are encouraged to be used to assure that there is no net increase on the site from storm water runoff:

- i. Vegetative swales, buffers, and filter strips.
- ii. Grassed drainage swales, wet or dry
- iii. Maintain or restore pre-development vegetation
- iv. Minimize the creation of steep slopes
- v. Bio-retention structure/residential rain gardens
- vi. Rain water harvesting / rain barrels – dry retention ponds
- vii. Subsurface detention infiltration structure
- viii. Proper location of impervious surfaces and reduction where feasible
- ix. Disconnect flows from connected impervious surfaces
- x. Pervious pavement choices
- xi. Groundwater infiltration systems (curtain drains, drywells, galleries, etc.)