

Storm Drainage

Background

Storm water has historically been directed to available bodies of water for disposal. New regulations direct how to dispose of run-off water. The long-term environmental solution may well be development of a storm disposal system.

In the interim, the most easily obtained means of control is through on-site retention.

Principles

- Direct developments to provide on-site water retention according to federal and state standards.
- Investigate and incorporate long-range solutions as law requires and as funds permit.

Master Plan Directive

Current concerns include:

- 1) **Ground Water Pollution**
Water sumps should be carefully engineered to minimize impact on ground water resources.
- 2) **Stream Protection**
Protect streams and riparian areas where the potential for contamination exists.

Future Needs:

- 1) **Storm Water System**
Investigate and incorporate long-range solutions as law requires and as funds permit.
- 2) **Storm Water Secondary System**
Investigate and incorporate storm water as a source to supplement secondary water needs (Grey water system).

Storm Drainage cont'd

3) **Stream Protection**

Investigate and incorporate water cleansing systems where drainage enters streams.

Protect riparian areas from encroachment of development and subsequent drainage problems.

4) **Ground Water Protection**

The eventual elimination of sumps should be part of the equation of providing a storm drainage system.