

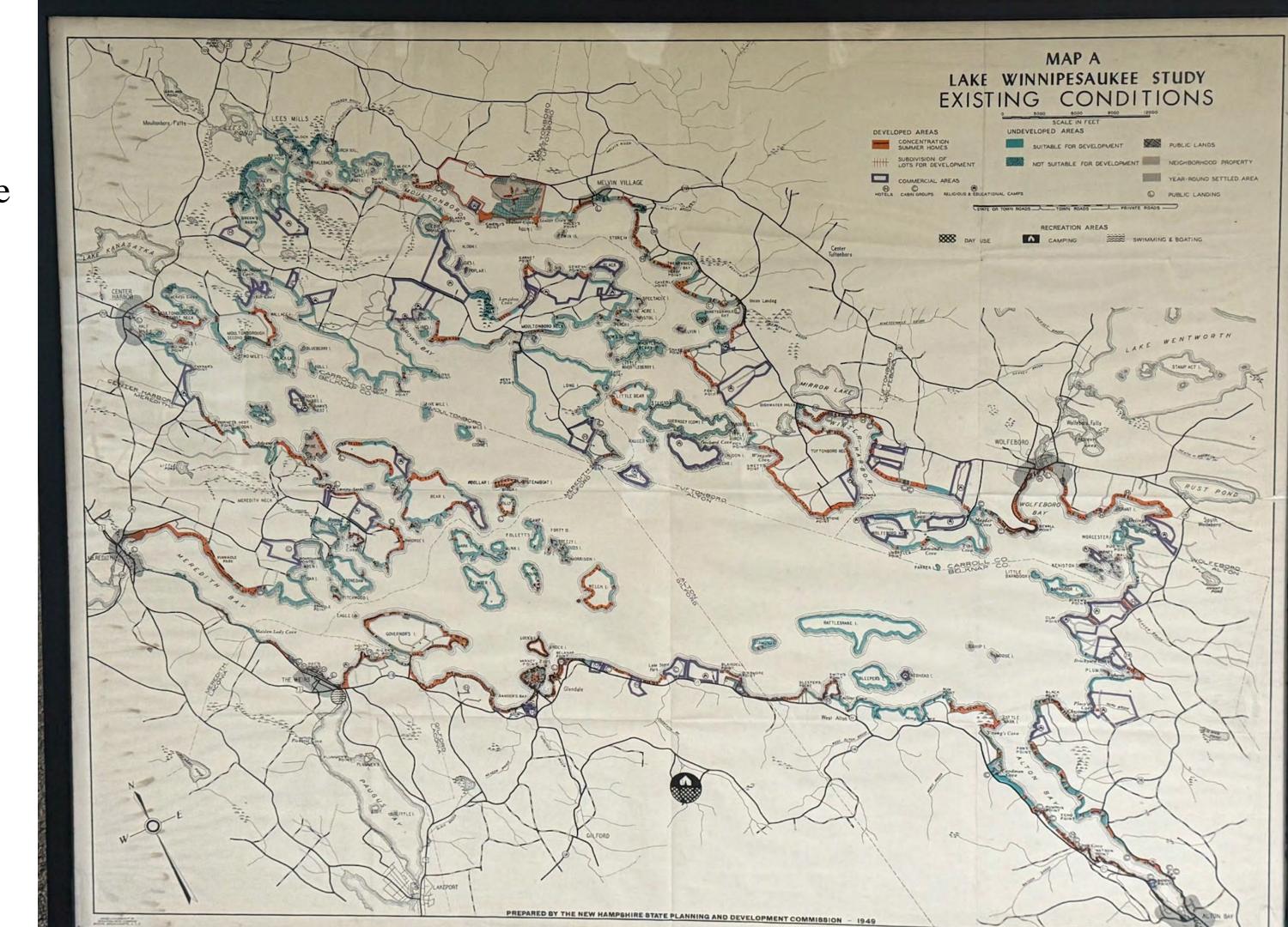
A Study of the Lake Winnipesaukee Shoreline

July 1949

Valuation of the Shoreland = \$6.9 M

Total assessed value of all land & buildings taxed in the 8 shorefront towns-\$34,500,000







Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for Public Policy at Dartmouth – estimates the value of Winnipesaukee at \$17B

Property	Revenues
Property Assessments	16,457,417,397
Town Tax Revenue	216,502,454
Business	
Tourism	294,131,000
Boating	107,625,000

Fishing 1,641,944

Summer Camps 42,704,856

Water Supply

Lakeport Dam 42,209,472





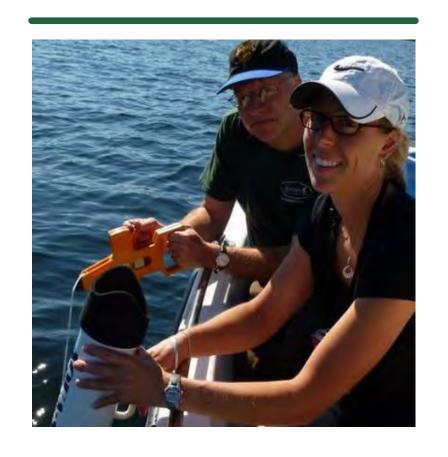
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Our Strategic Priorities

Water Quality
Monitoring

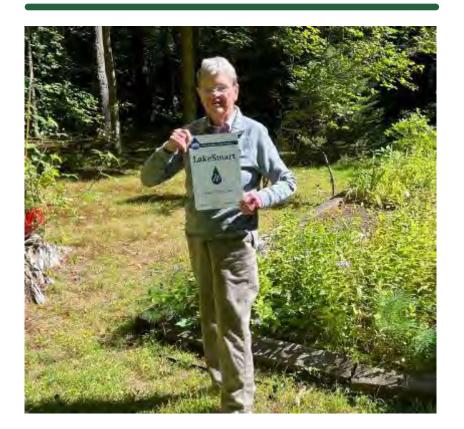
Lake Management

Lake Restoration Education & Outreach









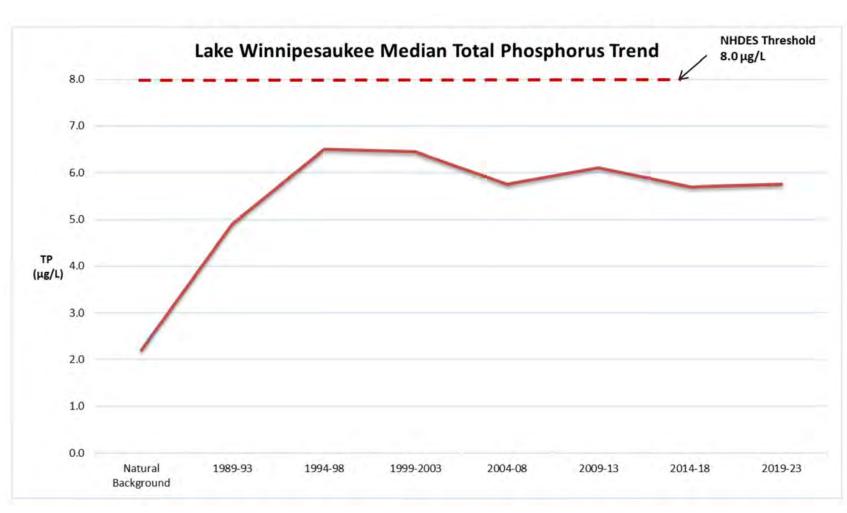


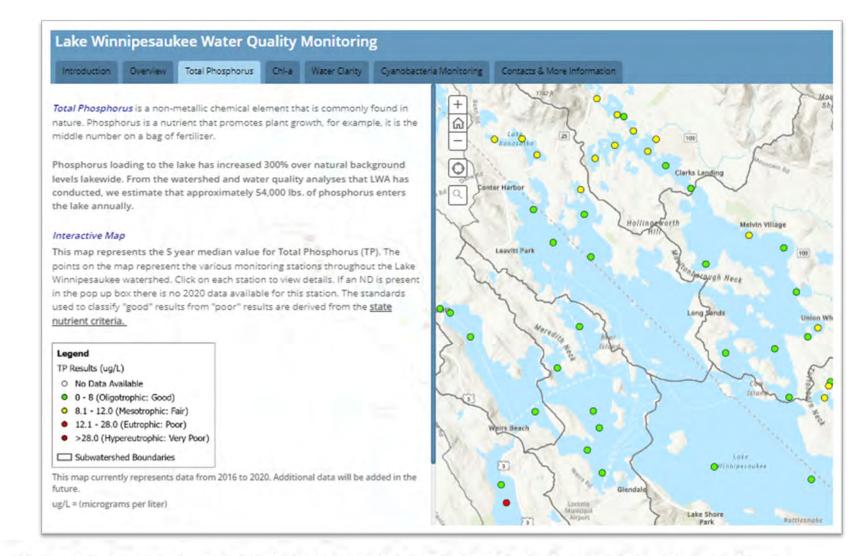


Safeguarding the lake, One sample at a time.

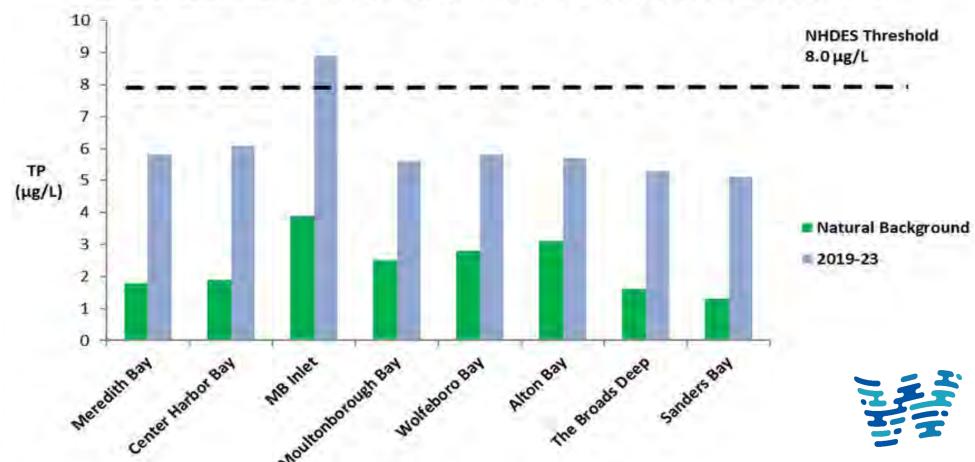
Water Quality Monitoring

Every sample we collect tells a story —about the health of our lake, the strength of our stewardship, and the path forward.





Lake Winnipesaukee Sub-basin Median Total Phosphorus Concentrations



Progress to Date

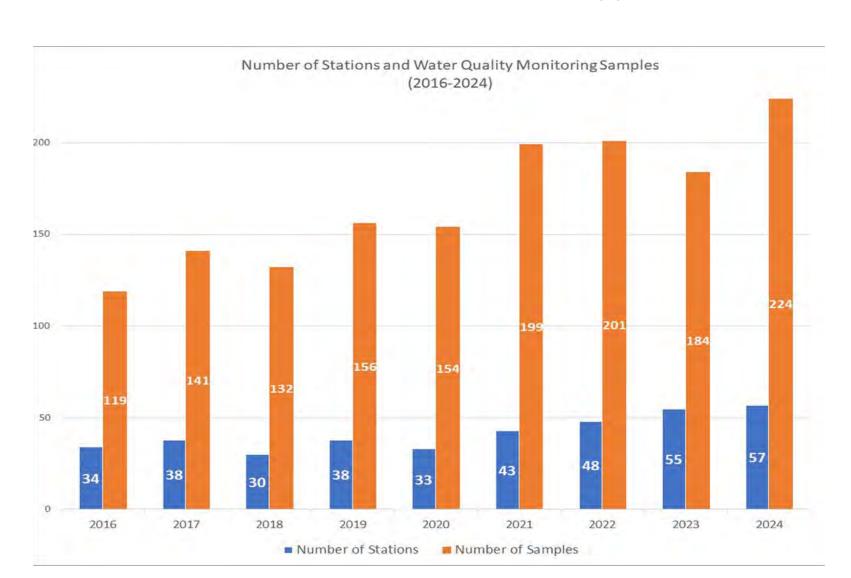
57 Sampling Locations

68% increase in sampling stations since 2016

224 Water Samples

88% increase in the number of samples collected since 2016

Trained volunteers contributed over 750 hours







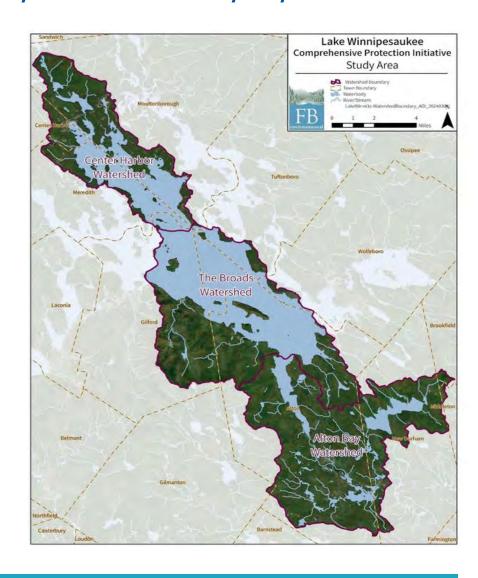




Seeing the Watershed Through a New Lens 4 sub-watersheds analyzed using GIS, nutrient

Watershed Analyses

Understanding where water flows—and what it carries—helps us act with precision and purpose.



We can't protect what we don't understand.

This analysis gives us a roadmap.

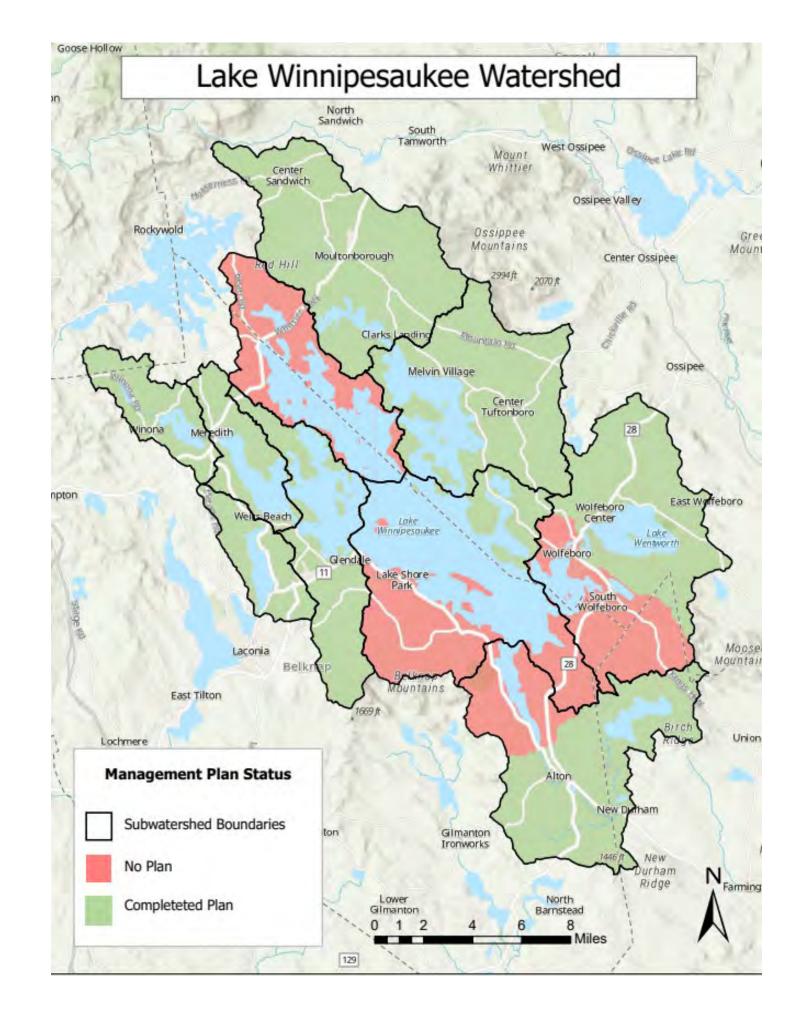
- 4 sub watersheds analyzed using GIS, nutrient modeling, field surveys and water quality data Wolfeboro Bay, Alton Bay, Center Harbor Bay, and the Broads.
- 3197 Shoreline parcels evaluated for disturbance and vulnerability two different measures of shoreline health.
- Identified 164 areas for restoration. These sites contribute an estimated 176 lbs. total phosphorus, 433 lbs of sediment, and 451lbs. total nitrogen.
- Findings used to guide local planning and future mitigation projects.







Examples of sites identified in need of mitigation in the watershed surveys



Progress to Date

Plans
Completed

7 of the 10 subwatersheds have management plans completed.

Sites Requiring
Mitigation

577 sites identified and prioritized Over 5200 shoreline parcels evaluated

Phosphorus load reduction identified

Target water quality goals have been set for each completed plan, and the phosphorus load reduction required to achieve that goal.



Turning Science into Solutions

Nutrient Loading Mitigation Projects

Preventing nutrients from reaching the lake is one of the most powerful ways we protect its future.

Sources of pollution in the watershed impacting the lake's water quality include stormwater runoff from developed areas, shoreline erosion, gravel roads, improperly functioning septic systems, and more.

Sandy Cove Road, Moultonborough

One of the top priority sites identified in the Lake Kanasatka watershed plan. Steep private road that leads down to common beach.



Estimated pollutant load reduction to Lake Kanasatka of 1,477 lbs/yr sediment and 3.6 lbs/yr phosphorus.

Melvin Wharf Road, Tuftonboro

Significant beach erosion from drainage off Melvin Wharf Rd. Stormwater runoff flows over the beach and erodes the sand into the lake.

Resort on the Bay, Laconia

Stormwater currently flows unchecked across a sloped parking area and sand beach, delivering sediment and nutrients directly into the bay.



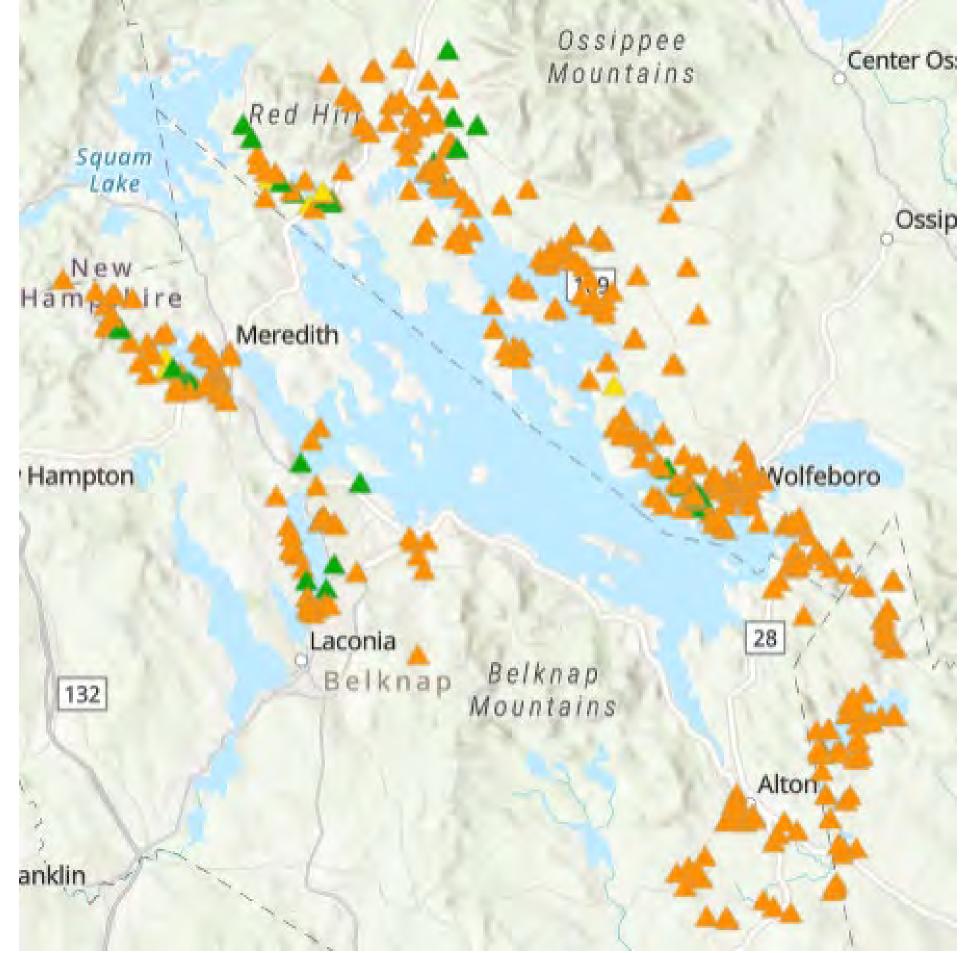
Estimated pollutant load reduction to Melvin Bay of 154 lbs/yr sediment and 0.5 lbs/yr phosphorus.



Estimated pollutant load reductions to Langley Cove have not yet been calculated.







https://www.winnipesaukee.org/how-we-protect-winnipesaukee/restoration/

LAKE RESTORATION

Mitigation

Sites Identified

577

Projects

Completed

50

Pollutant

Load

85 lbs. TP/yr.

157 lbs. TN/yr.

Reductions

137,774 lbs. TSS/yr.

That's equivalent to 69 tons of sediment being dumped into the lake annually!





Implemented Restoration Projects





Bioretention Areas at Winnipesaukee Beach Colony Club, Meredith



Culvert Replacement on Ossipee Mtn Road, Moultonborough

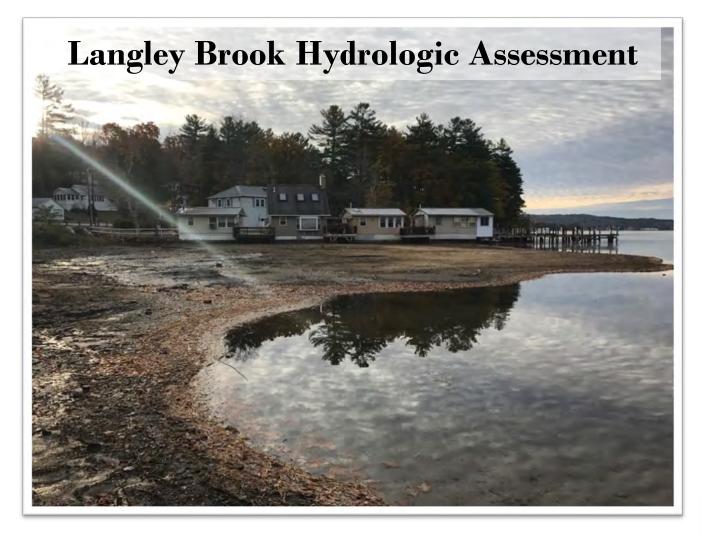


Rain Garden Installation at States Landing, Moultonborough

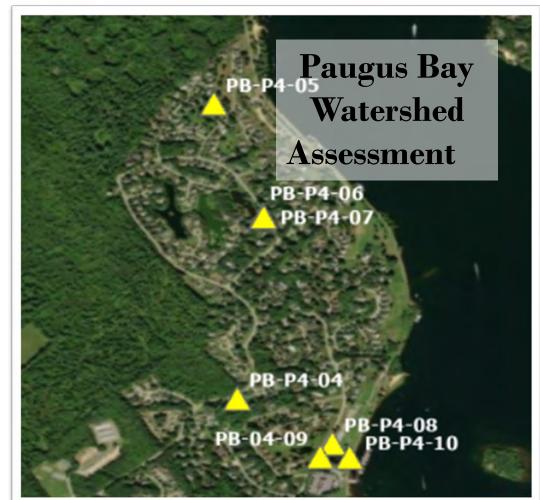






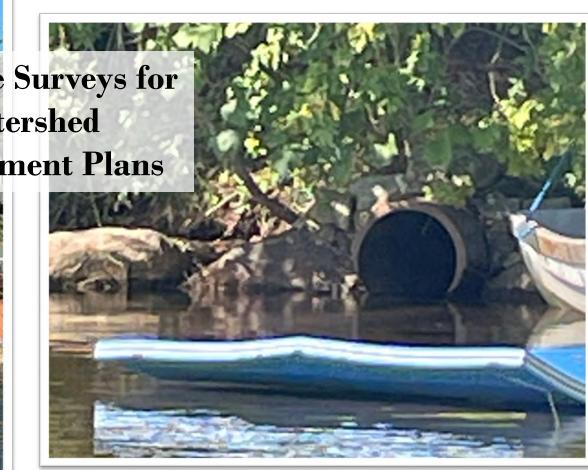












From Backyards to Town Halls:

Empowering Action

Technical Assistance to Landowners & Municipalities

We bring science to the shoreline, helping people take meaningful action — one parcel at a time.

- •21 landowners received tailored recommendations on how to improve their properties to be LakeSmart.
- •24 presentations made to homeowners associations, communities, home builders association and the public on water quality issues.







Engaging Hearts, Inspiring Stewards

Community Involvement and Education

Lake protection begins with love —for the water, for the wildlife, and for the memories it holds.

- 1,050 people reached through events, community programs, and presentations
- Social media grew by 73% in reach
- Social media followers have grown by 65%
- Volunteers logged over 1,200 hours across all programs



Make Waves for Winni fundraiser



Volunteers help clean up the lake.

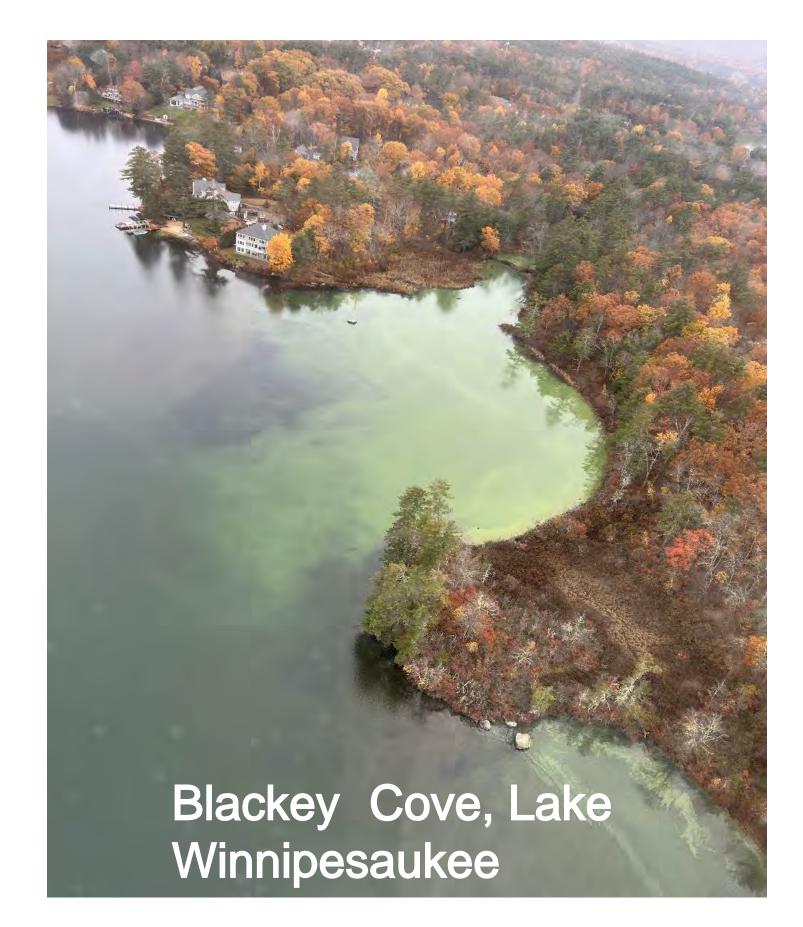


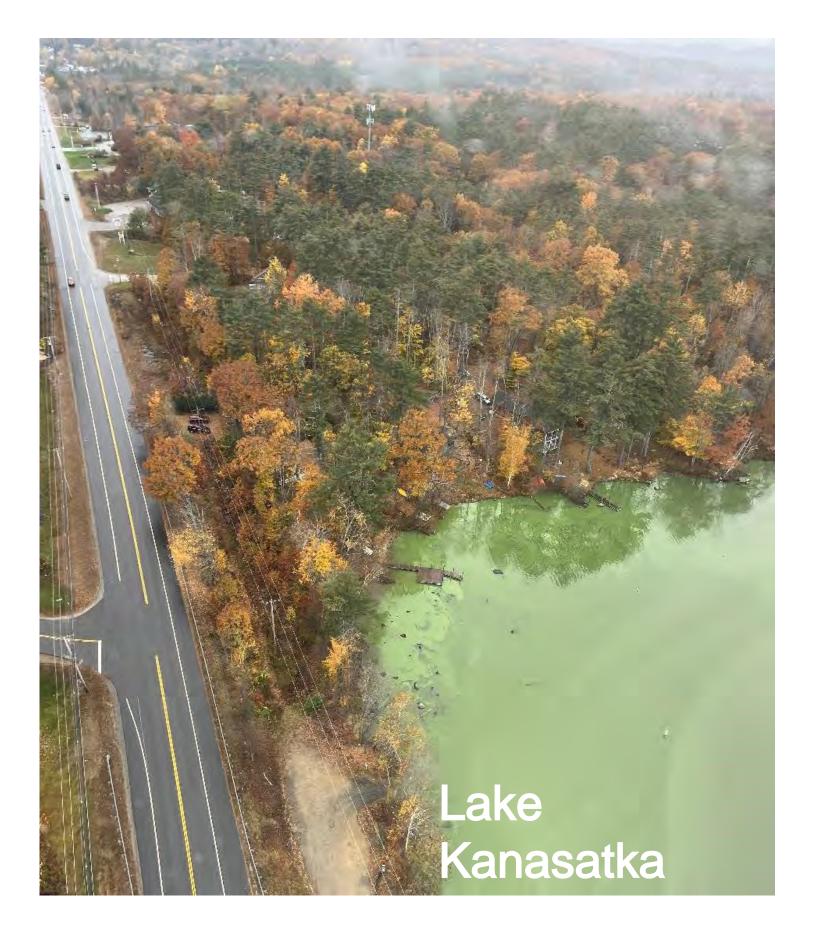
Chanticleer Shores homeowners learn about lake friendly living



Summer kayak paddle to Ragged Island to learn about water quality issues.

Emerging and Growing Challenges





Winnipesaukee: A case study

Phosphorus loading has increased 300% over natural background levels.

Resulting in an increase in...

- Cyanobacteria
- Filamentous Algae
- Variable Milfoil









Cyanobacteria

(formerly Blue-Green Algae)

- Naturally Occurring
- ☐ Photosynthetic Bacteria
- ☐ Growth Factors
 - Sunlight
 - Water Temperature
 - Nutrients (Nitrogen/Phosphorus)

Some of the earliest known organisms capable of oxygen production!



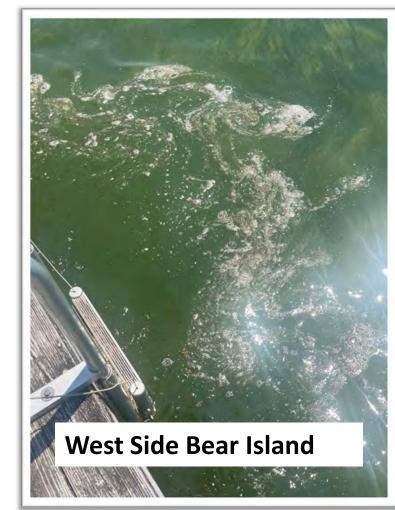




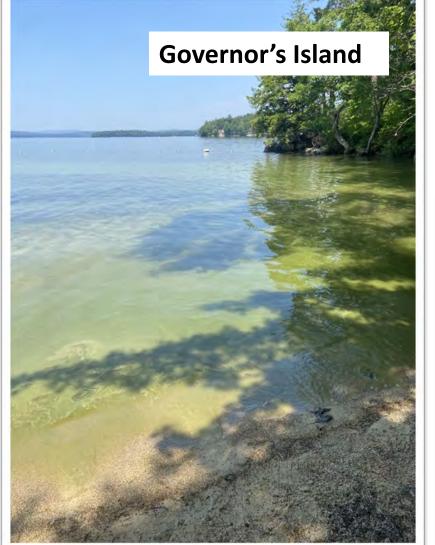










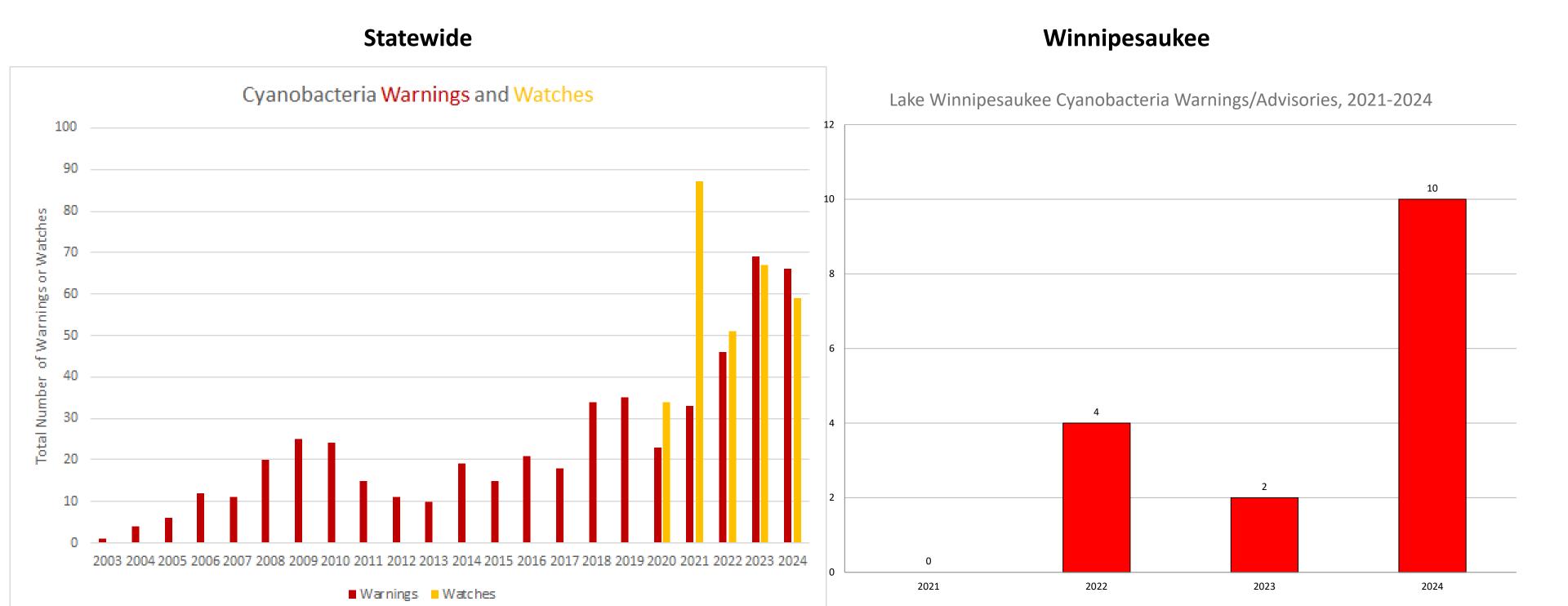








Cyanobacteria Warnings

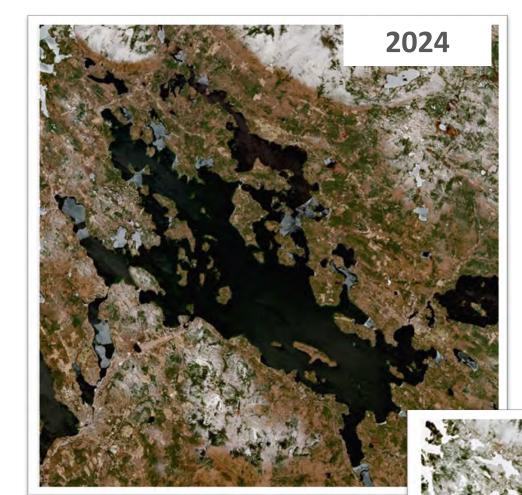


Why are we seeing HABs more often?

Climate Change

- Warming Temperatures
 - Lake Stratification
 - > Shift in Ice In and Ice Out
- Extreme Weather Events
 - Increases Runoff
 - Increases Erosion





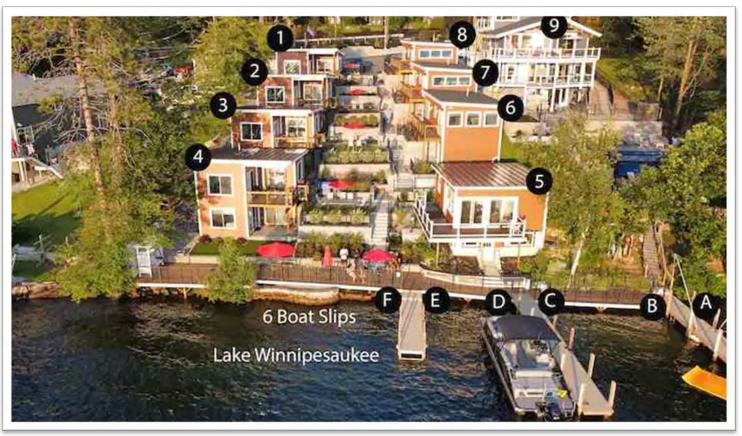


Ecological Stressors



Spiny Water Flea





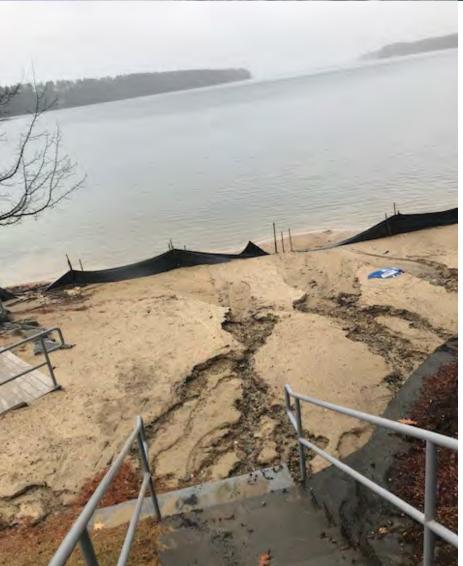




We Must Do More

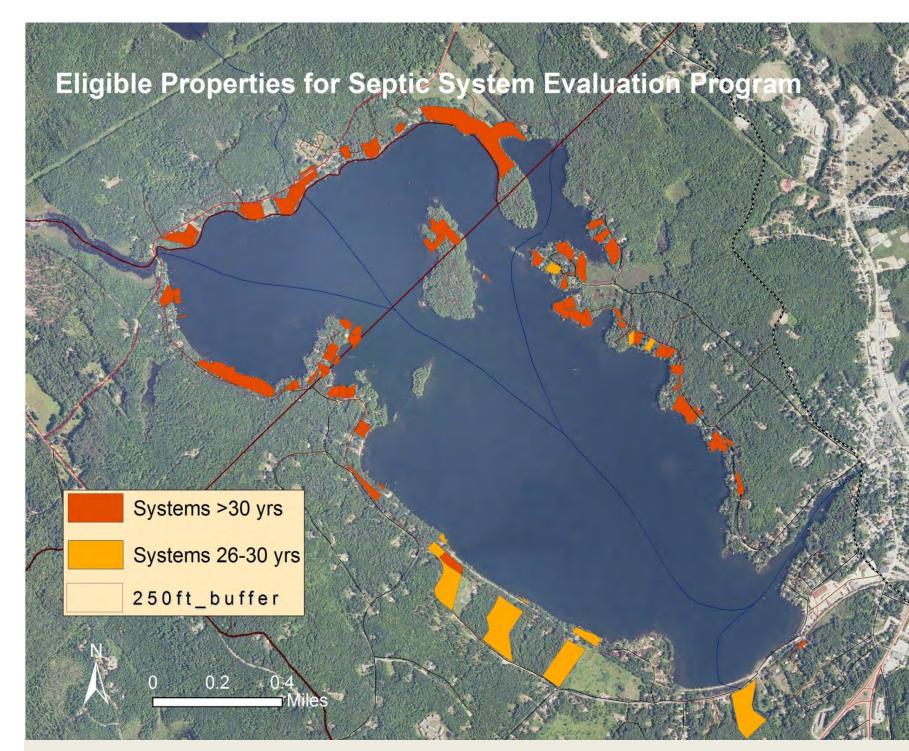
- Current efforts are valuable but insufficient.
- Need for larger scale, coordinated response
- Leadership at local and state levels is critical





What Leaders Can Do

- Strengthen stormwater and wastewater policies
 - Zoning setbacks from waterbodies
 - Permeable surface requirements
 - Septic maintenance requirements
- Adopt land use regulations to reduce runoff
- Support and fund watershed protection programs
- Engage and educate the public



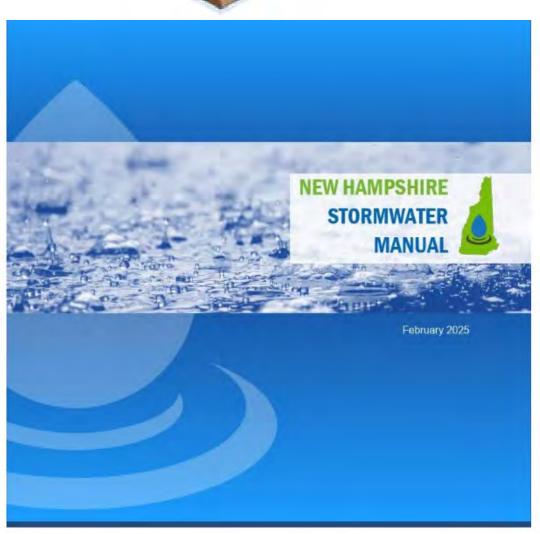
88 out of 181 properties with systems over 25 years old.



Model Actions in Progress

- Low-impact development ordinances
 - Wolfeboro Planning Board adopted 2022 –
 subject to 10,000 s.f. of disturbance
 - Moultonborough: 20,000 s.f. of disturbance
 - Meredith: 3 different levels at which the Stormwater
 Management Ordinance kicks in.
 - Town of Rye, 2025 subject to 5000 s.f. of disturbance or disturbs 2500 s.f. within 100 feet of surface waterbody
- Septic system inspection/pump out Regulations
 - Lake Sunapee watershed Sunapee, New London,
 Newbury, Springfield
- Watershed based planning and investment





State Legislation

- HB 332 establishment of a village district to protect and remediate surface waters. ITL
- Septic inspections at time of sale in protected shoreland 2024 HB 1113
- HB 416 FN— prohibiting the intentional disposal of yard waste into surface waters
- SB 299 relative to penalties for contractors violation the shoreland water quality protection act.



Your Role in the Future of the Lake Lake protection is a shared responsibility and legacy Your actions influence long-term lake health Community leaders and policymakers are key to lasting

• The lake needs your voice, your support, your action

impact

