

**STONYCREEK RIVER
WATERSHED**

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
ORDINANCE**

ORDINANCE NO. 482

**BOROUGH OF SOUTHMONT, CAMBRIA COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA**

Adopted at a public Meeting Held on

August 16, _____, 2010

ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 101. Short Title

This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the "Southmont Borough Stonycreek River Watershed Stormwater Management Ordinance."

Section 102. Statement of Findings

The governing body of the Municipality finds that:

- A. Inadequate management of accelerated runoff of stormwater resulting from development throughout a watershed increases flows and velocities, contributes to erosion and sedimentation, overtaxes the carrying capacity of streams and storm sewers, greatly increases the cost of public facilities to carry and control stormwater, undermines flood plain management and flood control efforts in downstream communities, reduces groundwater recharge, threatens public health and safety, and increases non-point source pollution of water resources.
- B. A comprehensive program of stormwater management, including reasonable regulation of development and activities causing accelerated runoff, is fundamental to the public health, safety and welfare and the protection of people of the Commonwealth, their resources and the environment.
- C. Stormwater is an important water resource, which provides groundwater recharge for water supplies and base flow of streams, which also protects and maintains surface water quality.
- D. Federal and state regulations require certain municipalities to implement a program of stormwater controls. These municipalities are required to obtain a permit for stormwater discharges from their separate storm sewer systems under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Section 103. Purpose

The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote health, safety, and welfare within the Municipality and its watershed by minimizing the harms and maximizing the benefits described in Section 102 of this Ordinance, through provisions designed to:

- A. Meet legal water quality requirements under state law, including regulations at 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 to protect, maintain, reclaim and restore the existing and designated uses of the waters of this Commonwealth.
- B. Preserve the natural drainage systems as much as possible.
- C. Manage stormwater runoff close to the source.

- D. Provide procedures and performance standards for stormwater planning and management.
- E. Maintain groundwater recharge, to prevent degradation of surface and groundwater quality and to otherwise protect water resources.
- F. Prevent scour and erosion of stream banks and streambeds.
- G. Provide proper operation and maintenance of all permanent Stormwater Management (SWM) Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are implemented within the Municipality.
- H. Provide standards to meet NPDES permit requirements.

Section 104. Statutory Authority

Secondary Authority:

The Borough of Southmont is empowered to regulate land use activities that affect runoff by the authority of the Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, as amended, and the Pennsylvania Borough Code.

Section 105. Applicability

All Regulated Activities and all activities that may affect stormwater runoff, including Land Development and Earth Disturbance Activity, are subject to regulation by this Ordinance.

Section 106. Repealer

Any other ordinance provision(s) or regulation of the Municipality inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance is hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

Section 107. Severability

In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction declares any section or provision of this Ordinance invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of any of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance,

Section 108. Compatibility with Other Requirements

Approvals issued and actions taken under this Ordinance do not relieve the Applicant of the responsibility to secure required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other code, law, regulation or ordinance.

ARTICLE II - DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance, certain terms and words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

- A. Words used in the present tense include the future tense; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular; words of masculine gender include feminine gender; and words of feminine gender include masculine gender.
- B. The word “includes” or “including” shall not limit the term to the specific example but is intended to extend its meaning to all other instances of like kind and character.
- C. The words “shall” and “must” are mandatory; the words “may” and “should” are permissive.

Agricultural Activity – Activities associated with agriculture such as agricultural cultivation, agricultural operation, and animal heavy use areas. This includes the work of producing crops including tillage, land clearing, plowing, disking, harrowing, planting, harvesting crops, or pasturing and raising of livestock and installation of conservation measures. Construction of new buildings or impervious area is not considered an Agricultural Activity.

Applicant - A landowner, developer or other person who has filed an application to the Municipality for approval to engage in any Regulated Activity at a project site in the Municipality.

Best Management Practice (BMP) - Activities, facilities, designs, measures or procedures used to manage stormwater impacts from Regulated Activities, to meet State Water Quality Requirements, to promote groundwater recharge and to otherwise meet the purposes of this Ordinance. Stormwater BMPs are commonly grouped into one of two broad categories or measures: “structural” or “non-structural”. In this Ordinance, non-structural BMPs or measures refer to operational and/or behavior-related practices that attempt to minimize the contact of pollutants with stormwater runoff whereas structural BMPs or measures are those that consist of a physical device or practice that is installed to capture and treat stormwater runoff. Structural BMPs include, but are not limited to, a wide variety of practices and devices, from large-scale retention ponds and constructed wetlands, to small-scale underground treatment systems, infiltration facilities, filter strips, low impact design, bioretention, wet ponds, permeable paving, grassed swales, riparian or forested buffers, sand filters, detention basins, and manufactured devices. Structural Stormwater BMPs are permanent appurtenances to the project site.

Capture – Collecting runoff to be stored for reuse or allowed to slowly infiltrate into the ground.

Conservation District - A conservation district, as defined in section 3(c) of the Conservation District Law (3 P. S. § 851(c)), as amended, that has the authority under a delegation agreement executed with the Department to administer and enforce all or a portion of the regulations promulgated under 25 Pa. Code 102.

Design Storm - The magnitude and temporal distribution of precipitation from a storm event measured in probability of occurrence (e.g. a 5-year-storm) and duration (e.g. 24 hours), used in the design and evaluation of stormwater management systems. Also see Return Period.

Detention Volume - The volume of runoff that is captured and released into the waters of this Commonwealth at a controlled rate.

DEP - The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Development Site (Site) - See Project Site.

Disconnected Impervious Area (DIA) - An impervious or impermeable surface which is disconnected from any stormwater drainage or conveyance system and is redirected or directed to a pervious area which allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration as specified in Appendix B, Disconnected Impervious Area.

Disturbed Area - An unstabilized land area where an Earth Disturbance Activity is occurring or has occurred.

Earth Disturbance Activity - A construction or other human activity which disturbs the surface of the land, including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing; grading; excavations; embankments; road maintenance; building construction; the moving, depositing, stockpiling, or storing of soil, rock or earth materials.

Erosion - The natural process by which the surface of the land is worn away by water, wind or chemical action.

Existing Condition - The dominant land cover during the five (5) year period immediately preceding a proposed Regulated Activity.

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Floodplain - Any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any natural source or delineated by applicable FEMA maps and studies as being a special flood hazard area. Also includes areas that comprise Group 13 Soils, as listed in Appendix A of the Pennsylvania DEP Technical Manual for Sewage Enforcement Officers (as amended or replaced from time to time by PADEP).

Floodway - The channel of the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the 100-year flood. Unless otherwise specified, the boundary of the floodway is as indicated on maps and flood insurance studies provided by FEMA. In an area where no FEMA maps or studies have defined the boundary of the 100-year floodway, it is assumed – absent evidence to the contrary – that the floodway extends from the stream to 50 feet from the top of the bank of the stream.

Forest Management/Timber Operations - Planning and activities necessary for the management of forestland. These include conducting a timber inventory, preparation of forest management plans, silvicultural treatment, cutting budgets, logging road design and construction, timber harvesting, site preparation and reforestation.

Geotextile - A fabric manufactured from synthetic fiber that is used to achieve specific objectives, including infiltration, separation between different types of media (i.e., between soil and stone), or filtration.

Hotspot - Areas where land use or activities generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of pollutants that are higher than those that are typically found in stormwater (e.g., vehicle salvage yards and recycling facilities, vehicle fueling stations, fleet storage areas, vehicle equipment and cleaning facilities, and vehicle service and maintenance facilities).

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) - Infiltration rates of soils vary widely and are affected by subsurface permeability as well as surface intake rates. Soils are classified into four HSG's (A, B, C, and D) according to their minimum infiltration rate, which is obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting. The NRCS defines the four groups and provides a list of most of the soils in the United States and their group classification. The soils in the area of the development site may be identified from a soil survey report that can be obtained from local NRCS offices or conservation district offices. Soils become less pervious as the HSG varies from A to D (NRCS^{3,4}).

Impervious Surface (Impervious Area) - A surface that prevents the infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious surfaces (or areas) shall include, but not be limited to, roofs, additional indoor living spaces, patios, garages, storage sheds and similar structures, and any new streets or sidewalks. Decks, parking areas, and driveway areas are not counted as impervious areas if they do not prevent infiltration.

Infiltration - Movement of surface water into the soil, where it is absorbed by plant roots, evaporated into the atmosphere, or percolated downward to recharge groundwater.

Karst - A type of topography or landscape characterized by surface depressions, sinkholes, rock pinnacles/uneven bedrock surface, underground drainage and caves. Karst is formed on carbonate rocks, such as limestone or dolomite.

Land Development (Development) - Inclusive of any or all of the following meanings: (i) the improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts, or parcels of land for any purpose involving (a) a group of two or more buildings, or (b) the division or allocation of land or space between or among two or more existing or prospective occupants by means of, or for the purpose of streets, common areas, leaseholds, condominiums, building groups, or other features; (ii) any subdivision of land; (iii) development in accordance with Section 503(1.1) of the PA Municipalities Planning Code.

Low Impact Development - A land development and construction approach that uses various land planning, design practices, and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems, and reduce infrastructure costs.

Municipality - Southmont Borough, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

NRCS - USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (previously SCS).

Peak Discharge - The maximum rate of stormwater runoff from a specific storm event.

Pervious Surface (Pervious Area) - Any area not defined as impervious.

Project Site - The specific area of land where any Regulated Activities in the Municipality are planned, conducted or maintained.

Qualified Professional - Any person licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of State or otherwise qualified by law to perform the work required by the Ordinance.

Regulated Activities - Any Earth Disturbances Activities or any activities that involve the alteration or development of land in a manner that may affect stormwater runoff.

Regulated Earth Disturbance Activity - Activity involving Earth Disturbance subject to regulation under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92, Chapter 102, or the Clean Streams Law.

Retention Volume/Removed Runoff - The volume of runoff that is captured and not released directly into the surface waters of this Commonwealth during or after a storm event.

Return Period - The average interval, in years, within which a storm event of a given magnitude can be expected to occur one time. For example, the 25-year return period rainfall would be expected to occur on average once every 25 years; or stated in another way, the probability of a 25-year storm occurring in any one year is 0.04 (i.e. a 4% chance).

Runoff - Any part of precipitation that flows over the land.

Sediment - Soils or other materials transported by surface water as a product of erosion.

Small Project - A small project is defined as a regulated activity that creates disconnected impervious areas equal to or greater than 500 sq. ft. and less than 5,000 sq. ft.

State Water Quality Requirements - The regulatory requirements to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore water quality under Pennsylvania Code Title 25 and the Clean Streams Law.

Stormwater - Drainage runoff from the surface of the land resulting from precipitation or snow or ice melt.

Stormwater Management Facility - Any structure, natural or man-made, that, due to its condition, design, or construction, conveys, stores, or otherwise affects stormwater runoff. Typical stormwater management facilities include, but are not limited to, detention and retention basins, open channels, storm sewers, pipes, and infiltration facilities.

Stormwater Management Best Management Practices - Is abbreviated as **BMPs** or **SWM BMPs** throughout this Ordinance.

Stormwater Management Site Plan - The plan prepared by the Developer or his representative indicating how storm water runoff will be managed at the development site in accordance with this Ordinance. **Stormwater Management Site Plan** will be designated as **SWM Site Plan** throughout this Ordinance.

Subdivision - As defined in The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247.

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture.

Void Ratio - The ratio of the volume of void space to the volume of solid substance in any material.

Waters of this Commonwealth - Any and all rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, watercourses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, wetlands, ponds, springs and all other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface and underground water, or parts thereof, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of this Commonwealth.

Watershed - Region or area drained by a river, watercourse or other surface water of the Commonwealth.

Wetland - Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

ARTICLE III - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Section 301. General Requirements

- A. For all Regulated Activities, unless preparation of an SWM Site Plan is specifically exempted in Section 302:
1. Preparation and implementation of an approved SWM Site Plan is required.
 2. No Regulated Activities shall commence until the municipality issues written approval of an SWM Site Plan, which demonstrates compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance.
- B. SWM Site Plans approved by the Municipality, in accordance with Section 406, shall be on site throughout the duration of the Regulated Activity.
- C. The Municipality may, after consultation with DEP, approve measures for meeting the State Water Quality Requirements other than those in this Ordinance, provided that they meet the minimum requirements of, and do not conflict with, State law including but not limited to the Clean Streams Law.
- D. For all Regulated Earth Disturbance Activities, erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained during the Regulated Earth Disturbance Activities (e.g., during construction) to meet the purposes and requirements of this Ordinance and to meet all requirements under the Pennsylvania Code Title 25 and the Clean Streams Law. Various BMPs and their design standards are listed in the *Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual* (E&S Manual)², Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Protection, No. 363-2134-008 (2000), as amended and updated.
- E. For all Regulated Activities, implementation of the Volume Controls in Section 303 is required with the exception of regulated activities that meet the exemption criteria found in Section 302.A of this Ordinance.
- F. Impervious Areas:
1. The measurement of impervious areas shall include all of the impervious areas in the total proposed development even if development is to take place in stages.
 2. For development taking place in stages, the entire development plan must be used in determining conformance with this Ordinance.
 3. For projects that add impervious area to a parcel, the total impervious area on the parcel is subject to the requirements of this Ordinance.

- G. Stormwater flows onto adjacent property shall not be created, increased, decreased, relocated, or otherwise altered without written permission of the adjacent property owner(s). Such stormwater flows shall be subject to the requirements of this Ordinance.
- H. All regulated activities shall include such measures as necessary to:
1. Protect health, safety, and property;
 2. Meet State Water Quality Requirements as defined in Article II;
 3. Meet the water quality goals of this Ordinance by implementing measures to:
 - a. Minimize disturbance to floodplains, wetlands, natural slopes over 8%, and existing native vegetation.
 - b. Preserve and maintain trees and woodlands. Maintain or extend riparian buffers and protect existing forested buffer. Provide trees and woodlands adjacent to impervious areas whenever feasible.
 - c. Establish and maintain non-erosive flow conditions in natural flow pathways.
 - d. Minimize soil disturbance and soil compaction. Over disturbed areas, replace topsoil to a minimum depth equal to the original depth or 4 inches, whichever is greater. Use tracked equipment for grading when feasible.
 - e. Disconnect impervious surfaces by directing runoff to pervious areas, wherever possible.
 4. To the maximum extent practicable, incorporate the techniques for Low Impact Development Practices described in "The Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" (SWM Manual)¹.
- I. The design of all facilities over Karst shall include an evaluation of measures to minimize adverse effects.
- J. Infiltration BMPs should be spread out, made as shallow as practicable, and located to maximize use of natural on-site infiltration features while still meeting the other requirements of this Ordinance.
- K. Storage facilities should completely drain both the volume control and rate control capacities over a period of time not less than 24 and not more than 72 hours from the end of the design storm.
- L. For all Regulated Activities, SWM BMPs shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained to meet the purposes and requirements of this Ordinance and to meet all

requirements under Pennsylvania Code Title 25, the Clean Streams Law, and the Storm Water Management Act.

- M. The design storm volumes to be used in the analysis of peak rates of discharge should be obtained from the Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States, Atlas 14, Volume 2, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service, Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910. NOAA's Atlas 14⁵ can be accessed at Internet address: <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/>.
- N. Various BMPs and their design standards are listed in the SWM Manual.¹
- O. The applicant may meet the Rate Controls criteria in Section 304 through off-site stormwater management measures as long as the proposed measures are in the same sub-watershed as shown in Ordinance Appendix D. Off-site stormwater control measures may only be sought if it is shown that on-site stormwater control measures cannot be physically accomplished. This does not relieve the applicant from meeting the Volume Controls criteria in Section 303 on-site.

Section 302. Exemptions

- A. Regulated Activities that create Disconnected Impervious Area smaller than 500 sq. ft. are exempt from the requirements of Section 303, Section 304 and Article IV of this Ordinance.
- B. Regulated Activities that create impervious areas equal to or greater than 500 sq. ft. and less than 5,000 sq. ft. are exempt from the Peak Rate Control and the SWM Site Plan preparation requirement of this Ordinance, but should comply with the small project requirements found in Appendix C of the Ordinance.
- C. Regulated Activities that create impervious areas equal to or greater than 5,000 sq. ft. and less than 10,000 sq. ft. are exempt only from the peak rate control requirement of this Ordinance.
- D. Agricultural activity is exempt from the rate control and SWM Site Plan preparation requirements of this Ordinance provided the activities are performed according to the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.
- E. Forest management and timber operations are exempt from the rate control and SWM Site Plan preparation requirements of this Ordinance provided the activities are performed according to the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

Additional Exemption Criteria

1. Exemption Responsibilities - An exemption shall not relieve the Applicant from implementing such measures as are necessary to protect public health, safety, and property.
2. HQ and EV Streams - An exemption shall not relieve the Applicant from meeting the special requirements for watersheds draining to identified high quality (HQ) or exceptional value (EV) waters and Source Water Protection Areas (SWPA) and requirements for non-structural project design sequencing.
3. Drainage Problems - If a drainage problem is documented or known to exist downstream of or is expected from the proposed activity, then the Municipality may require the Applicant to comply with the Ordinance.
4. Even though the developer is exempt, he is not relieved from complying with other regulations.

Exemptions from any provisions of this Ordinance shall not relieve the Applicant from the requirements in Sections 301.D. through L.

Section 303. Volume Controls

The low impact development practices provided in the SWM Manual¹ shall be utilized for all Regulated Activities to the maximum extent practicable.

Water volume controls shall be implemented using the *Design Storm Method* in Subsection 1 or the *Simplified Method* in Subsection 2 below. For Regulated Activities that create 10,000 square feet or less of impervious cover that do not require hydrologic routing to design the stormwater facilities, this Ordinance establishes no preference for either methodology; therefore, the Applicant may select either methodology on the basis of economic considerations, the intrinsic limitations on applicability of the analytical procedures associated with each methodology, and other factors.

1. *The Design Storm Method* (CG-1 in the SWM Manual¹) is applicable to any size of Regulated Activity. This method requires detailed modeling based on site conditions.
 - a. Do not increase the post-development total runoff volume for all storms equal to or less than the 2-year, 24-hour duration precipitation.
 - b. For modeling purposes:
 - i. Existing (pre-development) non-forested pervious areas must be considered meadow or its equivalent.
 - ii. Twenty (20) percent of existing impervious area, when present, shall be considered meadow in the model for existing conditions.

2. *The Simplified Method* (CG-2 in the SWM Manual¹) provided below is independent of site conditions and should be used if the Design Storm Method is not followed. This method is not applicable to Regulated Activities greater than 10,000 square feet or for projects that require design of stormwater storage facilities. For new impervious surfaces:
- a. Stormwater facilities shall capture at least the first two inches (2") of runoff from all new impervious surfaces.
 - b. At least the first one inch (1.0") of runoff from new impervious surfaces shall be permanently removed from the runoff flow (i.e., it shall not be released into the surface waters of this Commonwealth). Removal options include reuse, evaporation, transpiration, and infiltration.
 - c. Wherever possible, infiltration facilities should be designed to accommodate infiltration of the entire permanently removed runoff; however, in all cases at least the first one-half inch (0.5") of the permanently removed runoff should be infiltrated.
 - d. This method is exempt from the requirements of Section 304, Rate Controls.

Section 304. Rate Controls

- A. Areas not covered by a Release Rate Map from an approved Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan:

Post-development discharge rates shall not exceed the predevelopment discharge rates for the 1-, 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year storms. If it is shown that the peak rates of discharge indicated by the post-development analysis are less than or equal to the peak rates of discharge indicated by the pre-development analysis for 1-, 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year, 24-hour storms, then the requirements of this section have been met. Otherwise, the Applicant shall provide additional controls as necessary to satisfy the peak rate of discharge requirement.

- B. Areas covered by a Release Rate Map from an approved Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan:

For the 1-, 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year storms, the post-development peak discharge rates will follow the applicable approved management district or release rate map. The approved management district map for the Stonycreek River watershed is found in Appendix D. The stormwater management district criteria for the Stonycreek River watershed is found in Table 1. For any areas not shown on the release rate maps or management district maps, the post-development discharge rates shall not exceed the predevelopment discharge rates.

TABLE 1
Stormwater Management Districts in the Stonycreek River Watershed

District	Proposed Condition Design Storm	(reduce to)	Existing Condition Design Storm
A	2-year		1-year
	5-year		5-year
	10-year		10-year
	25-year		25-year
	50-year		50-year
	100-year		100-year
B-1	5-year		2-year
	10-year		5-year
	25-year		10-year
	50-year		25-year
	100-year		100-year
B-2	2-year		2-year
	25-year		10-year
	50-year		25-year
	100-year		100-year

ARTICLE IV - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (SWM) SITE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Section 401. Plan Requirements

The following items shall be included in the SWM Site Plan:

- A. Appropriate sections from the Municipal Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance, and other applicable local ordinances, shall be followed in preparing the SWM Site Plans. In instances where the Municipality lacks Subdivision and Land Development regulations, the content of SWM Site Plans shall follow the County's Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance.
- B. The Municipality shall not approve any SWM Site Plan that is deficient in meeting the requirements of this Ordinance. At its sole discretion and in accordance with this Article, when a SWM Site Plan is found to be deficient, the Municipality may either disapprove the submission and require a resubmission, or in the case of minor deficiencies the Municipality may accept submission of modifications.
- C. Provisions for permanent access or maintenance easements for all physical SWM BMPs, such as ponds and infiltration structures, as necessary to implement the operation and maintenance plan discussed in item E.9 below.
- D. The following signature block for the Municipality:

“(Municipal Official or designee), on this date (date of signature), has reviewed and hereby certifies that the SWM Site Plan meets all design standards and criteria of the Municipal Ordinance No. (Number assigned to the Ordinance).”
- E. The SWM Site Plan shall provide the following information:
 1. The overall stormwater management concept for the project.
 2. A determination of Site Conditions in accordance with the SWM Manual¹. A detailed site evaluation shall be completed for projects proposed in areas of carbonate geology or karst topography, and other environmentally sensitive areas such as brownfields.
 3. Stormwater runoff design computations and documentation as specified in this Ordinance, or as otherwise necessary to demonstrate that the maximum practicable measures have been taken to meet the requirements of this Ordinance, including the recommendations and general requirements in Section 301.
 4. Expected project time schedule.

5. A soil erosion and sediment control plan, where applicable, as prepared for and submitted to the approval authority.
6. The effect of the project (in terms of runoff volumes, water quality, and peak flows) on surrounding properties and aquatic features and on any existing stormwater conveyance system that may be affected by the project.
7. Plan and profile drawings of all SWM BMPs including drainage structures, pipes, open channels and swales.
8. SWM Site Plan shall show the locations of existing and proposed on-lot wastewater facilities and water supply wells.
9. The SWM Site Plan shall include an operation and maintenance (O&M) plan for all existing and proposed physical stormwater management facilities. The plan shall address long-term ownership and responsibilities for operation and maintenance as well as schedules and costs for O&M activities.

Section 402. Plan Submission

- A. Five (5) copies of the SWM Site Plan shall be submitted as follows:
 1. Two (2) copies to the Municipality
 2. One (1) copy to the Municipal Engineer (when applicable)
 3. One (1) copy to the County Conservation District
 4. One (1) copy to the County Planning Commission/Office
- B. Additional copies shall be submitted as requested by the Municipality or DEP.

Section 403. Plan Review

- A. The SWM Site Plan shall be reviewed by a Qualified Professional for the Municipality for consistency with the provisions of this Ordinance. Review by the County Conservation District is optional. After review, the Qualified Professional shall provide a written recommendation for the municipality to approve or disapprove the SWM Site Plan. If it is recommended to disapprove the SWM Site Plan, the Qualified Professional shall state the reasons for the disapproval in writing. The Qualified Professional also may recommend approval of the SWM Site Plan with conditions and, if so, shall provide the acceptable conditions for approval in writing. The SWM Site Plan review and recommendations shall be completed within the time allowed by the Municipalities Planning Code for reviewing subdivision plans.

- B. The Municipality shall notify the Applicant in writing within 45 calendar days whether the SWM Site Plan is approved or disapproved. If the SWM Plan involves a Subdivision and Land Development Plan, the notification period is 90 days. If a longer notification period is provided by other statute, regulation, or ordinance, the Applicant will be so notified by the Municipality. If the Municipality disapproves the SWM Plan, the Municipality shall cite the reasons for disapproval in writing.

Section 404. Modification of Plans

A modification to a submitted SWM Site Plan that involves a change in SWM BMPs or techniques, or that involves the relocation or redesign of SWM BMPs, or that is necessary because soil or other conditions are not as stated on the SWM Site Plan as determined by the Municipality, shall require a resubmission of the modified SWM Site Plan in accordance with this Article.

Section 405. Resubmission of Disapproved Storm Water Management Site Plans

A disapproved SWM Site Plan may be resubmitted, with the revisions addressing the Municipality's concerns, to the Municipality in accordance with this Article. The applicable review fee must accompany a resubmission of a disapproved SWM Site Plan.

Section 406. Authorization to Construct and Term of Validity

The Municipality's approval of an SWM Site Plan authorizes the Regulated Activities contained in the SWM Site Plan for a maximum term of validity of five years following the date of approval. The Municipality may specify a term of validity shorter than five years in the approval for any specific SWM Site Plan. Terms of validity shall commence on the date the Municipality signs the approval for an SWM Site Plan. If an approved SWM Site Plan is not completed according to Section 407 within the term of validity, then the Municipality may consider the SWM Site Plan disapproved and may revoke any and all permits. SWM Site Plans that are considered disapproved by the Municipality shall be resubmitted in accordance with Section 405 of this Ordinance.

Section 407. As-Built Plans, Completion Certificate and Final Inspection

- A. The Developer shall be responsible for providing as-built plans of all SWM BMPs included in the approved SWM Site Plan. The as-built plans and an explanation of any discrepancies with the construction plans shall be submitted to the Municipality.
- B. The as-built submission shall include a certification of completion signed by a Qualified Professional verifying that all permanent SWM BMPs have been constructed according to the approved plans and specifications. If any licensed Qualified Professionals contributed to the construction plans, then a licensed Qualified Professional must sign the completion certificate.

- C. After receipt of the completion certification by the Municipality, the Municipality may conduct a final inspection.

ARTICLE V - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Section 501. Responsibilities of Developers and Landowners

- A. The Municipality shall make the final determination on the continuing maintenance responsibilities prior to final approval of the SWM Site Plan. The Municipality may require a dedication of such facilities as part of the requirements for approval of the SWM Site Plan. Such a requirement is not an indication that the Municipality will accept the facilities. The Municipality reserves the right to accept or reject the ownership and operating responsibility for any portion of the stormwater management controls.
- B. Facilities, areas, or structures used as Stormwater Management BMPs shall be enumerated as permanent real estate appurtenances and recorded as deed restrictions or conservation easements that run with the land.
- C. The Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be recorded as a restrictive deed covenant that runs with the land.
- D. The Municipality may take enforcement actions against an owner for any failure to satisfy the provisions of this Article.

Section 502. Operation and Maintenance Agreements

The owner is responsible for Operation and Maintenance of the SWM BMPs. If the owner fails to adhere to the Operation and Maintenance Agreement, the Municipality may perform the services required and charge the owner appropriate fees. Non-payment of fees may result in a lien against the property.

Section 503. Stormwater Management Easements

- A. Stormwater management easements are required for all areas used for off-site stormwater control, unless a waiver is granted by the Municipality.
- B. Stormwater management easements shall be provided by the Applicant or property owner if necessary for access for inspections and maintenance or the preservation of stormwater runoff conveyance, infiltration, and detention areas and other stormwater controls and BMPs by persons other than the property owner. The purpose of the easement shall be specified in any agreement under Section 502.

ARTICLE VI - FEES AND EXPENSES

Section 601. General

The Municipality may include all costs incurred in the review fee charged to an Applicant.

The review fee may include but not be limited to costs for the following:

- A. Administrative/clerical processing.
- B. Review of the SWM Site Plan.
- C. Attendance at meetings.
- D. Inspections.

ARTICLE VII - PROHIBITIONS

Section 701. Prohibited Discharges and Connections

- A. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows any non-stormwater discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the waters of this Commonwealth is prohibited.
- B. No person shall allow, or cause to allow, discharges into surface waters of this Commonwealth which are not composed entirely of stormwater, except (1) as provided in subsection C below, and (2) discharges allowed under a state or federal permit.
- C. The following discharges are authorized unless they are determined to be significant contributors to pollution to the waters of this Commonwealth:

- Discharges from fire fighting activities	- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Potable water sources including water line flushing	- Uncontaminated water from foundations or from footing drains
- Irrigation drainage	- Lawn watering
- Air conditioning condensate	- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- Springs	- Uncontaminated groundwater
- Water from crawl space pumps	- Water from individual residential car washing
- Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where detergents are not used	- Routine external building wash down (which does not use detergents or other compounds)

- D. In the event that the Municipality or DEP determines that any of the discharges identified in Subsection C, significantly contribute to pollution of the waters of this Commonwealth, the Municipality or DEP will notify the responsible person(s) to cease the discharge.

Section 702. Roof Drains

Roof drains and sump pumps shall discharge to infiltration or vegetative BMPs and to the maximum extent practicable satisfy the criteria for Disconnected Impervious Areas.

Section 703. Alteration of SWM BMPs

No person shall modify, remove, fill, landscape, or alter any SWM BMPs, facilities, areas, or structures, without the written approval of the Municipality.

ARTICLE VIII - ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Section 801. Right-of-Entry

Upon presentation of proper credentials, the Municipality may enter at reasonable times upon any property within the Municipality to inspect the condition of the stormwater structures and facilities in regard to any aspect regulated by this Ordinance.

Section 802. Inspection

SWM BMPs should be inspected by the landowner, or the owner's designee (including the Municipality for dedicated and owned facilities) according to the following list of minimum frequencies:

1. Annually for the first 5 years.
2. Once every 3 years thereafter.
3. During or immediately after the cessation of a 10-year or greater storm.

Section 803. Enforcement

- A. It shall be unlawful for a person to undertake any Regulated Activity except as provided in an approved SWM Site Plan, unless specifically exempted in Section 302.
- B. It shall be unlawful to violate Section 703 of this Ordinance.
- C. Inspections regarding compliance with the SWM Site Plan are a responsibility of the Municipality.

Section 804. Suspension and Revocation

- A. Any approval or permit issued by the Municipality may be suspended or revoked for:
 1. Non-compliance with or failure to implement any provision of the approved SWM Site Plan or Operation and Maintenance Agreement.
 2. A violation of any provision of this Ordinance or any other applicable law, Ordinance, rule or regulation relating to the Regulated Activity.
 3. The creation of any condition or the commission of any act during the Regulated Activity which constitutes or creates a hazard or nuisance, pollution, or which endangers the life or property of others.
- B. A suspended approval may be reinstated by the Municipality when:

1. The Municipality has inspected and approved the corrections to the violations that caused the suspension.
 2. The Municipality is satisfied that the violation has been corrected.
- C. An approval that has been revoked by the Municipality cannot be reinstated. The Applicant may apply for a new approval under the provisions of this Ordinance.
- D. If a violation causes no immediate danger to life, public health, or property, at its sole discretion, the Municipality may provide a limited time period for the owner to correct the violation. In these cases, the Municipality will provide the owner, or the owner's designee, with a written notice of the violation and the time period allowed for the owner to correct the violation. If the owner does not correct the violation within the allowed time period, the Municipality may revoke or suspend any, or all, applicable approvals and permits pertaining to any provision of this Ordinance.

Section 805. Penalties

- A. Anyone violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a summary offense and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each violation, recoverable with costs. Each day that the violation continues shall be a separate offense and penalties shall be cumulative.
- B. In addition, the Municipality, may institute injunctive, mandamus or any other appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity for the enforcement of this Ordinance. Any court of competent jurisdiction shall have the right to issue restraining orders, temporary or permanent injunctions, mandamus or other appropriate forms of remedy or relief.

Section 806. Appeals

- A. Any person aggrieved by any action of the Municipality or its designee, relevant to the provisions of this Ordinance, may appeal to the Municipality within thirty (30) days of that action.
- B. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Municipality, relevant to the provisions of this Ordinance, may appeal to the County Court Of Common Pleas in the county where the activity has taken place within thirty (30) days of the Municipality's decision.

ARTICLE IX - REFERENCES

1. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). No. 363-0300-002 (2006), as amended and updated. *Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual*. Harrisburg, PA.
2. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). 363-2134-008 (2000), as amended and updated. *Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual*. Harrisburg, PA.
3. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). *National Engineering Handbook*. Part 630: Hydrology, 1969-2001. Originally published as the *National Engineering Handbook*, Section 4: Hydrology. Available online at: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/hydro/hydro-techref-neh-630.html>.
4. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 1986. *Technical Release 55: Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds*, 2nd Edition. Washington, D.C.
5. US Department of Commerce (USDC). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). National Weather Service (NWS), Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center 2004-2006. *Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States. Atlas 14. Volume 2*. Silver Spring, Maryland. 20910. Internet address: <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/>.

Southmont Borough Stonycreek River Watershed Stormwater Management Ordinance

Ordinance No. 482

ENACTED and ORDAINED at a regular meeting of the

Borough of Southmont

on this 16th day of August, 2010

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ATTEST:

SOUTHMONT BOROUGH COUNCIL

Judith G. Czysnik
Secretary

Richard Rodgers
President

APPENDIX A

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
(SWM BMPs)**

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 20____, by and between _____, (hereinafter the "Landowner"), and _____, _____ County, Pennsylvania, (hereinafter "Municipality");

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Landowner is the owner of certain real property as recorded by deed in the land records of _____ County, Pennsylvania, Deed Book _____ at Page _____, (hereinafter "Property").

WHEREAS, the Landowner is proceeding to build and develop the Property; and

WHEREAS, the SWM BMP Operation and Maintenance Plan approved by the Municipality (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan") for the property identified herein, which is attached hereto as Appendix A and made part hereof, as approved by the Municipality, provides for management of stormwater within the confines of the Property through the use of BMPs; and

WHEREAS, the Municipality, and the Landowner, his successors and assigns, agree that the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the Municipality and the protection and maintenance of water quality require that on-site SWM BMPs be constructed and maintained on the Property; and

WHEREAS, the Municipality requires, through the implementation of the SWM Site Plan, that SWM BMPs as required by said Plan and the Municipal Stormwater Management Ordinance be constructed and adequately operated and maintained by the Landowner, successors and assigns.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing promises, the mutual covenants contained herein, and the following terms and conditions, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The Landowner shall construct the BMPs in accordance with the plans and specifications identified in the SWM Site Plan.
2. The Landowner shall operate and maintain the BMPs as shown on the Plan in good working order in accordance with the specific maintenance requirements noted on the approved SWM Site Plan.
3. The Landowner hereby grants permission to the Municipality, its authorized agents and employees, to enter upon the property, at reasonable times and upon presentation of proper

credentials, to inspect the BMPs whenever necessary. Whenever possible, the Municipality shall notify the Landowner prior to entering the property.

4. In the event the Landowner fails to operate and maintain the BMPs per paragraph 2, the Municipality or its representatives may enter upon the Property and take whatever action is deemed necessary to maintain said BMP(s). It is expressly understood and agreed that the Municipality is under no obligation to maintain or repair said facilities, and in no event shall this Agreement be construed to impose any such obligation on the Municipality.
5. In the event the Municipality, pursuant to this Agreement, performs work of any nature, or expends any funds in performance of said work for labor, use of equipment, supplies, materials, and the like, the Landowner shall reimburse the Municipality for all expenses (direct and indirect) incurred within 10 days of receipt of invoice from the Municipality.
6. The intent and purpose of this Agreement is to ensure the proper maintenance of the onsite BMPs by the Landowner; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not be deemed to create or affect any additional liability of any party for damage alleged to result from or be caused by stormwater runoff.
7. The Landowner, its executors, administrators, assigns, and other successors in interests, shall release the Municipality from all damages, accidents, casualties, occurrences or claims which might arise or be asserted against said employees and representatives from the construction, presence, existence, or maintenance of the BMP(s) by the Landowner or Municipality.
8. The Municipality shall inspect the BMPs at a minimum of once every three years to ensure their continued functioning.

This Agreement shall be recorded at the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and shall constitute a covenant running with the Property and/or equitable servitude, and shall be binding on the Landowner, his administrators, executors, assigns, heirs and any other successors in interests, in perpetuity.

ATTEST: SOUTHMONT BOROUGH COUNCIL

(SEAL)

President

WITNESS

Landowner

ATTEST:

Southmont Borough

County of Cambria, Pennsylvania

I, _____, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, whose commission expires on the _____ day of _____, 20____, do hereby certify that _____ whose name(s) is/are signed to the foregoing Agreement bearing date of the _____ day of _____, 2010, has acknowledged the same before me in my said County and State.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS _____ day of _____, 2010.

NOTARY PUBLIC

(SEAL)

APPENDIX B

DISCONNECTED IMPERVIOUS AREA (DIA)

B.1. Rooftop Disconnection

When rooftop downspouts are directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration, the rooftop may qualify as completely or partially Disconnected Impervious Area (DIA) and a portion of the impervious rooftop area may be excluded from the calculation of total impervious area.

A rooftop is considered to be completely or partially disconnected if it meets the requirements listed below:

- The contributing area of rooftop to each disconnected discharge is 500 square feet or less, and
- The soil, in proximity of the roof water discharge area, is not designated as hydrologic soil group "D" or equivalent, and
- The overland flow path from roof water discharge area has a positive slope of 5% or less.

For designs that meet these requirements, the portion of the roof that may be considered disconnected depends on the length of the overland path as designated in Table B.1.

Length of Pervious Flow Path * (ft)	Roof Area Treated as Disconnected (% of contributing area)
0 – 14	0
15 – 29	20
30 – 44	40
45 – 59	60
60 – 74	80
75 or more	100

* Flow path cannot include impervious surfaces and must be at least 15 feet from any impervious surfaces.

B.2. Pavement Disconnection

When pavement runoff is directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration, the contributing pavement area may qualify as a DIA that may be excluded from the calculation of total impervious area. This applies generally only to small or narrow pavement structures such as driveways and narrow pathways through otherwise pervious areas (e.g., a walkway or bike path through a park).

Pavement is disconnected if the pavement, or area adjacent to the pavement, meets the requirements below:

- The contributing flow path over impervious area is not more than 75 feet, and
- The length of overland flow is greater than or equal to the contributing length, and
- The soil is not designated as hydrologic soil group "D" or equivalent, and
- The slope of the contributing impervious area is 5% or less, and
- The slope of the overland flow path is 5% or less.

If the discharge is concentrated at one or more discrete points, no more than 1,000 square feet may discharge to any one point. In addition, a gravel strip or other spreading device is required for concentrated discharges. For non-concentrated discharges along the edge of the pavement, this requirement is waived; however, there must be a provision for the establishment of vegetation along the pavement edge and temporary stabilization of the area until vegetation becomes stabilized.

REFERENCE

Philadelphia Water Department. 2006. *Stormwater Management Guidance Manual*. Section 4.2.2: *Integrated Site Design*. Philadelphia, PA.