

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
LOWER SALFORD TOWNSHIP**

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

ORDINANCE NO. 2005- 02

"ACT 167 WATERSHED REGULATIONS"

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 142 (SUBDIVISION & LAND DEVELOPMENT), BY ADDING A NEW ARTICLE X ENTITLED "EAST BRANCH PERKIOMEN CREEK WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN" TO ADOPT, BY REFERENCE, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARED BY THE BUCKS COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION ENTITLED "EAST BRANCH PERKIOMEN CREEK WATERSHED ACT 167 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUME I PLAN, STANDARDS/CRITERIA, AND MODEL ORDINANCE" DATED SEPTEMBER 2004, WHICH REQUIRES PERMANENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE EAST BRANCH PERKIOMEN CREEK WATERSHED.

The Board of Supervisors of Lower Salford Township does hereby **ENACT** and **ORDAIN** as follows:

SECTION I. Amendment to the Code.

The Codified Ordinances of Lower Salford Township, Chapter 142 (Subdivision & Land Development) is hereby amended by adding a new Article X entitled "East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed Management Plan" as follows:

ARTICLE X
East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed Management Plan

§ 142-124. Adoption of Stormwater Management Plan prepared by the Bucks County Planning Commission.

Pursuant to Act 167, 32 P.S. §§680.1 *et seq.*, the Board of Supervisors of Lower Salford Township hereby adopts, by reference, the Stormwater Management Plan prepared by the Bucks County Planning Commission entitled “East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania Volume I Plan, Standards/Criteria, and Model Ordinance” dated September 2004, which requires permanent best management practices for stormwater management facilities located within the East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed.

SECTION II. Repealer.

All other ordinances and resolutions or parts thereof as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION III. Severability.

The provisions of this Ordinance are severable, and if any section, sentence, clause, part or provision hereof shall be held illegal, invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision of the court shall not affect or impair the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, parts or provisions of this Ordinance. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the Board that this Ordinance would have been adopted even if such illegal, invalid or unconstitutional section, sentence, clause, part or provision had not been included herein.

SECTION IV. Failure to Enforce Not a Waiver.

The failure of the Township to enforce any provision of this Ordinance shall not constitute a waiver by the Township of its rights of future enforcement hereunder.

SECTION V. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval as required by the law.

ORDAINED and **ENACTED** by the Board of Supervisors of Lower Salford Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, this 2nd day of March, 2005.

LOWER SALFORD TOWNSHIP

By: _____


DOUGLAS A. GIFFORD, Chairman,
Board of Supervisors

Attest: _____


J. DELTON PLANK, Secretary

ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 101. Statement of Findings

The governing body of the Municipality finds that:

- A. Inadequate management of accelerated stormwater runoff resulting from development throughout a watershed increases flood flows and velocities, contributes to erosion and sedimentation, overtaxes the carrying capacity of existing streams and storm sewers, greatly increases the cost of public facilities to convey and manage stormwater, undermines floodplain management and flood reduction efforts in upstream and downstream communities, reduces groundwater recharge, and threatens public health and safety.
- B. A comprehensive program of stormwater management, including reasonable regulation of development and activities causing accelerated erosion, is fundamental to the public health, safety, welfare, and the protection of the people of the Municipality and all the people of the Commonwealth, their resources, and the environment.
- C. Through project design, impacts from stormwater runoff can be minimized to maintain the natural hydrologic regime, and sustain high water quality, groundwater recharge, stream baseflow, and aquatic ecosystems. The most cost effective and environmentally advantageous way to manage stormwater runoff is through nonstructural project design, minimizing impervious surfaces and sprawl, avoiding sensitive areas (i.e. stream buffers, floodplains, steep slopes), and designing to topography and soils to maintain the natural hydrologic regime.

Section 102. Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote health, safety, and welfare within the East Branch Perkiomen watershed by minimizing the damages described in Section 101.A of this ordinance through provisions designed to:

- A. Promote alternative project designs and layout that minimizes impacts to surface and ground water.
- B. Promote nonstructural Best Management Practices.
- C. Minimize increases in stormwater volume.
- D. Minimize impervious surfaces.
- E. Manage accelerated runoff and erosion and sedimentation problems at their source by regulating activities that cause these problems.
- F. Utilize and preserve the existing natural drainage systems.
- G. Encourage recharge of groundwater where appropriate and prevent degradation of groundwater quality.
- H. Address the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges from the development site.

- I. Maintain existing flows and quality of streams and watercourses in the municipality and the Commonwealth.
- J. Preserve and restore the flood-carrying capacity of streams.
- K. Provide proper maintenance of all permanent stormwater management facilities that are constructed in the Municipality.
- L. Provide performance standards and design criteria for watershed-wide stormwater management and planning.

Section 103. Statutory Authority

The Municipality is empowered to regulate land use activities that affect runoff by the authority of the Act of October 4, 1978 32 P.S., P.L. 864 (Act 167) Section 680.1 et seq., as amended, the “Stormwater Management Act,” [and the applicable Municipal Code].

Section 104. Applicability

This ordinance shall apply to those areas of the Municipality that are located within the East Branch Perkiomen watershed, as delineated in Appendix D which is hereby adopted as part of this ordinance.

This ordinance shall only apply to permanent best management practices (BMPs) and/or stormwater management facilities constructed as part of any of the Regulated Activities listed in this section. Stormwater management and erosion and sedimentation control during construction activities are specifically not regulated by this ordinance, but shall continue to be regulated under existing laws and ordinances.

This ordinance contains only the stormwater management performance standards and design criteria that are necessary or desirable from a watershedwide perspective. Local stormwater management design criteria (e.g., inlet spacing, inlet type, collection system design and details, outlet structure design, etc.) shall continue to be regulated by the applicable municipal ordinances or at the municipal engineer’s discretion.

The following activities are defined as “Regulated Activities” and shall be regulated by this Ordinance:

- A. Land development.
- B. Subdivision.
- C. Construction of new or additional impervious or semipervious surfaces (driveways, parking lots, patios, tennis courts, etc.).
- D. Construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings.
- E. Diversion or piping of any natural or man-made stream channel.
- F. Installation of BMPs and/or stormwater management facilities or appurtenances thereto.

Section 105. Repealer

Any ordinance or ordinance provision of the Municipality inconsistent with any of the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

Section 106. Severability

Should any section or provision of this ordinance be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of any of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 107. Compatibility With Other Ordinance Requirements

Approvals issued pursuant to this ordinance do not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to secure required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other applicable code, rule, act, or ordinance.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this chapter, 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 word “person” includes an individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, corporation, or any other similar entity.
- D. The words “shall” and “must” refers to items which are mandatory; the words “may” and “should” refer to items which are permissive.
- E. The words “used or occupied” include the words “intended, designed, maintained, or arranged to be used, occupied, or maintained.

Accelerated Erosion The removal of the surface of the land through the combined action of man’s activity and the natural processes at a rate greater than would occur because of the natural process alone.

Agricultural Activities The work of producing crops and raising livestock including tillage, plowing, disking, harrowing, pasturing and installation of conservation measures. Construction of new buildings or impervious area is not considered an agricultural activity.

Alteration As applied to land, a change in topography as a result of the moving of soil and rock from one location or position to another; also the changing of surface conditions by causing the surface to be more or less impervious; land disturbance.

Applicant A landowner or applicant who has filed an application for approval to engage in any Regulated Activities as defined in Section 104 of this ordinance.

As-Built Drawings Those maintained by the contractor as he constructs the project and upon which he documents the actual locations of the building components and changes to the original contract documents. These, or a copy of the same, are turned over the Engineer at the completion of the project.

Bankfull The channel at the top of bank or point where water beings to overflow onto a floodplain.

Base Flow The portion of stream flow that is sustained by groundwater discharge.

Bioretention A stormwater retention area which utilizes woody and herbaceous plants and soils to remove pollutants before infiltration occurs.

BMP (best management practice) Stormwater structures, facilities and techniques to control, maintain or improve the quantity and quality of surface runoff. The *PA Handbook*

of *BMPs for Developing Areas* and the *Maryland Stormwater Design Manual* may be referenced for specific BMP practices.

Channel Erosion The widening, deepening, and headward cutting of small channels and waterways, due to erosion caused by moderate to large floods.

Cistern An underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.

Conservation District The Bucks County Conservation District.

Culvert A structure with appurtenant works which carries a stream under or through an embankment or fill.

Dam An artificial barrier, together with its appurtenant works, constructed for the purpose of impounding or storing water or another fluid or semifluid, or a refuse bank, fill or structure for highway, railroad or other purposes which does or may impound water or another fluid or semifluid.

DEP The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Department The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Designee The agent of the _____ Planning Commission and/or agent of the governing body involved with the administration, review or enforcement of any provisions of this ordinance by contract or memorandum of understanding.

Design Professional (Qualified) A Pennsylvania Registered Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect, or a Registered Professional Land Surveyor trained to develop stormwater management plans.

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.

Detention Basin An impoundment structure designed to manage stormwater runoff by temporarily storing the runoff and releasing it at a predetermined rate.

Detention District Those subareas in which some type of detention is required to meet the plan requirements and the goals of Act 167.

Diffused Drainage Discharge Drainage discharge not confined to a single point location or channel, such as sheet flow or shallow concentrated flow.

Disturbed Areas Unstabilized land area where an earth disturbance activity is occurring or has occurred.

Development Site The specific tract of land for which a regulated activity is proposed.

Downslope Property Line That portion of the property line of the lot, tract, or parcels of land being developed located such that all overland or pipe flow from the site would be directed towards it.

- Drainage Conveyance Facility** A stormwater management facility designed to transmit stormwater runoff and shall include streams, channels, swales, pipes, conduits, culverts, storm sewers, etc.
- Drainage Easement** A right granted by a landowner to a grantee, allowing the use of private land for stormwater management purposes.
- Drainage Permit** A permit issued by the Municipal governing body after the drainage plan has been approved. Said permit is issued prior to or with the final Municipal approval.
- Drainage Plan** The documentation of the stormwater management system, to be used for a given development site, the contents of which are established in Section 403.
- Earth Disturbance Activity** A construction or other human activity which disturbs the surface of land, including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading, excavations, embankments, land development, agricultural plowing or tilling, timber harvesting activities, road maintenance activities, mineral extraction, and the moving, depositing, stockpiling, or storing of soil, rock, or earth materials.
- Emergency Spillway** A conveyance area that is used to pass peak discharge greater than the maximum design storm controlled by the stormwater facility.
- Encroachment** A structure or activity that changes, expands or diminishes the course, current or cross section of a watercourse, floodway or body of water.
- Erosion** The movement of soil particles by the action of water, wind, ice, or other natural forces.
- Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Plan** A plan that is designed to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation.
- ERSAM** Existing Resource and Site Analysis Map.
- Exceptional Value Waters** Surface waters of high quality which satisfy Pennsylvania Code Title 25 Environmental Protection, Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards, § 93.4b(b) (relating to antidegradation).
- Existing Conditions** The initial condition of a project site prior to the proposed construction. If the initial condition of the site is undeveloped land, the land use shall be considered as “meadow” unless the natural land cover is proven to generate lower curve numbers or Rational “C” values.
- Flood** A general but temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of streams, rivers, and other waters of this Commonwealth.
- Floodplain** Any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any natural source or delineated as a special flood hazard area on the applicable National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Also included are areas that comprise Group 13 Soils, as listed in Appendix A of the Pennsylvania DEP of Environmental Protection (DEP) Technical Manual for Sewage Enforcement Officers (as amended or replaced from time to time by DEP).

Floodway The channel of the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the 100-year frequency 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 frequency 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 forest land. These include timber inventory and preparation of forest management plans, silvicultural treatment, cutting budgets, logging road design and construction, timber harvesting, site preparation, and reforestation.

Freeboard A vertical distance between the elevation of the design high-water and the top of a dam, levee, tank, basin, or diversion ridge. The space is required as a safety margin in a pond or basin.

Grade A slope, usually of a road, channel, or natural ground specified in percent and shown on plans as specified herein.

(To) Grade to finish the surface of a roadbed, top of embankment, or bottom of excavation.

Grassed Waterway A natural or constructed waterway, usually broad and shallow, covered with erosion-resistant grasses, used to conduct surface water.

Groundwater Recharge Replenishment of existing natural underground water supplies.

HEC-HMS The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) - Hydrologic Modeling System (HMS) adapted to the East Branch Perkiomen Creek watershed.

High Quality Waters Surface waters having quality which exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water by satisfying Pennsylvania Code Title 25 Environmental Protection, Chapter 93, Water Quality Standards, § 93.4b(a).

Hydrologic Regime (natural) The hydrologic cycle or balance that sustains quality and quantity of storm water, baseflow, storage, and groundwater supplies under natural conditions.

Hydrologic Soil Group A classification of soils by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly the Soil Conservation Service, into four runoff potential groups. The groups range from A soils, which are very permeable and produce little runoff, to D soils, which are not very permeable and produce much more runoff.

Hyetograph A graphical representation of average rainfall, rainfall excess rates, or volumes over specified areas during successive units of time during a storm.

Impervious Surface A surface that prevents the percolation of water into the ground such as building rooftops, pavement, sidewalks, driveways and compacted earth or turf.

Impoundment A retention or detention basin designed to retain stormwater runoff and release it at a controlled rate.

Infill Development that occurs on smaller parcels that remain undeveloped but are within or very close proximity to urban areas. The development relies on existing infrastructure and does not require an extension of water, sewer, or other public utilities.

Infiltration The passing of stormwater through the soil from the surface.

Infiltration Structures A structure designed to direct runoff into the ground (e.g., french drains, seepage pits, seepage trench).

Inlet A surface connection to a closed drain. A structure at the diversion end of a conduit. The upstream end of any structure through which water may flow.

Land Development (1) The improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts, or parcels of land for any purpose involving: (i) a group of two or more residential or nonresidential buildings, whether initially or cumulatively, or a single nonresidential building on a lot or lots regardless of the number of occupants or tenure; or (ii) the division or allocation of land or space, whether initially or cumulatively, 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. (2) A subdivision of land. (3) Development in accordance with Section 503(1.1) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code Act of 1968 (Act 247).

Land Earth Disturbance Any activity involving grading, tilling, digging, or filling of ground or stripping of vegetation or any other activity that causes an alteration to the natural condition of the land.

Limiting zone A soil horizon or condition in the soil profile or underlying strata which includes one of the following:

- (i) A seasonal high water table, whether perched or regional, determined by direct observation of the water table or indicated by soil mottling.
- (ii) A rock with open joints, fracture or solution channels, or masses of loose rock fragments, including gravel, with insufficient fine soil to fill the voids between the fragments.
- (iii) A rock formation, other stratum or soil condition which is so slowly permeable that it effectively limits downward passage of effluent.

Main Stem (Main Channel) Any stream segment or other runoff conveyance facility used as a reach in the East Branch Perkiomen Creek hydrologic model.

Manning Equation in (Manning formula) A method for calculation of velocity of flow (e.g., feet per second) and flow rate (e.g., cubic feet per second) in open channels based upon channel shape, roughness, depth of flow and slope. "Open channels" may include closed conduits so long as the flow is not under pressure.

Municipality [municipal name], Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Natural Hydrologic Regime (see hydrologic regime)

Nonpoint Source Pollution Pollution that enters a body of water from diffuse origins in the watershed and does not result from confined or discrete conveyances.

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service (previously SCS).

Open Channel A drainage element in which stormwater flows with an open surface. Open channels include, but shall not be limited to, natural and man-made drainageways, swales, streams, ditches, canals, and pipes flowing partly full.

Outfall Point where water flows from a conduit, stream, or drain.

Outlet Points of water disposal from a stream, river, lake, tidewater or artificial drain.

Parent Tract The parcel of land from which a land development or subdivision originates as of the date of the original East Branch Perkiomen Creek stormwater ordinance adoption.

Parking Lot Storage Involves the use of impervious parking areas as temporary impoundments with controlled release rates during rainstorms.

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

Penn State Runoff Model (calibrated) The computer based hydrologic modeling technique adapted to the East Branch Perkiomen Creek watershed for the Act 167 plan. The model has been “calibrated” to reflect actual recorded flow values by adjoining key model input parameters.

Pipe A culvert, closed conduit, or similar structure (including appurtenances) that conveys stormwater.

Planning Commission The planning commission of [municipal name].

PMF - Probable Maximum Flood The flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in any area. The PMF is derived from the probable maximum precipitation (PMP) as determined based on data obtained from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Predevelopment Undeveloped/Natural Condition.

Pretreatment Techniques employed in stormwater BMPs to provide storage or filtering to help trap coarse materials and other pollutants before they enter the system.

Rational Formula or Rational Method A rainfall-runoff relation used to estimate peak flow.

Recharge Area Undisturbed surface area or depression where stormwater collects, and a portion of which infiltrates and replenishes the underground and groundwater.

Reconstruction The process by which existing developed area is adaptively reused, rehabilitated, restored, renovated, and/or expanded. The development relies on existing infrastructure and does not require an extension of water, sewer, or other public utilities.

Record Drawings Original documents revised to suit the as-built conditional and subsequently provided by the Engineer to the client. The Engineer takes the contractor’s as-builts, reviews them in detail with his/her own records for completeness, then either

turns these over to the client or transfers the information to a set or reproducible, in both cases for the client's permanent records.

Redevelopment The construction, alteration, or improvement exceeding 5,000 square feet of land disturbance performed on sites where existing land use is commercial, industrial, institutional, or multifamily residential.

Regulated Activities Actions or proposed actions that have an impact on stormwater runoff and that are specified in Section 104 of this ordinance.

Release Rate The percentage of existing conditions peak rate of runoff from a site or subarea to which the proposed conditions peak rate of runoff must be reduced to protect downstream areas.

Retention Basin An impoundment in which stormwater is stored and not released during the storm event. Stored water may be released from the basin at some time after the end of the storm.

Return Period The average interval, in years, within which a storm event of a given magnitude can be expected to recur. For example, the 25-year return period rainfall would be expected to recur on the average of once every 25 years.

Riser A vertical pipe extending from the bottom of a pond that is used to control the discharge rate from the pond for a specified design storm.

Rooftop Detention Temporary ponding and gradual release of stormwater falling directly onto flat roof surfaces by incorporating controlled-flow roof drains into building designs.

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

SALDO Subdivision and land development ordinance.

Sediment Basin A barrier, dam, or retention or detention basin located and designed to retain rock, sand, gravel, silt, or other material transported by water.

Sediment Pollution The placement, discharge, or any other introduction of sediment into the waters of the Commonwealth occurring from the failure to design, construct, implement or maintain control measures and control facilities in accordance with the requirements of the DEP Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program manual.

Sedimentation The process by which mineral or organic matter is accumulated or deposited by the movement of water.

Seepage Pit/Seepage Trench An area of excavated earth filled with loose stone or similar coarse material, into which surface water is directed for infiltration into the ground.

Sheet Flow Runoff that flows over the ground surface as a thin, even layer, not concentrated in a channel.

Soil-Cover Complex Method A method of runoff computation developed by the NRCS that is based on relating soil type and land use/cover to a runoff parameter called Curve Number (CN).

Source Water Protection Area (SWPA) The zone through which contaminants are likely to migrate and reach a drinking water well or surface water intake.

Special Protection Subwatersheds Watersheds for which the receiving waters are exceptional value (EV) or high quality (HQ) waters.

Spillway A conveyance that is used to pass the peak discharge of the maximum design storm controlled by the stormwater facility.

Storage Indication Method A reservoir routing procedure based on solution of the continuity equation (inflow minus outflow equals the change in storage) with outflow defined as a function of storage volume and depth.

Storm Frequency The number of times that a given storm “event” occurs or is exceeded on the average in a stated period of years. See “Return Period.”

Storm Sewer A system of pipes and/or open channels that convey intercepted runoff and stormwater from other sources, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial wastes.

Stormwater The total amount of precipitation reaching the ground surface.

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 structures.

Stormwater Management Plan The plan for managing stormwater runoff in the East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed adopted by Bucks County as required by the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864, (Act 167), and known as the “East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan.”

Stormwater Management Site Plan The plan prepared by the applicant or his representative indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the particular site of interest according to this ordinance.

Stream A natural watercourse.

Stream Buffer The land area adjacent to each side of a stream, essential to maintaining water quality measured 150 feet from the top of the bank.

Stream Enclosure A bridge, culvert or other structure in excess of 100 feet in length upstream to downstream which encloses a regulated water of this Commonwealth.

Subarea The smallest drainage unit of a watershed for which stormwater management criteria have been established in the stormwater management plan.

Subdivision The division or redivision of a lot, tract, or parcel of land by any means into two or more lots, tracts, parcels or other divisions of land including changes in existing lot lines for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of lease, partition of the court for distribution to heirs or devisees, transfer of ownership or building or lot development provided, however, that the subdivision by lease of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of more than ten acres, not involving any new street or easement of access or any residential dwelling, shall be exempted.

Swale A low lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff.

Timber Operations See Forest Management.

Time-of-Concentration (T_c) The time for surface runoff to travel from the hydraulically most distant point of the watershed to a point of interest within the watershed. This time is the combined total of overland flow time and flow time in pipes or channels, if any.

Watercourse A river, brook, creek, or a channel or ditch for water, whether natural or manmade with perennial or intermittent flow.

Waters of the Commonwealth Any and all rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, 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 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Wellhead The point at which a groundwater well bore hole meets the surface of the ground.

Wellhead Protection Area The surface and subsurface area surrounding a water supply well, well field, spring, or infiltration gallery supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move towards and reach the water source.

Wetland Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater 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, ferns, and similar areas.

ARTICLE III. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Section 301. Requirements Applicable to All Stormwater Management Systems

- A. All regulated activities in East Branch Perkiomen Creek watershed that do not fall under the exemption criteria shown in Section 402 shall submit a drainage plan consistent with the East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed Stormwater Management Plan to the municipality for review. This criterion shall apply to the total proposed development even if development is to take place in stages. Impervious cover shall include, but not be limited to, any roof, parking or driveway areas and any new streets and sidewalks. Any areas designed to initially be gravel or crushed stone shall be assumed to be impervious for the exemption criteria.
- B. Stormwater drainage systems shall be provided in order to permit unimpeded flow along natural watercourses, except as modified by stormwater management facilities or open channels consistent with this ordinance.
- C. The Drainage plan must be designed consistent with the sequencing provisions of Section 302 to ensure maintenance of the natural hydrologic regime and to promote groundwater recharge and protect groundwater and surface water quality and quantity. The Drainage plan designer must proceed sequentially in accordance with Article III of this ordinance.
- D. The existing points of concentrated drainage that discharge onto adjacent property shall not be altered without permission of the affected property owner(s) and shall be subject to any applicable discharge criteria specified in this ordinance.
- E. Areas of existing diffused drainage discharge shall be subject to any applicable discharge criteria in the general direction of existing discharge, whether proposed to be concentrated or maintained as diffused drainage areas, except as otherwise provided by this ordinance. If diffused flow is proposed to be concentrated and discharged onto adjacent property, the applicant must document that adequate downstream conveyance facilities exist to safely transport the concentrated discharge, or otherwise prove that no erosion, sedimentation, flooding, or other harm will result from the concentrated discharge.
- F. Whenever a watercourse is located within a development site, it shall remain open in its natural state and location and should not be piped, impeded, or altered (except for road crossings). It is the responsibility of the developer to stabilize existing eroded stream/channel banks.
- G. Where a development site is traversed by watercourses drainage easements shall be provided conforming to the line of such watercourses. The terms of the easement shall prohibit excavation, the placing of fill or structures, and any alterations that may adversely affect the flow of stormwater within any portion of the easement.
- H. When it can be shown that, due to topographic conditions, natural drainageways on the site cannot adequately provide for drainage, open channels may be constructed conforming substantially to the line and grade of such natural drainageways. Work within natural drainageways shall be subject to approval by the municipality and the DEP through the Joint Permit Application process, or, where deemed appropriate by DEP, through the General Permit process.
- I. Any stormwater management facilities regulated by this ordinance that would be located in or adjacent to waters of the Commonwealth or wetlands shall be subject to

approval by DEP through the Joint Permit Application process, or, where deemed appropriate by DEP, the General Permit process. When there is a question whether wetlands may be involved, it is the responsibility of the applicant or his agent to show that the land in question cannot be classified as wetlands; otherwise approval to work in the area must be obtained from DEP.

- J. Any stormwater management facilities regulated by this ordinance that would be located on or discharge into state highway rights-of-way shall be subject to approval by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT).
- K. Minimization of impervious surfaces and infiltration of runoff through seepage beds, infiltration trenches, etc., are required to reduce the size or eliminate the need for detention facilities.
- L. Roof drains must not be discharged to streets or roadside ditches or connected to sanitary or storm sewers. Overland flow and infiltration/percolation of stormwater shall be promoted where site conditions allow. If a developer wishes to connect directly to streets or storm sewers, it shall be permitted on a case-by-case basis only after review and approval by the municipality.
- M. Special requirements for watersheds draining to high quality (HQ) and exceptional value (EV) waters: The temperature and quality of water and streams that have been declared as exceptional value and high quality are to be maintained as defined in Chapter 93, Water Quality Standards, Title 25 of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Rules and Regulations. Temperature sensitive BMPs and stormwater conveyance systems are to be used and designed with storage pool areas and supply outflow channels and should be shaded with trees. This will require modification of berms for permanent ponds and the relaxation of restrictions on planting vegetation within the facilities, provided that capacity for volumes and rate control is maintained. At a minimum, the southern half on pond shorelines shall be planted with shade or canopy trees within 10 feet of the pond shoreline. In conjunction with this requirement, the maximum slope allowed on the berm area to be planted is 10 to 1. This will lessen the destabilization of berm soils due to root growth. A long-term maintenance schedule and management plan for the thermal control BMPs is to be established and recorded for all development sites.
- N. All stormwater runoff shall be pretreated for water quality prior to discharge to surface or groundwater as required by section 303 of this ordinance .

Section 302. Nonstructural Project Design (Sequencing to Minimize Stormwater Impacts)

- A. The design of all Regulated Activities shall include the following steps in sequence to minimize stormwater impacts.
 - 1. The applicant is required to find practicable alternatives to the surface discharge of stormwater, the creation of impervious surfaces and the degradation of waters of the Commonwealth, and must maintain as much as possible the natural hydrologic regime of the site.
 - 2. An alternative is practicable if it is available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology and logistics in light of overall project purposes, and other municipal requirements.

3. All practicable alternatives to the discharge of stormwater are presumed to have less adverse impact on quantity and quality of waters of the Commonwealth unless otherwise demonstrated.
- B. The applicant shall demonstrate that they designed the Regulated Activities in the following sequence to minimize the increases in stormwater runoff and impacts to water quality:
1. Prepare an Existing Resource and Site Analysis Map (ERSAM), showing environmentally sensitive areas including, but not limited to, steep slopes, ponds, lakes, streams, wetlands, hydric soils, vernal pools, flood plains, stream buffer zones, hydrologic soil groups A, B, C, and D, any existing recharge areas and any other requirements outlined in the municipal Subdivision and Land Development ordinance. Establish stream buffer according to recommended criteria or applicable ordinances.
 2. Prepare a draft project layout avoiding sensitive areas identified in section 302.B.1 and minimizing total site earth disturbance as much as possible. The ratio of disturbed area to the entire site area and measures taken to minimize earth disturbance shall be included in the ERSAM.
 3. Identify site specific existing conditions drainage areas, discharge points, recharge areas, and hydrologic soil groups A and B.
 4. Evaluate Nonstructural Stormwater Management Alternatives (See Appendix B, Table B-6).
 - a. Minimize earth disturbance
 - b. Minimize impervious surfaces
 - c. Break up large impervious surfaces.
 5. Satisfy water quality objective (Section 303).
 6. Satisfy groundwater recharge (infiltration) objective (Section 304) and provide for stormwater treatment prior to infiltration.
 7. Satisfy streambank erosion protection objective (Section 305)
 8. Determine what Management District the site falls into (Appendix D) and conduct a predevelopment runoff analysis.
 9. Prepare final project design to maintain predevelopment drainage areas and discharge points, to minimize earth disturbance and impervious surfaces, and to reduce runoff to the maximum extent possible, the use of surface or point discharges.
 10. Conduct a proposed conditions runoff analysis based on the final design and to meet the release rate and in turn the overbank flow and extreme event requirements (Section 306).
 11. Manage any remaining runoff through treatment prior to discharge, as part of detention, bioretention, direct discharge or other structural control.

Section 303. Water Quality

In addition to the performance standards and design criteria requirements of this Article, the applicant SHALL comply with the following water quality requirements of this Article.

Adequate storage and treatment facilities will be provided to capture and treat stormwater runoff from developed or disturbed areas. The Recharge Volume computed under Section 304 may be a component of the Water Quality Volume if the applicant chooses to manage both components in a single facility. If the Recharge Volume is less than the Water Quality Volume, the remaining Water Quality Volume may be captured and treated by methods other than recharge/infiltration BMPs. The required Water Quality Volume (WQv) is the storage capacity needed to capture and to treat a portion of stormwater runoff from the developed areas of the site produced from 90 percent of the average annual rainfall (P).

To achieve this goal, the following criterion is established:

The following calculation formula is to be used to determine the water quality storage volume, (WQv), in acre-feet of storage for the East Branch Perkiomen Creek watershed:

$$\text{WQv} = [(P)(Rv)(A)]/12 \quad \text{Equation: 303.1}$$

WQv = Water Quality Volume (acre-feet)

P = Rainfall Amount equal to 90% of events producing this rainfall (in)

A = Area of the project contributing to the water quality BMP (acres)

Rv = $0.05 + 0.009(I)$ where I is the percent of the area that is impervious surface (impervious area/A*100)

The P value for the five PennDOT rainfall regions is shown in Figure B-2 in Appendix B of the Model Ordinance within this plan and as shown in Appendix Table B-5. Since the East Branch Perkiomen Creek is in PennDOT Region 4, the P value to be utilized to meet this requirement is 1.95 inches.

- B. Design of BMPs used for water quality control shall be in accordance with design specifications outlined in the *Pennsylvania Handbook of Best Management Practices for Developing Areas* or other applicable manuals. The following factors SHALL be considered when evaluating the suitability of BMPs used to control water quality at a given development site:
1. Total contributing drainage area.
 2. Permeability and infiltration rate of the site soils.
 3. Slope and depth to bedrock.
 4. Seasonal high water table.
 5. Proximity to building foundations and well heads.
 6. Erodibility of soils.
 7. Land availability and configuration of the topography.
 8. Peak discharge and required volume control.
 9. Stream bank erosion.
 10. Efficiency of the BMPs to mitigate potential water quality problems.

11. The volume of runoff that will be effectively treated.
 12. The nature of the pollutant being removed.
 13. Maintenance requirements.
 14. Creation/protection of aquatic and wildlife habitat.
 15. Recreational value.
 16. Enhancement of aesthetic and property value.
- C. To accomplish the above, the applicant shall submit original and innovative designs to the municipality for review and approval. Such designs may achieve the water quality objectives through a combination of BMPs (best management practices).

Section 304. Groundwater Recharge (Infiltration)

- A. Infiltration BMPs shall meet the following minimum requirements:

Regulated activities will be required to recharge (infiltrate) a portion of the runoff created by the development as part of an overall stormwater management plan designed for the site. The volume of runoff to be recharged shall be determined from sections 304.A.2.a. or 304.A.2.b. depending upon demonstrated site conditions.

1. Infiltration BMPs intended to receive runoff from developed areas shall be selected based on suitability of soils and site conditions and shall be constructed on soils that have the following characteristics:
 - a. A minimum depth of 24 inches between the bottom of the BMP and the limiting zone.
 - b. An infiltration and/or percolation rate sufficient to accept the additional stormwater load and drain completely as determined by field tests conducted by the applicant's design professional.
 - c. The recharge facility shall be capable of completely infiltrating the recharge volume within four days (96 hours).
 - d. Pretreatment shall be provided prior to infiltration.
 - e. The requirements for recharge are applied to all *disturbed areas*, even if they are ultimately to be an undeveloped land use such as grass, since studies have found that compaction of the soils during disturbance reduces their infiltrative capacity.
2. The recharge volume (Re) shall be computed by first obtaining the infiltration requirement using methods in either section 304.A.2.a. or 304.A.2.b. then multiplying by the total proposed impervious area. The overall required recharge volume for a site is computed by multiplying total impervious area by the infiltration requirement.
 - a. NRCS Curve Number equation.

The following criteria shall apply.

The NRCS runoff shall be utilized to calculate infiltration requirements (P) in inches.

For zero runoff: $P = I (\text{Infiltration}) = (200 / \text{CN}) - 2$ **Equation: 304.1**

where: $P = I =$ infiltration requirement (inches)
 $\text{CN} =$ SCS(NRCS) curve number of the existing conditions contributing to the recharge facility

This equation can be displayed graphically in, and the infiltration requirement can also be determined from Figure 304-1.

The recharge volume (Re_v) required would therefore be computed as:

$\text{Re}_v = I * \text{impervious area (SF)} / 12 = \text{Cubic Feet (CF)}$ **Equation: 304.2**

b. Annual Recharge Water Budget Approach.

It has been determined that infiltrating 0.6 inches of runoff from the impervious areas will aid in maintaining the hydrologic regime of the watershed. If the goals of Section 304.A.2.a cannot be achieved, then 0.6 inches of rainfall shall be infiltrated from all impervious areas, up to an existing site conditions curve number of 77. Above a curve number of 77, Equation 304.1 or the curve in Figure 304.1 should be used to determine the Infiltration requirement.

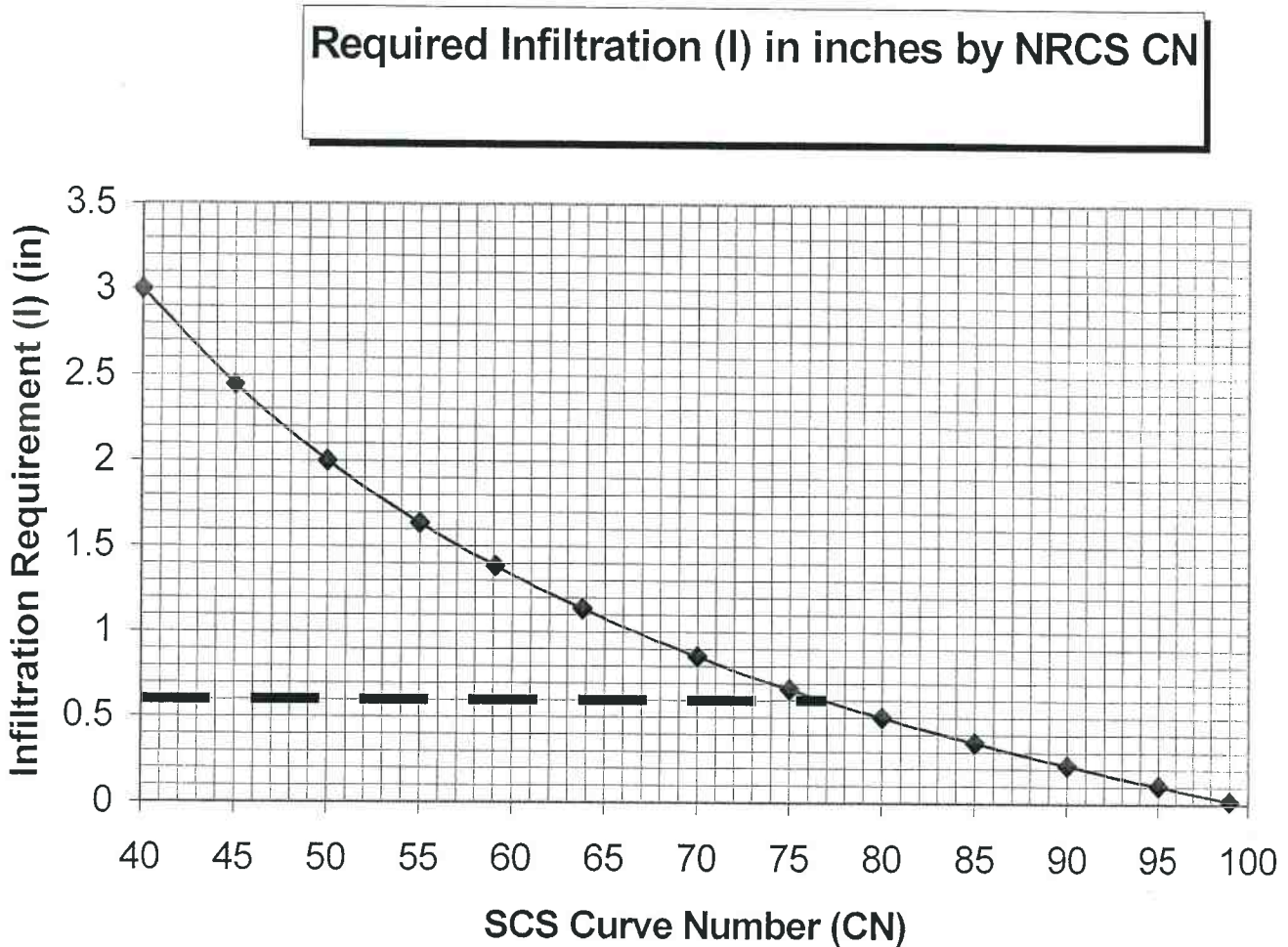
where: $I = 0.6$ inches

The recharge volume (Re_v) required would therefore be computed as:

$\text{Re}_v = I * \text{percent impervious area (SF)} / 12 = (\text{CF})$

The recharge values derived from these methods are the minimum volumes the Applicant must control through an infiltration/recharge BMP facility. However, if a site has areas of soils where additional volume of infiltration can be achieved, the applicant is encouraged to recharge as much of the stormwater runoff from the site as possible.

Figure 304-1. Infiltration Requirement Based upon NRCS Curve Number.



A. The general process for designing the infiltration BMP shall be:

A detailed soils evaluation of the project site shall be required to determine the suitability of recharge facilities. The evaluation shall be performed by a qualified applicant and, at a minimum, address soil permeability, depth to bedrock, and subgrade stability.

1. Analyze hydrologic soil groups as well as natural and man-made features within the watershed to determine general areas of suitability for infiltration practices.
2. Provide field tests, such as double ring infiltration tests at the level of the proposed infiltration surface to determine the appropriate hydraulic conductivity rate.
3. Design the infiltration structure for the required storm volume based on field determined capacity at the level of the proposed infiltration surface.

4. Where the recharge volume requirement cannot be physically accomplished due to the results of the field soils testing, supporting documentation and justification shall be supplied to the municipality with the drainage plan.
 5. If on-lot infiltration structures are proposed by the applicant's design professional, it must be demonstrated to the municipality that the soils are conducive to infiltrate on the lots identified.
- B. Extreme caution shall be exercised where infiltration is proposed in geologically susceptible areas such as strip mine or limestone areas. Extreme caution shall also be exercised where salt or chloride would be a pollutant since soils do little to filter this pollutant and it may contaminate the groundwater. Extreme caution shall be exercised where infiltration is proposed in source water protection areas. The qualified design professional shall evaluate the possibility of groundwater contamination from the proposed infiltration/recharge facility and perform a hydrogeologic justification study if necessary. The infiltration requirement in High Quality/Exceptional Value waters shall be subject to the DEP's Title 25: Chapter 93 Antidegradation Regulations. The municipality may require the installation of an impermeable liner in BMP and/or detention basins where the possibility of groundwater contamination exists. A detailed hydrogeologic investigation may be required by the municipality.
- C. The municipality shall require the applicant to provide safeguards against groundwater contamination for uses which may cause groundwater contamination, should there be a mishap or spill.
- D. Recharge/infiltration facilities shall be used in conjunction with other innovative or traditional BMPs, stormwater control facilities, and nonstructural stormwater management alternatives.

Section 305. Stream Bank Erosion Requirements

In addition to the water quality volume, to minimize the impact of stormwater runoff on downstream streambank erosion, the requirement is to design a BMP to detain the proposed conditions 2-year, 24-hour design storm to the existing conditions 1-year flow using the SCS Type II distribution. Additionally, provisions shall be made (such as adding a small orifice at the bottom of the outlet structure) so that the proposed conditions 1-year storm takes a minimum of 24 hours to drain from the facility from a point where the maximum volume of water from the 1-year storm is captured. (i.e., the maximum water surface elevation is achieved in the facility.)

Release of water can begin at the start of the storm (i.e., the invert of the water quality orifice is at the invert of the facility). The design of the facility shall consider and minimize the chances of clogging and sedimentation. Orifices smaller than 3 inches diameter are not recommended. However, if the Design Engineer can provide proof that the smaller orifices are protected from clogging by use of trash racks, etc., smaller orifices may be permitted. Trash racks are required for any primary orifice.

In “no detention” areas (District C) only, the objective is not to attenuate the larger storms. This can be accomplished by configuration of the outlet structure not to control the larger storms, or by a bypass or channel to divert only the 2-year flood into the basin or divert flows in excess of the 2-year storm away from the basin.

Section 306. Stormwater Management Districts

- A. The East Branch Perkiomen Creek watershed has been divided into stormwater management districts as shown on the Watershed Map in Appendix D.

In addition to the requirements specified below, the water quality (Section 303) ground water recharge (Section 304) and streambank erosion (Section 305) requirements shall be implemented.

Standards for managing runoff from each subarea in the East Branch Perkiomen Creek watershed is shown below. Development sites located in each of the A, B, or C Districts must control proposed conditions runoff rates to existing conditions runoff rates for the design storms as follows:

District	Design Storm Proposed conditions	Design Storm Existing conditions
A	2-year	1-year
	5-year	5-year
	10-year	10-year
	25-year	25-year
	100-year	100-year
B	2-year	1-year
	5-year	2-year
	10-year	5-year
	25-year	10-year
	100-year	50-year
C-1	2-year	1-year
	5-year	2-year
	10-year	10-year
	25-year	25-year
C-2*	2-year	1-year
	5-year	2-year

* EXPLANATION OF DISTRICT C-2: Development sites which can discharge directly to the East Branch Perkiomen Creek main channel or major tributaries or indirectly to the main channel through an existing stormwater drainage system (i.e., storm sewer or tributary) may do so without control of proposed conditions peak rate of runoff greater than the 5-year storm. Sites in District C will still have to comply with the water quality criteria (Ord. Section 303), the groundwater recharge criteria (Ord. Section 304), and streambank erosion criteria (Ord. Section 305). If the proposed conditions runoff is intended to be conveyed by an existing stormwater drainage system to the main channel, assurance must be provided that such system has adequate capacity to convey the increased peak flows or will be provided with improvements to furnish the required capacity. If storms greater than the 2-year storm cannot be conveyed to the stream or watercourse in a safe manner, the proposed conditions peak rate of runoff must be controlled to the existing conditions peak rate as required in District C-1 provisions (i.e., 25-year proposed conditions flows to 25-year existing conditions flows) for the specified design storms.

**Section 307. Stormwater Management District Implementation Provisions
(Performance Standards)**

- A. General—Proposed conditions peak rates of runoff from any regulated activity shall meet the peak release rates of runoff prior to development for the design storms specified on the Stormwater Management District Watershed Map (Ordinance Appendix D) and Section 306, of the Ordinance.
- B. District Boundaries—The boundaries of the stormwater management districts are shown on an official stormwater district map that is available for inspections at the municipal office. A copy of the map at a reduced scale is included in the Ordinance Appendix D. The exact location of the Stormwater Management District boundaries, as they apply to a given development site, shall be determined by mapping the boundaries using the two-foot topographic contours (or most accurate data required) provided as part of the Drainage plan.
- C. Sites Located in More Than One District—For a proposed development site located within two or more stormwater management district category subareas, the peak discharge rate from any subarea shall be the existing conditions peak discharge for that subarea as indicated in Section 306. The calculated peak discharges shall apply regardless of whether the grading plan changes the drainage area by subarea. An exception to the above may be granted if discharges from multiple subareas recombine in proximity to the site. In this case, peak discharge in any direction may be a 100 percent release rate provided that the overall site discharge meets the weighted average release rate.
- D. Off-Site Areas—Off-site areas that drain through a proposed development site are not subject to release rate criteria when determining allowable peak runoff rates. However, on-site drainage facilities shall be designed to safely convey off-site flows through the development site.
- E. Site Areas—Where the area of a site being impacted by a proposed development activity differs significantly from the total site area, only the proposed disturbed area utilizing stormwater management measures shall be subject to the management district criteria. Unimpacted or undisturbed areas that do flow into or are bypassing the stormwater management facilities would not be subject to the management district criteria.
- F. “No Harm” Option—For any proposed development site not located in District C1 or C2, the applicant has the option of using a less restrictive runoff control (including no detention) if the applicant can prove that “no harm” would be caused by discharging at a higher runoff rate than that specified by the Plan. The “no harm” option is used when a applicant can prove that the proposed conditions hydrographs can match existing conditions hydrographs, or if it can be proved that the proposed conditions will not cause increases in peaks at all points downstream. Proof of “no harm” would have to be shown based upon the following “Downstream Impact Evaluation” which shall include a “downstream hydraulic capacity analysis” consistent with Section 307G to determine if adequate hydraulic capacity exists. The applicant shall submit to the municipality this evaluation of the impacts due to increased downstream stormwater flows in the watershed.
 - 1. The “Downstream Impact Evaluation” shall include hydrologic and hydraulic calculations necessary to determine the impact of hydrograph timing modifications due to the proposed development upon a dam, highway, structure,

natural point of restricted streamflow, or any stream channel section, established with the concurrence of the municipality.

2. The evaluation shall continue downstream until the increase in flow diminishes due to additional flow from tributaries and/or stream attenuation.
 3. The peak flow values to be used for downstream areas for the design return period storms (2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year) shall be the values from the calibrated model for the East Branch Perkiomen Creek watershed. These flow values can be obtained from the watershed plan.
 4. Applicant-proposed runoff controls that would generate increased peak flow rates at storm drainage problem areas would, by definition, be precluded from successful attempts to prove “no-harm,” except in conjunction with proposed capacity improvements for the problem areas consistent with Section 303.G.
 5. Financial considerations shall not constitute grounds for granting a no-harm exemption.
 6. Capacity improvements may be provided as necessary to implement the “no harm” option which proposes specific capacity improvements to provide that a less stringent discharge control would not create any harm downstream.
 7. Any “no harm” justifications shall be submitted by the applicant as part of the Drainage plan submission per Article IV.
- G. “Downstream Hydraulic Capacity Analysis”—Any downstream capacity hydraulic analysis conducted in accordance with this ordinance shall use the following criteria for determining adequacy for accepting increased peak flow rates:
1. Natural or man-made channels or swales must be able to convey the increased runoff associated with a 2-year return period event within their banks at velocities consistent with protection of the channels from erosion. Acceptable velocities shall be based upon criteria included in the Department of Environmental Protection’s *Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual*.
 2. Natural or man-made channels or swales must be able to convey increased 25-year return period runoff without creating any hazard to persons or property.
 3. Culverts, bridges, storm sewers or any other facilities which must pass or convey flows from the tributary area must be designed in accordance with the Department of Environmental Protection’s Chapter 105 regulations (if applicable) and, at minimum, pass the increased 25-year return period runoff.
- H. Regional Stormwater Management Facilities Alternatives—For certain areas within the study area, it may be more cost-effective to provide one control facility for more than one development site than to provide an individual control facility for each development site. The initiative and funding for any regional runoff control alternatives are the responsibility of prospective applicants. The design of any regional control facility must incorporate reasonable development of the entire upstream watershed. The peak outflow of a regional control facility would be determined on a case-by-case basis using the hydrologic model of the watershed consistent with protection of the downstream watershed areas. “Hydrologic model” refers to the calibrated model as developed for the stormwater management plan. It is

a requirement that, even if regional facilities are proposed for the water quantity control, that the water quality, streambank erosion, and recharge criteria be accomplished on-site, or as close to the source of the runoff as possible.

Section 308. Design Criteria for Stormwater Management Facilities

- A. Any stormwater facility located on state highway rights-of-way shall be subject to approval by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT).
- B. Any stormwater management facility (i.e., detention basin BMP) designed to store runoff and requiring a berm or earthen embankment required or regulated by this ordinance shall be designed to provide an emergency spillway to handle flow up to and including the 100-year proposed conditions conditions. The height of embankment must be set as to provide a minimum 1.0 foot of freeboard above the maximum pool elevation computed when the facility functions for the 100-year proposed conditions peak inflow. Should any stormwater management facility require a dam safety permit under Title 25, Environmental Protection, Chapter 105, Dam Safety and waterway management, the facility shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 105 and meet the regulations of Chapter 105 concerning dam safety which may be required to pass storms larger than 100-year event.
- C. Any facilities that constitute water obstructions (e.g., culverts, bridges, outfalls, or stream enclosures), and any work involving wetlands as directed in DEP Chapter 105 regulations (as amended or replaced from time to time by DEP), shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 105 and will require a permit from DEP. Any other drainage conveyance facility that does not fall under Chapter 105 regulations must be able to convey, without damage to the drainage structure or roadway, runoff from the 25-year design storm with a minimum 1.0 foot of freeboard measured below the lowest point along the top of the roadway. Roadway crossings located within designated floodplain areas must be able to convey runoff from a 100-year design storm with a minimum 1.0 foot of freeboard measured below the lowest point along the top of the roadway. Any facility that constitutes a dam as defined in DEP chapter 105 regulations may require a permit under dam safety regulations. Any facility located within a PennDOT right of way must meet PennDOT minimum design standards and permit submission requirements.
- D. Any drainage/conveyance facility and/or channel that does not fall under Chapter 105 Regulations, must be able to convey, without damage to the drainage structure or roadway, runoff from the 10-year design storm. Conveyance facilities to or exiting from stormwater management facilities (i.e., detention basins) shall be designed to convey the design flow to or from that structure. Roadway crossings located within designated floodplain areas must be able to convey runoff from a 100-year design storm. Any facility located within a PennDOT right-of-way must meet PennDOT minimum design standards and permit submission requirements.
- E. Storm sewers must be able to convey proposed conditions runoff from a ___-year design storm without surcharging inlets, where appropriate.
(Note: Municipality must select a design storm appropriate to its situation.)
- F. Adequate erosion protection shall be provided along all open channels, and at all points of discharge.
- G. The design of all stormwater management facilities shall incorporate sound engineering principles and practices. The municipality shall reserve the right to

disapprove any design that would result in the creation of, exacerbation or continuation of an adverse hydrologic or hydraulic condition within the watershed.

Section 309. Calculation Methodology

Stormwater runoff from all development sites shall be calculated using either the rational method or a soil cover complex methodology.

- A. Any stormwater runoff calculations shall use generally accepted calculation technique that is based on the NRCS soil cover complex method. Table 309-1 summarizes acceptable computation methods. It is assumed that all methods will be selected by the applicant based on the individual limitations and suitability of each method for a particular site.

The municipality may allow the use of the Rational Method to estimate peak discharges from drainage areas that contain less than 200 acres. The Rational Method is recommended for drainage areas under 100 acres.

- B. All calculations consistent with this ordinance using the soil cover complex method shall use the appropriate design rainfall depths for the various return period storms according to the region for which they are located as presented in Table B-1 in Appendix B of this ordinance. If a hydrologic computer model such as HEC-1 or HEC-HMS is used for stormwater runoff calculations, then the duration of rainfall shall be 24 hours. The SCS 'S' curve shown in Figure B-1, Appendix B of this ordinance shall be used for the rainfall distribution.
- C. Runoff Curve Numbers (CN) for both existing and proposed conditions to be used in the soil cover complex method shall be obtained from Table B-2 in Appendix B of this Ordinance. For the purposes of existing conditions flow rate determination, undeveloped land shall be considered as "meadow" in good condition, unless the natural ground cover generates a lower curve number or Rational 'C' value (i.e., forest), as listed in Table B-2 or B-3 in Appendix B of this ordinance. For areas of prior mining disturbance (i.e. strip mining, mine spoil areas, etc.), the designer must first locate in which of mining affect area the site is located, using the Management District Map in Appendix D. The appropriate curve number or Rational 'C' value from Table B-2 or Table B-3 should then be used.
- D. All calculations using the Rational Method shall use rainfall intensities consistent with appropriate times of concentration for overland flow and return periods from the Design Storm Curves from PA Department of Transportation Design Rainfall Curves (1986) (Figures B-2 to B-3). Times of concentration for overland flow shall be calculated using the methodology presented in Chapter 3 of *Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds*, NRCS, TR-55 (as amended or replaced from time to time by NRCS). Times of concentration for channel and pipe flow shall be computed using Manning's equation.
- E. The designer shall consider that the runoff from proposed sites graded to the subsoil will not have the same runoff conditions as the site under existing conditions even if topsoiled and seeded. The designer may increase their proposed condition CN or C value to reflect proposed soil conditions.
- F. Runoff coefficients (c) for both existing and proposed conditions for use in the Rational method shall be obtained from Table B-3 in Appendix B of this ordinance.

- G. Where uniform flow is anticipated, the Manning equation shall be used for hydraulic computations, and to determine the capacity of open channels, pipes, and storm sewers. Values for Manning's roughness coefficient (n) shall be consistent with Table B-4 in Appendix B of the ordinance.

Outlet structures for stormwater management facilities shall be designed to meet the performance standards of this ordinance using any generally accepted hydraulic analysis technique or method.

- H. The design of any stormwater detention facilities intended to meet the performance standards of this ordinance shall be verified by routing the design storm hydrograph through these facilities using the Storage-Indication Method. For drainage areas greater than 200 acres in size, the design storm hydrograph shall be computed using a calculation method that produces a full hydrograph. The municipality may approve the use of any generally accepted full hydrograph approximation technique that shall use a total runoff volume that is consistent with the volume from a method that produces a full hydrograph.

Table 309-1. Acceptable Computation Methodologies For Stormwater Management Plans

METHOD	METHOD DEVELOPED BY	APPLICABILITY
TR-20 (or commercial computer package based on TR-20)	USDA NRCS	Applicable where use of full hydrology computer model is desirable or necessary.
TR-55 (or commercial computer package based on TR-55)	USDA NRCS	Applicable for land development plans within limitations described in TR-55.
HEC-1, HEC-HMS	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Applicable where use of full hydrologic computer model is desirable or necessary.
PSRM	Penn State University	Applicable where use of a Hydrologic computer model is desirable or necessary; simpler than TR-20 or HEC-1.
Rational Method (or commercial computer package based on Rational Method)	Emil Kuichling (1889)	For sites less than 200 acres, or as approved by the Municipality and/or Municipal Engineer.
Other Methods	Varies	Other computation methodologies approved by the Municipality and/or Municipal Engineer.

Section 310. Erosion and Sedimentation Requirements

- A. Whenever the vegetation and topography are to be disturbed, such activity must be in conformance with Chapter 102, Title 25, Rules and Regulations, Part I, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Protection, Subpart C, Protection of Natural Resources, Article II, Water Resources, Chapter 102, "Erosion Control," and in accordance with the Bucks County Conservation District.
- B. Additional erosion and sedimentation control design standards and criteria that must be applied where infiltration BMPs are proposed shall include the following:
 - 1. Areas proposed for infiltration BMPs shall be protected from sedimentation and compaction during the construction phase, so as to maintain their maximum infiltration capacity.
 - 2. Infiltration BMPs shall not be constructed nor receive runoff until the entire contributory drainage area to the infiltration BMP has received final stabilization.

ARTICLE IV. DRAINAGE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Section 401. General Requirements

For any of the activities regulated by this ordinance, the preliminary or final approval of subdivision and/or land development plans, the issuance of any building or occupancy permit, or the commencement of any land disturbance activity may not proceed until the applicant or his/her agent has received written approval of a drainage plan from the Municipality.

Section 402. Exemptions

Any regulated activity that meets the exception criteria in the following table is exempt from the drainage plan submission requirement of this ordinance. This criterion shall apply to the total development even if development is to take place in phases. The date of the municipal ordinance adoption shall be the starting point from which to consider tracts as "parent tracts" in which future subdivisions and respective impervious area computations shall be cumulatively considered. Impervious areas existing on the "parent tract" prior to adoption of this ordinance shall not be considered in cumulative impervious area calculations for exemption purposes. An exemption shall not relieve the applicant from implementing such measures as are necessary to protect health, safety, and property. This exemption shall not relieve the applicant from meeting the special requirements for watersheds drainage to high quality (HQ) or exceptional value (EV) waters (Section 301L) and requirements for water quality (Section 303), groundwater recharge (Section 304), and streambank erosion (Section 305).

Stormwater Management Exemption Criteria

Total Parcel Size	Impervious Area Exemption (sq. ft.)
≤ 1/4 acre	1,200 sq. ft.
>1/4 to 1 acre	2,500 sq. ft.
>1 acre	5,000 sq. ft.

Exemptions shall be at the discretion of the municipality upon review of site conditions, topography, soils, and other factors as deemed appropriate by the municipality based upon comprehensive municipal goals and strategies for local development .

Section 403. Drainage Plan Contents

The drainage plan shall consist of all applicable calculations, maps, and plans. A note on the maps shall refer to the associated computations and erosion and sedimentation control plan by title and date. The cover sheet of the computations and erosion and sedimentation control plan shall refer to the associated maps by title and date. All drainage plan materials shall be submitted to the municipality in a format that is clear, concise, legible, neat, and well organized; otherwise, the drainage plan shall be disapproved and returned to the applicant.

The following items shall be included in the drainage plan:

- A. General
 - 1. General description of project.

2. General description of permanent stormwater management techniques, including construction specifications of the materials to be used for stormwater management facilities.
3. Complete hydrologic, hydraulic, and structural computations for all stormwater management facilities.
4. An erosion and sediment control plan, including all reviews and approvals by the Conservation District.
6. A general description of nonpoint source pollution controls.

B. Maps

Map(s) of the project area shall be submitted on 24-inch x 36-inch sheets and shall be prepared in a form that meets the requirements for recording at the offices of the Recorder of Deeds of Bucks County. The contents of the maps(s) shall include, but not be limited to:

1. The location of the project relative to highways, municipalities, or other identifiable landmarks.
2. Existing contours at intervals of 2 feet. In areas of steep slopes (greater than 15 percent), 5-foot contour intervals may be used.
3. Existing streams, lakes, ponds, or other bodies of water within the project area.
4. Other physical features including flood hazard boundaries, sinkholes, streams, existing drainage courses, areas of natural vegetation to be preserved, and the total extent of the upstream area draining through the site.
5. The locations of all existing and proposed utilities, sanitary sewers, and water lines within 50 feet of property lines.
6. An overlay showing soil names and boundaries.
7. Proposed changes to the land surface and vegetative cover, including limits of earth disturbance and the type and amount of impervious area that would be added.
8. Proposed structures, roads, paved areas, and buildings.
9. Final contours at intervals of 2 feet. In areas of steep slopes (greater than 15 percent), 5-foot contour intervals may be used.
10. The name of the development, the name and address of the owner of the property, and the name of the individual or firm preparing the plan.
11. The date of submission.
12. A graphic and written scale of one (1) inch equals no more than fifty (50) feet; for tracts of twenty (20) acres or more, the scale shall be one (1) inch equals no more than one hundred (100) feet.

13. A north arrow.
14. The total tract boundary and size with distances marked to the nearest foot and bearings to the nearest degree.
15. Existing and proposed land use(s).
16. A key map showing all existing man-made features beyond the property boundary that would be affected by the project.
17. Location of all open channels.
18. Overland drainage paths.
19. A minimum 15-foot-wide access easement around all stormwater management facilities that would provide ingress to and egress from a public right-of-way
20. The location of all erosion and sedimentation control facilities.
21. A note on the plan indicating the location and responsibility for maintenance of stormwater management facilities that would be located off-site. All off-site facilities shall meet the performance standards and design criteria specified in this ordinance.
22. A statement, signed by the landowner, acknowledging the stormwater management system to be a permanent fixture that can be altered or removed only after approval of a revised plan by the Municipality, which shall be recorded with the record plan and which shall be applicable to all future landowners.
23. The following signature block for the design engineer:

(Design Engineer), on this date (date of signature), has reviewed and hereby certify that the drainage plan meets all design standards and criteria of the East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Ordinance.

C. Supplemental Information

1. A written description of the following information shall be submitted.
 - a. The overall stormwater management concept for the project designed in accordance with Section 302.
 - b. Stormwater runoff computations as specified in this ordinance.
 - c. Stormwater management techniques to be applied both during and after development.
 - d. Expected project time schedule.
 - e. Development stages (project phases) if so proposed.
 - f. An operation and maintenance plan in accordance with Section 702 of this ordinance.

2. A soil erosion and sedimentation control plan, where applicable, including all reviews and approvals, as required by DEP.
3. A geologic assessment of the effects of runoff on sinkholes as specified in this ordinance.
4. The effect of the project (in terms of runoff volumes and peak flows) on adjacent properties and on any existing municipal stormwater collection system that may receive runoff from the project site.
5. A Declaration of Adequacy and Highway Occupancy Permit from the PennDOT District Office when the use of a PennDOT storm drainage system is proposed.

D. Stormwater Management Facilities

1. All stormwater management facilities must be located on a plan and described in detail.
2. When groundwater recharge methods such as seepage pits, beds, or trenches are used, the locations of existing and proposed septic tank infiltration areas and wells must be shown.
3. All calculations, assumptions, and criteria used in the design of the stormwater management facilities must be shown.

Section 404. Plan Submission

For all activities regulated by this ordinance, the steps below shall be followed for submission. For any activities that require a DEP Joint Permit Application and regulated under Chapter 105 (Dam Safety and Waterway Management) or Chapter 106 (Floodplain Management) of DEP's Rules and Regulations, require a PennDOT Highway Occupancy Permit, or require any other permit under applicable state or federal regulations, the proof of application for that, the permit(s) shall be part of the plan. The plan shall be coordinated with the state and federal permit process.

- A. The drainage plan shall be submitted by the applicant as part of the preliminary plan submission for the regulated activity.
- B. A minimum of four (4) copies of the drainage plan shall be submitted.
- C. Distribution of the drainage plan will be as follows:
 1. Two (2) or more copies to the Municipality accompanied by the requisite municipal review fee, as specified in this ordinance.
 2. One (1) copy to the Municipal Engineers.
 3. One (1) copy to the Bucks County Planning Commission.

Section 405. Drainage Plan Review

- A. The Municipal Engineer shall review the drainage plan for consistency with the adopted East Branch Perkiomen Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan. The Municipality shall require receipt of a complete plan, as specified in this ordinance.

- B. The Municipal Engineer shall review the drainage plan for any subdivision or land development against the municipal subdivision and land development ordinance provisions not superseded by this ordinance.
- C. For activities regulated by this ordinance, the Municipal Engineer shall notify the Municipality in writing, whether the drainage plan is consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan. Should the drainage plan be determined to be consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, the Municipal Engineer will forward a review letter to the applicant with a copy to the Municipality.
- D. Should the drainage plan be determined to be inconsistent or noncompliant with the Stormwater Management Plan, the Municipal Engineer will forward a letter to the Municipality with a copy to the applicant citing the reason(s) for the inconsistency or noncompliance. Any drainage plans receiving this decision may be revised by the Applicant and resubmitted for reevaluation. The municipality will not grant approval to the proposal until its drainage plan is deemed consistent with this ordinance.
- E. For regulated activities specified in Section 104 of this ordinance, the Municipal Engineer shall notify the person in the municipality responsible for administering building permits in writing, within a time frame consistent with the Municipal building code and/or Municipal subdivision ordinance, whether the drainage plan is consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan and forward a copy of the approval/disapproval letter to the applicant. Any disapproved drainage plan may be revised by the applicant and resubmitted consistent with this ordinance.
- F. For regulated activities requiring a DEP Joint Permit Application, the Municipal Engineer shall notify DEP whether the drainage plan is consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan and forward a copy of the review letter to the Municipality and the applicant. DEP may consider the Municipal Engineer's review comments in determining whether to issue a permit.
- G. The Municipality shall not approve any subdivision or land development for regulated activities specified in Sections 104 of this ordinance if the drainage plan has been found to be inconsistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, as determined by the Municipal Engineer. All required permits from DEP must be obtained prior to approval of any subdivision or land development.
- H. The person in the Municipality responsible for administering building permits shall not issue a building permit for any regulated activity specified in Section 104 of this ordinance if the drainage plan has been found to be inconsistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, as determined by the Municipal Engineer, or without considering the comments of the Municipal Engineer. All required permits from DEP must be obtained prior to issuance of a building permit.
- I. The applicant shall be responsible for completing record drawings of all stormwater management facilities included in the approved Drainage plan. The record drawings and an explanation of any discrepancies with the design plans shall be submitted to the Municipal Engineer for final approval. In no case shall the Municipality approve the record drawings until the Municipality receives a copy of an approved Declaration of Adequacy, highway occupancy permit from the PennDOT District Office, and any applicable permits from DEP.
- J. The Municipality's approval of a drainage plan shall be valid for a period not to

exceed _____ (). This _____-year time period shall commence on the date that the Municipality signs the approved drainage plan. If stormwater management facilities included in the approved drainage plan have not been constructed, or if constructed, and record drawings of these facilities have not been approved within this _____-year time period, then the Municipality may consider the drainage plan withdrawn and may revoke any and all permits. Drainage plans that are considered disapproved by the Municipality shall be resubmitted in accordance with Section 407 of this ordinance.

Section 406. Modification of Plans

A modification to a submitted drainage plan for a development site that involves a change in stormwater management facilities or techniques, or that involves the relocation or redesign of stormwater management facilities, or that is necessary because soil or other conditions are not as stated on the drainage plan as determined by the Municipal Engineer, shall require a resubmission of the modified drainage plan consistent with Section 404 of this ordinance and be subject to review as specified in Section 405 of this ordinance.

A modification to an already approved or disapproved drainage plan shall be submitted to the Municipality, accompanied by the applicable fee. A modification to a drainage plan for which a formal action has not been taken by the Municipality shall be submitted to the Municipality, accompanied by the applicable Municipality review fee.

Section 407. Resubmission of Disapproved Drainage Plans

A disapproved drainage plan may be resubmitted, with the revisions addressing the Municipal Engineer's concerns documented in writing addressed to the Municipality in accordance with Section 404 of this ordinance and distributed accordingly and be subject to review as specified in Section 405 of this ordinance. The applicable Municipality review fee must accompany a resubmission of a disapproved drainage plan.

ARTICLE V. INSPECTIONS

Section 501. Schedule of Inspections

- A. The Municipal Engineer or his/her municipal assignee shall observe all phases of the installation of the permanent stormwater management facilities as deemed appropriate by the Municipal Engineer.
- B. During any stage of the work, if the Municipal Engineer determines that the permanent stormwater management facilities are not being installed in accordance with the approved Stormwater Management Plan, the Municipality shall revoke any existing permits until a revised drainage plan is submitted and approved, as specified in this ordinance.

ARTICLE VI. FEES AND EXPENSES

Section 601. General

The fee required by this ordinance is the Municipal review fee. The Municipal review fee shall be established by the Municipality to defray review costs incurred by the Municipality and the Municipal Engineer. All fees shall be paid by the applicant.

Section 602. Municipality Drainage Plan Review Fee

The Municipality shall establish a review fee schedule by resolution of the Municipal governing body based on the size of the regulated activity and based on the Municipality's costs for reviewing drainage plans. The Municipality shall periodically update the review fee schedule to ensure that review costs are adequately reimbursed.

Section 603. Expenses Covered by Fees

The fees required by this ordinance shall at a minimum cover:

- A. Administrative costs.
- B. The review of the drainage plan by the Municipality and the Municipal Engineer.
- C. The site inspections.
- D. The inspection of stormwater management facilities and drainage improvements during construction.
- E. The final inspection upon completion of the stormwater management facilities and drainage improvements presented in the drainage plan.
- F. Any additional work required to enforce any permit provisions regulated by this ordinance, correct violations, and ensure proper completion of stipulated remedial actions.

ARTICLE VII. MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 701. Performance Guarantee

The applicant should provide a financial guarantee to the Municipality for the timely installation and proper construction of all stormwater management controls as required by the approved East Branch Perkiomen Creek Stormwater Management Plan and this ordinance equal to the full construction cost of the required controls.

Section 702. Maintenance Responsibilities

- A. The drainage plan for the development site shall contain an operation and maintenance plan prepared by the applicant and approved by the Municipal Engineer. The operation and maintenance plan shall outline required routine maintenance actions and schedules necessary to insure proper operation of the facility(ies).
- B. The drainage plan for the development site shall establish responsibilities for the continuing operating and maintenance of all proposed stormwater control facilities, consistent with the following principals:
 - 1. If a development consists of structures or lots which are to be separately owned and in which streets, sewers and other public improvements are to be dedicated to the municipality, stormwater control facilities may also be dedicated to and maintained by the municipality, however, the designated owner(s) of the facility(ies) must be recorded on the final development plan.
 - 2. In the instance of developments which include public improvements that are to be dedicated to the municipality, stormwater control facilities may be owned and maintained by an appropriately established Homeowners Association in lieu of municipal ownership/maintenance, however, the designated owner(s) of the facility(ies) must be recorded on the final development plan.
 - 3. If a development site is to be maintained in a single ownership or if sewers and other public improvements are to be privately owned and maintained, then the ownership and maintenance of stormwater control facilities may be the responsibility of the owner or private management entity, however, the designated owner(s) of the facility(ies) must be recorded on the final development plan.
- C. The Municipality, upon recommendation of the Municipal Engineer, shall make the final determination on the continuing maintenance responsibilities prior to final approval of the drainage plan. The municipality reserves the right to accept the ownership and operating responsibility for any or all of the stormwater management controls.

Section 703. Maintenance Agreement for Privately Owned Stormwater Facilities

- A. Prior to final approval of the site's stormwater management plan, the applicant shall sign and record the maintenance agreement contained in Appendix A which is attached and made part hereof, covering all stormwater control facilities that are to be privately owned.
- B. Other items may be included in the agreement where determined necessary to guarantee the satisfactory maintenance of all facilities. The maintenance agreement shall be subject to the review and approval of the municipality.

Section 704. Municipal Stormwater Maintenance Fund

- A. Persons installing stormwater management facilities and best management practices shall be required to pay a specified amount to the Municipal Stormwater Maintenance Fund to help defray costs of periodic inspections and maintenance expenses. The amount of the deposit shall be determined as follows:
1. If the stormwater management facilities and best management practices is to be privately owned and maintained, the deposit shall cover the cost of periodic inspections performed by the municipality for a period of ten (10) years, as estimated by the Municipal Engineer. After that period of time, inspections will be performed at the expense of the Municipality.
 2. If the stormwater management facilities and best management practices facility is to be owned and maintained by the Municipality, the deposit shall cover the estimated costs for maintenance and inspections for ten (10) years. The municipal engineer will establish the estimated costs utilizing information submitted by the applicant.
 3. The amount of the deposit to the fund shall be converted to present worth of the annual series values. The Municipal Engineer shall determine the present worth equivalents, which shall be subject to the approval of the governing body.
- B. If a stormwater management facilities and/or best management practices facility is proposed that also serves as a recreation facility (e.g., ballfield, lake), the municipality may reduce or waive the amount of the maintenance fund deposit based upon the value of the land for public recreation purpose.

Section 705. Plan Requirements

- A. All plans shall include a plan note stating that the municipality shall have the right to enter private property to inspect and repair, if necessary, any stormwater management facility.
- B. All plans shall note that the stormwater management facilities are a permanent part of the development and shall not be removed, altered, or modified.

ARTICLE VIII. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

(There are two different ways enforcement and penalties can be set up by the watershed municipality depending on the chosen method of locally regulating the required stormwater standards found within Article III this model ordinance. If the municipality chooses to adopt the model ordinance as a stand-alone ordinance, Article VIII should be retained and the appropriate enforcement actions and penalties can be determined by the municipal officials and their agents. However, if the ordinance is incorporated as an amendment to the municipal Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO), all penalties and enforcement actions would be determined from the municipality's existing sections of the SALDO as per the Municipalities Planning Code, Act 247 of 1968, as amended.)

Section 801. Right-of-Entry

Upon presentation of proper credentials, duly authorized representatives of 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. Notification

In the event that a person fails to comply with the requirements of this ordinance, or fails to conform to the requirements of any permit issued hereunder, the Municipality shall provide written notification of the violation. Such notification shall set forth the nature of the violation(s) and establish a time limit for correction of these violation(s). Failure to comply within the time specified shall subject such person to the penalty provisions of this ordinance. All such penalties shall be deemed cumulative and present by the Municipality from pursuing any and all remedies. It shall be the responsibility of the owner of the real property on which any regulated activity is proposed to occur, is occurring, or has occurred, to comply with the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

Section 803. Enforcement

The municipality is hereby authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this ordinance. All inspections regarding compliance with the drainage plan shall be the responsibility of the Municipal Engineer or other qualified persons designated by the Municipality.

- A. A set of design plans approved by the Municipality shall be on file at the site throughout the duration of the construction activity. Periodic inspections may be made by the Municipality or designee during construction.
- B. Adherence to Approved Plan

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to undertake any regulated activity under Section 104 on any property except as provided for in the approved drainage plan and pursuant to the requirements of this ordinance. It shall be unlawful to alter or remove any control structure required by the drainage plan pursuant to this ordinance or to allow the property to remain in a condition which does not conform to the approved drainage plan.

- C. At the completion of the project, and as a prerequisite for the release of the performance guarantee, applicant shall:

1. Provide a certification of completion from an engineer, surveyor or other qualified person verifying that all permanent facilities have been constructed according to the plans and specifications and approved revisions thereto.
2. Provide a set of as-built (record) drawings.
3. After receipt of the certification by the municipality, a final inspection shall be conducted by the Municipal Engineer or designated representative to certify compliance with this ordinance.

D. Suspension and Revocation of Permits

1. Any permit issued under this ordinance may be suspended or revoked by the governing body for:
 - a. Noncompliance with or failure to implement any provision of the permit.
 - b. A violation of any provision of this ordinance or any other applicable law, ordinance, rule, or regulation relating to the project.
 - c. The creation of any condition or the commission of any act during construction or development which constitutes or creates a hazard or nuisance, pollution or which endangers the life or property of others.
2. A suspended permit shall be reinstated by the governing body when:
 - a. The Municipal Engineer or a designee has inspected and approved the corrections to the stormwater management and erosion and sediment pollution control measure(s), or the elimination of the hazard or nuisance, and/or;
 - b. The governing body is satisfied that the violation of the ordinance, law, or rule and regulation has been corrected.
 - c. A permit that has been revoked by the governing body cannot be reinstated. The applicant may apply for a new permit under the procedures outlined in this ordinance.
 - d. Prior to revocation or suspension of a permit, the governing body will schedule a hearing to discuss the noncompliance if there is no immediate danger to life, public health or property.

E. Occupancy Permit

An occupancy permit shall not be issued unless the certification of compliance has been secured. The occupancy permit shall be required for each lot owner and/or applicant for all subdivisions and land development in the municipality.

Section 804. Public Nuisance

- A. The violation of any provision of this ordinance is hereby deemed a public nuisance.
- B. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

Section 805. Penalties

- A. Anyone violating the provisions of this shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$ _____ for each violation, recoverable with costs, or imprisonment of not more than _____ days, or both. Each day that the violation continues shall be a separate offense.
- B. In addition, the municipality, through its solicitor 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 [Municipality] or its designee may appeal to [the Municipality's governing body or zoning hearing board] within thirty (30) days of that action.
- B. Any person aggrieved by any decision of [the Municipality's governing body] may appeal to the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County within thirty (30) days of the Municipal decision.