

CHAPTER 26

WATER

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¹Editor's Note: Appendix E is on file in the Township office.

PART 1

WATER SYSTEM CONNECTIONS

§101. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Part the following terms shall have the meanings indicated unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

AUTHORITY - the Vernon Township Municipal Water Authority, a body corporate organized under the Municipality Authorities Act of 1945 and incorporated by the Township of Vernon.

BUILDING MAIN - extension from the water system of any structure to the lateral of a main.

FARM - any parcel of land containing ten or more acres which is used for gain in the raising of agricultural products, livestock poultry and dairy products. It includes necessary farm structures within the prescribed limits and the storage of equipment used. It excludes raising of furbearing animals, riding academies, livery or boarding stables and dog kennels.

IMPROVED PROPERTY - any property within the Township of Vernon and within the service area of the Authority upon which there is erected a structure intended for continuous or periodic habitation, occupancy or use by human beings or animals.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT - any improved property located in the Township of Vernon and used wholly or in part for the manufacturing or assembling of any product, commodity or article or the cleaning and laundering of any product, commodity or article in conjunction with a manufacturing activity conducted on the premises of an improved property. Car washes and laundries are specifically excluded from the definition of "industrial establishment." [Ord. 1996-2]

LATERAL -

- (1) Part of the water system extending from a main to the curb line or, if there shall be no curb line, extending to the property line.
- (2) If no such lateral shall be provided, lateral shall mean that portion or place in a main which is provided for connection of any building main.

MAIN - any pipe or conduit constituting a part of the water system used or usable for water distribution purposes.

OWNER - any person vested with ownership, legal or equitable, sole or partial, of any improved property.

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PERSON - an individual, partnership, company, association, society, trust, corporation, municipality, municipal authority or other group or entity.

WATER SYSTEM - all facilities, as of any particular time, for production, transmission, storage and distribution of water in the Township of Vernon owned by the Township of Vernon and leased to the Authority for maintenance, operation and use.

(Ord. 1990-3, -/-/1990, §1; as amended by Ord. 1995-5, 12/7/1995, §1; and by Ord. 1996-2, 11/25/1996)

§102. USE OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

1. The owner of any improved property in the Township of Vernon whose property abutted upon the water system as of June 17, 1990, and the owner of any improved property in the Township of Vernon whose property is presently located in an area where the public water system is available for use by said property owner, except any improved property which shall constitute an industrial establishment or a farm as herein defined which has its own supply of water for uses other than human consumption, shall remain connected and/or shall connect such improved property with and shall use such water system in such manner as the Township of Vernon may require within 90 days after notice to such owner by the Township of Vernon to make such connection; provided, however, that the owner of any improved property in the Township of Vernon abutting upon the public water system by reason of the extension of said water system after the effective date of this Part may connect said property to the public water system but is not obligated to do so; and, further provided, however, that the owner of any improved property in the Township of Vernon abutting upon the said water system who had or does have an existing operational well in use at the time of the passage of Ord. 1990-3 Series, then in that event, the owner, lessee or occupier of said improved property shall be permitted to use said existing operational well to supply water directly to one outdoor 3/4 inch faucet; and, further provided, that the water utilized by the outdoor faucet shall not be used for human consumption and, further, said water shall only be utilized in connection with activities occurring outside the residence, e.g., washing of automobile, watering of a garden, etc. In permitting this use it is not the intent of the Board of Supervisors that this provision shall act as a "grandfather clause" of this use and in the event that the Township and/or the Authority shall determine that it is in the best interest of the Township and its residents and the operation of the Vernon Township water system to eliminate the use of the outdoor 3/4 inch faucet as hereinbefore provided, then, in that event, this Part may be amended accordingly. Any person who intends to utilize an outdoor 3/4 inch faucet for the purposes herein set forth shall notify the Board of Supervisors of their intent to do so within 10 days of receipt of the notice by the Township to make connection as hereinafter set forth in subsection (2) of this Part. A representative of the Township and/or the Authority shall be afforded the right to inspect the proposed 3/4 inch faucet at the time of the installation thereof and from time to time thereafter at the convenience of the Township and/or the Authority representatives. [Ord. 1997-1]

2. The notice by the Township of Vernon to make connection to a main referred to in §102(1) of this Part shall consist of a copy of this Part including any amendments and/or supplements at the time in effect or a summary of each Section thereof in a written or printed document requiring the connection in accordance with the provisions of this Part and specifying that such connection shall be made within 90 days after the date such notice is given or served. Such notice may be given or served at any time after a main is in place which can deliver water to the particular improved property. Such notice shall be given or served upon the owner in accordance with law.

(Ord. 1990-3, -/-/1990, §2; as amended by Ord. 1996-2, 11/25/1996; and by Ord. 1997-1, 2/26/1997)

§103. BUILDING MAINS AND CONNECTIONS.

1. No person shall uncover, connect with, make any opening into, use, alter or disturb, in any manner, any main or any part of the water system without first obtaining a permit in writing from the Township of Vernon.
2. The application for a permit required under subsection (1) of this Section shall be made by the owner of the improved property served or to be served with notice as provided in §102(1) of this Part or by the duly authorized agent of such owner.
3. No person shall make or shall cause to be made a connection of any improved property to a main until such person fulfills each of the following conditions:
 - A. Notifies the Township of Vernon of the desire and intention to connect such improved property to a main.
 - B. Apply for and obtain a permit as required by subsection (1) of this Section.
 - C. Provide to the Township of Vernon at least 24 hours notice before such connection will be made in order that the Township of Vernon may supervise and inspect or may cause to be supervised and inspected the work of connection and necessary testing.
 - D. If applicable, furnish satisfactory evidence to the Township of Vernon that any tapping fee which may be charged and imposed by the Authority and/or the Township of Vernon against the owner of each improved property who connects such improved property to a main has been paid.
4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection each improved property shall be connected separately and independently with a main though a building main. Grouping of more than one improved property on one building main shall not be permitted except under special circumstances and for good cause shown but then only after special permission of the Board of Supervisors of Vernon Township or the Authority Board, in writing, shall have been secured and only subject to such rules,

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regulations and conditions that may be prescribed by the Township of Vernon and/or the Authority Board.

5. All costs and expenses of construction of a building main and all costs and expenses of connection of a building main to a main shall be borne by the owner of the improved property to be connected and such owner shall indemnify and shall save harmless the Township of Vernon and the Authority from all loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly as a result of construction of a building main or connection of a building main to a main.
6. A building main shall be connected to a main at the place designated by the Township of Vernon and/or the Authority and where, if applicable, the lateral is provided. A smooth, neat joint shall be made and the connection of a building main to the lateral shall be made secure and watertight.
7. If the owner of any improved property located within the Township of Vernon and within the service area of the water system of the Authority and abutting upon the water system, subject to the exception provided for in §102(1), after 90 days notice from the Township of Vernon in accordance with §102(1) shall fail to connect such improved property the Township of Vernon and/or the Authority may construct such connection and collect from such owner the cost and expenses thereof plus an additional 10% of the costs and expenses thereof in any manner permitted by law.

(Ord. 1990-3, -/-/1990, §3)

§104. REGULATIONS GOVERNING BUILDING MAINS AND CONNECTIONS TO MAINS.

1. No building main shall be covered until it has been inspected and approved by the Township of Vernon. If any part of a building main is covered before so being inspected and approved it shall be uncovered for inspection at the cost and expense of the owner of the improved property to be connected to a main.
2. Every building main on any improved property shall be maintained in a sanitary and safe operating condition by the owner of such improved property.
3. Every excavation for a building main shall be guarded with barricades and lights to protect all persons from damage and injury. Any street, sidewalk or other public property disturbed in the course of installation of a building main shall be restored at the cost and expense of the owner of the improved property being connected in a manner satisfactory to the Township of Vernon.
4. If any person shall fail or shall refuse upon receipt of a notice in writing of the Township of Vernon and/or the Authority to remedy any unsatisfactory condition with respect to a building main within 60 days of receipt of such notice the Township of Vernon and/or the Authority may refuse to permit such person to be served by the water system until such unsatisfactory condition shall have been remedied to the satisfaction of the Township of Vernon and/or the Authority.

5. The Township of Vernon reserves the right to adopt, from time to time, additional rules and regulations it shall deem necessary and proper relating to connections with the main and with the water system, which additional rules and regulations, to the extent appropriate, shall be and shall be construed as part of this Part.

(Ord. 1990-3, -/-/1990, §4)

§105. APPEALS; HARDSHIP.

In the event any person shall deem the requirement to connect as provided in this Part a hardship, such person may appeal to the Township of Vernon for relief from such connection requirement, which appeal shall be heard in accordance with the provision of the Pennsylvania Local Agency Law.

(Ord. 1990-3, -/-/1990, §5)

§106. PENALTIES.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Part, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a district justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation of this Part continues or each Section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. 1990-3, -/-/1990, §6; as amended by Ord. 1996-2, 11/25/1996; by Ord. 1997-2, 3/6/1997; and by Ord. 1998-2, 3/5/1998)

PART 2

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

A. General Provisions.

§201. SHORT TITLE.

This Part shall be known and may be cited as the “Vernon Township Stormwater Management Ordinance.”

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §101)

§202. STATEMENT OF FINDINGS.

The governing body of Vernon Township 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, threatens public health and safety, and increases non-point source pollution of water resources.
- B. A comprehensive program of stormwater management, including reasonable regulation of development and activities causing accelerated runoff, is fundamental to the public health, safety, welfare, and the protection of the people of municipality and all the people of the Commonwealth, their resources, and the environment.
- C. Inadequate planning and management of stormwater runoff resulting from land development and redevelopment throughout a watershed can also harm surface water resources by changing the natural hydrologic patterns; accelerating stream flows (which increase scour and erosion of streambeds and stream banks thereby elevating sedimentation); destroying aquatic habitat; and elevating aquatic pollutant concentrations and loadings such as sediments, nutrients, heavy metals, and pathogens. Groundwater resources are also impacted through loss of recharge.
- D. Stormwater is an important water resource which provides groundwater recharge for water supplies and base flow of streams, which also protects and maintains surface water quality.
- E. Public education on the control of pollution from stormwater is an essential component in successfully addressing stormwater issues.

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- F. Federal and State regulations require certain municipalities to implement a program of stormwater controls. These municipalities are required to obtain a permit for stormwater discharges from their separate storm sewer systems under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §102)

§203. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Part is to promote health, safety, and welfare within Vernon Township, Crawford County, by minimizing the harms and maximizing the benefits described in §202 of this Part through provisions intended to:

- A. Meet legal water quality requirements under State law, including regulations at 25 Pa.Code, Chapter 93, to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore the existing and designated uses of the waters of the Commonwealth.
- B. Manage accelerated runoff and erosion and sedimentation problems close to their source, by regulating activities that cause these problems.
- C. Preserve the natural drainage systems as much as possible.
- D. Maintain groundwater recharge, to prevent degradation of surface and groundwater quality, and to otherwise protect water resources.
- E. Maintain existing flows and quality of streams and watercourses.
- F. Preserve and restore the flood-carrying capacity of streams and prevent scour and erosion of stream banks and streambeds.
- G. Manage stormwater impacts close to the runoff source, with a minimum of structures and a maximum use of natural processes.
- H. Provide procedures, performance standards, and design criteria for stormwater planning and management.
- I. Provide proper operations and maintenance of all temporary and permanent stormwater management facilities and best management practices (BMPs) that are constructed and implemented.
- J. Provide standards to meet the NPDES permit requirements.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §103)

§204. STATUTORY AUTHORITY.

1. Primary Authority. Vernon Township is empowered to regulate these activities by the authority of the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 (Act 167), 32 P.S. §680.1 *et seq.*, as amended, the “Storm Water Management Act,” and the Second Class Township Code Act of May 1, 1933, (P. L. 103, No. 69) reenacted and amended November 9, 1995 (P. L. 350, No. 60).
2. Secondary Authority. Vernon Township also is empowered to regulate land use activities that affect runoff by the authority of the Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, as amended.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §104)

§205. APPLICABILITY.

1. In Vernon Township, all regulated activities and all activities that may affect stormwater runoff, including land development and earth disturbance activity, are subject to regulation by this Part.
2. Earth disturbance activities and associated stormwater management controls are also regulated under existing State law and implementing regulations. This Part shall operate in coordination with those parallel requirements; the requirements of this Part shall be no less restrictive in meeting the purposes of this Part than State law.
3. “Regulated activities” are any earth disturbance activities or any activities that involve the alteration or development of land in a manner that may affect stormwater runoff. “Regulated activities” include, but are not limited to, the following listed items:
 - A. Earth disturbance activities.
 - B. Land development.
 - C. Subdivision where earth disturbance activities are proposed.
 - D. Construction of new or additional impervious or semi-pervious surfaces.
 - E. Construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings.
 - F. Diversion or piping of any natural or man-made stream channel.
 - G. Installation of stormwater management facilities or appurtenances thereto.
 - H. Installation of stormwater BMPs.
4. See §222 of this Part for exemption/modification criteria.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §105)

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§206. COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Approvals issued and actions taken pursuant to this Part do not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to comply with or to secure required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other applicable codes, laws, rules, statutes, or ordinances. To the extent that this Part imposes more rigorous or stringent requirements for stormwater management, the specific requirements contained in this Part shall be followed.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §108)

§207. DUTY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND.

Notwithstanding any provision(s) of this Part, including exemptions, any landowner or any person engaged in the alteration or development of land which may affect stormwater runoff characteristics shall implement such measures as are reasonably necessary to prevent injury to health, safety, or other property. Such measures also shall include actions as are required to manage the rate, volume, direction, and quality of resulting stormwater runoff in a manner which otherwise adequately protects health, property, and water quality.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §109)

§208. MUNICIPAL LIABILITY DISCLAIMER.

1. Neither the granting of any approval under this Part, nor the compliance with the provisions of this Part, or with any condition imposed by a municipal official hereunder, shall relieve any person from any responsibility for damage to persons or property resulting therefrom, or as otherwise imposed by law nor impose any liability upon the municipality for damages to persons or property.
2. The granting of a permit which includes any storm water management facilities shall not constitute a representation, guarantee or warranty of any kind by the municipality, or by an official or employee thereof, of the practicability or safety of any structure, use or other plan proposed, and shall create no liability upon or cause of action against such public body, official or employee for any damage that may result pursuant thereto.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §110)

B. Definitions.

§211. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this Part, 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” are mandatory; the words “may” and “should” 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 human activity and natural processes at a rate greater than would occur because of the natural process alone.

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

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; changing of surface conditions by causing the surface to be more or less impervious; land disturbance.

APPLICANT—a landowner, developer, or other person who has filed an application for approval to engage in any regulated activities at a project site within the municipality.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)—activities, facilities, designs, measures or procedures used to manage stormwater impacts from regulated activities, to meet State water quality requirements, to promote groundwater recharge and to otherwise meet the purposes of this Part. Stormwater BMPs are commonly grouped into one of two broad categories or measures: “non-structural” or

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“structural.” “Non-structural” BMPs are measures referred to as operational and/or behavior-related practices that attempt to minimize the contact of pollutants with stormwater runoff whereas “structural” BMPs are measures that consist of a physical device or practice that is installed to capture and treat stormwater runoff. “Structural” BMPs include, but are not limited to, a wide variety of practices and devices, from large-scale retention ponds and constructed wetlands, to small-scale underground treatment systems, infiltration facilities, filter strips, low impact design, bioretention, wet ponds, permeable paving, grassed swales, riparian or forested buffers, sand filters, detention basins, and manufactured devices. “Structural” stormwater BMPs are permanent appurtenances to the project site.

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 used for storing rainwater.

CONSERVATION DISTRICT—the Crawford County Conservation District. The Crawford County Conservation District has the authority under a delegation agreement executed with the Department of Environmental Protection to administer and enforce all or a portion of the regulations promulgated under 25 Pa.Code, Chapter 102.

CULVERT—a structure with appurtenant works that carries a stream and/or stormwater runoff 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.

DESIGN STORM—the magnitude and temporal distribution of precipitation from a storm event measured in probability of occurrence (e.g., a 25-year storm) and duration (e.g., 24-hours), used in the design and evaluation of stormwater management systems. Also see “return period.”

DESIGNEE—the agent of this municipality and/or agent of the governing body involved with the administration, review or enforcement of any provisions of this Part by contract or memorandum of understanding.

DETENTION BASIN—an impoundment structure designed to manage stormwater runoff by temporarily storing the runoff and releasing it at a predetermined rate.

DETENTION VOLUME—the volume of runoff that is captured and released into waters of the Commonwealth at a controlled rate.

DEVELOPER—a person, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity, or any responsible person therein or agent thereof, that undertakes any regulated activity of this Part.

DEVELOPMENT SITE (Site)—the specific tract of land for which a regulated activity is proposed. Also see “project site.”

DISTURBED AREA—an unstabilized land area where an earth disturbance activity is occurring or has occurred.

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 toward it.

DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE FACILITY—a stormwater management facility designed to convey 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, drainage, or conveyance purposes.

DRAINAGEWAY—any natural or artificial watercourse, trench, ditch, pipe, swale, channel, or similar depression into which surface water flows.

EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY—a construction or other human activity which disturbs the surface of the land, including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading, excavations, embankments, 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.

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 which is designed to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE WATERS—surface waters of high quality, which satisfies Pa.Code Title 25, “Environmental Protection,” Chapter 93, “Water Quality Standards,” §93.4b(b) (relating to anti-degradation).

EXISTING CONDITIONS—the initial condition of a project site prior to the proposed construction. If the initial condition of the site is undeveloped land and not forested, the land use shall be considered as “meadow” unless the natural land cover is documented to generate lower curve numbers or rational “C” coefficient.

FEMA—the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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 the Commonwealth.

FLOOD FRINGE—the remaining portions of the 100-year floodplain outside of the floodway boundary.

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FLOODPLAIN—any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any natural source or delineated by applicable Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration Flood Hazard Boundary—mapped as being a special flood hazard area. Included are lands adjoining a river or stream that have been or may be inundated by a 100-year flood. Also included are areas that comprise Group 13 Soils, as listed in Appendix A of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) Technical Manual for Sewage Enforcement Officers (as amended or replaced from time to time by PADEP).

FLOODWAY—the channel of the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the 100-year 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 landward from the top of the bank of the stream.

FOREST MANAGEMENT/TIMBER OPERATIONS—planning and activities necessary for the management of forestland. 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.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE—replenishment of existing natural underground water supplies.

HEC-HMS MODEL CALIBRATED (Hydrologic Engineering Center Hydrologic Modeling System)—a computer-based hydrologic modeling technique adapted to the watershed(s) in Crawford County for the Act 167 Plan. The model has been calibrated by adjusting key model input parameters.

HIGH QUALITY WATERS—surface water having quality, which exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water by satisfying Pa.Code, Title 25, “Environmental Protection,” Chapter 93, “Water Quality Standards,” §93.4b(a).

HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP (HSG)—infiltration rates of soils vary widely and are affected by subsurface permeability as well as surface intake rates. Soils are classified into one of four HSG (A, B, C, and D) according to their minimum

infiltration rate, which is obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture defines the four groups and provides a list of most of the soils in the United States and their group classification. The soils in the area of interest may be identified from a soil survey report from the local NRCS office or the County Conservation District.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE (Impervious Area)—a surface that prevents the infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious surface (or areas) include, but is not limited to: roofs, additional indoor living spaces, patios, garages, storage sheds and similar structures, parking or driveway areas, and any new streets and sidewalks. Any surface areas proposed to initially be gravel or crushed stone shall be assumed to be impervious surfaces.

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

INFILTRATION STRUCTURES—a structure designed to direct runoff into the ground (e.g., French drains, seepage pits, seepage trench, etc.).

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 (DEVELOPMENT)—(1) The improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts or parcels of land for any purpose involving (a) a group of two or more buildings, or (b) the division or allocation of land or space between or among two or more existing or prospective occupants by means of, or for the purpose of streets, common areas, leaseholds, condominiums, building groups, or other features; (2) Any subdivision of land; (3) Development in accordance with §503(1.1) of the PA Municipalities Planning Code.

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID)—an approach to land development that uses various land planning and design practices and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems and reduce infrastructure costs. LID still allows land to be developed, but in a cost-effective manner that helps mitigate potential environmental impacts.

MAIN STEM (Main Channel)—any stream segment or other runoff conveyance facility used as a reach in the Crawford County Act 167 watershed hydrologic model(s).

MANNING EQUATION (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—Vernon Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

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NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)—the Federal government’s system for issuance of permits under the Clean Water Act, which is delegated to PADEP in Pennsylvania.

NOAA ATLAS 14—*Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States*, Atlas 14, Volume 2, US Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center, Silver Spring, Maryland (2004). NOAA’s Atlas 14 can be accessed at internet address <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/>.

NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION—pollution that enters a water body from diffuse origins in the watershed and does not result from discernible, confined, or discrete conveyances.

NRCS—Natural Resource Conservation Service (previously Soil Conservation Service (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 not under pressure.

OUTFALL—(1) Point where water flows from a conduit, stream, or drain; (2) “Point Source” as described in 40 CFR §122.2 at the point where the municipality’s storm sewer system discharges to surface waters of the Commonwealth.

OUTLET—points of water disposal from a stream, river, lake, tidewater, or artificial drain.

PADEP—the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

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.

PERSON—an individual, partnership, public or private association or corporation, or a governmental unit, public utility or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

PERVIOUS AREA—any area not defined as impervious.

PIPE—a culvert, closed conduit, or similar structure (including appurtenances) that conveys stormwater.

PLANNING COMMISSION—the Planning Commission of Vernon Township.

POINT SOURCE—any discernible, confined, or discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to: any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, or conduit from which stormwater is or may be discharged, as defined in State regulations at 25 Pa.Code §92.1.

PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD (PMF)—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 on the basis of data obtained from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

PROJECT SITE—the specific area of land where any regulated activities in the municipality are planned, conducted, or maintained.

QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL—any person licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of State or otherwise qualified by law to perform the work required by this Part.

RATIONAL FORMULA—a rainfall-runoff relation used to estimate peak flow.

REDEVELOPMENT—earth disturbance activities on land, which has previously been developed.

REGULATED ACTIVITIES—any earth disturbance activities or any activities that involve the alteration or development of land in a manner that may affect stormwater runoff.

REGULATED EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY—activity involving earth disturbance subject to regulation under 25 Pa.Code, Chapter 92, Chapter 102, or the Clean Streams Law.

RELEASE RATE—the percentage of pre-development peak rate of runoff from a site or subwatershed area to which the post-development peak rate of runoff must be reduced to protect downstream areas.

RELEASE RATE DISTRICT—those subwatershed areas in which post-development flows must be reduced to a certain percentage of pre-development flows as required to meet the plan requirements and the goals of Act 167.

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.

RETENTION VOLUME/REMOVED RUNOFF—the volume of runoff that is captured and not released directly into the surface waters of this Commonwealth during or after a storm event.

RETURN PERIOD—the average interval, in years, within which a storm event of a given magnitude can be expected to recur. For example, the 25-year return period rainfall would be expected to recur on the average once every 25 years; or stated in

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another way, the probability of a 25-year storm occurring in any one given year is 0.04 (i.e., a 4% chance).

RIPARIAN BUFFER—a vegetated area bordering perennial and intermittent streams and wetlands, that serves as a protective filter to help protect streams and wetlands from the impacts of adjacent land uses.

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.

ROAD MAINTENANCE—earth disturbance activities within the existing road right-of-way, such as grading and repairing existing unpaved road surfaces, cutting road banks, cleaning or clearing drainage ditches, and other similar activities. Road maintenance activities that do not disturb the subbase of a paved road (such as milling and overlays) are not considered earth disturbance activities.

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.

RUNOFF CAPTURE VOLUME—the volume of runoff that is captured (retained) and not released into surface waters of the Commonwealth during or after a storm event.

SEDIMENT—soils or other materials transported by surface water as a product of erosion.

SEDIMENT BASIN—a barrier, dam, retention or detention basin located and designed to retain rock, sand, gravel, silt, or other material transported by stormwater runoff.

SEDIMENT POLLUTION—the placement, discharge, or any other introduction of sediment into waters of the Commonwealth occurring from the failure to properly design, construct, implement or maintain control measures and control facilities in accordance with the requirements of this Part.

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.

SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM—a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) primarily used for collecting and conveying stormwater runoff.

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).

SPILLWAY (Emergency)—a depression in the embankment of a pond or basin, or other overflow structure, that is used to pass peak discharges greater than the maximum design storm controlled by the pond or basin.

STATE WATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS—the regulatory requirements to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore water quality under Title 25 of the Pa.Code and the Clean Streams Law.

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 also “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—drainage runoff from the surface of the land resulting from precipitation, snow, or ice melt.

STORMWATER HOTSPOT—a land use or activity that generates higher pollutants than are found in typical stormwater runoff and have a high potential to endanger local water quality, and could potentially threaten ground water reservoirs.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES—any structure, natural or man-made, that, due to its condition, design, or construction, conveys, stores, or otherwise affects stormwater runoff. Typical stormwater management facilities include, but are not limited to: detention and retention basins, open channels, storm sewers, pipes and infiltration facilities.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN—the Crawford County Stormwater Management Plan for managing stormwater runoff in Crawford County as required by the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864, (Act 167) and known as the “Storm Water Management Act.”

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SITE PLAN (SWM Site Plan)—the plan prepared by the applicant or his representative indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the project site in accordance with this Part.

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STREAM ENCLOSURE—a bridge, culvert, or other structure in excess of 100 feet in length upstream to downstream which encloses a regulated waters of the Commonwealth.

SUBWATERSHED AREA—the smallest drainage unit of a watershed for which stormwater management criteria has been established in the Stormwater Management Plan.

SUBDIVISION—the division or re-division 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, 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 10 acres, not involving any new street or easement of access or any residential dwellings, shall be exempt (Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247).

SWALE—a low-lying stretch of land that 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.

USDA—the United States Department of Agriculture.

WATERCOURSE—a channel or conveyance of surface water, such as a stream or creek, having defined bed and banks, whether natural or artificial, with perennial or intermittent flow.

WATERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH—rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, watercourses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, wetlands, ponds, springs and 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.

WATERSHED—area drained by a river, watercourse, or other surface water, whether natural or artificial.

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 and similar areas. (The term includes but is not limited to wetland areas listed in the State Water Plan, the United States Forest Service Wetlands Inventory of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Coastal Zone Management Plan and a wetland area designated by a river basin

commission. This definition is used by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.)

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, Art. II)

C. Stormwater Management Standards.

§221. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

1. For all regulated activities, unless specifically exempted in §222:
 - A. Preparation and implementation of an approved SWM site plan is required.
 - B. No regulated activities shall commence until the municipality issues written approval of a SWM site plan, which demonstrates compliance with the requirements of this Part.
 - C. The SWM site plan shall demonstrate that adequate capacity will be provided to meet the volume and rate control requirements, as described under §§224 and 225 of this Part.
 - D. The SWM site plan approved by the municipality, shall be on-site throughout the duration of the regulated activities.
2. For all regulated earth disturbance activities, erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained during the regulated earth disturbance activities (e.g., during construction) to meet the purposes and requirements of this Part and to meet all requirements under Title 25 of the Pa.Code (including, but not limited to, Chapter 102, “Erosion and Sediment Control,” and the Clean Streams Law. Various BMPs and their design standards are listed in the *Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual (E&S Manual)*, No. 363-2134-008 (April 15, 2000), as amended and updated.
3. For all regulated activities, stormwater BMPs shall be designed, installed, implemented, operated, and maintained to meet the purposes and requirements of this Part and to meet all requirements under Title 25 of the Pa.Code and the Clean Streams Law, conform to the State water quality requirements, meet all requirements under the Storm Water Management Act and any more stringent requirements as determined by the municipality.
4. The municipality may, after consultation with PADEP, approve measures for meeting the State water quality requirements other than those in this part, provided that they meet the minimum requirements of, and do not conflict with State law, including, but not limited to, the Clean Streams Law.
5. All regulated activities shall include, to the maximum extent practicable, measures to:
 - A. Protect health, safety, and property.
 - B. Meet the water quality goals of this Part by implementing measures to:
 - (1) Minimize disturbance to floodplains, wetlands, natural slopes, existing native vegetation and woodlands.

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- (2) Create, maintain, or extend riparian buffers and protect existing forested buffers.
- (3) Provide trees and woodlands adjacent to impervious areas whenever feasible.
- (4) Minimize the creation of impervious surfaces and the degradation of waters of the Commonwealth and promote groundwater recharge.
- (5) Protect natural systems and processes (drainageways, vegetation, soils, and sensitive areas) and maintain, as much as possible, the natural hydrologic regime.
- (6) Incorporate natural site elements (wetlands, stream corridors, mature forests) as design elements.
- (7) Avoid erosive flow conditions in natural flow pathways.
- (8) Minimize soil disturbance and soil compaction.
- (9) Minimize thermal impacts to waters of the Commonwealth.
- (10) Disconnect impervious surfaces by directing runoff to pervious areas, wherever possible and decentralize and manage stormwater at its source.

6. Impervious Areas.

- A. The measurement of impervious areas shall include all of the impervious areas in the total proposed development, even if development is to take place in stages.
 - B. For developments taking place in stages, the entire development plan must be used in determining conformance with this Part.
7. 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.
- A. Applicant must provide an easement for proposed concentrated flow across adjacent properties to a drainage way or public right-of-way.
 - B. Such stormwater flows shall be subject to the requirements of this Part.
8. 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 Part.

9. Where watercourses traverse a development site, drainage easements (to encompass the 100-year flood elevation with a minimum width of 20 feet) 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. Also, maintenance, including mowing of vegetation within the easement may be required, except as approved by the appropriate governing authority.
10. 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 drainage ways shall be subject to approval by PADEP under regulations at 25 Pa.Code, Chapter 105, through the joint permit application process, or, where deemed appropriate by PADEP, through the general permit process.
11. Any stormwater management facilities or any facilities that constitute water obstructions (e.g., culverts, bridges, outfalls, or stream enclosures, etc.) that are regulated by this Part, that will be located in or adjacent to waters of the Commonwealth (including wetlands), shall be subject to approval by PADEP under regulations at 25 Pa.Code, Chapter 105 through the joint permit application process, or, where deemed appropriate by PADEP, 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 PADEP.
12. Should any stormwater management facility require a dam safety permit under PADEP Chapter 105, the facility shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 105 and meet the regulations of Chapter 105 concerning dam safety.
13. Any stormwater management facilities regulated by this Part that will be located on, or discharged onto State highway rights-of-ways shall be subject to approval by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PENNDOT).
14. Minimization of impervious surfaces and infiltration of runoff through seepage beds, infiltration trenches, etc., are encouraged, where soil conditions and geology permit, to reduce the size or eliminate the need for detention facilities.
15. Infiltration BMPs should be dispersed throughout the site, made as shallow as practicable, and located to maximize use of natural on-site infiltration features while still meeting the other requirements of this Part.
16. Roof drains shall not be connected to streets, sanitary or storm sewers, or roadside ditches in order to promote overland flow and infiltration/percolation of stormwater where it is advantageous to do so. When it is more advantageous to connect directly to streets or storm sewers, then the municipality may permit it on a case-by-case basis based upon the advise and recommendations of its engineer.
17. Applicants are encouraged to use low impact development practices to comply with the requirements of this Part and the State water quality requirements.

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18. When stormwater management facilities are proposed within 1,000 feet of a downstream municipality, the developer shall notify the downstream municipality and, upon request, provide the SWM plan to the downstream municipality's engineer for review and comment.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §301)

§222. EXEMPTIONS/MODIFICATIONS.

1. Under no circumstance shall the applicant be exempt from implementing such measures as necessary to:
 - A. Meet State water quality standards and requirements.
 - B. Protect health, safety, and property.
 - C. Meet special requirements for high quality (HQ) and exceptional value (EV) watersheds.
2. The applicant must utilize the following BMPs to the maximum extent practicable to receive consideration for the exemptions:
 - A. Design around and limit disturbance of floodplains, wetlands, natural slopes over 15%, existing native vegetation, and other sensitive and special value features.
 - B. Maintain riparian and forested buffers.
 - C. Limit grading and maintain non-erosive flow conditions in natural flow paths.
 - D. Maintain existing tree canopies near impervious areas.
 - E. Minimize soil disturbance and reclaim disturbed areas with topsoil and vegetation.
 - F. Direct runoff to pervious areas.
3. The applicant's proposed development/additional impervious area may not adversely impact the following:
 - A. Capacities of existing drainageways and storm sewer systems.
 - B. Velocities and erosion.
 - C. Quality of runoff if direct discharge is proposed.
 - D. Existing known problem areas.

- E. Safe conveyance of the additional runoff.
 - F. Downstream property owners.
4. An applicant proposing regulated activities, after demonstrating compliance with subsections (1), (2), and (3), may be exempted from the SWM site plan, rate control, or volume control requirements of this Part according to the following table:

EXEMPTION TABLE	
New Impervious Area^{1,2} (square footage)	Applicant Must Provide
0–1,000	
> 1,000–2,500	Documentation of new impervious surface ³
> 2,500–5,000	Volume controls and small project SWM application ³
> 5,000	Rate controls, volume controls and SWM site plan

NOTES:

¹ New impervious area since the date of adoption of this Part.

² Unless otherwise demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Municipal Engineer, gravel in existing condition shall be considered pervious and gravel in proposed condition shall be considered impervious. Existing maintained municipal roads are considered impervious.

³ The small project stormwater management application included in Appendix D shall be used to establish eligibility for the exemptions listed in the above table for projects under 5,000 sq. ft. or for single family home construction. The small project SWM application satisfies the requirement for demonstrating compliance with subsections (1), (2) and (3) and for documentation of new impervious surface; credits for disconnection of impervious surfaces and tree planting; and for computing the size of volume control BMP's, when required.

- 5. An applicant proposing regulated activities, after demonstrating compliance with subsections (1), (2), and (3), may be exempted from various requirements of this Part if documentation can be provided that a downstream man-made water body (i.e., reservoir, lake, or man-made wetlands) has been designed or modified to address the potential stormwater flooding impacts of the proposed development.
- 6. The purpose this Section is to ensure consistency of stormwater management planning between local ordinances and NPDES permitting (when required) and to ensure that the applicant has a single and clear set of stormwater management standards to which the applicant is subject. The municipality may accept alternative stormwater management controls under this Section provided that:
 - A. The municipality, in consultation with the PADEP, determines that meeting the volume control requirements (See §224) is not possible or places an undue hardship on the applicant.

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- B. The alternative controls are documented to be acceptable to PADEP, for NPDES requirements pertaining to post construction stormwater management requirements.
 - C. The alternative controls are in compliance with all other sections of this Part, including but not limited to §221(4) and subsections (1) through (3).
7. Agricultural activity is exempt from the rate control and SWM site plan preparation requirements of this Part provided the activities are performed according to the requirements of 25 Pa.Code, Chapter 102.
 8. Forest management and timber operations are exempt from the rate and volume control requirement and SWM site plan preparation requirement of this Part provided the activities are performed according to the requirements of 25 Pa.Code, Chapter 102. It should be noted that temporary roadways are not exempt.
 9. Single-family residential activities with less than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface are exempt from these requirements provided the construction:
 - A. Comply with subsections (1), (2), and (3).
 - B. Have building setback 75 feet from downstream property lines.
 - C. Driveways.
 - (1) Runoff must discharge onto pervious surface with a gravel strip or other spreading device.
 - (2) No more than 1,000 square feet of paved surface may discharge to any one point.
 - (3) The length of flow on the pervious surface must exceed the length of the paved surface flow.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §302)

§223. WAIVERS.

1. The provisions of this Part are the minimum standards for the protection of the public welfare.
2. All waiver requests must meet the provisions of subsections (7) and (8). Waivers shall not be issued from implementing such measures as necessary to:
 - A. Meet State water quality standards and requirements.
 - B. Protect health, safety, and property.

- C. Meet special requirements for high quality (HQ) and exceptional value (EV) watersheds.

The municipality then will consider waiver requests in accordance with §221(4), except that requests for waivers from the design requirements of §§241 and 242 will be considered by the municipality at its sole discretion.

- 3. If an applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the governing body of the municipality that any mandatory provision of this Part is unreasonable or causes unique or undue unreasonableness or hardship as it applies to the proposed Project, or that an alternate design may result in a superior result within the context of §§202 and 203 of this Part, the governing body of the municipality upon obtaining the comments and recommendations of the Municipal Engineer may grant a waiver or relief so that substantial justice may be done and the public interest is secured; provided that such waiver will not have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of this Part.
- 4. The applicant shall submit all requests for waivers in writing and shall include such requests as a part of the plan review and approval process. The applicant shall state in full the facts of unreasonableness or hardship on which the request is based, the provision or provisions of this Part that are involved, and the minimum waiver or relief that is necessary. The applicant shall state how the requested waiver and how the applicant's proposal shall result in an equal or better means of complying with the intent or purpose and general principles of this Part.
- 5. The municipality shall keep a written record of all actions on waiver requests.
- 6. The municipality may charge a fee for each waiver request, which shall be used to offset the administrative costs of reviewing the waiver request. The applicant shall also agree to reimburse the municipality for reasonable and necessary fees that may be incurred by the Municipal Engineer in any review of a waiver request.
- 7. In granting waivers, the municipality may impose reasonable conditions at will, in its judgment, secure substantially the objectives of the standards or requirements that are to be modified.
- 8. The municipality may grant applications for waivers when the following findings are made, as relevant:
 - A. That the waiver shall result in an equal or better means of complying with the intent of this Part.
 - B. That the waiver is the minimum necessary to provide relief.
 - C. That the applicant is not requesting a waiver based on cost considerations.
 - D. That existing down gradient stormwater problems will not be exacerbated.
 - E. That runoff is not being diverted to a different drainage area.

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- F. That increased flooding or ponding on off-site properties or roadways will not occur.
- G. That potential icing conditions will not occur.
- H. That increase of peak flow (design storms up to 100-year) or volume (design storms up to 2-year) from the site will not occur.
- I. That erosive conditions due to increased peak flows or volume will not occur.
- J. That adverse impact to water quality will not result.
- K. That increased 100-year floodplain levels will not result.
- L. That increased or unusual municipal maintenance expenses will not result from the waiver.
- M. That the amount of stormwater generated has been minimized to the greatest extent allowed.
- N. That infiltration of runoff throughout the proposed site has been provided where practicable and pre-development ground water recharge protected.
- O. That peak flow attenuation of runoff has been provided.
- P. That long term operation and maintenance activities are established.
- Q. That the receiving streams and/or water bodies will not be adversely impacted in flood carrying capacity, aquatic habitat, channel stability and erosion and sedimentation.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §303)

§224. VOLUME CONTROLS.

1. The low impact development practices provided in the BMP manual and in Appendix B of this Part shall be utilized for all regulated activities to the maximum extent practicable.
2. Stormwater runoff volume controls shall be implemented using the design storm method or the simplified method as defined below. For regulated activity areas equal or less than 1 acre that do not require hydrologic routing to design the stormwater facilities, this Part establishes no preference for either method; therefore, the applicant may select either method on the basis of economic considerations, the intrinsic limitations on applicability of the analytical procedures associated with each methodology, and other factors.

- A. The design storm method (CG-1 in the BMP manual) is applicable to any sized regulated activity. This method requires detailed modeling based on site conditions.
- (1) Do not increase the post-development total runoff volume when compared to the pre-development total runoff volume for the 2-year/24-hour storm event.
 - (2) For hydrologic modeling purposes:
 - (a) Existing non-forested pervious areas must be considered meadow (good condition) for pre-development hydrologic calculations.
 - (b) Twenty percent of existing impervious area, when present within the proposed project site, shall be considered meadow (good condition) for pre-development hydrologic calculations for redevelopment.
- B. The simplified method (CG-2 in the BMP manual) is independent of site conditions and should be used if the design storm method is not followed. This method is not applicable to regulated activities greater than 1 acre or for projects that require detailed design of stormwater storage facilities. For new impervious surfaces:
- (1) Stormwater facilities shall capture at least the first 2 inches of runoff from all new impervious surfaces.
 - (2) At least the first 1 inch of runoff from new impervious surfaces shall be permanently removed from the runoff flow, i.e., it shall not be released into surface waters of the Commonwealth. Removal options include reuse, evaporation, transpiration, and infiltration.
 - (3) Wherever possible, infiltration facilities should be designed to accommodate infiltration of the entire permanently removed runoff; however, in all cases at least the first 0.5 inch of the permanently removed runoff should be infiltrated.
 - (4) Actual field infiltration tests at the location of the proposed elevation of the stormwater BMPs are required. Infiltration test shall be conducted in accordance with the BMP manual. Notification of the municipality shall be provided to allow witnessing of the testing.
- C. In cases where it is not possible or desirable to use infiltration-based best management practices to partially fulfill the requirements in either subsection (2)(A) or (2)(B), the following procedure shall be used:
- (1) At a minimum, the following documentation shall be provided to justify the decision to not use infiltration BMPs:

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- (a) Description of and justification for field infiltration/permeability testing with respect to the type of test and test locations).
 - (b) An interpretive narrative describing existing site soils and their structure as these relate to the interaction between soils and water occurring on the site. In addition to providing soil and soil profile descriptions, this narrative shall identify depth to seasonal high water tables and depth to bedrock, and provide a description of all subsurface elements (fragipans and other restrictive layers, geology, etc.) that influence the direction and rate of subsurface water movement.
 - (c) A qualitative assessment of the site's contribution to annual aquifer recharge shall be made, along with identification of any restrictions or limitations associated with the use of engineered infiltration facilities.
 - (d) The provided documentation must be signed and sealed by a professional engineer or geologist.
- (2) The following water quality pollutant load reductions will be required for all disturbed areas within the proposed development:

Pollutant Load	Units	Required Reduction (%)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Pounds	85
Total Phosphorous (TP)	Pounds	85
Total Nitrate (NO ₃)	Pounds	50

- (3) The performance criteria for water quality best management practices shall be determined from the *Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual*, most current version.
3. The applicable worksheets from the BMP manual must be used in calculations to establish volume control. Worksheets documenting volume control credits are also acceptable.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §304)

§225. RATE CONTROLS.

1. For lands contained within Crawford County that have not had release rates established under an approved Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan:

- A. Post-development discharge rates shall not exceed the pre-development discharge rates for the 1-year, 2-year, 10-year, 25-year, 50-year, and 100-year storms.
- 2. For lands contained within Crawford County that have had release rates established under an approved Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan:
 - A. The post-development peak discharge rates shall be in accordance with the approved release rate map for the individual watershed.
 - (1) Conneaut Outlet Watershed. For the 2-year, 10-year, 25-year and 100-year storms, post-development peak discharge rates shall follow the approved release rate map included in Appendix E¹ or as available from the municipality.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §305)

§226. SENSITIVE AREAS AND STORMWATER HOTSPOTS.

- 1. “Sensitive areas” and “stormwater hotspots” as defined in subsections (1)(A) and (1)(B) respectively which require special consideration with regard to stormwater management.
 - A. Sensitive areas are defined as those areas that, if developed, have the potential to endanger a water supply. These areas consist of the delineated 1-year zone of contribution and direct upslope areas tributary to the water supply wells. Municipalities may update the sensitive area boundaries based on new research or studies as required.
 - B. Stormwater hotspots are land development projects that have a high potential to endanger local water quality, and could potentially threaten ground water reservoirs. The PADEP wellhead protection contaminant source list shall be used as a guide in these determinations. Industrial manufacturing site and hazardous material storage areas must provide NPDES SIC codes. Industrial sites referenced in 40 CFR 125 are also examples of “stormwater hotspots.”
- 2. Performance Standards.
 - A. The location of the boundaries of sensitive areas is set by drainage areas tributary to any public water supply. The exact location of these boundaries as they apply to a given development site, shall be determined using mapping at a scale which accurately defines the limits of the sensitive area. If the project site is within the sensitive area (in whole or in part), 2-foot contour interval mapping shall be provided to define the limits of the sensitive area. If the project site is adjacent to but within 500 linear feet of a defined sensitive area,

¹Editor’s Note: Appendix E is on file in the Township office.

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a 5-foot contour interval map defining the limits of the sensitive area shall be included in the stormwater management plan to document the site's location relative to the sensitive area.

- B. Stormwater hotspot developments may be required to prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan and file notice of intent as required under the provision of the EPA industrial stormwater NPDES permit requirements.
- C. Stormwater hotspot developments must use an acceptable pre-treatment BMP prior to volume control and/or rate control BMPs. Acceptable pre-treatment BMPs for these developments include those based on filtering, settling, or chemical reaction processes such as coagulation.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §306)

D. Protected Watershed Standards.

§231. PROTECTED WATERSHED REQUIREMENTS.

1. For any regulated activity within a protected watershed (high quality or exceptional value), the applicant shall meet requirements as contained in 25 Pa.Code, Chapters 93, as required and applicable; and the requirements as set forth in §231 of this Part.
2. Existing Resources and Site Analysis Plan. Shall be prepared to provide the developer and the municipality with a comprehensive analysis of existing conditions, both on the proposed development site and within 500 feet of the site. Conditions beyond the parcel boundaries may be described on the basis of existing published data available from governmental agencies and from aerial photographs. The municipality shall review the plan to assess its accuracy, conformance with municipal ordinances, and likely impact upon the natural and cultural resources on the property. The following information shall be required:
 - A. Complete current perimeter boundary survey of the property to be subdivided or developed prepared by a registered surveyor, showing all courses, distances, and area and tie-ins to all adjacent intersections.
 - B. A vertical aerial photograph enlarged to a scale not less detailed than 1 inch equals 400 feet, with the site boundaries clearly marked.
 - C. Natural features, including:
 - (1) Contour lines at intervals of not more than 2 feet. (Ten-foot intervals are permissible beyond the parcel boundaries, interpolated from USGS published maps.) Contour lines shall be based on information derived from a topographic survey for the property, evidence of which shall be submitted, including the date and source of the contours. Datum to which contour elevations refer and references to known, established benchmarks and elevations shall be included on the plan.
 - (2) Steep slopes in the following ranges: 15% to 25%, 25% and greater. The location of these slopes shall be graphically depicted by category on the plan. Slope shall be measured over three or more 2-foot contour intervals.
 - (3) Areas within the floodway, flood fringe, and approximated floodplain.
 - (4) Watercourses, either continuous or intermittent and named or unnamed, and lakes, ponds or other water features as depicted on the USGS Quadrangle Map, most current edition.
 - (5) Wetlands and wetland margins.
 - (6) Riparian buffers.

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- (7) Soil types and their boundaries, as mapped by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, including a table listing the soil characteristics pertaining to suitability for construction and, in unsewered areas, for septic suitability. Alluvial and hydric soils shall specifically be depicted on the plan.
 - (8) Existing vegetation, denoted by type, including woodlands, hedgerows, tree masses, tree lines, individual freestanding trees over 6 inches DBH, wetland vegetation, pasture or croplands, orchards, permanent grass land, old fields, and any other notable vegetative features on the site. Vegetative types shall be described by plant community, relative age, and condition.
 - (9) Any identified Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) site conflicts.
 - (10) Geologic formations on the tract, including rock outcroppings, cliffs, sinkholes, and fault lines, based on available published information or more detailed data obtained by the applicant.
- D. Existing man-made features, including:
- (1) Location, dimensions, and use of existing buildings and driveways.
 - (2) Location, names, widths, center line courses, paving widths, identification numbers, and rights-of-way, of existing streets and alleys.
 - (3) Location of trails that have been in public use (pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle, etc.).
 - (4) Location and size of existing sanitary sewage facilities.
 - (5) Location and size of drainage facilities.
 - (6) Location of water supply facilities, including wellhead protection areas.
 - (7) Any easements, deed restrictions, rights-of-way, or any other encumbrances upon the land, including location, size, and ownership.
 - (8) Site features or conditions such as hazardous waste, dumps, underground tanks, active and abandoned wells, quarries, landfills, sandmounds, and artificial land conditions.
- E. Total acreage of the tract, the adjusted tract area, where applicable, and the constrained land area with detailed supporting calculations.
3. Stormwater Management System Concept Plan. A written and graphic concept plan of the proposed post-development stormwater management system shall be prepared and include:

- A. Preliminary selection and location of proposed structural stormwater controls.
 - B. Location of existing and proposed conveyance systems such as grass channels, swales, and storm drains.
 - C. Location of floodplain/floodway limits.
 - D. Relationship of site to upstream and downstream properties and drainages.
 - E. Preliminary location of proposed stream channel modifications, such as bridge or culvert crossings.
4. Consultation Meeting. Prior to any stormwater management permit application submission, the land owner or developer shall meet with the municipality for a consultation meeting on a concept plan for the post-development stormwater management system to be utilized in the proposed project. This consultation meeting shall take place at the time of the preliminary plan or other early step in the development process. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the post-development stormwater management measures necessary for the proposed project, as well as to discuss and assess constraints, opportunities and potential ideas for stormwater management designs before the formal site design engineering is commenced.
5. All proposed regulated activities within a protected watershed shall utilize, to the maximum extent possible, low impact development practices as contained in Appendix B.
- A. SWM plan and report shall address the following:
 - (1) Design using nonstructural BMPs.
 - (a) Lot Configuration and Clustering.
 - 1) Reduced individual lot impacts by concentrated/clustered uses and lots.
 - 2) Lots/development configured to avoid critical natural areas.
 - 3) Lots/development configured to take advantage of effective mitigative stormwater practices.
 - 4) Lots/development configured to fit natural topography.
 - (b) Minimum Disturbance.
 - 1) Define disturbance zones (excavation/grading) for the site and individual lots to protect maximum total site area from disturbance.

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- 2) Barriers/flagging proposed to protect designated non-disturbance areas.
 - 3) Considered mitigative practices for minimal disturbance areas (e.g., soil restoration).
 - 4) Considered re-forestation and re-vegetation opportunities.
- (c) Reduce Impervious Coverage.
- 1) Reduced road width.
 - 2) Reduced driveway lengths and widths.
 - 3) Reduced parking ratios and sizes.
 - 4) Utilized porous surfaces for applicable features.
- (d) Stormwater disconnected from impervious area.
- 1) Disconnected drives/walkways/small impervious areas to natural areas.
 - 2) Use rain barrels and/or cisterns for lot irrigation.
- (2) Apply structural BMP selection process that meets runoff quantity and quality needs.
- (a) Manage close to source with collection with conveyance minimized.
 - (b) Consistent with site factors (e.g., soils, slope, available space, amount of sensitive areas, pollutant removal needs).
 - (c) Minimize footprint and integrate into already disturbed areas/other building program components (e.g., recharge beneath parking areas, vegetated roofs).
 - (d) Consider other benefits such as aesthetic, habitat, recreational and educational benefits.
 - (e) BMP's select based on maintenance needs that fit owner/users.
 - (f) BMP's sustainable using a long-term maintenance plan.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §401)

E. Riparian Buffer Standards.

§235. RIPARIAN BUFFER REQUIREMENTS.

Where a regulated activity is proposed covering a total of 1 acre or more, a riparian buffer shall be established as follows:

- A. The buffer shall be measured perpendicularly from the top of the stream bank landward.
 - (1) High quality or exceptional value watersheds—a minimum of 150 feet.
 - (2) Impaired watersheds—a minimum of 150 feet.
 - (3) All other watersheds—a minimum of 50 feet, is desired but not mandatory.
 - (4) As determined by a stream corridor study approved by PADEP and the municipality.
- B. The riparian buffer shall be located on both sides of all perennial and intermittent streams. The perennial and intermittent streams and the riparian buffer boundaries shall be shown on all applications for building permits, subdivision, or land development. Existing uses within the buffer are permitted to continue but not be expanded. Placement of new structures or roadways within the riparian buffer shall be prohibited. Where a wetland exists within the buffer area, the buffer shall be extended landward to provide a minimum buffer of 25 feet, as measured perpendicularly from the wetland boundary.
- C. Except as otherwise approved, the buffer shall be undisturbed forest consisting of appropriate native species or other approved vegetation.
- D. Where wetlands are located partially or entirely within a buffer, the buffer shall be extended to encompass the wetland and shall be widened by a distance sufficient to provide a 25-foot forested buffer measured perpendicularly from the wetland boundary.
- E. The following uses shall be permitted in the buffer:
 - (1) Footpaths, trails and bike paths provided that:
 - (a) Width is limited to 5 feet.
 - (b) Width may be increased provided a corresponding increase in the buffer is provided.
 - (c) Construction shall have minimal impact to the buffer.

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- (2) Stream crossings, provided the crossing is designed and constructed in such a manner as to minimize the impact to the buffer. The riparian buffer shall be restored to its original condition, to the maximum extent practical, upon completion of construction.
 - (3) Utility lines, provided that the crossing is designed and constructed in such a manner as to minimize the impact to the inner buffer and provided that there is no practical alternative to locating the utility line within the buffer. The riparian buffer shall be restored to its original condition, to the maximum extent practical, upon completion of construction.
 - (4) Maintenance and restoration of the riparian buffer.
 - (5) Projects conducted with the objective of improvement, stabilization, restoration, or enhancement of the stream bank, stream channel, floodplain, watershed hydrology, riparian buffers, or aquatic habitat and maintenance activities associated with such projects. These projects include, but are not limited to, agricultural and stormwater management best management practices. Such projects must receive appropriate permits and approvals from PADEP prior to starting the project.
 - (6) Minor private recreational uses for the property owner. Such uses include benches, fire rings, and similar uses. Such uses do not include structures such as cabins, sheds, pavilions, garages, dwellings or similar structures.
- F. Disturbance of the riparian buffer shall be limited to the area necessary to perform an allowable use.
- G. Where possible and practical, disturbances shall be phased with each phase restored prior to beginning the next phase.
- H. Allowable activities shall not cause stormwater flow to concentrate.
- I. Any vegetation removed for an allowable activity shall be replaced immediately upon completion of the activity. Where mature trees are removed, such trees shall be replaced with the largest practical tree of acceptable native species.
- J. Erosion and sediment pollution control shall be installed and maintained during construction. Evidence of an approved erosion and sediment control plan, NPDES permit or other PADEP permit, where required, shall be submitted prior to issuance of local permits.
- K. Riparian buffers shall be maintained in a manner consistent with sound forest management practices. In the absence of a site specific management plan, the following maintenance guidelines apply:

- (1) Buffers shall be inspected periodically for evidence of excessive sediment deposition, erosion or concentrated flow channels. Prompt action shall be taken to correct these problems and prevent future occurrence.
- (2) Trees presenting an unusual hazard of creating downstream obstructions shall be removed. Such material shall be removed from the floodplain or the riparian buffer (whichever is widest); or cut into sections small enough so as to prevent the possibility of creating obstructions downstream. Wherever possible, large stable debris should be conserved.
- (3) Vegetation should be inspected periodically, and a diverse vegetative cover and vigorous plant growth consistent with buffering objectives should be maintained.
- (4) Invasive plant species that may threaten the integrity of the buffer should be removed.
- (5) Excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals shall be avoided. These products should be used only when absolutely necessary to maintain buffer vegetation.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §501)

§236. RIPARIAN BUFFER EASEMENT.

For all required riparian buffers, an easement shall be provided:

- A. Easements shall be in accordance with §261 and recorded in accordance with §297 of this Part.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §502)

F. Design Criteria.

§241. DESIGN CRITERIA FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

1. General Design Guidelines.

- A. Stormwater shall not be transferred from one watershed to another, unless (1) the watersheds are sub-watersheds of a common watershed which join together within the perimeter of the property; (2) the effect of the transfer does not alter the peak rate discharge onto adjacent lands; or (3) easements from the affected landowner(s) are provided.
- B. Consideration shall be given to the relationship of the subject property to the drainage pattern of the watershed. A concentrated discharge of stormwater to an adjacent property shall be within an existing watercourse or confined in an easement or returned to a pre-development flow type condition.
- C. Stormwater BMPs and recharge facilities are encouraged (e.g., rooftop storage, drywells, cisterns, recreation area ponding, diversion structures, porous pavements, holding tanks, infiltration systems, in-line storage in storm sewers, and grading patterns). They shall be located, designed, and constructed in accordance with the latest technical guidance published by PADEP, provided they are accompanied by detailed engineering plans and performance capabilities and supporting site specific soils, geology, runoff and groundwater and infiltration rate data to verify proposed designs. Additional guidance from other sources may be accepted at the discretion of the Municipal Engineer (a pre-application meeting is suggested).
- D. All existing and natural watercourses, channels, drainage systems and areas of surface water concentration shall be maintained in their existing condition unless an alteration is approved by the appropriate regulatory agency.
- E. 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 continuation or exacerbation of a documented adverse hydrologic or hydraulic condition within the watershed, as identified in the plan.
- F. The design and construction of multiple use stormwater detention facilities are strongly encouraged. In addition to stormwater management, facilities should, where appropriate, allow for recreational uses including ball fields, play areas, picnic grounds, etc. Consultation with the municipality, and prior approval are required before design. Provision for permanent wet ponds with stormwater management capabilities may also be appropriate.
 - (1) Multiple use basins should be constructed so that potentially dangerous conditions are not created.

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- (2) Water quality basins or recharge basins that are designed for a slow release of water or other extended detention ponds are not permitted for recreational uses, unless the ponded areas are clearly separated and secure.

G. Should any stormwater management facility require a dam safety permit under PADEP [25 Pa.Code,] Chapter 105, the facility shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 105 and meet the regulations of Chapter 105 concerning dam safety.

2. Stormwater Management Facility Design Considerations. All stormwater management facilities shall meet the requirements contained in the Crawford County Stormwater Management Facility Design Criteria.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §601)

§242. CALCULATION METHODOLOGY.

- 1. All calculations shall be consistent with the guidelines set forth in the BMP manual, as amended herein.
- 2. Stormwater runoff from all development sites shall be calculated using either the rational method or the NRCS rainfall-runoff methodology. Methods shall be selected by the design professional based on the individual limitations and suitability of each method for a particular site.
- 3. Rainfall Values.
 - A. Rational Method. The *Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Drainage Manual*, Intensity-Duration-Frequency Curves, Publication 584, Chapter 7A, latest edition, shall be used in conjunction with the appropriate time of concentration and return period.
 - B. NRCS Rainfall-Runoff Method. The Soil Conservation Service Type II, 24-hour rainfall distribution shall be used in conjunction with rainfall depths from NOAA Atlas 14 or be consistent with the following table:

Return Interval (Year)	24-Hour Rainfall Total (inches)
1	2.08
2	2.49
10	3.50
25	3.60
50	4.67
100	5.23

4. Runoff Volume.

- A. Rational Method. Not to be used to calculate runoff volume.
- B. NRCS Rainfall-Runoff Method. This method shall be used to estimate the change in volume due to regulated activities, combining curve numbers for land areas proposed for development with curve numbers for areas unaffected by the proposed development into a single weighted curve number is NOT acceptable.

5. Peak Flow Rates.

- A. Rational Method. This method may be used for design of conveyance facilities only. Extreme caution should be used by the design professional if the watershed has more than one main drainage channel, if the watershed is divided so that hydrologic properties are significantly different in one versus the other, if the time of concentration exceeds 60 minutes, or if stormwater runoff volume is an important factor. The combination of rational method hydrographs based on timing shall be prohibited.
- B. NRCS Rainfall-Runoff Method. This method is recommended for design of stormwater management facilities and where stormwater runoff volume must be taken into consideration. The following provides guidance on the model applicability:

- (1) NRCS's TR-55—limited to 100 acres in size.
- (2) NRCS's TR-20 or HEC-HMS—no size limitations.
- (3) Other models as pre-approved by the Municipal Engineer.

The NRCS antecedent runoff condition II (ARC II, previously AMC II) must be used for all simulations. The use of continuous simulation models that vary the ARC are not permitted for stormwater management purposes.

- C. For comparison of peak flow rates, flows shall be rounded to a tenth of a cubic foot per second (cfs).

6. Runoff Coefficients.

- A. Rational Method. Appropriate coefficients to represent existing and proposed conditions subject to approval by the Township Engineer.
- B. NRCS Rainfall-Runoff Method. Appropriate coefficients to represent existing and proposed conditions subject to approval by the Township Engineer. Curve numbers (CN) should be rounded to tenths for use in hydrologic models as they are a design tool with statistical variability. For large sites, CN's should realistically be rounded to the nearest whole number.

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- C. For the purposes of pre-development peak flow rate and volume determination, existing non-forested pervious areas conditions shall be considered as meadow (good condition).
 - D. For the purposes of pre-development peak flow rate and volume determination, 20% of existing impervious area, when present, shall be considered meadow (good condition).
7. Design Storm.
- A. All stormwater management facilities shall be verified by routing the proposed 1-year, 2-year, 10-year, 25-year, 50-year, and 100-year hydrographs through the facility using the storage indication method or modified puls method. The design storm hydrograph shall be computed using a calculation method that produces a full hydrograph.
 - B. The stormwater management and drainage system shall be designed to safely convey the post development 100-year storm event to stormwater detention facilities, for the purpose of meeting peak rate control.
 - C. All structures (culvert or bridges) proposed to convey runoff under a municipal road shall be designed to pass the 50-year design storm with a minimum 1 foot of freeboard measured below the lowest point along the top of the roadway.
8. Time of Concentration.
- A. The time of concentration is to represent the average condition that best reflects the hydrologic response of the area. The following time of concentration (T_c) computational methodologies shall be used unless another method is pre-approved by the Municipal Engineer:

- (1) Pre-development–NRCS’s Lag Equation:

$$\text{Time of Concentration} = T_c = [(T_{\text{lag}}/.6) * 60] \text{ (minutes)}$$

$$T_{\text{lag}} = L^{0.8} \frac{(S+1)^{0.3}}{1900\sqrt{Y}}$$

Where:

T_{lag} = Lag time (hours)

L = Hydraulic length of watershed (feet)

Y = Average overland slope of watershed (percent)

S = Maximum retention in watershed as defined by:

$$S = \left[\left(\frac{1000}{\text{CN}} \right) - 10 \right]$$

CN = NRCS Curve Number for watershed

- (2) Post-development; commercial, industrial, or other areas with large impervious areas (>20% impervious area)–NRCS Segmental Method. The length of sheet flow shall be limited to 100 feet. T_c for channel and pipe flow shall be computed using Manning’s equation.
 - (3) Post-development; residential, cluster, or other low impact designs less than or equal to 20% impervious area–NRCS Lag Equation or NRCS Segmental Method.
- B. Additionally, the following provisions shall apply to calculations for time of concentration:
 - (1) The designer must provide computations for all pre-development and post-development T_c paths.
 - (2) Undetained fringe areas (areas that are not tributary to a stormwater facility but where a reasonable effort has been made to convey runoff from all new impervious coverage to best management practices) may be assumed to represent the pre-development conditions for purpose of T_c calculation.
9. Where uniform flow is anticipated, the Manning’s equation shall be used for hydraulic computations and to determine the capacity of open channels, pipes, and storm sewers. The Manning’s equation should not be used for analysis of pipes under pressure flow or for analysis of culverts. Manning’s “n” values shall be obtained from *PENNDOT’s Drainage Manual, Publication 584* or other appropriate publications as approved by the Township Engineer. Inlet control shall be checked at all inlet boxes to ensure the headwater depth during the 10-year design event is contained below the top of grate for each inlet box.
10. 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.
11. The municipality has the authority to require that computed existing runoff rates be reconciled with field observations, conditions and site history. If the designer can substantiate, through actual physical calibration, that more appropriate runoff and time of concentration values should be utilized at a particular site, then appropriate variations may be made upon review and recommendation of the municipality.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §602)

G. SWM Site Plan and Report Requirements.

§251. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

For any of the activities regulated by this Part and not eligible for the exemptions provided in §222, the 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 has received written approval of a SWM site plan from the municipality.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §701)

§252. SWM SITE PLAN AND REPORT CONTENTS.

1. The SWM site plan and SWM site report shall consist of all applicable calculations, maps, and plans. All SWM site plan materials shall be submitted to the municipality in a format that is clear, concise, legible, neat and well organized; otherwise, the SWM site plan shall be rejected.
2. The SWM site plan and report shall meet the requirements set forth in the *Crawford County Stormwater Management Facility Design Handbook* and as approved by the Township Engineer.
3. Appropriate sections from the municipal Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance [Chapter 22], and other applicable local ordinances, shall be followed in preparing the SWM site plan.
4. At a minimum the SWM site plan and report shall include the following:
 - A. SWM Site Plan.
 - (1) Proposed project name or identifying title.
 - (2) Name and address of the property owner, the project developer, and “qualified professional” plan preparer.
 - (3) Date of original plan preparation and any subsequent revisions.
 - (4) North arrow and graphic scale with numerical reference indications.
 - (5) Project location map at a scale with numerical reference indication.
 - (6) Project property boundary with accurate description of each boundary line.
 - (7) Existing and proposed contours at a contour interval of no less than 2-feet unless it can be shown to the Township’s Engineer’s satisfaction that a great contour interval provides adequate detail for the project.

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- (8) Horizontal and vertical benchmark within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Unless otherwise approved by the Township's Engineer, the benchmark information shall include datum references:
 - (a) Vertical Datum = NAVD 88.
 - (b) Horizontal Datum = State Plane.
- (9) All pertinent physical features (e.g., buildings, roadways, streams, structures, utilities, subsurface infrastructure, etc.)
- (10) Soil types and boundaries as shown on current NRCS mapping.
- (11) Pertinent soil testing and infiltration testing locations.
- (12) FEMA flood hazard areas and boundary locations including flood elevation data references.
- (13) Proposed area of disturbance with clear disturbance boundaries and the area of disturbance in acres.
- (14) Existing and proposed ground cover and land use characterization.
- (15) Existing and proposed water wells within wellhead protection areas.
- (16) Existing and proposed on-lot wastewater treatment facilities.
- (17) Existing and proposed stormwater management facilities including best management practices (BMP's).

B. SWM Report.

- (1) Proposed project name or identifying title.
- (2) Name and address of the property owner, the project developer, and "qualified professional" report preparer.
- (3) Date and original report preparation and any subsequent revisions.
- (4) Narrative description of the existing property, land use, and ground cover characterization.
- (5) Narrative description of the proposed project, including area of disturbance and ground cover modifications.
- (6) Descriptive listing of all required approvals and permits.
- (7) Narrative description and tabular itemization of pertinent soil types and hydrologic soil groups.

- (8) Narrative description and tabular summary of any pertinent soil and/or infiltration testing.
- (9) Narrative description and graphic exhibit of all pertinent watershed areas, subareas, and receiving surface waters.
- (10) Narrative description of the type, function, and location of existing and proposed BMP's.
- (11) Narrative description of all pre-development and post-development stormwater runoff and routing calculations documenting compliance with the volume and rate control requirements of this Part. The direct computer software output printout without a descriptive narrative will not be acceptable. The narrative description shall cover all pertinent aspects of the storm water runoff calculations, and shall provide a clear description of any assumptions and the basis for said assumptions. An inadequate narrative description of the stormwater runoff calculations will result in the rejection of the SWM plan and report.
- (12) Flow capacity calculations for all existing and proposed pipes and channels and a tabular comparison of the design flows to be conveyed through said pipes and channels.
- (13) Narrative description of the proposed temporary and permanent site restoration and stabilization.
- (14) A sequence and anticipated schedule for project implementation and BMP installation.
- (15) A written maintenance plan shall be included as a "stand-alone" exhibit or appendix to the SWM report. The maintenance plan shall clearly define and describe the operation and maintenance activities, the maintenance frequency, and the responsibility for maintenance. The maintenance plan shall also fully address the requirements set forth in Subparts I and J of this Part.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §702)

§253. SWM SITE PLAN AND REPORT SUBMISSION.

1. The applicant shall submit the SWM site plan and report for the regulated activity.
2. Four copies of the SWM site plan and report shall be submitted and be distributed as follows:
 - A. Two copies to the municipality accompanied by the requisite executed review fee reimbursement agreement, as specified in this Part.

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B. Two copies to the Municipal Engineer.

3. Additional copies shall be submitted as requested by the municipality or PADEP.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §703)

§254. SWM SITE PLAN AND REPORT REVIEW.

1. The municipality shall require receipt of a complete SWM site plan and report as specified in this Part. The municipality shall review the SWM site plan and report for consistency with the purposes, requirements, and intent of this Part.
2. The municipality shall not approve any SWM site plan and report that is deficient in meeting the requirements of this Part. At its sole discretion and in accordance with this Subpart, when a SWM site plan and report is found to be deficient, the municipality may disapprove the submission and require a resubmission, or in the case of minor deficiencies, the municipality may accept submission of modifications.
3. The municipality shall notify the applicant in writing within 45 calendar days whether the SWM site plan and report is approved or disapproved if the SWM site plan and report is not part of a subdivision or land development plan. If the SWM site plan and report involves a subdivision or land development plan, the timing shall follow the subdivision and land development process according to the Municipalities Planning Code.
4. The municipal building permit office shall not issue a building permit for any regulated activity if the SWM site plan and report has been found to be inconsistent with this Part, as determined by the municipality. All required permits from PADEP must be obtained prior to issuance of a building permit.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §704)

§255. MODIFICATION OF PLANS.

A modification to a submitted SWM site plan and report for a development site that involves a change in stormwater management facilities or techniques, or that involves the relocation or re-design of stormwater management facilities, or that is necessary because soil or other conditions are not as stated on the SWM site plan as determined by the municipality, shall require a resubmission of the modified SWM site plan in accordance with this Part.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §705)

§256. RESUBMISSION OF DISAPPROVED SWM SITE PLAN AND REPORT.

A disapproved SWM site plan and report may be resubmitted with the revisions addressing the municipality's concerns documented in writing, to the municipality in accordance with this Part. The applicable municipal review fee must accompany a resubmission of a disapproved SWM site plan and report.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §706)

§257. AUTHORIZATION TO CONSTRUCT AND TERM OF VALIDITY.

The municipality's approval of a SWM site plan and report authorizes the regulated activities contained in the SWM site plan for a maximum term of validity of 5 years following the date of approval. The municipality may specify a term of validity shorter than 5 years in the approval for any specific SWM site plan. Terms of validity shall commence on the date the municipality signs the approval for a SWM site plan, If stormwater management facilities included in the approved SWM site plan have not been constructed, or if an record drawing of these facilities has not been approved within this time, then the municipality may consider the SWM site plan disapproved and may revoke any and all permits or approvals.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §707)

§258. RECORD DRAWINGS, COMPLETION CERTIFICATE AND FINAL INSPECTION.

1. The applicant shall be responsible for providing record drawings of all stormwater BMPs included in the approved SWM site plan. The record drawing and an explanation of any discrepancies with the approved SWM site plan shall be submitted to the municipality as a prerequisite for the release of the guarantee or issuance of an occupancy permit.
2. The record drawing shall include a certification of completion signed by a qualified professional verifying that all permanent stormwater BMPs have been constructed according to the approved SWM site plan and report.
 - A. Drawings shall show all approved revisions and elevations and inverts to all manholes, inlets, pipes, and stormwater control facilities.
 - B. Submission shall include a comparison of the constructed stage-storage (volume vs. elevation) of all above ground and below ground stormwater storage facilities to the approved design.
3. After receipt of the record drawing and certification of completion by the municipality, the Township Engineer or other municipal designee may conduct a final, inspection. Said final inspection may include, but not be limited to, survey measurements of the constructed stormwater management facilities to ensure conformance with the approved SWM site plan and report. The full cost for said final inspection(s) shall be included in the expenses covered by fees in §296 of this Part.

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(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §708)

H. Easements.

§261. EASEMENTS.

1. Easements provided shall be in favor of the entity responsible for maintenance (e.g., owner, homeowners association, etc.), granting access and maintenance rights to said entity.
2. Easements shall be established to accommodate the existence of drainageways.
3. Where a tract is traversed by a watercourse, drainage-way, channel or stream, there shall be provided an easement paralleling the line of such watercourse, drainage-way, channel or stream with a width adequate to preserve the unimpeded flow of natural drainage in the 100-year floodplain.
4. Easements shall be established for all on-site stormwater management or drainage facilities, including but not limited to: detention facilities (above or below ground), infiltration facilities, all stormwater BMPs, drainage swales, and drainage facilities (inlets, manholes, pipes, etc.).
5. Easements are required for all areas used for off-site stormwater control.
6. All easements shall be a minimum of 20 feet wide and shall encompass the 100-year surface elevation of the proposed stormwater.
7. Easements shall provide ingress to, and egress from, a public right-of-way. In lieu of providing an easement to the public right-of-way, a note may be added to the plan granting the municipality or their designees access to all easements via the nearest public right-of-way able for vehicle ingress and egress on grades of less than 10% for carrying out inspection or maintenance activities.
8. Where possible, easements shall be centered on side and/or rear lot lines.
9. Nothing shall be planted or placed within the easement which would adversely affect the function of the easement, or conflict with any conditions associated with such easement.
10. All easement agreements shall be recorded with a reference to the recorded easement indicated on the site plan. The format and content of the easement agreement shall be reviewed and approved by the Municipal Engineer and Solicitor.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §801)

I. Maintenance Responsibilities.

§265. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE.

1. When an approved SWM site plan requires the timely installation and proper construction of stormwater management controls, the applicant shall provide a financial guarantee to the municipality equal to 110% of the full construction cost of the required controls in accordance with the Municipalities Planning Code.
2. At the completion of the project and as a prerequisite for the release of the financial guarantee, the applicant shall:
 - A. Provide a certification of completion from an engineer, architect, surveyor or other qualified person, verifying that all permanent facilities have been constructed according to the SWM site plan and report and approved revisions thereto.
 - B. Provide a set of record drawings.
 - C. Request a final inspection from the municipality to certify compliance with this Part, after receipt of the certification of completion and record drawings by the municipality.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §901)

§266. MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. The SWM site plan and report for the project site shall describe the future operation and maintenance responsibilities. The operation and maintenance description shall outline required routine maintenance actions and schedules necessary to ensure proper operation of the stormwater control facilities.
2. The SWM site plan and report for the project site shall establish responsibilities for the continuing operating and maintenance of all proposed stormwater control facilities, consistent with the following principals:
 - A. If a development consists of structures or lots that are to be separately owned and in which streets, sewers, and other public improvements are to be dedicated to the municipality, stormwater control facilities/BMPs may, at the direction of the municipality also be dedicated to and maintained by the municipality. The municipality is in no way obligated or required to accept maintenance responsibilities for any privately constructed stormwater management facilities.
 - B. 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/BMPs shall be the responsibility of the owner or private management entity.

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- C. Facilities, areas, or structures used as stormwater BMPs shall be enumerated as permanent real estate appurtenances and recorded as deed restrictions or easements that run with the land.
 - D. The SWM site plan and report shall be recorded as a restrictive deed covenant that runs with the land.
 - E. The municipality may take enforcement actions against an applicant for failure to satisfy any provision of this Part.
3. The municipality, upon recommendation of the Municipal Engineer, shall make the final determination on the continuing maintenance responsibilities prior to final approval of the SWM site plan and report. The municipality may require a dedication of such facilities as part of the requirements for approval of the SWM site plan. Such a requirement is not an indication that the municipality will accept the facilities. The municipality reserves the right to accept or reject the ownership and operating responsibility for any portion of the stormwater management controls.
 4. If the municipality accepts ownership of stormwater BMPs, the municipality may, at its discretion, require a fee from the applicant to the municipality to offset the future cost of inspections, operations, and maintenance. The amount of such fees, if any, shall be determined after consultation with the Township Engineer.
 5. It shall be unlawful to alter or remove any permanent stormwater BMP required by an approved SWM site plan, or to allow the property to remain in a condition, which does not conform to an approved SWM site plan, unless the municipality grants an exception in writing.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §902)

§267. MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT FOR PRIVATELY OWNED STORMWATER FACILITIES.

1. Prior to final approval of the SWM site plan and report, the applicant shall sign the operation and maintenance (O&M) agreement (Appendix A) covering all stormwater control facilities that are to be privately owned. The operation and maintenance (O&M) agreement shall be recorded with the SWM site plan and made a part hereto.
2. Other items may be included in the operation and maintenance (O&M) agreement where determined necessary to guarantee the satisfactory operation and maintenance of all BMP facilities. The operation and maintenance (O&M) agreement shall be subject to the review and approval of the municipality and the Municipal Solicitor.
3. The owner is responsible for operation and maintenance of the stormwater BMPs. If the owner fails to adhere to the operation and maintenance (O&M) agreement, the municipality may perform the services required and charge the owner appropriate fees. Non-payment of fees may result in a lien against the property.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §903)

J. Inspections.

§271. SCHEDULE OF INSPECTIONS.

1. PADEP or its designees normally ensure compliance with any permits issued, including those for stormwater management. In addition to PADEP compliance programs, the municipality or their municipal assignee may inspect all phases of the installation of temporary or permanent stormwater management facilities. The costs for such inspections shall be included in the expenses covered by fees in §296 of this Part.
2. During any stage of earth disturbance activities, if the municipality determines that the stormwater management facilities are not being installed in accordance with the approved SWM site plan, the municipality shall notify the applicant and the applicant shall take such actions to address said issues. The municipality may revoke any existing permits or approvals until the identified issues are appropriately addressed, and/or the municipality may require the applicant to submit a revised SWM site plan for review and approval as specified in this Part.
3. Stormwater BMPs shall be inspected by the landowner, or the landowner's designee according to the inspection schedule described on the SWM site plan for each BMP.
 - A. The municipality may require copies of the inspection reports, in a form as stipulated by the municipality.
 - B. If such inspections are not conducted or inspection reports not submitted as scheduled, the municipality, or their designee, may conduct such inspections and charge the owner appropriate fees. Non-payment of fees may result in a lien against the property.
 - (1) Prior to conducting such inspections, the municipality shall inform the owner of its intent to conduct such inspections. The owner shall be given 30 days to conduct required inspections and submit the required inspection reports to the municipality.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1001)

§272. RIGHT-OF-ENTRY.

1. 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 implementation, condition, or operations and maintenance of the stormwater BMPs in regard to any aspect regulated under this Part.
2. Stormwater BMP owners and operators shall provide persons working on behalf of the municipality ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of determining compliance with this Part.

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3. Persons working on behalf of the municipality shall have the right to temporarily locate on any stormwater BMP in the municipality such devices, as are necessary, to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the discharges from such stormwater BMP.
4. Unreasonable delay in allowing the municipality access to a stormwater BMP is a violation of this Part.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1002)

K. Enforcement and Penalties.

§281. NOTIFICATION.

1. In the event that a person fails to comply with the requirements of this Part, an approved SWM site plan, or fails to conform to the requirements of any permit or approval 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).
2. Failure to comply within the time specified shall subject such person to the penalties provisions of this Part. All such penalties shall be deemed cumulative and shall not prevent the municipality from pursuing any and all other 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 Part.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1101)

§282. ENFORCEMENT.

1. The municipal governing body is hereby authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this Part. The approved SWM site plan shall be on file at the project site throughout the duration of the construction activity. The municipality or their designee may make periodic inspections during construction.
2. Adherence to Approved SWM Site Plan.
 - A. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to undertake any regulated activity on any property except as provided for by an approved SWM site plan and pursuant to the requirements of this Part.
 - B. It shall be unlawful to alter or remove any control structure required by the SWM site plan pursuant to this Part.
 - C. It shall be unlawful to allow a property to remain in a condition that does not conform to an approved SWM site plan.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1102)

§283. PUBLIC NUISANCE.

1. A violation of any provision of this Part is hereby deemed a public nuisance.
2. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1103)

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§284. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION.

1. Any approval or permit issued by the municipality may be suspended or revoked for:
 - A. Noncompliance with or failure to implement any provision of the approved SWM site plan or operation and maintenance (O&M) agreement.
 - B. A violation of any provision of this Part or any other applicable law, ordinance, rule or regulation relating to the regulated activity.
 - C. The creation of any condition or the commission of any act, during the regulated activity which constitutes or creates a hazard or nuisance, pollution, or which endangers the life or property of others.
2. A suspended approval or permit may be reinstated by the municipality when:
 - A. The municipality or their designee has inspected and approved the corrections to the violation(s) that caused the suspension.
 - B. The municipality is satisfied that the violation(s) has been corrected.
3. An approval that has been revoked by the municipality cannot be reinstated. The applicant may apply for a new approval under the provisions of this Part.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1104)

§285. PENALTIES/ENFORCEMENT.

1. Any person, partnership or corporation who or which has violated the provisions of this Part, upon being found liable therefore in a civil enforcement proceeding commenced by the Township shall, pay a civil penalty of not more than \$500 for each violation, plus all court costs, including reasonable attorney fees incurred by the Township as a result thereof. If the defendant neither pays nor timely appeals the judgment, the Township may enforce the judgment pursuant to the applicable rules of civil procedure. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation and penalties shall be cumulative.
2. 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 Part. 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.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1105)

§286. APPEALS.

1. Any person aggrieved by any action of the municipality or its designee, relevant to the provisions of this Part, may appeal to the municipality within 30 days of that action.
2. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the municipality, relevant to the provisions of this Part, may appeal to the Crawford County Court of Common Pleas within 30 days of the municipality's decision.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1106)

L. Prohibitions.

§291. PROHIBITED DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS.

1. Any drain (including indoor drains and sinks), or conveyance whether on the surface or underground, that allows any non-stormwater discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the municipality's separate storm sewer system or waters of the Commonwealth is prohibited.
2. Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the municipality's separate storm sewer system, which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records, and approved by the municipality is prohibited.
3. No person shall allow, or cause to allow, discharges into the municipality's separate storm sewer system or into surface waters of the Commonwealth, which are not composed entirely of stormwater, except: (A) as provided in subsection (4) below, and (B) discharges allowed under a State or Federal permit.
4. The following discharges are authorized unless they are determined to be significant contributors to pollution to the waters of the Commonwealth:
 - A. Discharges from firefighting activities.
 - B. Potable water sources including dechlorinated water and fire hydrant flushings.
 - C. Air conditioning condensate.
 - D. Springs.
 - E. Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where detergents are not used.
 - F. Water from crawl space pumps.
 - G. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
 - H. Uncontaminated water from foundations or from footing drains.
 - I. Irrigation or lawn watering.
 - J. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.
 - K. Water from individual residential car washing.
 - L. Routine external building washdown (which does not use detergents or other compounds).

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5. In the event that the municipality or PADEP determines that any of the discharges identified in subsection (4) is a significant contributor to pollution to the waters of the Commonwealth, the responsible person(s) shall be notified to cease the discharge. Upon notice provided by the municipality or PADEP, the discharger will have a reasonable time, as determined by the municipality or PADEP, to cease the discharge, consistent with the degree of pollution caused by the discharge.
6. Nothing in this Section shall affect a discharger's responsibilities under Commonwealth Law.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1201)

§292. ROOF DRAINS.

Roof drains and sump pumps shall discharge to infiltration areas, vegetative BMPs, or pervious areas to the maximum extent practicable.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1202)

§293. ALTERATION OF BMPS.

1. No person shall modify, remove, fill, landscape, or alter any existing stormwater BMP, facilities, areas, or structures unless it is part of an approved maintenance program, without the written approval of the municipality.
2. No person shall place any structure, fill, landscaping, or vegetation into a stormwater BMP, facilities, areas, structures, or within a drainage easement which would limit or alter the functioning of the BMP without the written approval of the municipality.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1203)

M. Fees and Expenses.

§295. GENERAL.

The fee required by this Part 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. The applicant shall pay all fees. The municipality shall set the municipal review fee by resolution at a municipal meeting and the fee may be changed or modified at a municipal meeting.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1301)

§296. EXPENSES COVERED BY FEES.

The fees required by this Part shall, at a minimum, cover:

- A. Administrative and clerical costs.
- B. Review of the SWM site plan and report by the municipality.
- C. Pre-construction meetings.
- D. Inspection of stormwater management facilities/BMPs and drainage improvements during construction.
- E. Final inspection upon completion of the stormwater management facilities/BMPs and drainage improvements presented in the SWM site plan.
- F. Any additional work required to enforce any permit provisions regulated by this Part, correct violations, and assure proper completion of stipulated remedial actions.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1302)

§297. RECORDING OF APPROVED SWM SITE PLAN AND RELATED AGREEMENTS.

- 1. The owner of any land upon which permanent BMPs will be placed, constructed, or implemented, as described in the SWM site plan, shall record the following documents in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of Crawford County, within 90 days of approval of the SWM site plan by the municipality:
 - A. The SWM site plan.
 - (1) Refer to the requirements of 1.A. of the *Crawford County Stormwater Management Facility Design Criteria*. At a minimum, the items 1.A.1-7,

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8-11, 13, 14, 16, 18, and 10 must be included on the recorded SWM site plan.

- B. Operations and maintenance (O&M) agreement (Appendix A).
 - C. Easements under §261.
 - D. Riparian buffers under §235.
2. The municipality may suspend or revoke any approvals granted for the project site upon discovery of the failure of the owner to comply with this Section.

(Ord. 2011-01, 4/7/2011, §1303)

APPENDIX A - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) AGREEMENT
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SWM BMPs)

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

WITNESSETH

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The Landowner shall construct the BMPs in accordance with the plans and specifications identified in the SWM Site Plan.
2. The Landowner shall operate and maintain the BMPs as shown on the Plan in good working order in accordance with the specific maintenance requirements noted on the approved SWM Site Plan.
3. The Landowner hereby grants permission to the Municipality, its authorized agents, and employees, to enter upon the property, at reasonable times and upon presentation of proper credentials, to inspect the BMPs whenever necessary. Whenever possible, the Municipality shall notify the Landowner prior to entering the property.
4. In the event the Landowner fails to operate and maintain the BMPs per paragraph 2, the Municipality or its representatives may enter upon the Property and take whatever action is deemed necessary to maintain said BMPs. It is expressly understood and agreed that the Municipality is under no obligation to maintain or repair said facilities, and in no event shall this Agreement be construed to impose any such obligation on the Municipality.
5. In the event the Municipality, pursuant to this Agreement, performs work of any nature, or expends any funds in performance of said work for labor, use of equipment, supplies, materials, and the like, the Landowner shall reimburse the Municipality for all expenses (direct and indirect) incurred within ten (10) days of receipt of invoice from the Municipality.
6. The intent and purpose of this Agreement is to ensure the proper maintenance of the onsite BMPs by the Landowner; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not be deemed to create or effect any additional liability of any party for damage alleged to result from or be caused by stormwater runoff.

7. The Landowner, its executors, administrators, assigns, and other successors in interests, shall release the Municipality from all damages, accidents, casualties, occurrences or claims which might arise or be asserted against said employees and representatives from the construction, presence, existence, or maintenance of the BMPs by the Landowner or Municipality.
8. The Municipality may inspect the BMPs at a minimum of once every three years to ensure their continued functioning.

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

ATTEST:

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

(SEAL)

For the Municipality:

For the Landowner:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania }
 County of Crawford, Pennsylvania } SS:

On this, the _____ day of _____, 20____, before me
 the undersigned officer, personally appeared

 know to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name subscribed to the within
 instrument, and acknowledges that _____ executed the same for the purpose therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

My Commission Expires

 Official Title

APPENDIX B – LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR MANAGING STORMWATER RUNOFF

Natural hydrologic conditions may be altered radically by poorly planned development practices, such as introducing unneeded impervious surfaces, destroying existing drainage swales, constructing unnecessary storm sewers, and changing local topography. A traditional drainage approach of development has been to remove runoff from a site as quickly as possible and capture it in a detention basin. This approach leads ultimately to the degradation of water quality, as well as expenditure of additional resources for detaining and managing concentrated runoff at some downstream location.

The recommended alternative approach is to promote practices that will minimize post-development runoff rates and volumes, which will minimize needs for artificial conveyance and storage facilities. To simulate pre-development hydrologic conditions, forced infiltration is often necessary to offset the loss of infiltration by creation of impervious surfaces. The ability of the ground to infiltrate runoff depends upon the soil types and its conditions.

Preserving natural hydrologic conditions requires careful alternative site design considerations. Site design practices include preserving natural drainage features, minimizing impervious surface area, reducing the hydraulic connectivity of impervious surfaces, and protecting natural depression storage. A well-designed site will contain a mix of all those features. The following describes various techniques to achieve the alternative approaches:

- ◆ **Preserving Natural Drainage Features.** Protecting natural drainage features, particularly vegetated drainage swales and channels, is desirable because of their ability to infiltrate and attenuate flows and to filter pollutants. However, this objective is often not accomplished in land development. In fact, commonly held drainage philosophy encourages just the opposite pattern - streets and adjacent storm sewers typically are located in the natural headwater valleys and swales, thereby replacing natural drainage functions with a completely impervious system. As a result, runoff and pollutants generated from impervious surfaces flow directly into storm sewers with no opportunity for attenuation, infiltration, or filtration. Developments designed to fit site topography also minimize the amount of grading on site.
- ◆ **Protecting Natural Depression Storage Areas.** Depressional storage areas have no surface outlet, or drain very slowly following a storm event. They can be commonly seen as ponded areas in farm fields during the wet season or after large runoff events. Traditional development practices eliminate these depressions by filling or draining, thereby obliterating their ability to reduce surface runoff volumes and trap pollutants. The volume and release-rate characteristics of depressions should be protected in the design of the development site. The depressions can be protected by simply avoiding the depression or by incorporating its storage as additional capacity in required detention facilities.
- ◆ **Avoiding Introduction of Impervious Areas.** Careful site planning should consider reducing impervious coverage to the maximum extent possible. Building footprints, sidewalks, driveways, and other features producing impervious surfaces should be evaluated to minimize impacts on runoff.
- ◆ **Reducing the Hydraulic Connectivity of Impervious Surfaces.** Impervious surfaces are significantly less of a problem if they are not directly connected to an impervious conveyance system (such as storm sewer). Two basic ways to reduce hydraulic connectivity are: routing of roof runoff over lawns; and reducing the use of storm sewers.

Site grading should promote increasing travel time of stormwater runoff and should help reduce concentration of runoff to a single point in the development.

- ◆ **Routing Roof Runoff Over Lawns.** Roof runoff can be easily routed over lawns in most site designs. The practice discourages direct connections of downspouts to storm sewers or parking lots. The practice also discourages sloping driveways and parking lots to the street. The routing of roof drains and crowning the driveway to allow runoff to discharge to pervious areas is desirable as the pervious area essentially acts as a filter strip.
- ◆ **Reducing the Use of Storm Sewers.** By reducing the use of storm sewers for draining streets, parking lots, and back yards, the potential for accelerating runoff from the development can be greatly reduced. The practice requires greater use of swales and may not be practical for some development sites, especially if there are concerns for areas that do not drain in a "reasonable" time. The practice requires educating local citizens and public works officials, who expect runoff to disappear shortly after a rainfall event.
- ◆ **Reducing Street Widths.** Street widths can be reduced by either eliminating on-street parking or by reducing cartway widths. Municipal planners and traffic designers should encourage narrower neighborhood streets, which ultimately could lower maintenance and maintenance related costs.
- ◆ **Limiting Sidewalks to One Side of the Street.** A sidewalk on one side of the street may suffice in low-traffic neighborhoods. The lost sidewalk could be replaced with bicycle/recreational trails that follow back-of-lot lines. Where appropriate, backyard trails should be constructed using pervious materials.
- ◆ **Using Permeable Paving Materials.** These materials include permeable interlocking concrete paving blocks or porous bituminous concrete. Such materials should be considered as alternatives to conventional pavement surfaces, especially for low use surfaces such as driveways, overflow parking lots, and emergency access roads.
- ◆ **Reducing Building Setbacks.** Reducing building setbacks reduces driveway and entry walks and is most readily accomplished along low-traffic streets where traffic noise is not a problem.
- ◆ **Constructing Cluster Developments.** Cluster developments can also reduce the amount of impervious area for a given number of lots. The biggest savings is in street length, which also will reduce costs of the development. Cluster development "clusters" the construction activity onto less-sensitive areas without substantially affecting the gross density of development.

In summary, careful consideration of the existing topography and implementation of a combination of the above mentioned techniques may avoid construction of costly stormwater control measures. Other benefits include: reduced potential of downstream flooding, reduced water quality degradation of receiving streams and water bodies, enhancement of aesthetics, and reduction of development costs. Beneficial results include: more stable baseflows in receiving streams, improved groundwater recharge, reduced flood flows, reduced pollutant loads, and reduced costs for conveyance and storage.

APPENDIX C – REVIEW FEE REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BY THE DEVELOPER/APPLICANT PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF THE SUBDIVISION/LAND DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AND PLANS, SKETCH PLANS, CONDITIONAL USE APPLICATIONS OR ANY OTHER SUBMISSION WHICH REQUIRES MUNICIPAL CONSULTANT REVIEW.

REVIEW FEE REIMBERSEMENT AGREEMENT

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

WITNESSETH

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

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

WHEREAS, the Landowner has submitted a SWM Site Plan for review and approval by the Municipality (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan") for the property identified herein; and

WHEREAS, the Developer has requested and/or required the Municipality approval and/or review of its proposed plans, and the Municipality is willing to authorize its professional consultants to review said Plan and/or proposal upon execution of this agreement, and upon deposit of an escrow account according to the current Fee Schedule.

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

1. The Landowner and Municipality hereby authorize and direct the Municipality's professional consultants, as defined at Section 107 of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code to review Landowner's plans or proposals to use its property, and to make such recommendations and specifications as may be necessary with respect to such plans in accordance with all applicable Municipality ordinances, and State and Federal rules and regulations.
2. The Landowner and Municipality acknowledge that the Municipality will incur costs and fees relating to the review of Landowner's plans by its professional consultants, and Landowner agrees to pay and/or reimburse the Municipality for such costs in accordance with this agreement.
3. The Landowner shall pay the professional consultant's charges and fees for the following: (a) review of any and all Stormwater Management Plans, studies, or other correspondence relating to the Landowners submission; (b) attendance at any and all meetings relating to Landowner's plan; (c) preparation of any reports, legal documents, or other correspondence relating to Landowner's plan or proposal; (d) inspection of the improvements during construction and final inspection upon completion; (e) any additional work required to assist the Municipality to enforce any permit provisions regulated by the Stormwater Management Ordinance, correct violations, and assure proper completion of stipulated remedial actions; and (e) administrative cost and incurred expenses relating to the administration of this agreement. It is understood by the execution of this agreement that the Landowner specifically accepts the Fee Schedule currently in effect in the Municipality.

4. The Landowner hereby agrees to deposit with the Municipality the sum of _____ Dollars (\$_____), payable as cash in U.S. Dollars or check drawn on a Pennsylvania bank, as security for the payment of all costs and expenses, charges and fees as set forth in Paragraph 3 above, upon execution of this agreement, which shall be held in a noninterest-bearing account by the Municipality. In the event that the above deposited escrow fund shall fall below fifty percent (50%) of the original deposit, the Landowner shall immediately, upon receipt of written notice from the Municipality or its agent(s), deposit sums with the Municipality necessary to replenish the account to its original balance. In the event that this is insufficient to pay current Municipality incurred expenses, Landowner agrees to pay the total amount currently due for Municipality incurred expenses without delay in addition to re-establishing the base escrow account balance. The Municipality will use its best efforts to advise the Landowner of the impending likelihood that its costs have exceeded the required escrow account sums as described above.
5. Landowner and Municipality agree that upon completion of the Municipality's review of Landowner's plan or proposal, all unused portions of the escrow account as described above shall be returned to the applicant upon written request to the Municipality.
6. Landowner and Municipality acknowledge that the Ordinance and appropriate fee schedules require Landowner to pay Municipality's professional consultant fees relating to this plan or project, and in the event that Landowner fails to provide sufficient funds in the above-described revolving escrow account upon fifteen (15) days written notice to the Landowner or make the initial deposit payment described above within five (5) days of the date of this agreement, Landowner shall be in default of this agreement and in violation of the above Sections of Ordinance. In the event of Landowner's default as described above, the Municipality may refuse to issue any permit or grant any approval necessary to further improve or develop the subject site until such time as the terms of this Agreement are strictly met by Landowner. Moreover, final approval or further review may be denied or delayed until such time as the terms of this agreement are strictly met by Landowner.
7. Landowner and the Municipality further agree that all fees or costs arising out of this Agreement shall be paid prior to the issuance of any permit, occupancy or otherwise, for the use, improvement or construction of the buildings as proposed on the Landowner's plan. The Landowner agrees and acknowledges that no permit, occupancy or otherwise, or recordable plans, shall be released by the Municipality until all outstanding professional consultant fees and costs are paid to the Municipality, and provided that the Landowner is not in default under this agreement.
8. The Landowner may at any time terminate all further obligations under this Agreement by giving fifteen (15) days written notice to the Municipality that it does not desire to proceed with the development as set forth on the plan and upon receipt of such written notice by the Landowner to the Municipality, the Landowner shall be liable to the Municipality for its costs and expenses incurred to the date and time of its receipt of the notice, plus the applicable administrative costs and expenses as outlined in Paragraph 3 above.
9. The Landowner and the Municipality further agree that the Municipality shall have the right and privilege to sue the Landowner or then property owner in assumpsit for reimbursement or to lien the property or both, in its sole discretion, for any expense in excess of the then current balance of funds on deposit with the Municipality in accordance with this agreement incurred by the Municipality by reason of any review, supervision and inspection of Landowner's project by its professionals including, but not limited to, the Municipality Engineer and Solicitor. The Municipality's election of its remedies under this paragraph shall not constitute a waiver of any other remedies the Municipality may have.
10. The Landowner and the Municipality acknowledge that this agreement represents their full understanding as to the Municipality's reimbursement for professional or consultant services.

11. This agreement shall be binding on and insure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of Landowner. The Municipality shall receive thirty (30) days advance written notice from Landowner of any proposed assignment of Landowner's rights and responsibilities under this Agreement.

ATTEST:

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

(SEAL)

For the Municipality:

For the Landowner:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania }
County of Crawford, Pennsylvania } SS:

On this, the _____ day of _____, 20____, before me
the undersigned officer, personally appeared

know to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name subscribed to the within
instrument, and acknowledges that _____ executed the same for the purpose therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

My Commission Expires

Official Title

APPENDIX D – SMALL PROJECTS SWM APPLICATION

Vernon Township Small Project Stormwater Management Application

Unless otherwise exempt by this Ordinance, per Vernon Township's Act 167 Stormwater Management Ordinance, a stormwater management plan is required whenever more than 2,500 square feet of impervious surface is proposed. Impervious surfaces are areas that prevent the infiltration of water into the ground and shall include, but not be limited to, roofs, patios, garages, storage sheds and similar structures, and any new streets or sidewalks.

To Calculate Impervious Surfaces Please Complete This Table					
Surface Type	Length	X	Width	=	Proposed Impervious Area
Building		X		=	
		X		=	
		X		=	
		X		=	
Driveway		X		=	
		X		=	
		X		=	
Parking Areas		X		=	
		X		=	
		X		=	
Patios/Walks		X		=	
		X		=	
		X		=	
		X		=	
Other		X		=	
		X		=	
		X		=	
Total Impervious Surface Area to be managed (sum of all areas)					

If the Total Impervious Surface Area is LESS THAN 2,500 Square Feet, read, acknowledge and sign below.

If the Total Impervious Surface Area is GREATER THAN 2,500 Square Feet, complete the remainder of the Application.

Based Upon the information you have provided a **Stormwater Management Plan IS NOT required** for this regulated activity. However, Vernon Township may request additional reporting and/or management should public health or safety or property or the environment be threatened.

Property Owner Acknowledges that submission of inaccurate information may result in a stop work order or permit revocation. Acknowledgement of such is by signature below. I declare that I am the owner or owner's legal representative. I further acknowledge that the information provided is accurate and employees of Vernon Township are granted access to the above described property for review and inspection as may be required.

Owner

Date:

CREDITS

Credit 1: DISCONNECTION OF IMPERVIOUS AREA

When runoff from impervious areas is directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration, all or parts of the impervious areas may qualify as Disconnected Impervious Area (DIA). Using the criteria below, determine the portion of the impervious area that can be excluded from the calculation of total impervious area.

Criteria: An impervious area is considered to be completely or partially disconnected if it meets the requirements listed below

- rooftop area draining to a downspout is ≤500 sf
- paved area draining to a discharge is ≤1,000 sf
- flow path of paved impervious area is not more than 75'
- soil at discharge is not designated as hydrologic soil group "D"
- flow path at discharge area has a positive slope of ≤5%
- gravel strip or other spreading device is required at paved discharges.

Length of Pervious flow Path from discharge point * (ft)	DIA Credit Factor
0 – 14	1.0
15 – 29	0.8
30 – 44	0.6
45 – 59	0.4
60 – 74	0.2
75 or more	0

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

Calculate DIA Credit & Required Capture Volume									
Surface Type	Proposed Impervious Area (from previous sheet)	X	DIA Credit Factor	=	Impervious Area to be managed	÷	6	=	Required Capture Volume (ft ³)
Building (area per downspout)		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
Driveway		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
Parking Areas		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
Patios/Walks		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
Other		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
		X		=		÷	6	=	
Total Req'd Capture Volume									

Credit 2: TREE PLANTING

Perhaps the best BMP is a tree as they intercept rainfall, increase evapotranspiration and increase time of concentration. A portion of the required capture volume can be reduced provided the criteria are met.

CREDITS

Deciduous Trees	Evergreen Trees
6 ft ³ per tree planted	10 ft ³ per tree planted

Criteria

To receive credit for planting trees, the following must be met:

- Trees must be native species (see below), minimum 2" caliper and 6 feet tall (min).
- Trees shall be adequately protected during construction.
- Trees shall be maintained until redevelopment occurs.
- No more than 25% of the runoff volume can be mitigated through the use of trees.
- Dead trees shall be replaced within 6 months.
- Non-native species are not applicable.

	Req'd Capture Volume (ft³)
-	
	Tree Planting Credit (ft³)
	Capture Volume to be managed (ft³)

Sizing of BMP

	How much of the Volume will you manage with a Rain Garden?
+	
	How much of the Volume will you manage with a Sump or Trench?
	Capture Volume to be managed (ft³)

Enter the volumes into the **Small Project SWM Plan Worksheet** on the next sheet.

Native Species Trees (Common Name)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blackgum - Arrow-wood, southern - Box-elder - Maple, (red or silver) - Birch, (river or gray) - Ironwood - Hickory, sweet pignut or shag-bark - Cedar, (Atlantic white or eastern red) - Beech, American - Ash, (white, black or green) - Holly, American - Tuliptree | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sycamore, American - Cotton-wood, eastern - Aspen, big-tooth or quaking - Cherry, black - Oak, (white, swamp white, scarlet, pin, willow, red) - Willow, black - Bald Cypress - Basswood, American - Serviceberry, (downy or shadbush) - Redbud, eastern - Dogwood, flowering - Magnolia, sweetbay - Pine, (pitch or eastern white) |
|--|---|

Small Project SWM Plan Worksheet

Based upon the information you have provided a **Stormwater Plan IS Required** for this development activity. The Stormwater Management Ordinance developed through the *Crawford County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan* regulates compliance requirements for Stormwater Management in this jurisdiction. A complete copy of the *Plan* can be found on the Crawford County website.

Regulated activities shall be conducted only after Vernon Township approves a stormwater management plan. The *Crawford County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan* will assist you in preparing the necessary information and plans for Vernon Township to review and approve. **This document will constitute an approved plan if all of the relevant details are to be installed in their entirety AND no part of the stormwater system adversely affects any other property, nor adversely affect any septic systems or drinking water wells on this, or any other, parcel.** If an alternative system is to be used a plan will need to be submitted to Vernon Township for approval. A design by a qualified professional may be required for more complex sites.

PLEASE INITIAL BELOW TO INDICATE THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THIS SITE

- Minimum Control #1 Erosion & Sediment Pollution Control (Elements 1-10)
- Minimum Control #2: Source Control of Pollution
- Minimum Control #3: Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls

The relevant details from *Crawford County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan* will be installed in their entirety AND the system will be located as not to adversely affect other property, nor any septic systems or drinking water wells on this, or any other, parcel.

To meet this requirement, the following will be installed and maintained:

Capture Volume to be managed (ft ³)			Conversion	Surface Area of BMPs (ft ²)
	By Rain Garden 6" ponding; 2' soil depth	x	1.20	
	Dry Well or Infiltration Trench 2½' aggregate depth	x	1.25	
	Total		Total	

In lieu of meeting the above, an alternative and/or professional design is attached for approval AND the system will be located as not to adversely affect other property, any septic systems or drinking water wells on this, or any other, parcel.

Site Sketch Plan showing:

- Property lines with dimensions
- Proposed buildings with dimensions
- Proposed impervious surfaces with dimensions
- Proposed septic system, if applicable
- Proposed well site, if applicable
- Proposed stormwater management system(s)

Operation and Maintenance Agreement

Condition on approval - The stormwater management plan must be fully implemented prior to a request for final inspection of the building or zoning permit.

Acknowledgement - By executing below, the Owner acknowledges the following:

- I declare that I am the owner of the property.
- The information provided is accurate.
- I further acknowledge that municipal representatives are granted access to the above described property for review and inspection as may be required.

Owner

Date:

APPENDIX E – RELEASE RATE PLATE (CONNEAUT OUTLET WATERSHED)

