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- G. 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).
- H. Nonstormwater discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems can contribute to pollution of waters of the Commonwealth by the Municipality.
- I. The use of green infrastructure and low impact development (LID) are intended to address the root cause of water quality impairment by using systems and practices which use or mimic natural processes to: 1) infiltration and recharge, 2) evapotranspire, and/or 3) harvest and use precipitation near where it falls to earth. Green infrastructure practices, LID, and CD contribute to the restoration or maintenance of pre-development hydrology.

Section 103. Purpose

The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, property, and water quality by implementing drainage and stormwater management practices, criteria, and provisions included herein for land development, construction, and Earth Disturbance Activities, to achieve the following throughout the Municipality:

- A. Promote alternative project designs and layouts that minimize the impacts on surface and groundwater.
- B. Promote nonstructural best management practices (BMPs).
- C. Minimize increases in runoff stormwater volume.
- D. Minimize impervious surfaces.
- E. Manage accelerated stormwater runoff and erosion and sedimentation problems and stormwater runoff impacts at their source by regulating activities that cause these problems.
- F. Provide review procedures and performance standards for stormwater planning and management.
- G. Utilize and preserve existing natural drainage systems as much as possible.
- H. Manage stormwater impacts close to the runoff source, requiring a minimum of structures and relying on natural processes.
- I. Focus on infiltration of stormwater to maintain base flow, to prevent degradation of surface and groundwater quality, and to otherwise protect water resources.
- J. Protect base flows and quality of streams and watercourses, where possible.

system design and details, outlet structure design, etc.) shall be designed in accordance with PaDOT Design Manual 2.

Section 106. Exemptions

An exemption shall not relieve the Applicant from implementing the requirements of the municipal Ordinance or from implementing such measures as are necessary to protect public health, safety, and property. An exemption shall not relieve the Applicant from complying with the special requirements for watersheds draining to identified high quality (HQ) or exceptional value (EV) waters or any other current or future state or municipal water quality protection requirements. If a drainage problem is documented or known to exist downstream of, or is expected from the proposed activity, then the Municipality may withdraw exemptions listed in Table 106 and require the Applicant to comply with all requirements of this Ordinance. Even though the Applicant is exempt, he is not relieved from complying with other municipal ordinances or regulations.

General Exemptions

Table 106.1 summarizes the exemptions from certain provisions of this Ordinance. Exemptions are for the items noted in Table 106.1 only, and shall not relieve the Applicant from other applicable sections of this Ordinance.

Any regulated activity that is exempt from some provisions of the Ordinance is exempt only from those provisions. If development is to take place in phases, the developer is responsible for implementing the requirements of the Ordinance as the impervious cover/earth disturbance threshold is met. The date of the municipal Ordinance adoption shall be the starting point from which to consider tracts as "parent tracts" in which future subdivisions and respective impervious area and earth disturbance computations shall be cumulatively considered. Exemption shall not relieve the applicant from implementing such measures as are necessary to protect health, safety, and property. For example:

If a property owner proposes a **150 square foot shed** after adoption of the municipal stormwater management Ordinance, that property owner would be **exempted from water quality and quantity requirements of the Ordinance as noted in Table 106.1 of the Ordinance**. If, at a later date, the property owner proposes to construct a 499 square foot room addition, the applicant would be required to comply with the requirements for the **Simplified Method for the full 649 square feet of impervious cover created since adoption of the municipal Ordinance**. If an additional 700 square foot swimming pool/patio is proposed later, the property owner would be required to implement the full stormwater quantity and quality control submission requirements of this Ordinance for the **total 1,349 square feet of additional impervious surface added to the original property since adoption of the Municipal Ordinance**.

in impervious surface of between 500-999 square feet shall apply the simplified approach, and net increases in impervious surface of greater than or equal to 1,000 square feet shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

3. High Tunnel if:

- a. The High Tunnel or its flooring does not result in an impervious surface exceeding 25% of all structures located on the Landowner's total contiguous land area; and
- b. The High Tunnel meets one of the following:
 - i. The High Tunnel is located at least 100 feet from any perennial stream or watercourse, public road, or neighboring property line.
 - ii. The High Tunnel is located at least 35 feet from any perennial stream or watercourse, public road or neighboring property line and located on land with a slope not greater than 7%.
 - iii. The High Tunnel is supported with a buffer or diversion system that does not directly drain into a stream or other watercourse by managing stormwater runoff in a manner consistent with the requirements of Pennsylvania Act 167.

4. Forest management operations which are following the Department of Environmental Protection's (PADEP) management practices contained in its publication "Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidelines for Forestry," are operating under an approved erosion and sedimentation plan, and must comply with the stream buffer requirements in Section 311.

5. Repaving without reconstruction.

6. Emergency Exemption - Emergency maintenance work performed for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare. A written description of the scope and extent of any emergency work performed shall be submitted to the Municipality within two (2) calendar days of the commencement of the activity. If the Municipality finds that the work is not an emergency, then the work shall cease immediately, until a stormwater site-plan in accordance with this ordinance is submitted and approved by the municipality.

7. Maintenance Exemption - Any maintenance to an existing stormwater management system made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the municipal Engineer or Municipality.

Section 107. Repealer

Any ordinance or ordinance provision of the Municipality inconsistent with any of the provisions of this and other federal and state regulations are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

- C. No waiver or modification of any regulated stormwater activity involving Earth Disturbance greater than or equal to one (1) acre may be granted by the Municipality unless that action is approved in advance by PADEP or the Delaware County Conservation District.

Bankfull – The channel at the top-of-bank or point from where water begins to overflow onto a floodplain.

Baseflow – Portion of stream discharge derived from groundwater; the sustained discharge that does not result from direct runoff or from water diversions, reservoir releases, piped discharges, or other human activities.

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

BMP (Best Management Practice) – Activities, facilities, designs, measures, or procedures used to manage stormwater impacts from regulated activities, to meet state water quality requirements, to promote infiltration, and to otherwise meet the purposes of this Ordinance. Stormwater BMPs are commonly grouped into one of two broad categories or measures: "structural" or "nonstructural." In this Ordinance, nonstructural BMPs or measures include certain low impact development practices used to minimize the contact of pollutants with stormwater runoff. These practices aim to limit the total volume of stormwater runoff and manage stormwater at its source by techniques such as protecting natural systems and incorporating existing landscape features. Non Structural BMPs include, but are not limited to, low impact development practices such as the protection of sensitive and special value features such as wetlands and riparian areas, the preservation of open space while clustering and concentrating development, the reduction of impervious cover, and the disconnection of rooftops from storm sewers. Structural BMPs are those that consist of physical structures 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, bioretention, wet ponds, permeable paving, grassed swales, riparian buffers, sand filters, detention basins, and manufactured devices. Structural and nonstructural stormwater BMPs are permanent appearances to the project Site.

Buffer – See Riparian Buffer.

Channel – An open drainage feature through which stormwater flows. Channels include, but shall not be limited to, natural and man-made drainageways, swales, streams, ditches, canals, and pipes flowing partly full.

Channel Erosion – The widening, deepening, or headward cutting of channels and waterways caused by stormwater runoff or bankfull flows.

Cistern – An underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.

Conservation District – The Delaware County Conservation District.

Conveyance – A natural or manmade, existing, or proposed Stormwater Management Facility, feature or channel used for the transportation or transmission of stormwater from one place to another. For the purposes of this Ordinance, Conveyance shall include pipes, drainage ditches,

Development Site – The specific tract or parcel of land where any regulated activity set forth in Section 105 is planned, conducted, or maintained.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) – The outside bark diameter at breast height which is defined as four and one half (4.5) feet (1.37m) above the forest floor on the uphill side of the tree.

Diffused Drainage Discharge – Drainage discharge that is not confined to a single point location or channel, including sheet flow or shallow concentrated flow.

Discharge – 1. (verb) To release water from a project, site, aquifer, drainage basin, or other point of interest; 2. (noun) The rate and volume of flow of water such as in a stream, generally expressed in cubic feet per second (see Peak Discharge).

Discharge Point – The point of discharge for a stormwater facility.

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

Ditch – A man-made waterway constructed for irrigation or stormwater conveyance purposes.

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

Drainage Conveyance Facility – A stormwater management facility designed to transport stormwater runoff that includes channels, swales, pipes, conduits, culverts, and storm sewers.

Drainage Easement – A right granted by a landowner to a grantee allowing the use of private land for stormwater management purposes.

Drainage Permit – A permit issued by the Municipality after the stormwater management site plan has been approved.

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

Emergency Spillway – A conveyance area that is used to pass peak discharge greater than the maximum design storm controlled by the stormwater facility.

Encroachment – A structure or activity that changes, expands, or diminishes the course, current, or cross-section of a watercourse, floodway, or body of water.

Erosion – The process by which the surface of the land, including water/stream channels, is worn away by water, wind, or chemical action.

management plans, silvicultural treatment, cutting budgets, logging road design and construction, timber harvesting, and reforestation.

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

Grade – 1. (noun) A slope, usually of a road, channel, or natural ground, specified in percent and shown on plans as specified herein. 2. (verb) To finish the surface of a roadbed, the top of an embankment, or the bottom of an excavation.

Grassed Waterway – A natural or man-made waterway, usually broad and shallow, covered with erosion-resistant grasses used to convey surface water.

Green Infrastructure – Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to infiltrate, evapotranspire, or reuse stormwater on the site where it is generated. Also referred to as Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI).

Groundwater – Water beneath the earth's surface that supplies wells and springs and is often between saturated soil and rock.

Groundwater Recharge – The replenishment of existing natural underground water supplies from rain or overland flow.

HEC-HMS – The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) - Hydrologic Modeling System (HMS). This model was used to model the Darby-Cobbs and Crum Creek watersheds during the Act 167 plan development and was the basis for the standards and criteria of this Ordinance.

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

High Tunnel – A structure which meets the following:

1. Is used for the production, processing, keeping, storing, sale or shelter of an agricultural commodity as defined in section 2 of the Act of December 19, 1974 (P.L. 973, No. 319), known as the "Pennsylvania Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act of 1974," or the storage of agricultural equipment or supplies; and
2. Is constructed with all the following:
 - a. has a metal, wood, or plastic frame;
 - b. when covered, has a plastic, woven textile, or other flexible covering; and
 - c. has a floor made of soil, crushed stone, matting, pavers, or a floating concrete slab.

Inlet – The upstream end of any structure through which water may flow.

Intermittent Stream – A stream that flows only part of the time. Flow generally occurs for several weeks or months in response to seasonal precipitation or groundwater discharge.

Invert – The lowest surface, the floor or bottom of a culvert, drain, sewer, channel, basin, BMP, or orifice.

Land Development – Any of the following activities:

- (i) The improvement of one (1) lot or two (2) or more contiguous lots, tracts, or parcels of land for any purpose involving:
 - a. A group of two (2) or more residential or nonresidential buildings, whether proposed initially or cumulatively, or a single nonresidential building on a lot or lots regardless of the number of occupants or tenure, or
 - b. The division or allocation of land or space, whether initially or cumulatively, between or among two (2) or more existing or prospective occupants by means of, or for the purpose of, streets, common areas, leaseholds, condominiums, building groups, or other features;
- (ii) A subdivision of land;
- (iii) Development in accordance with Section 503(1.1) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code.

Limiting Zone – A soil horizon or condition in the soil profile or underlying strata that includes one of the following:

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

Lot – A designated parcel, tract, or area of land established by a plat or otherwise as permitted by law and to be used, developed, or built upon as a unit.

Low Impact Development (LID) - Site design approaches and small-scale stormwater management practices that promote the use of natural systems for infiltration, evapotranspiration, and reuse of rainwater. LID can be applied to new development, urban retrofits, and revitalization projects. LID utilizes design techniques that infiltrate, filter, evaporate, and store runoff close to its source. Rather than rely on costly large-scale conveyance and treatment systems, LID addresses stormwater through a variety of small, cost-effective landscape features located on-site.

NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service (previously SCS).

Open Channel – A conveyance channel that is not enclosed.

Outfall – “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.

Outflow – The flow exiting the stormwater management facility and/or BMP.

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

Parent Tract – The parcel of land from which a land development or subdivision originates, determined from the date of municipal adoption of this Ordinance.

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

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

Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual (Document Number 363-0300-002) (December 2006, and as subsequently amended from time to time) - The Best Management Practices Manual published by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. The manual is to supplement federal and state regulations and the Department of Environmental Protection’s Comprehensive Stormwater Management Policy that emphasizes effective site planning as the preferred method of managing runoff while also providing numerous examples of BMPs that can be employed in Pennsylvania to further avoid and minimize flooding and water resource problems.

Pervious Area – Any area not defined as impervious.

Pet – A domesticated animal (other than a disability assistance animal) kept for amusement or companionship.

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

Planning Commission – The Planning Commission of Rutledge Borough.

Point Source – Any discernible, confined, and 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 Pennsylvania Code § 92.1.

Post-construction – Period after construction during which disturbed areas are stabilized, stormwater controls are in place and functioning, and all proposed improvements in the approved land development plan are completed.

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

Repaving – Resurfacing of the impervious surface that does not involve reconstruction of an existing paved (impervious) surface.

Replacement Paving – Reconstruction of and full replacement of an existing paved (impervious) surface.

Retention or To Retain – The prevention of direct discharge of stormwater runoff into receiving waters or water bodies by temporary or permanent containment in a pond or depression; examples include systems which discharge by percolation to groundwater, and/or evaporation processes and which generally have residence times of less than three (3) days.

Retention Basin – A structure in which stormwater is stored and not released during the storm event. Retention basins are designed for infiltration purposes and do not have an outlet.

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

Riparian – Pertaining to anything connected with or immediately adjacent to the banks of a stream or other body of water.

Riparian Buffer – An area of land adjacent to a body of water and managed to maintain the integrity of stream channels and shorelines to 1) reduce the impact of upland sources of pollution by trapping, filtering, and converting sediments, nutrients, and other chemicals, and 2) supply food, cover and thermal protection to fish and other wildlife.

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 cross-section, such as grading and repairing existing unpaved road surfaces, cutting road banks, cleaning or clearing drainage ditches, and other similar activities.

Roof Drains – A drainage conduit or pipe that collects water runoff from a roof and leads it away from the structure.

Rooftop Detention – The temporary ponding and gradual release of stormwater falling directly onto flat roof surfaces using controlled-flow roof drains in building designs.

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

SALDO – Subdivision and land development ordinance.

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

Storm Sewer – A system of pipes and/or open channels that conveys 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 Control Measure – Physical features used to effectively control, minimize, and treat stormwater runoff. Also may be referred to as Stormwater Management Practice (SMP). [See Best Management Practice (BMP)].

Stormwater Management District – Those subareas of a watershed in which some type of detention is required to meet the plan requirements and the goals of Act 167.

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

Stormwater Management Plan – The watershed plan for managing stormwater runoff for a watershed, adopted by Delaware and Chester Counties as required by the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 (Act 167), as amended, and known as the “Storm Water Management Act.” See also Watershed Stormwater Management Plan.

Stormwater Management (SWM) Site Plan – The plan prepared by the Applicant or his representative indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the particular site of interest according to this Ordinance, and including all necessary design drawings, calculations, supporting text, and documentation to demonstrate that Ordinance requirements have been met, hereafter referred to as “SWM site plan.”

Stream – A natural watercourse.

Stream Buffer – The land area adjacent to each side of a stream essential to maintaining water quality (see also Riparian Buffer).

Stream Enclosure – A bridge, culvert, or other structure in excess of one hundred (100) feet in length upstream to downstream which encloses a regulated water of the Commonwealth.

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

Subdivision – The division or redivision of a lot, tract, or parcel of land by any means into two (2) or more lots, tracts, parcels, or other divisions of land including changes in existing lot lines for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of lease, partition by the court for distribution to

Wellhead – 1. A structure built over a well, 2. The source of water for a well.

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

Wet Basin – Pond for urban runoff management that is designed to detain urban runoff and always contains water.

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. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, and similar areas.

Woods – A natural ground cover with more than one (1) viable tree of a DBH of six (6) inches or greater per fifteen hundred (1,500) square feet which existed within three (3) years of application; a cover condition for which SCS curve numbers have been assigned or to which equivalent Rational Method runoff coefficients have been assigned.

- J. All stormwater runoff from new development or redevelopment shall be pretreated for water quality prior to discharge to surface or groundwater. Rooftop runoff may go directly to an infiltration BMP or be evapotranspiration.
- K. All regulated activities within the Municipality shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained to meet the purposes of this Ordinance, through these two elements:
1. Erosion and sediment control during earth disturbance activities (e.g., during construction), and
 2. Water quality protection measures after completion of earth disturbance activities (i.e., after construction), including operations and maintenance.
- L. The BMPs shall be designed, implemented, and maintained to meet state water quality requirements and any other more stringent requirements as determined by the Municipality. Applicants shall utilize the *Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual* (PA BMP Manual), as amended, or other sources acceptable to the Municipal Engineer, for testing and design standards for BMPs, and where there is a conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, the most restrictive applies.
- M. Post-construction water quality protection shall be addressed as required by Section 306.
- N. Operations and maintenance of permanent stormwater BMPs shall be addressed as required by Article VII.
- O. All BMPs used to meet the requirements of this Ordinance shall conform to the state water quality requirements and any more stringent requirements as set forth by the Municipality.
- P. Techniques described in Appendix E (Low Impact Development) of this Ordinance shall be considered because they reduce the costs of complying with the requirements of this Ordinance and the state water quality requirements.
- Q. In selecting the appropriate BMPs or combinations thereof, the Applicant shall consider the following:
1. Total contributing drainage area.
 2. Permeability and infiltration rate of the site's soils.
 3. Slope and depth to bedrock.
 4. Seasonal high water table.
 5. Proximity to building foundations and wellheads.
 6. Erodibility of soils.
 7. Land availability and configuration of the topography.
 8. Peak discharge and required volume control.
 9. Stream bank erosion.
 10. Efficiency of the BMPs to mitigate potential water quality problems.
 11. The volume of runoff that will be effectively treated.

While streets and highways (average daily traffic volume (ADT) greater than thirty thousand (30,000)) are not considered stormwater hotspots, it is important to ensure that highway stormwater management facilities are designed to adequately protect receiving streams and/or groundwater.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) NPDES stormwater program requires some industrial sites to prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan.

- U. The following standards for protection of adjacent and downgradient properties from off-site conveyance must be accomplished:

For any location where a new concentrated discharge of stormwater from any frequency rainfall event, up to and including the 100-year storm and the volume of runoff up to and including the 2-year storm onto or through adjacent property(ies) or a downgradient property(ies), the following are required:

1. A drainage easement (or other legal agreement/approval) must be obtained for conveyance of discharges onto or through adjacent properties per the PADEP guidance document "Chapter 102 Off-Site Discharges of Stormwater to Non-Surface Wasters – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)" dated January 2, 2019, or latest guidance document from PADEP.
2. The conveyance must be designed to avoid erosion, flooding, or other damage to the properties through which it is being conveyed.

1. Areas proposed for infiltration BMPs shall be protected from sedimentation and compaction during the construction phase to maintain maximum infiltration capacity.
2. Infiltration BMPs shall not be constructed nor receive runoff until the entire drainage area contributory to the infiltration BMP has achieved final stabilization.

Section 304. Nonstructural Project Design Process (Sequencing to Minimize Stormwater Impacts)

The design of all regulated activities shall include the following to minimize stormwater impacts to reduce the surface discharge of stormwater, reduce the creation of unnecessary impervious surfaces, prevent the degradation of waters of the Commonwealth, and maintain as much as possible the natural hydrologic regime of the site.

- A. The Applicant shall apply Low Impact Development (LID) methods such as those listed in Appendix E, provided that use of this method does not conflict with other local codes.
- B. The Applicant shall demonstrate that the design process follows the sequence noted below. The goal of the sequence is to minimize the increases in stormwater runoff and impacts to water quality resulting from the proposed regulated activity:
 1. The following items in this subsection shall be addressed prior to development of other stormwater management site plan design elements:
 - a. Prepare an Existing Resource and Site Analysis Map (ERSAM) showing environmentally sensitive areas including, but not limited to, steep slopes, ponds, lakes, streams, wetlands, hydric soils, vernal pools, stream buffers, and hydrologic soil groups. Land development, any existing recharge areas, and other requirements outlined in the municipal SALDO shall also be included.
 - b. Establish a stream buffer according to Section 311.
 - c. Prepare a draft project layout avoiding sensitive areas identified in Section 304.B.1.a.
 - d. Identify site-specific existing conditions drainage areas, discharge points, recharge areas, and hydrologic soil groups A and B (areas conducive to infiltration).
 - e. Evaluate nonstructural stormwater management alternatives:
 - i. Minimize earth disturbance.
 - ii. Minimize impervious surfaces.
 - iii. Break up large impervious surfaces.
 - f. Determine into what management district the site falls (Ordinance Appendix A), and conduct an existing conditions runoff analysis.
 2. The following items in this subsection may be addressed in any order provided that all items in Section 304.B.1 have been completed.
 - a. Satisfy the infiltration objective (Section 305) and provide for stormwater pretreatment prior to infiltration.
 - b. Provide for water quality protection in accordance with Section 306 water quality requirements.

- b. An infiltration rate sufficient to accept the additional stormwater volume and dewater completely as determined by field tests conducted by the Applicant's design professional.
 - c. The infiltration facility shall be capable of completely draining the retention (infiltration) volume (Re_v) within three (3) days (72 hours) from the end of the design storm.
2. The size of the infiltration facility and Re_v shall be based upon the following volume criteria:
- a. Modified Control Guideline One (MCG-1) of the PA BMP Manual – The retention (infiltration) volume (Re_v) to be captured and infiltrated shall be the net 2-year 24-hour volume. The net volume is the difference between the post-development runoff volume and the pre-development runoff volume. The post-development total runoff volume for all storms equal to or less than the 2-year 24-hour duration precipitation shall not be increased. For modeling purposes, existing (pre-development) non-forested pervious areas must be considered meadow in good condition or its equivalent, and twenty (20) percent of existing impervious area, when present, shall be considered meadow in good condition.
 - b. Infiltrating the entire Re_v volume in Section 305.A.2.a (above) may not be feasible on every site due to site-specific limitations such as shallow depth to bedrock or the water table. If it **cannot be physically accomplished**, then the following criteria from Modified Control Guideline Two (MCG-2) of the PA BMP Manual must be satisfied:

At least the **first one-inch (1.0")** of runoff from new or replacement impervious surfaces shall be infiltrated.

$$Re_v = 1 \text{ (inch)} * \text{impervious area (square feet)} \div 12 \text{ (inches)} = \text{cubic feet (cf)}$$

An asterisk (*) in equations denotes multiplication.

- c. Only if infiltrating the entire Re_v volume in Section 305.A.2.b (above) **cannot be physically accomplished**, then the following minimum criteria from Modified Control Guideline Two (MCG-2) of the PA BMP Manual must be satisfied:

Wherever possible, infiltration facilities should be designed to accommodate infiltration of the entire water quality volume (WQv) (Section 306.A); however, in all cases at least the **first one-half inch (0.5")** of the WQv shall be infiltrated. The minimum infiltration volume (Re_v) required would, therefore, be computed as:

$$Re_v = 1 * \text{impervious area (square feet)} \div 12 \text{ (inches)} = \text{cubic feet (cf)}$$

- D. Roadway drainage systems should provide an opportunity to capture accidental spills. Road de-icing material storage facilities shall be designed to avoid salt and chloride runoff from entering waterways and infiltration facilities. The qualified design professional shall evaluate the possibility of groundwater contamination from the proposed infiltration facility and perform a hydrogeologic justification study if necessary.
- E. The antidegradation analysis found in Chapter 93 shall be applied in HQ or EV streams.
- F. An impermeable liner will be required in detention basins where the possibility of groundwater contamination exists. The Municipality may require a detailed hydrogeologic investigation.
- G. The applicant should provide safeguards against groundwater contamination for land uses that may cause groundwater contamination should there be a mishap or spill.

Section 306. Water Quality Requirements

The Applicant shall comply with the following water quality requirements of this Article.

To control post-construction stormwater impacts from regulated activities and conform to state water quality requirements, BMPs which replicate pre-development stormwater infiltration and runoff conditions must be provided in the site design such that post-construction stormwater discharges do not degrade the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the receiving waters. The green infrastructure and Low Impact Development (LID) practices provided in the PA BMP Manual, as well as the guidance on green infrastructure and LID provided in Appendix E shall be utilized for all regulated activities wherever possible. This may be achieved by the following:

1. Infiltration: replication of pre-construction stormwater infiltration conditions, and
 2. Treatment: use of water quality treatment BMPs to provide filtering of chemical and physical pollutants from the stormwater runoff, and
 3. Stream bank and stream bed protection: management of volume and rate of post-construction stormwater discharges to prevent physical degradation of receiving waters (e.g., from scouring).
- A. Developed areas shall provide adequate storage and treatment facilities necessary to capture and treat stormwater runoff. The infiltration volume computed under Section 305 may be a component of the water quality volume if the Applicant chooses to manage both components in a single facility. If the calculated water quality volume (WQv) is greater than the volume required to be infiltrated as described in Section 305.A.2, then the difference between the two volumes shall be treated for water quality by an acceptable stormwater management practice(s). The required water quality volume (WQv) is the storage capacity needed to capture and treat a portion of stormwater runoff from the developed areas of the site.

To achieve this requirement, the following criterion is established:

Section 308. Stormwater Peak Rate Control

- A. Each watershed has been divided into either stormwater management districts or release rate districts as shown on the respective Management District or Release Rate Maps in Appendix A.
1. In addition to the watershed-specific requirements specified in Tables 308.1 and 308.2 below, the erosion and sedimentation control (Section 303), the nonstructural project design (Section 304), the infiltration (Section 305), the water quality (Section 306), and the stream bank erosion (Section 307) requirements shall be implemented.
 2. Standards for managing runoff from each subarea in a watershed for the 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year design storms are shown in Tables 308.1 and 308.2. Development sites located in each of the management/release rate districts must control proposed conditions runoff rates to existing conditions runoff rates for the design storms in accordance with the Table.
- B. General - Proposed conditions rates of runoff from any regulated activity shall not exceed the peak release rates of runoff from existing conditions for the design storms specified on the Stormwater Management District Watershed Map (Ordinance Appendix A) and this section of the Ordinance.
- C. District Boundaries - The boundaries of the stormwater management districts are shown on an official map that is available for inspection at the municipal and County Planning offices. A copy of the official map at a reduced scale is included in Ordinance Appendix A. The exact location of the stormwater management district boundaries as they apply to a given development site shall be determined by mapping the boundaries using the 2-foot topographic contours (or most accurate data required) provided as part of the SWM site plan.
- D. Sites Located in More than One (1) District or Watershed - For a proposed development site located within two (2) or more stormwater management district subareas, the peak discharge rate from any subarea shall meet the management district criteria for which the discharge is located. The natural hydrology of each respective subarea shall be maintained, and drainage shall not be redirected from one sub area to another. Under circumstances where the Applicant shows this cannot be accomplished, a waiver is required by the Municipality.

TABLE 308.1

PEAK RATE CONTROL STANDARDS IN THE CRUM CREEK WATERSHED

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

management measures shall be subject to the peak rate control standards noted above. Unimpacted areas for which the discharge point has not changed are not subject to the peak rate control standards.

- F. Hardship Option for regulated activities less than one acre of earth disturbance - There may be certain instances, where the peak rate criteria are too restrictive for a particular landowner or Applicant. The existing drainage network in some areas may be capable of safely transporting slight increases in flows where deemed acceptable by the Municipal Engineer. This must be demonstrated as per Section 308.H below in order for the hardship option to be considered. If an Applicant or homeowner cannot meet the stormwater standards due to lot conditions or if conformance would become a hardship to an owner, the hardship option may be applied. The Applicant would have to plead his/her case to the Governing Body with the final determination made by the Municipality upon evaluation by the Municipal Engineer. Any landowners pleading the "hardship option" will assume all liabilities that may arise due to exercising this option. Cost or financial burden cannot be considered as a hardship. The Applicant may consider off-site management controls or contributing to the Municipal Stormwater Control and BMP Operation and Maintenance Fund (Section 708) as long as the stormwater management controls are within the same subwatershed.
- G. "Downstream Hydraulic Capacity Analysis" - Any downstream capacity hydraulic analysis conducted in accordance with this Ordinance shall use the following criteria for determining adequacy for accepting increased peak flow rates:
1. Natural or man-made channels or swales must be able to convey the increased runoff associated with a 2-year storm event within their banks at velocities consistent with protection of the channels from erosion. Velocities shall be based upon criteria and methodologies acceptable to the municipality.
 2. Natural or man-made channels or swales must be able to convey increased 25-year storm event runoff without creating any increased hazard to persons or property.
 3. Culverts, bridges, storm sewers or any other hydraulic facilities which must pass or convey flows from the tributary area must be designed in accordance with PADEP Chapter 105 regulations (if applicable) and, at a minimum, pass the increased 25-year storm event runoff.
 4. Water quality requirements defined in Section 307 must be met.
 4. Post construction peak rates shall not exceed the existing peak rates for the respective subarea.
- H. Alternate Criteria for Redevelopment Sites - For redevelopment sites, one of the following minimum design parameters shall be accomplished, whichever is most appropriate for the given site conditions as determined by the Municipality:
1. Meet the full requirements specified by Table 308.I and Sections 308.A through 308.H, or

stormwater calculations are performed for routing procedures or water quality functions, the duration of rainfall shall be twenty-four (24) hours.

- C. The following criteria shall be used for peak rate runoff calculations:
1. For development sites not considered redevelopment, the ground cover used in determining the existing conditions flow rates shall be as follows:
 - a. Wooded sites shall use a ground cover of "woods in good condition." Portions of a site having more than one viable tree measuring a diameter at breast height (DBH) of six (6) inches or greater per fifteen hundred (1,500) square feet shall be considered wooded where such trees existed within three (3) years of application.
 - b. The undeveloped portion of the site including agriculture, bare earth, and fallow ground shall be considered as "meadow in good condition," unless the natural ground cover generates a lower curve (CN) number or Rational "c" value (i.e., woods) as listed in Tables F-1 or F-2 in Appendix F of this Ordinance.
 2. For redevelopment sites, the ground cover used in determining the existing conditions flow rates for the developed portion of the site shall be based upon actual land cover conditions.
- D. All calculations using the Rational Method shall use rainfall intensities consistent with appropriate times-of-concentration (duration) and storm events with rainfall intensities obtained from NOAA Atlas 14 partial duration series estimates, or the latest version of the PennDOT Drainage Manual (PDM Publication 584). Times-of-concentration shall be calculated based on the methodology recommended in the respective model used. Times of concentration for channel and pipe flow shall be computed using a minimum of 5 minutes.
- E. Runoff curve numbers (CN) for both existing and proposed conditions to be used in the Soil Cover Complex Method shall be obtained from Table F-1 in Appendix F of this Ordinance.
- F. Runoff coefficients (c) for both existing and proposed conditions for use in the Rational Method shall be obtained from Table F-2 in Appendix F of this Ordinance.
- G. Hydraulic computations to determine the capacity of pipes, culverts, and storm sewers shall be consistent with methods and computations contained in the Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Design Series Number 5 (Publication No. FHWA-NHI-01-020 HDS No. 5). Hydraulic computations to determine the capacity of open channels shall be consistent with methods and computations contained in the Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular Number 15 (Publication No. FHWA-NHI-05-114 HEC 15). Values for Manning's roughness coefficient (n) shall be consistent with Table F-3 in Appendix F of the Ordinance.
- H. Outlet structures for stormwater management facilities shall be designed to meet the performance standards of this Ordinance using any generally accepted hydraulic analysis technique or method.

- A. Except as required by Chapter 102, if a perennial or intermittent stream passes through, or a waterbody (i.e., lake, pond, wetland) is present on the site, the Applicant shall create a Riparian Buffer extending a minimum of 50 feet to either side of the top-of-bank of the channel, lake, or wetland.
- B. The Riparian Buffer shall be planted with native vegetation and maintained in a vegetated state (Refer to Appendix B, Pennsylvania Native Plant List, contained in the PA BMP Manual or latest guidance document from PADEP).
 - 1. The following provisions also apply to Riparian Buffers on lots in existence at the time of adoption of this Ordinance:
 - a. If the applicable rear or side yard setback is less than 50 feet the buffer width may be reduced to twenty-five (25) percent of the setback or twenty-five (25) feet, whichever is greater.
 - b. If a stream traverses a site in a manner that significantly reduces the use of the site, the buffer may be either:
 - i. Reduced to twenty-five (25) feet on either side, with municipal approval, or
 - ii. Reduced to ten (10) feet with municipal waiver.
 - 2. Permitted uses within the Riparian Buffer include the following, subject to municipal approval and provided that they comply with all federal, state, and local regulations:
 - a. Recreational trails. See Ordinance Appendix J Riparian Buffer Trail Guidelines.
 - b. Utility rights-of-way
 - c. Bridges
 - d. Other uses subject to municipal approval
 - 3. If an existing buffer is legally prescribed (i.e., deed, covenant, easement, etc.) and it exceeds the requirements of this Ordinance, the existing buffer shall be maintained.
- C. In order to protect and improve water quality, a Riparian Buffer Easement shall be created and recorded as part of any subdivision or land development that encompasses a Riparian Buffer.
- D. Minimum Management Requirements for Riparian Buffers.
 - 1. Existing native vegetation shall be protected and maintained within the Riparian Buffer Easement.
 - 2. Whenever practicable, invasive vegetation shall be actively removed and the Riparian Buffer Easement shall be planted with native trees, shrubs and other vegetation to create a diverse native plant community appropriate to the intended ecological context of the site.
- E. The Riparian Buffer Easement shall be enforceable by the municipality and shall be recorded in the Delaware County Recorder of Deeds Office, so that it shall run with the land and shall limit the use of the property located therein. The easement shall allow for the continued private ownership and shall count toward the minimum lot area as required by Zoning, unless otherwise

ARTICLE IV – STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (SWM) SITE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Section 401. General Requirements

For any of the activities regulated by this Ordinance, the preliminary or final approval of subdivision and/or land development plans, the issuance of any building or occupancy permit, or the commencement of any earth disturbance activity may not proceed until the property owner, Applicant, or his/her agent has received written approval of a SWM site plan from the Municipality and an adequate erosion and sediment control plan review by the Conservation District unless the project qualifies for an exemption in Section 106.

Section 402. SWM Site Plan Contents

The SWM site plan shall consist of a general description of the project including sequencing items described in Section 304, calculations, maps, and plans. A note on the maps shall refer to the associated computations and erosion and sediment control plan by title and date. The cover sheet of the computations and erosion and sediment control plan shall refer to the associated maps by title and date. 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 not be accepted for review and shall be returned to the Applicant.

The following items shall be included in the SWM site plan, when applicable:

A. General

1. General description of the project, including those areas described in Section 304.B.
2. General description of proposed permanent stormwater management techniques, including construction specifications of the materials to be used for stormwater management facilities.
3. Complete hydrologic, hydraulic, and structural computations for all stormwater management facilities.
4. An erosion and sediment control plan, including all reviews and letters of adequacy from the Conservation District.
5. A general description of proposed nonpoint source pollution controls.
6. A justification must be included in the SWM Site Plan if BMPs other than green infrastructure methods and LID practices are proposed to achieve the volume, rate, and water quality controls under this Ordinance.
7. The SWM Site Plan Application and completed fee schedule form and associated fee (Ordinance Appendix C-1).

14. The total tract boundary and size with distances marked to the nearest foot and bearings to the nearest degree.
15. Existing and proposed land use(s).
16. A key map showing all existing man-made features beyond the property boundary that would be affected by the project.
17. Location of all open channels.
18. Overland drainage patterns and swales.
19. A 15-foot wide access easement around all stormwater management facilities that would provide ingress to and egress from a public right-of-way.
20. The location of all erosion and sediment control facilities.
21. A note on the plan indicating the location and responsibility for maintenance of stormwater management facilities that would be located off site. All off-site facilities shall meet the performance standards and design criteria specified in this Ordinance.
22. A statement, signed by the Applicant, acknowledging that any revision to the approved SWM site plan must be approved by the Municipality, and that a revised erosion and sediment control plan must be submitted to the Conservation District for a determination of adequacy.
23. The following signature block signed and sealed by the qualified Licensed Professional responsible for the preparation of the SWM Site Plan:

"I, (Licensed Professional), on this date (date of signature), hereby certify that the SWM site plan meets all design standards and criteria of the Rutledge Borough Stormwater Management Ordinance." *[Note: license stamp should be included here]*

24. The following signature block for the Municipality:

"On behalf of Rutledge Borough, (Municipal official or designee), on this date (date of signature), has reviewed and hereby certifies to the best of my knowledge that the SWM Site Plan meets all design standards and criteria of the Rutledge Borough Stormwater Management Ordinance."

C. Supplemental information to be submitted to the Municipality:

1. A written description of the following information shall be submitted by the Applicant and shall include:
 - a. The overall stormwater management concept for the project designed in accordance with Section 304.

3. PennDOT Highway Occupancy Permit
 4. Any other permit under applicable state or federal regulations
- B. The plan shall be coordinated with the state and federal permit process and the municipal SALDO review process. The process implementing the provisions in this Ordinance is illustrated in Appendices D-1 and D-2.
 - C. For projects that require SALDO approval, the SWM site plan shall be submitted by the Applicant as part of the preliminary plan submission where applicable for the regulated activity.
 - D. For regulated activities that do not require SALDO approval, see Section 301, General Requirements.
 - E. Five (5) copies of the SWM site plan shall be submitted by the applicant for review in accordance with established criteria and procedures:
 1. Two (2) copies to the Municipality accompanied by the requisite municipal review fee, as specified in this Ordinance.
 2. Two (2) copies to the County Conservation District.
 3. One (1) copy to the municipal Engineer.
 - F. Any submissions to the agencies listed above that are found to be incomplete shall not be accepted for review and shall be returned to the Applicant with a notification in writing of the specific manner in which the submission is incomplete.

Section 404. Stormwater Management (SWM) Site Plan Review

- A. SWM plans shall be submitted to the municipality for review by the municipal engineer for consistency with this Ordinance and the respective Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan. Any plan found incomplete may not be accepted for review and may be returned to the Applicant. The municipal Engineer will review the SWM site plan for any subdivision or land development against the municipal SALDO provisions not otherwise superseded by this Ordinance.
- B. The applicant shall respond to the Conservation District comments on the SWM site plan prior to being considered for final approval by the Municipality.
- C. For activities regulated by this Ordinance (Section 105), the municipal Engineer will notify the Applicant and the Municipality in writing, with a copy to the Building Permit Officer, within fifteen (15) calendar days, whether the SWM site plan is consistent with the stormwater management plan.
 1. If the municipal Engineer determines that the SWM site plan is consistent with the stormwater management ordinance, the municipal Engineer will forward a letter of consistency to the municipality, who will then forward a copy to the Applicant.

and LID practices are not practicable. Section 405. Revision of Plans

- A. A revision to a submitted SWM site plan under review by the Municipality for a development site that involves the following shall require a resubmission to the Municipality of a revised SWM site plan consistent with Section 403 of this Ordinance and be subject to review as specified in Section 404 of this Ordinance:
1. Change in stormwater management facilities or techniques,
 2. Relocation or redesign of stormwater management facilities, or
 3. Is necessary because soil or other conditions are not as stated on the SWM site plan as determined by the municipal Engineer.
- B. A revision to an already approved or inconsistent or noncompliant SWM site plan shall be submitted to the Municipality, accompanied by the applicable municipal review and inspection fee. A revision to a SWM site plan for which a formal action has not been taken by the Municipality shall be submitted to the Municipality accompanied by the applicable municipal review and inspection fee.

Section 406. Resubmission of Inconsistent or Noncompliant SWM Site Plans

An inconsistent or noncompliant SWM site plan may be resubmitted with the revisions addressing the municipal Engineer's concerns documented in writing. It must be addressed to the municipality in accordance with Section 403 of this Ordinance, distributed accordingly, and be subject to review as specified in Section 404 of this Ordinance. The applicable municipal review and inspection fee must accompany a resubmission of an inconsistent or noncompliant SWM site plan.

ARTICLE VI – FEES AND EXPENSES

Section 601. Municipality SWM Site Plan Review and Inspection Fee

Fees have been established by the Municipality to defray plan review and construction inspection costs incurred by the Municipality. All fees shall be paid by the Applicant at the time of SWM site plan submission. The Borough Council shall establish a review and inspection fee schedule by resolution from time to time based on the size of the regulated activity and based on the Municipality's costs for reviewing SWM site plans and conducting inspections pursuant to Section 501. The Municipality shall periodically update the review and inspection fee schedule to ensure that review costs are adequately reimbursed.

Section 602. Expenses Covered by Fees

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

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

- d. Existing streams, lakes, ponds, or other bodies of water within the project site area,
 - e. Other physical features including flood hazard boundaries, sinkholes, streams, existing drainage courses, and areas of natural vegetation to be preserved,
 - f. The locations of all existing and proposed utilities, sanitary sewers, and water lines within fifty (50) feet of property lines of the project site,
 - g. Proposed final changes to the land surface and vegetative cover, including the type and amount of impervious area that would be added,
 - h. Proposed final structures, roads, paved areas, and buildings, and
 - i. Access easement boundaries
- 2. A description of how each permanent stormwater control and BMP will be operated and maintained,
 - 3. The identity and contact information associated with the person(s) responsible for operations and maintenance,
 - 4. The name of the project site, the name and address of the owner of the property, and the name of the individual or firm preparing the plan, and
 - 5. A statement, signed by the landowner, acknowledging that the stormwater controls and BMPs are fixtures that can be altered or removed only after approval by the Municipality.
- D. The stormwater control and BMP operations and maintenance plan for the project site shall establish responsibilities for the continuing operation and maintenance of all permanent stormwater controls and BMPs, as follows:
- 1. If a plan includes 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 controls and BMPs may, at the Municipality's discretion, also be dedicated to and maintained by the Municipality;
 - 2. If a plan includes operations and maintenance by a single owner or if sewers and other public improvements are to be privately owned and maintained, the operations and maintenance of stormwater controls and BMPs shall be the responsibility of the landowner.
- E. The Municipality will make the final determination on the continuing operations and maintenance responsibilities. The Municipality reserves the right to accept or

- B. Stormwater management easements shall be provided to the municipality by the Applicant or property owner for access for inspections and maintenance, the preservation of stormwater runoff conveyance, infiltration, and detention areas, and for other stormwater controls. The purpose of the easement shall be specified in any agreement under Section 705.

Section 707. Recording of an Approved Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan and Related Agreements

- A. The owner of any land upon which permanent stormwater controls and BMPs will be placed, constructed, implemented, or permanently maintained, as described in the stormwater control and BMP operations and maintenance plan, shall record the following documents in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds for Delaware County, within fifteen (15) days of approval of the stormwater control and BMP operations and maintenance plan by the Municipality:
1. The operations and maintenance plan, or a summary thereof,
 2. Operations and maintenance agreements under Section 705, and
 3. Easements under Section 706.
- B. The Municipality may suspend or revoke any approvals granted for the project site upon discovery of failure on the part of the owner to comply with this section.

Section 708. Municipal Stormwater Control and BMP Operation and Maintenance Fund and Inspection and BMP Operations and Maintenance Requirements

A. Simplified Approach. Any landowner issued a permit under the Simplified Approach as set forth in Section 106.1 hereof or such landowner's designee shall inspect SWM BMPs, facilities and/or structures installed under this Ordinance according to the following frequencies, at a minimum, to ensure the BMPs, facilities and /or structures continue to function as intended:

1. Annually for the first 5 years.
2. Once every 3 years thereafter.
3. During or immediately after the cessation of a 10-year or greater storm, as determined by the Municipal Engineer. Inspection reports for inspections during or after the cessation of a 10-year or greater storm event are only required to be submitted if requested by the Municipality or Municipal Engineer.

Inspections should be conducted during or immediately following precipitation events or in dry weather conditions if the BMP design parameters include dewatering with a specified period of time. A written inspection report shall be created to document each inspection. The inspection report shall contain the date and time of the inspection, the individual(s) who completed the inspection, the location of the BMP, Stormwater Management Facility or structure inspection, observations on performance, and

4. The amount of the deposit to the fund shall be converted to the present worth of the annual series values. The Municipality shall determine the present worth equivalents, which shall be subject to the approval of the Governing Body.
- C. If a BMP or Conveyance is proposed that also serves as a recreational facility (e.g., ball field or lake), the Municipality may reduce or waive the amount of the maintenance fund deposit based upon the value of the land for public recreational purpose.
 - D. If at some future time, a BMP or Conveyance (whether publicly or privately owned) is eliminated due to the installation of storm sewers or other storage facility, the unused portion of the maintenance fund deposit will be applied to the cost of abandoning or demolishing the facility and connecting to the storm sewer system or other facility. Any amount of the deposit remaining after the costs of abandonment or demolition will be used for inspection, maintenance, and operation of the receiving stormwater management system.
 - E. If a BMP or Conveyance is accepted by the Municipality for dedication, the Municipality may require persons installing the BMP or Conveyance to pay a specified amount to the Municipal Stormwater Control and BMP Operation and Maintenance Fund to help cover the costs of operations and maintenance activities. The amount may be determined as follows:
 1. The amount shall cover the estimated costs for operations and maintenance for twenty-five (25) years, as determined by the Municipality, and
 2. The amount shall then be converted to the present worth of the annual series values.
 - F. The Municipality may require Applicants to pay a fee to the Municipal Stormwater Control and BMP Operation and Maintenance Fund to cover:
 1. Inspections
 2. Long-term maintenance of BMP(s) or Conveyance(s), and
 3. Stormwater-related problems which may arise from land development and Earth Disturbance.

12. Uncontaminated groundwater;
 13. Non-contaminated hydrostatic test water discharges, if such discharges do not contain detectable concentrations of TRC.
 14. Diverted stream flows.
- D. In the event that the Municipality determines that any of the discharges identified in Section 801.C significantly contribute to pollution of waters of the Commonwealth, or is so notified by PADEP, the Municipality will notify the responsible person to cease the discharge.
 - E. Upon notice provided by the Municipality under Section 801.D, the discharger will have a reasonable time, as determined by the Municipality, to cease the discharge consistent with the degree of pollution caused by the discharge.
 - F. Nothing in this section shall affect a discharger's responsibilities under state law.

Section 802. Prohibited Connections

The following connections are prohibited, except as provided in Section 801.C above:

- A. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, that allows any non-stormwater discharge, including sewage, processed wastewater, wash water entering the separate storm sewer system, and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks. Any drain or Conveyance that delivers non-stormwater discharges directly into wetlands, Riparian Buffers, or other Waters of the Commonwealth is prohibited.

Section 803. Pet Waste

- A. All pet owners and keepers are required to immediately and properly dispose of their pet's solid waste deposited on any property, public or private, not owned or possessed by that person by putting it in a dog waste receptacle, bagging it and disposing in a trash can/receptacle, or flushing it to a sanitary sewer system or on-lot septic system.
- B. Any owner or keeper who requires the use of a disability assistance animal shall be exempt from this requirement while such animal is being used for that purpose.
- C. Any person(s) found to be in violation of these provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to enforcement and penalties as specified under Article IX of this Ordinance.

Section 804. Roof Drains and Sump Pumps

- A. Roof drains and sump pumps shall not be connected to sanitary sewers.

ARTICLE IX – ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Section 901. Right-of-Entry

- A. 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 operation and maintenance of all erosion and sediment controls and permanent ~~the~~ stormwater ~~controls or~~ BMPs, Conveyances, or other stormwater management facilities both during and after completion of a Regulated Activity, or for compliance with any requirement of ~~in regard to any aspect governed by~~ this Ordinance.
- B. Persons working on behalf of the Municipality shall have the right to temporarily locate on or in any stormwater control or BMP in the Municipality such devices as are necessary to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the discharges from such stormwater control or BMP.
- C. If the property owner or representative does not grant access to the Municipality within 24 hours of notification, it will be a violation of this Ordinance.

Section 902. Public Nuisance

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

Section 903. Enforcement Generally

- A. Whenever the Municipality finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this Ordinance, the Municipality may order compliance by written notice to the responsible person. Such notice may, without limitation, require the following remedies:
 - 1. Performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
 - 2. Elimination of prohibited connections or discharges;
 - 3. Cessation of any violating discharges, practices, or operations;
 - 4. Abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
 - 5. Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs;
 - 6. Implementation of stormwater controls and BMPs; and

- A. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine as established by the Municipality for each violation, recoverable with costs. Each day that the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense and the applicable fines are cumulative.
- B. In addition, the Municipality may institute injunctive, mandamus, or any other appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity for the enforcement of this Ordinance. Any court of competent jurisdiction shall have the right to issue restraining orders, temporary or permanent injunctions, mandamus, or other appropriate forms of remedy or relief.

Section 906. Notification

In the event that a person fails to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance or fails to conform to the requirements of any permit issued hereunder, and the Municipality chooses to pursue enforcement action, the Municipality will provide written notification of the violation. Such notification will state the nature of the violation(s) and establish a time limit for correction of these violation(s). Failure to comply within the time specified will subject such person to the penalty provisions of this Ordinance. All such penalties will be deemed cumulative and shall not prevent the Municipality from pursuing any and all remedies. It shall be the responsibility of the owner of the real property on which any regulated activity is proposed to occur, is occurring, or has occurred to comply with the terms and conditions of this Ordinance.

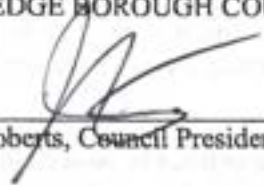
Section 907. Enforcement

The municipal Governing Body is hereby authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this Ordinance. All inspections regarding compliance with the SWM site plan shall be the responsibility of the municipality or its designee.

- A. A set of design plans approved by the Municipality shall be on file and available for viewing at the site throughout the duration of the construction activity. Periodic inspections may be made by the Municipality or its designee during construction.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to undertake any regulated activity under Section 105 on any property except as provided for in the approved SWM site plan and pursuant to the requirements of this Ordinance. It shall be unlawful to alter or remove any control structure required by the SWM site plan pursuant to this Ordinance or to allow the property to remain in a condition that does not conform to the approved SWM site plan.
- C. At the completion of the project and as a prerequisite for the release of the performance guarantee, the owner or his representatives shall:
 - 1. Provide a certification of completion from an engineer, architect, surveyor, or other qualified person verifying that all stormwater facilities have been

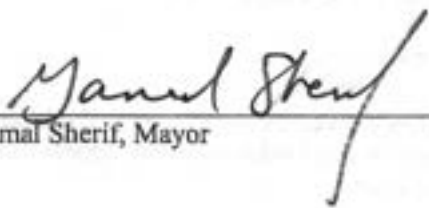
ENACTED and ORDAINED at a regular meeting of the Borough Council of Rutledge Borough on the 3rd of October, 2022. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

RUTLEDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL



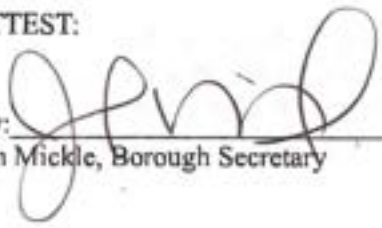
Jody Roberts, Council President

APPROVED, this 3rd day of October, 2022:



Gamal Sherif, Mayor

ATTEST:


By: _____
Jen Mickle, Borough Secretary

APPENDIX B
Simplified Approach to Stormwater Management for
**SIMPLIFIED APPROACH TO STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FOR SMALL
PROJECTS**

Introduction

The following procedures have been developed to allow homeowners to comply with stormwater management criteria for new projects to meet the requirements of the Act 167 Stormwater Management Ordinance of the Municipality including sizing, designing, locating, and installing on-lot measures, referred to herein as "Best Management Practices" (BMPs). Pennsylvania Act 167 was authorized on October 4, 1978 (32 P.S., P.L. 864) and gave Pennsylvania municipalities the power to regulate activities that affect stormwater runoff and surface and groundwater quantity and quality.

Individual home construction projects on single-family lots which result in between 500 square feet and 999 square feet of regulated impervious surface (including the building footprint, driveway, sidewalks, and parking areas) are not required to submit formal drainage plans to the Municipality or County; however, they are still required to address water quality and infiltration goals as outlined in this Simplified Approach document. If the guidelines presented in this brochure are followed, the individual homeowner will not require professional services to comply with these water quality and infiltration goals.

Section B.1 describes requirements and a simplified method for designing a suitable BMP, and a description of what needs to be included on the simple sketch plan. Section B.2 presents definitions of key terms. Section B.3 presents options of BMPs that can be considered for on-lot stormwater management. An example of how to obtain the size and dimensions of a BMP is explained in Section B.4. Section B.5 describes the requirements to be met for the modified Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection Plan.

The Simplified Approach requires:

- The first 1" of rainfall runoff from regulated impervious surfaces to be captured (see definition in Section B.2).

The purpose of this is to help reduce stormwater runoff in the community, to maintain groundwater recharge, to prevent degradation of surface and groundwater quality, and to otherwise protect water resources and public safety.

What needs to be sent to the Municipality?

Even though a formal drainage plan is not required for individual lot owners, the Simplified Method worksheet found in Table B-4 and a simple sketch plan containing the features described in Step 5 of Section B.1 needs to be submitted to the Municipality, and if applicable, the contractor prior to construction. The Operation and Maintenance

Table B-1: Simplified Method - Calculating Rain Barrel/Cistern Storage Volume for 1" Rainfall¹

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Regulated Impervious Area (square feet)	Volume of Rain Barrel/Cistern ² (cubic feet)	Volume of Rain Barrel/Cistern (gallons)
<i>I</i>	V_{Rbcf}	V_{Rbgal}
Sum of all Regulated Impervious Areas	$(I * (1/12) * I) / 0.75 = V_{Rbcr}$	$VRBcf * 7.48 = VRBgal$
50	6	42
100	11	83
150	17	125
200	22	166
250	28	208

For Rain Gardens/Bioretention or Dry Well #1:

STEP 2 – Select the regulated impervious area value in Column 1 of Table B-2 that is closest to, but not less than, the determined value.

STEP 3 - Determine the volume that needs to be provided in cubic feet to satisfy the volume requirements using Column 2 in Table B-2.

STEP 4 – Using the value from Column 2 determined above, select the depth (D) of the proposed BMP, and then simply determine the surface area needed for that depth from Column 3 of Table B-2.

Note: The arrows under Column 3 in Table B-2 indicate which range of depths is appropriate for each BMP. To determine the depth based on the area, select an area that corresponds to the required volume that is closest to, but not more than the area to be used. To determine the area based on the depth, select a depth that is closest to, but not less than, the depth that is to be used.

Regulated Impervious Area (sq. ft.)	Volume (cu. ft.)	Depth (ft.)
100	100	1.0
200	200	1.0
300	300	1.0
400	400	1.0
500	500	1.0
600	600	1.0
700	700	1.0
800	800	1.0
900	900	1.0
1000	1000	1.0
1100	1100	1.0
1200	1200	1.0
1300	1300	1.0
1400	1400	1.0
1500	1500	1.0
1600	1600	1.0
1700	1700	1.0
1800	1800	1.0
1900	1900	1.0
2000	2000	1.0
2100	2100	1.0
2200	2200	1.0
2300	2300	1.0
2400	2400	1.0
2500	2500	1.0
2600	2600	1.0
2700	2700	1.0
2800	2800	1.0
2900	2900	1.0
3000	3000	1.0
3100	3100	1.0
3200	3200	1.0
3300	3300	1.0
3400	3400	1.0
3500	3500	1.0
3600	3600	1.0
3700	3700	1.0
3800	3800	1.0
3900	3900	1.0
4000	4000	1.0
4100	4100	1.0
4200	4200	1.0
4300	4300	1.0
4400	4400	1.0
4500	4500	1.0
4600	4600	1.0
4700	4700	1.0
4800	4800	1.0
4900	4900	1.0
5000	5000	1.0
5100	5100	1.0
5200	5200	1.0
5300	5300	1.0
5400	5400	1.0
5500	5500	1.0
5600	5600	1.0
5700	5700	1.0
5800	5800	1.0
5900	5900	1.0
6000	6000	1.0
6100	6100	1.0
6200	6200	1.0
6300	6300	1.0
6400	6400	1.0
6500	6500	1.0
6600	6600	1.0
6700	6700	1.0
6800	6800	1.0
6900	6900	1.0
7000	7000	1.0
7100	7100	1.0
7200	7200	1.0
7300	7300	1.0
7400	7400	1.0
7500	7500	1.0
7600	7600	1.0
7700	7700	1.0
7800	7800	1.0
7900	7900	1.0
8000	8000	1.0
8100	8100	1.0
8200	8200	1.0
8300	8300	1.0
8400	8400	1.0
8500	8500	1.0
8600	8600	1.0
8700	8700	1.0
8800	8800	1.0
8900	8900	1.0
9000	9000	1.0
9100	9100	1.0
9200	9200	1.0
9300	9300	1.0
9400	9400	1.0
9500	9500	1.0
9600	9600	1.0
9700	9700	1.0
9800	9800	1.0
9900	9900	1.0
10000	10000	1.0

Blank for 2nd page of 11" x 17" Table B-2

Fill in the simplified method worksheet found in Table B-4, then submit the worksheet and the simple site sketch to the Municipality. Additionally, the operation and maintenance agreement found in Section B.5 must be signed and submitted to the Municipality.

Blank for 2nd page of 11" x 17" Table B-3

Table B-4: Simplified Method Worksheet

Simplified Method Worksheet				
STEP 1				
Proposed Impervious Surface for BMP #1	Proposed Impervious Surface for BMP #2	Proposed Impervious Surface for BMP #3		
STEPS 2&3				
Rain Barrel or Cistern				
Proposed Impervious Surface from Column 1 in Table B-1	Volume from Column 2 or 3 in Table B-1			
Rain Garden/Infiltration or Dry Well #1				
Proposed Impervious Surface from Column 2 in Table B-2	Volume of BMP from Column 2 in Table B-2	Area of BMP from Column 3 in Table B-2	Depth of BMP from Column 3 in Table B-2	Types of Material to Be Used
Infiltration Trench or Dry Well #2				
Proposed Impervious Surface from Column 2 in Table B-3	Volume of BMP from Column 2 in Table B-3	Area of BMP from Column 3 in Table B-3	Depth of BMP from Column 3 in Table B-3	Types of Material to Be Used

Note: For additional BMPs, use additional sheets

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

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

Figure B-3: Cisterns



Source (for both pics): Pennsylvania Stormwater BMP Manual (2006)

Infiltration Trench

An infiltration trench is a long, narrow, rock-filled trench with or without a perforated pipe that receives stormwater runoff and has no outlet. Runoff is stored in the void space between the stones and in the pipe and infiltrates through the bottom and into the underlying soil matrix. Infiltration trenches perform well for removal of fine sediment and associated pollutants. Figure B-4 shows a typical infiltration trench configuration. Infiltration trenches shall incorporate or make provisions for the following elements:

- Perforated pipe is to be set level.
- The width is limited to between 3 and 8 feet, and the depth ranges from 2 to 6 feet.
- Trench should be wrapped in nonwoven geotextile (see definition in Section B.2) on the top, sides, and bottom.
- There should be a positive overflow that allows stormwater that cannot be stored or infiltrated to be discharged into a nearby vegetated area.
- Roof downspouts may be connected to infiltration trenches, but should contain a cleanout to collect sediment and debris before entering the infiltration area.
- Infiltration testing is recommended to ensure that the soil is capable of infiltrating stormwater. A description of how an infiltration test is performed is found in Appendix C of the PA BMP Manual.
- It is recommended that there be a 2-foot clearance above the regularly occurring seasonal high water table and a minimum depth to bedrock of 2 feet.
- The infiltration trench should be at least 50 feet from individual water supply wells, 100 feet from community or municipal water supply wells, and 50 feet from any septic system component. It should not be located near hotspots (see definition in Section B.2).
- The infiltration trench should be located so that it presents no threat to sub-surface structures such as building foundations and basements.
- Protect infiltration areas from compaction.
- The ratio of the collected area to the footprint of the facility should be as small as possible with a ratio of less than 5:1 preferred.



Source: Pennsylvania Stormwater BMP Manual (2005)

B.4 Example

Simplified Approach Volume Determination:

Joe Homeowner wants to build a 400 square foot two car garage, and a 540 square foot (30' L x 18' W) impervious driveway that is graded so that the stormwater runoff drains to the grassy area along one edge of the driveway. (A duplicate of Table B-1 is provided below in Table B-5, a duplicate of Table B-3 is provided below in Table B-6 and outlines the steps of this example) a duplicate of Figure B-1 (Figure B-7) and a duplicate of Table B-4 are provided in Table B-7.

STEP 1 - Determine the total area of all regulated impervious surfaces to drain to each BMP:

Garage Roof (Front)	10 ft. x 20 ft.	=	200 sq. ft.
Garage Roof (Rear)	10 ft. x 20 ft.	=	200 sq. ft.
Driveway (Front)	30 ft. x 18 ft.	=	540 sq. ft.

Total Proposed Impervious Surface			940 sq. ft.

Note: If the driveway used pervious pavement (i.e., paving blocks), then the total impervious area would only be 400 square feet, and no stormwater management practices would need to control runoff from the driveway.

Select a BMP or combination of BMPs from Section B.3 to be used to satisfy the volume requirement. Determine the length, width, depth and other requirements for the BMPs in Section B.3. A BMP needs to be placed to catch runoff from the back of the garage, and a BMP needs to be placed to capture runoff from the front of the garage and the driveway. Figure B-7 shows the direction the runoff flows and the locations where the BMPs are to be placed.

Joe Homeowner would like to use a rain barrel (BMP #1) to capture the runoff from the rear of the garage and an infiltration trench (BMP #2) to capture runoff from the front of the garage and the driveway.

STEP 2 and 3 for BMP #1 (Rain Barrel/Cistern)

STEP 2 - Select the regulated impervious area value for BMP #1, the rain barrel or cistern, in Column 1 that is closest to, but not less than 200 in Table B-5:

The value in Column 1 that is closest to but is not less than 200 is 200.

STEP 3 - Determine the volume that BMP #1 must be to satisfy the volume requirements using Columns 2 and 3 in Table B-5:

300	33	249
350	39	291
400	44	332
450	50	374
500	56	416
550	61	457
		Cistern
600	67	499
650	72	540
700	78	582
750	83	623
800	89	665
850	94	706
900	100	748
950	106	790
999	111	830

¹Assume that the rain barrel/cistern is 25% full

INSERT 11" x 17" Table B-6 HERE

B.5 Simplified Operation, Inspection, and Maintenance Plan

It is the property owner's responsibility to properly maintain BMPs. It is also the property owner's responsibility to inform any future buyers of the function, operation, and maintenance needed for any BMPs on the property prior to the purchase of the property. The following maintenance agreement outlines the maintenance required for each type of BMP, the responsibilities of the property owner, and the rights of the Municipality in regards to inspection and enforcement of the maintenance requirements. The Operation and Maintenance Agreement must be signed and submitted to the Municipality.

STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND INSPECTION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 200__, by and between _____, (hereinafter the "Landowner"), and _____, _____ (County, Township, or Borough) Pennsylvania, (hereinafter "Municipality");

WITNESSETH

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

WHEREAS, the Landowner _____ recognizes that the stormwater management best management practices or BMPs (hereinafter referred to as "the BMP" or "BMPs") must be maintained for the development called, _____, located at _____ (address of property where BMP is located); and,

WHEREAS, the Municipality requires that stormwater management BMPs be constructed and adequately operated and maintained by the Landowner, its administrators, executors, successors, heirs, or assigns, in accordance with the following maintenance requirements.

- Vegetation along the surface of an infiltration trench should be maintained in good condition, and any bare spots should be revegetated as soon as possible.
- Vehicles shouldn't be parked or driven on an infiltration trench, and care should be taken to avoid excessive compaction by mowers.
- Any debris such as leaves blocking flow from reaching an infiltration trench or bioretention/rain garden should be routinely removed.
- While vegetation is being established, pruning and weeding may be required for a bioretention/rain garden.
- Mulch in a bioretention/rain garden needs to be re-spread when erosion is evident. Once every two to three years or after major storms the entire area may require mulch replacement.
- At least twice a year the landowner needs to inspect the bioretention/rain garden for sediment buildup and vegetative conditions.
- During periods of extended drought, the bioretention/rain garden requires watering.
- Trees and shrubs in a bioretention/rain garden need to be inspected at least twice per year by the landowner to evaluate their health. If they are in poor health, they need to be replaced.
- Dry wells need to be inspected by the landowner at least four times a year and after significant rainfalls, and debris/trash, sediment, and any other waste material need to be removed and disposed of at suitable disposal/recycling sites and in compliance with local, state, and federal waste regulations.
- For dry wells, gutters need to be regularly cleaned out, and proper connections must be maintained to facilitate the effectiveness of the dry well.
- The filter screen for the dry well that intercepts roof runoff must be replaced as necessary.

proper identification, to inspect the BMP(s) whenever it deems necessary. Whenever possible, the Municipality shall notify the Landowner prior to entering the property.

4. In the event that the Landowner fails to operate and maintain the BMP(s) as shown on the Plan in good working order acceptable to the Municipality, the Municipality or its representatives may enter upon the property and take whatever action is deemed necessary to maintain said BMP(s). This provision shall not be construed to allow the Municipality to erect any permanent structure on the land of the Landowner. 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 that 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 days of receipt of an invoice from the Municipality.
6. The intent and purpose of this Agreement is to ensure the proper maintenance of the on-site BMP(s) by the Landowner; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not be deemed to create or affect any additional liability of any party for damage alleged to result from or be caused by stormwater runoff.
7. The Landowner, its executors, administrators, assigns, heirs, and other successors in interests, shall release the Municipality's employees and designated representatives from all damages, accidents, casualties, occurrences, or claims which might arise or be asserted against said employees and representatives from the construction, presence, existence, or maintenance of the BMP(s) by the Landowner or Municipality. In the event that a claim is asserted against the Municipality, its designated representatives, or employees, the Municipality shall promptly notify the Landowner and the Landowner shall defend, at his own expense, any suit based on the claim. If any judgment or claims against the Municipality's employees or designated representatives

ATTEST:

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

(SEAL)

For the Municipality:

(SEAL)

For the Landowner:

ATTEST:

_____ (City, Borough, Township)

County of _____, Pennsylvania

I, _____, a Notary Public in and for the County
and State aforesaid, whose commission expires on the _____ day of
_____, 20__, do hereby certify that

_____ whose name(s) is/are signed to the
foregoing Agreement bearing date of the _____ day of _____,
20__, has acknowledged the same before me in my said County and State.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS _____ day of _____, 200_.

NOTARY PUBLIC

(SEAL)

APPENDIX C-2
SWM Site Plan Checklist
[UNCHANGED]

APPENDIX E
Low Impact Development (LID) Practices
[UNCHANGED]

APPENDIX G
References
[UNCHANGED]

APPENDIX I

STORMWATER CONTROLS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

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

WITNESSETH

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

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

WHEREAS, the Stormwater Controls and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan approved by the Municipality (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan") for the Property identified herein, which is attached hereto as Appendix A and made part hereof, provides for management of stormwater within the confines of the Property through the use of Best Management Practices (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 stormwater BMPs be constructed and maintained on the Property; and

WHEREAS, for the purposes of this agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

BMP – "Best Management Practice"- Activities, facilities, designs, measures, or procedures used to manage stormwater impacts from regulated activities, to protect and maintain water quality and promote infiltration, and to otherwise meet the purposes of the municipal Stormwater Management Ordinance. Stormwater BMPs are commonly grouped into one of two broad categories or measures: "structural" or "nonstructural." In this Ordinance, nonstructural BMPs or measures include certain low impact development practices used to minimize the contact of pollutants with stormwater runoff. These practices aim to limit the total volume of stormwater runoff and manage stormwater at its source by techniques such as protecting natural systems and incorporating existing landscape features. Nonstructural BMPs include, but are not limited to, low impact

5. In the event that the Municipality, pursuant to this Agreement, performs work of any nature or expends any funds in performance of said work for inspection, 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 an invoice from the Municipality.
6. The intent and purpose of this Agreement is to ensure the proper maintenance of the on-site BMP(s) by the Landowner; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not be deemed to create or affect any additional liability on 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 interest shall release the Municipality's employees and designated representatives from all damages, accidents, casualties, occurrences, or claims which might arise or be asserted against said employees and representatives from the construction, presence, existence, or maintenance of the BMP(s) by the Landowner or Municipality. In the event that a claim is asserted against the Municipality, its designated representatives, or employees, the Municipality shall promptly notify the Landowner, and the Landowner shall defend, at his own expense, any suit based on the claim. If any judgment or claims against the Municipality's employees or designated representatives shall be allowed, the Landowner shall pay all costs and expenses regarding said judgment or claim.
8. The Municipality shall inspect the BMP(s) and Conveyance(s) to determine if they continue to function as intended.
9. The BMP(s) and Conveyance(s) shall be inspected according to the following frequencies, at a minimum:
 - a. Annually for the first 5 years.
 - b. Once every 3 years thereafter.
 - c. During or immediately after the cessation of a 10-year or greater storm, as determined by the Municipal Engineer. Inspection reports for inspections during or after the cessation of a 10-year or greater storm event are only required to be submitted if requested by the Municipality or Municipal Engineer

Written inspection reports shall be created to document each inspection. The inspection report shall contain the date and time of the inspection, the individual(s) who completed the inspection, the location of the BMP, facility or structure inspected, observations on performance, and recommendations for improving performance, if applicable. Inspection reports shall be submitted to the Municipality within 30 days following completion of the inspection.

APPENDIX J
Riparian Buffer Trail Guidelines
[UNCHANGED]

The following guidelines are intended to provide a framework for the development of riparian buffer trails. These guidelines are not intended to be prescriptive, but rather to provide a framework for the development of trails that are consistent with the goals of the riparian buffer program.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide a framework for the development of riparian buffer trails.

2.0 SCOPE

These guidelines apply to all riparian buffer trails.

3.0 DESIGN CRITERIA

These guidelines apply to all riparian buffer trails.

4.0 CONSTRUCTION

4.1 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

The following guidelines are intended to provide a framework for the development of riparian buffer trails. These guidelines are not intended to be prescriptive, but rather to provide a framework for the development of trails that are consistent with the goals of the riparian buffer program.

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide a framework for the development of riparian buffer trails.

5.0 MAINTENANCE

These guidelines apply to all riparian buffer trails.