

**BOROUGH OF FOX CHAPEL
ORDINANCE NO. 668**

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOROUGH OF FOX CHAPEL AMENDING THE BOROUGH OF FOX CHAPEL SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE (ORDINANCE NO. 437, as amended), AMENDING THE BOROUGH OF FOX CHAPEL NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION ORDINANCE (ORDINANCE NO. 443, as amended) AND AMENDING THE BOROUGH OF FOX CHAPEL BUILDING CODE

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. 437, as amended, has been enacted to establish rules, regulations and standards governing the subdivision and development of land within the Borough; and

WHEREAS, Article IV, Section 404, sets forth certain standards for Stormwater Management in accordance with Section 11(b) of Act 167 of 1978 (the Storm Water Management Act); and

WHEREAS, on December 18, 2007 Allegheny County adopted a Stormwater Management Plan pursuant to Act 167 to establish new permit requirements for discharges to surface waters in Pine Creek, Girtys Run, Deer Creek and Squaw Run; and

WHEREAS, said Stormwater Management Plan was approved by Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection on March 28, 2008; and

WHEREAS, Section 11(b) of Act 167 requires municipalities within an area covered by a county stormwater management plan to adopt or amend and implement such ordinances and regulations as are necessary to regulate development within the Borough in a manner consistent with the approved plan; and

WHEREAS, Borough Council desires to amend its stormwater management regulations to comply with said Federal regulations and the approved Allegheny County Stormwater Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED by the Borough of Fox Chapel and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same as follows:

I. Article IV, Section 404, of Ordinance 437, as amended, among others, by Ordinance 469, (Code of Ordinances Chapter 22, Section 404) is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

SECTION 404. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Section 404.1 Purpose

In order to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the Borough, as well as to protect, sustain, and enhance the surface and ground water resources of the Borough, drainage and stormwater management practices shall be utilized as directed herein to achieve the following goals and objectives:

- 1.1 Accommodate site development and redevelopment in a manner that protects public safety and that is consistent with (or re-establishes) the natural hydrologic characteristics of each watershed and sustains ground water recharge, stream base flows, stable stream channel (geomorphology) conditions, the carrying capacity of streams and their floodplains, ground water and surface water quality, and aquatic living resources and their habitats.
- 1.2 Reduce and minimize the volume of stormwater generated.
- 1.3 Protect natural infiltration and ground water recharge rates in order to sustain ground water supplies and stream base flows.
- 1.4 Maintain runoff characteristics of the site after completion of development that are consistent with the carrying capacity and stable channel conditions of the receiving streams.
- 1.5 Protect water quality by removing and/or treating pollutants prior to discharge to ground and surface waters throughout the Borough, and to protect, restore, and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological quality of ground and surface waters.
- 1.6 Protect instream channels and geomorphology conditions of the receiving streams; protect their flood carrying capacity and aquatic habitats and to reduce instream erosion and sedimentation.
- 1.7 Reduce flooding impacts and prevent a significant increase in surface runoff rates and volumes, predevelopment to post-development, which could worsen flooding downstream in the watershed, enlarge floodplains, erode stream banks and create other flood-related health-welfare-property losses; in general, to preserve and restore the natural flood-carrying capacity of streams and their floodplains.
- 1.8 Protect adjacent lands from adverse impacts of direct stormwater discharges.
- 1.9 Ensure effective long-term operation and maintenance of all permanent stormwater management facilities.
- 1.10 Maintain natural drainage patterns and encourage the use of natural drainage systems.
- 1.11 Treat and release stormwater as close to the source of runoff as possible using a minimum of structures and maximizing reliance on natural processes.
- 1.12 Maintain the existing water balance in all watersheds, subwatersheds, and streams in the Borough, and protect and/or restore natural hydrologic characteristics and habitats wherever possible throughout the watershed systems.
- 1.13 Address certain requirements of the Borough's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Regulations.
- 1.14 Reduce the impacts of runoff from existing developed sites undergoing redevelopment while encouraging development and redevelopment in urban areas and areas designated for growth.
- 1.15 Meet legal water quality requirements under State law, including regulations at 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93.4a to protect and maintain "existing uses" and maintain the level of

water quality to support those uses in all streams, and to protect and maintain water quality in “special protection” streams.

Section 404.2 General Provisions

2.1 Statutory Authority

Primary Authority:

The Borough is empowered to regulate these activities by the authority of the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 (Act 167), 32 P.S. Section 680.1, et seq., as amended, the “Storm Water Management Act” and the (appropriate Borough code).

Secondary Authority:

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

2.2 Applicability

The standards contained herein shall apply to all Regulated Activities within the Borough. In addition, all local, county and State erosion and sedimentation control approvals must be in place to proceed with any Regulated Activity. This Ordinance is applicable to all watersheds within the Borough. If a property is not located within a studied Act 167 Watershed with an identified release rate, then the release rate shall be a maximum of 100% of the predevelopment rate runoff until such time the watershed is studied and a release rate is identified.

2.2.1 Activities regulated by this Ordinance include, but are not limited to, the following:

Land development and redevelopment.

Subdivision

Construction of new or additional impervious or semi-pervious surfaces (driveways, parking lots, etc.).

Construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings.

Diversion or piping of any natural or man-made stream channel.

Installation of stormwater management facilities or appurtenances thereto.

Any Earth Disturbances or any activities that involve the alteration or development of land or removal of tree and vegetation in a manner that may affect post construction stormwater runoff.

2.2.2 Redevelopments shall conform to the requirements contained in Section 4.1.3.C when more than two thousand (2,000) square feet or more than 50% of an existing facility is reconstructed, following the demolition, or partial demolition of the existing facility. If more that 50% of an existing facility is reconstructed, the stormwater management facilities shall be designed for the entire area of impervious surfaces on the site. The area determination shall be made using the footprint of the area being reconstructed, including all impervious surfaces

proposed in the reconstructed area and the area of the parking lot required to support the reconstructed facility. The area of the parking lot required to support the reconstructed facility shall be determined using the Borough Zoning Ordinance requirements for parking.

2.3 Exemptions

- 2.3.1 With the approval of the Borough's governing body, the following activities may be exempted from on-site stormwater runoff control. An exemption shall apply only to the requirement for on-site stormwater facilities and the preparation of a Stormwater Management Plan. All other stormwater management design elements, such as a storm sewer system, road culverts, erosion and sedimentation control, and runoff quality, shall be required. All exemption requests must be reviewed by the Borough Engineer and approved by the Borough.
- A. Regulated Activities creating less than 400 sq. ft. of impervious surface are exempt from the requirements of this Ordinance to implement SWM BMPs, unless the activity is found to be a significant contributor to pollution of the Waters of this Commonwealth. Such developments shall, however, still provide a sump designed in accordance with the Borough's "Small Project Standardized SWM Guidance" document, the size to be based on 40 cubic feet of rock per 100 square feet of impervious surface.
 - B. Small Project Exemption. Activities having a Disturbed Area of less than three thousand (3000) square feet are exempt from the Peak Rate Control requirements of this Ordinance. These projects shall comply with the Water Quality Volume standards contained in Section 4.1.3.A and the Extended Detention requirement contained in Section 4.3.1.A. The Borough's "Small Project Standardized SWM Guidance" document was prepared to assist Applicants in meeting this requirement **for individual lots only**. The reduced site plan requirements contained in the "Small Project Standardized SWM Guidance" document shall apply.
 - C. Emergency Exemption. Emergency maintenance work performed for the protection of public health, safety and welfare may be exempted from the requirements in this Ordinance to obtain approval for a Stormwater Management Plan before commencement of the activity; however, a written description of the scope and extent of any emergency work performed shall be submitted to the Borough within two (2) calendar days of the commencement of the activity. If the Borough finds that the work is not an emergency, then the work shall cease immediately and may not resume until a written Stormwater Management Plan is submitted and approved.
 - D. Maintenance Exemption. Any maintenance to an existing stormwater management system made in accordance with plans and specifications must be reviewed by the Borough Engineer and approved by the Borough.
 - E. Gardening. Use of land for gardening for home consumption.
 - F. Agricultural Activities. Agriculture when operated in accordance with a conservation plan, nutrient management plan or erosion and sedimentation control plan approved by the Allegheny County

Conservation District, including activities such as growing crops, rotating crops, tilling of soil and grazing animals. Installation of new or expansion of existing farmsteads, animal housing, waste storage and production areas having impervious surfaces that result in a net increase in impervious surface of less than one thousand (1,000) square feet are exempt from the requirement to submit a written Stormwater Management Plan.

- G. Forest Management. Forest management operations, which are consistent with a sound forest management plan as filed with the Borough zoning officer and which follow the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's management practices contained in its publication "Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidelines for Forestry." Such operations are required to have an erosion and sedimentation control plan.

2.3.2 Waivers

- A. The provisions of this Ordinance are the minimum standards for the protection of the public health, safety, property, and welfare.
- B. If an Applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the County or its designee that any mandatory provision of this Ordinance is unreasonable or causes unique or undue unreasonableness or hardship as it applies to the proposed Project, or that an alternate design may result in a superior result within the context of Section 1.0, 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of this Ordinance, the County or its designee upon obtaining the comments and recommendations of the Borough and the Allegheny County Conservation District may grant a waiver or relief so that substantial justice may be done and the public interest is secured; provided that such waiver will not have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of this Ordinance.
- C. Applicants shall refer to the Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). No. 363-0300-002 (2006), as amended and updated, or the Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). 363-2134-008 (2000), as amended and updated, or other appropriate references for guidance in the design of stormwater management facilities most appropriate to individual site conditions. The Applicant shall state in full the facts of unreasonableness or hardship on which the request is based, the provision or provisions of the Ordinance that are involved, and the minimum waiver or relief that is necessary. The Applicant shall state how the requested waiver and how the Applicant's proposal shall result in an equal or better means of complying with the intent of Section 1.0 "Purpose", 4.1.1 "Design Goals" and 4.1.2 "General Principles" of this Ordinance.
- D. The Applicant shall submit all waiver requests to Allegheny County or its designee for review and approval. Copies of the waiver request shall also be submitted to the Borough.

- E. The Governing Body shall keep a written record of all actions on waiver requests.
- F. The Governing Body may charge a fee for each waiver request, which shall be used to offset the administrative costs of reviewing the waiver request. The Applicant shall also agree to reimburse the Borough, the County and the Allegheny County Conservation District for reasonable and necessary fees that may be incurred in any review of a waiver request.
- G. In granting waivers, the County or its designee may impose reasonable conditions that will, in its judgment, secure substantially the objectives of the standards or requirements that are to be modified.
- H. The County or its designee may grant applications for waivers when the following findings are made:
 - 1. That the waiver shall result in an equal or better means of complying with the intent of Section 1.0, 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of this Ordinance.
 - 2. That the waiver is the minimum necessary to provide relief.
 - 3. That the Applicant is not requesting a waiver based solely on cost considerations.
 - 4. That existing off-site stormwater problems will not be exacerbated.
 - 5. That runoff is not being diverted to a different drainage area.
 - 6. That increased flooding or ponding on off-site properties or roadways will not occur.
 - 7. That potential icing conditions will not occur.
 - 8. That increase of post-development peak flow from the site will not occur and will, in fact, be reduced by the appropriate amount if the site is in a subbasin having a release rate of less than 100%.
 - 9. That there will be no increase in the post-development total runoff volume for all storms equal to or less than the 2 year/24 hour storm event.
 - 10. That adverse impact to water quality will not result.
 - 11. That increased 100-Year Floodplain levels will not result.
 - 12. That increased or unusual Borough maintenance expenses will not result from the waiver.
 - 13. That the amount of stormwater generated has been minimized to the greatest extent allowed.
 - 14. That infiltration of runoff throughout the proposed site has been provided where practicable and pre-development ground water recharge protected at a minimum.
 - 15. That peak flow attenuation of runoff has been provided.
 - 16. That long term operation and maintenance activities are established.
 - 17. That no receiving streams and/or water bodies within 2000 feet downstream will be adversely impacted in flood carrying capacity, aquatic habitat, channel stability or erosion and sedimentation.

2.4 General Requirements

- 2.4.1 The management of stormwater on site, both during and upon completion of the disturbances associated with activities permitted under Section 2.2, shall be accomplished in accordance with the standards and criteria of this Ordinance. The design of any temporary or permanent facilities and structures and the

utilization of any natural drainage systems shall be in full compliance with this article.

The intent of these design standards is to encourage environmentally sound stormwater management practices that provide necessary drainage facilities while protecting the hydrologic characteristics and water quality of the site and watershed. Developments shall be required to incorporate stormwater management controls. Stormwater management design shall blend into the natural environment and be aesthetically integrated into the site design.

- 2.4.2 Applicants shall refer to the Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, as amended, Pennsylvania Handbook of Best Management Practices for Developing Areas (PACD, 1998), or other appropriate references for guidance in the design of stormwater management facilities most appropriate to individual site conditions. Objectives for design are to reduce the volume of stormwater generated, infiltrate runoff at its source to the maximum extent possible, achieve water quality improvement at the source or during conveyance, and provide for peak flow attenuation. Applicants shall examine design alternatives by viewing them in a series. In addition, Applicants are strongly encouraged to use structural and nonstructural stormwater management practices that reduce or eliminate the need for detention basins.
- 2.4.3 All SWM design work must be completed by a Qualified Design Professional. All designs proposing the use of a SWM retention or detention facility with outlet structure(s) shall be completed by a professional engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- 2.4.4 All development activity within a Special Flood Hazard Area designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shall comply with Code of Ordinances Chapter 27, Part 3 [*Flood Plain Regulations*] of the Borough's Zoning Ordinance and this paragraph. All development shall be designed to maintain the flood carrying capacity of the floodway such that the base flood elevations are not increased, either upstream or downstream, unless an approval is received from PA DEP. The natural conveyance characteristics of the site and the receiving floodplain shall be incorporated into the stormwater management practices proposed for the site.
- 2.4.5 The stormwater management system shall not create an adverse impact on stormwater quantity or quality in either upstream or downstream areas. Offsite areas which discharge to or across a site proposed for development shall be addressed in the stormwater management plan prepared for the development. No stormwater management plan shall be approved until it is demonstrated that the runoff from the project shall not adversely impact downstream areas.
- 2.4.6 Wetlands shall not be used to meet the minimum design requirements for stormwater management or stormwater runoff quality treatment, except when used as part of a treatment train that incorporates a portion of the outer zone (filter strip) of the wetland's riparian buffer as a stormwater outfall.
- 2.4.7 All proposed stormwater management systems shall be designed to prevent the pollution of ground water resources by stormwater, promote safety, minimize health hazards, preserve natural features and provide infiltration and ground water recharge where appropriate. Neither submission of a plan under the provision herein nor compliance with the provisions of these Regulations shall

relieve any person from responsibility for damage to any person or property otherwise imposed by law.

- 2.4.8 Where after review by the Borough Engineer it is deemed necessary by the Borough, or as addressed in an approved Act 167 stormwater management plan, the Applicant shall construct storm drains to handle on-site runoff; to the maximum extent permitted under the Municipalities Planning Code and Act 167, or any amendments thereto, provide on-site/off-site drainage easements; and provide for the conveyance of off-site runoff to an acceptable outlet in the same watershed.
- 2.4.9 Where watercourses traverse a development site, drainage easements shall be provided conforming to the line of such watercourses. The terms of the easements shall prohibit excavation, the placing of fill or structures, except as needed for roadways, driveways and walkways, or any alterations that may adversely affect the flow of stormwater within any portions of the easement, and require the establishment and protection of riparian buffers.
- 2.4.10 For all Regulated Activities, stormwater management BMPs shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained to meet the purposes and requirements of this Ordinance and to meet all requirements under Pennsylvania Code Title 25, the Clean Streams Law, and the Storm Water Management Act.
- 2.4.11 Any Regulated Activity that may affect the stormwater flows toward or onto a State or County highway right-of-way or facility shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) or Allegheny County, as the case may be.
- 2.4.12 At the time of application for a building permit for any approved lot created by a subdivision and/or improved as a land development project, issuance of the permit shall be conditioned upon adherence to the terms of this Ordinance.
- 2.4.13 Stormwater discharges to critical areas with sensitive resources (e.g., special protection waters, cold water fisheries, recharge areas, water supply reservoirs, etc.) may be subject to additional performance criteria or may need to utilize or restrict certain stormwater management practices.
- 2.4.14 For all Regulated Earth Disturbance Activities, erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained during the Regulated Earth Disturbance Activities (e.g., during construction) to meet the purposes and requirements of this Ordinance and to meet all requirements under the Pennsylvania Code Title 25 and the Clean Streams Law. Various BMPs and their design standards are listed in the Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual (E&S Manual), Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Protection, No. 363-2134-008, as amended and updated.
- 2.4.15 No regulated earth disturbance activities within the Borough shall commence until the requirements of this Ordinance are met.
- 2.4.16 Post-construction water quality protection shall be addressed as required by the Stormwater Management requirements contained in this Ordinance.

- 2.4.17 Operations and maintenance of permanent stormwater BMPs shall be addressed as required by Section 5.0.
- 2.4.18 All best management practices (BMPs) used to meet the requirements of this Ordinance shall conform to the State Water Quality Requirements, and any more stringent requirements as required by the Borough.
- 2.4.19 Techniques described in the Borough's Non-Structural Stormwater Management Practices document are encouraged because they reduce the costs of complying with the requirements of this Ordinance and the State Water Quality Requirements.
- 2.4.20 In selecting the appropriate BMPs or combinations thereof, the Applicant shall consider the following:
- A. Total contributing area.
 - B. Permeability and infiltration rate of the site soils.
 - C. Slope and depth to bedrock.
 - D. Seasonal high water table.
 - E. Proximity to building foundations and wellheads.
 - F. Erodibility of soils.
 - G. Land availability and configuration of the topography
 - H. Peak discharge and required volume control.
 - I. Stream bank erosion.
 - J. Efficiency of the BMPs to mitigate potential water quality problems.
 - K. The volume of runoff that will be effectively treated.
 - L. The nature of the pollutant being removed.
 - M. Maintenance requirements.
 - N. Creation/protection of aquatic and wildlife habitat.
- 2.4.21 Transference of runoff from one DEP designated Act 167 watershed to another shall be prohibited unless approved by the Borough.

2.5 Repealer

Any Ordinance or Ordinance provision of the Borough inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance is hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only; provided, however, that this repeal shall in no manner be construed as a waiver, release or relinquishment of the right to initiate, pursue or prosecute, as the case may be, any proceeding at law or in equity pertaining to any act done which would have constituted a violation of such prior ordinance or ordinance provision. All of said ordinance or ordinance provisions shall remain in full force and effect and are not repealed hereby as they pertain to such acts and to the processing of such plans filed prior to the effective date of this Ordinance, which are protected from the effect of intervening ordinances by Section 508(4) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code.

2.6 Severability

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

2.7 Compatibility with Other Ordinance Requirements

Permits and approvals issued pursuant to this Ordinance shall not relieve the Applicant of the responsibility to comply with or to secure other required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other applicable code, rule, act, statute or ordinance. This Ordinance shall not preclude the inclusion in such other permit of more stringent requirements concerning regulation of stormwater and erosion. Where a conflict exists between a provision within this Ordinance and that of the PADEP Phase II NPDES regulations, as amended, or any other ordinance of the Borough, the more stringent requirements shall govern.

2.8 Permit Requirements by Other Government Entities

2.8.1 All regulated earth disturbance activities subject to permit requirements by DEP under regulations at 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

2.8.2 Work within natural drainage ways subject to permit by DEP under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 105.

2.8.3 Any stormwater management facility that would be located in or adjacent to surface waters of the Commonwealth, including wetlands, subject to permit by DEP under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 105.

2.8.4 Any stormwater management facility that would be located on a State highway right-of-way, or require access from a State highway, shall be subject to approval by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT).

2.8.5 Culverts, bridges, storm sewers or any other facilities which must pass or convey flows from the tributary area and any facility which may constitute a dam subject to permit by DEP under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 105.

2.9 Erosion and Sediment Control During Regulated Earth Disturbance Activities

2.9.1 No Regulated Earth Disturbance activities within the Borough shall commence until the Borough receives a copy of any required approvals from the Allegheny County Conservation District (ACHD) or DEP for an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. All earth disturbances of 5,000 SF or greater must provide an Erosion and Sediment Plan and a copy of the ACCD letter stating that it has been reviewed and is adequate. If a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit is required, a copy of the permit must be provided to the Borough.

2.9.2 DEP has regulations that require an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for any earth disturbance activity of 5,000 square feet or more, under 25 Pa. Code § 102.4(b).

2.9.3 In addition, under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92, a DEP “NPDES Construction Activities” permit is required for Regulated Earth Disturbance activities.

2.9.4 Evidence of any necessary permit(s) for Regulated Earth Disturbance activities from the appropriate DEP regional office or County Conservation District must be provided to the Borough.

2.9.5 A copy of the Erosion and Sediment Control plan and any required permits, as required by DEP regulations, shall be available at the project site at all times.

2.9.6 Additional erosion and sediment control design standards and criteria are recommended to be applied where infiltration BMPs are proposed and shall include the following.

A. Areas proposed for infiltration BMPs shall be protected from sedimentation and compaction during the construction phase to maintain maximum infiltration capacity.

B. Infiltration BMPs shall not be constructed nor receive runoff until the entire contributory drainage area to the infiltration BMP has achieved final stabilization

2.10 Prohibited Discharges and Connections

2.10.1 No person in the Borough shall allow, or cause to allow, stormwater discharges into the Borough's separate storm sewer system and or Waters of this Commonwealth which are not composed entirely of stormwater, except (1) as provided in Subsection 2.10.2. below, and (2) discharges allowed under a State or Federal permit.

2.10.2 The following discharges are authorized unless they are determined to be significant contributors to pollution to the Waters of this Commonwealth:

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

2.10.3 In the event that the Borough determines that any of the discharges identified in Section 2.10.2 significantly contribute to pollution of waters of the Commonwealth, or is so notified by DEP, the Borough or PADEP will notify the responsible person to cease the discharge.

2.10.4 Nothing in this Section shall affect a discharger's responsibilities under State law.

2.10.5 Existing roof drain, underdrain and sump pump discharge should be directed to lawn area or other pervious areas. If required by the Borough, the discharge shall

be directed to a stone sump or infiltration BMP. If approved by the Borough the discharge may also be directly connected to the storm sewer system.

2.11 Enforcement and Penalties

2.11.1 Right-of-Entry

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

2.11.2 Inspection

SWM BMPs should be inspected by the land owner/developer (including the Borough for dedicated facilities) according to the following list of frequencies:

- 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.

2.11.3 Enforcement

- A. It shall be unlawful for a person to undertake any Regulated Activity except as provided in an approved SWM Site Plan.
- B. It shall be unlawful to alter or remove any control structure required by the SWM Site Plan.
- C. Inspections regarding compliance with the SWM Site Plan are a responsibility of the Borough.

2.11.4 Suspension and Revocation

- A. Any approval for a Regulated Activity issued may be suspended or revoked, in whole or in part, by the Borough for:
 - 1. Non-compliance with or failure to implement any provision of the approval.
 - 2. A violation of any provision of this Ordinance or any other applicable law, Ordinance, rule or regulation relating to the Regulated Activity.
 - 3. The creation of any condition or the commission of any act during the Regulated Activity which constitutes or creates a hazard or nuisance, pollution, or which endangers the life or property of others.
- B. A suspended approval may be reinstated by the Borough when:
 - 1. The Borough has inspected and approved the corrections to the violations that caused the suspension.
 - 2. The Borough is satisfied that the violation has been corrected.

- C. An approval that has been revoked by the Borough cannot be reinstated. The Applicant may apply for a new approval under the provisions of this Ordinance.
- D. Prior to revocation or suspension of a permit, if there is no immediate danger to life, public health, or property the Borough may notify the land owner/ developer to discuss the non-compliance.

2.11.5 Penalties

- A. Anyone violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a summary offense, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1000.00 for each violation, recoverable with costs. Each day that the violation continues shall be a separate offense and penalties shall be cumulative.
- B. In addition, the Borough 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.

2.11.6 Appeals

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

Section 404.3 Stormwater Management Plan

For all Regulated Activities not eligible for exemptions pursuant to Section 2.3 of this Ordinance the Applicant shall submit a stormwater management plan and report prepared by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which shall contain, but not be limited to, the following. Final copies of all plans, specifications and reports shall also be submitted to the Borough in Adobe PDF format.

- 3.1 A suitable map of the watershed for any and all named streams within which the project is proposed (a United States Geological Survey quadrangle map is usually sufficient) with existing and proposed development areas presented on the map.
- 3.2 Suitable maps and drawings showing all existing natural and constructed drainage facilities affecting the subject property.
- 3.3 Hydrologic (watershed) and water feature boundaries, including all areas flowing to the proposed project, existing streams (including first order and intermittent streams), springs, lakes, ponds, or other bodies of water within the project area.
- 3.4 Sufficient topographical information with elevations to verify the location of all ridges, streams, etc. (two-foot contour intervals within the project's boundaries and for proposed offsite improvements; for slopes greater than fifteen percent (15%), five (5)-foot contours are acceptable).

- 3.5 Notes pertaining to and locations of existing standing water, areas of heavy seepage, springs, wetlands, streams, and hydrologically sensitive areas. The Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards use designation must also be provided on the plan.
- 3.6 General type of soils with Hydrologic Soil Group noted, estimated permeabilities in inches per hour, and location and results of all soil tests and borings (if needed). Soil classifications are available of the Borough's Hazard Maps.
- 3.7 100-year flood elevations for any Special Flood Hazard Areas on or within one hundred (100) feet of the property. For redevelopment sites, also show the ten (10) and twenty-five (25)-year flood elevations for any Special Flood Hazard Areas on or within one hundred (100) feet of the property. The source of these elevations shall also be shown on the plans.
- 3.8 Description of current and proposed ground cover and land use. The total area and percent impervious cover shall be noted.
- 3.9 A wetland delineation report for the project site with a location map identifying wetland areas if any were found.
- 3.10 A plan of the proposed stormwater drainage system attributable to the activity proposed, including runoff calculations, stormwater management practices to be applied both during and after development, and the expected project time schedule.
- 3.11 The design computations for all proposed stormwater drainage systems, including storm-drain pipes, inlets, runoff control measures and culverts, drainage channels, and other features, facilities, and stormwater management practices.
- 3.12 A grading plan, including all areas of disturbance of the subject activity. The total area of disturbance shall be noted in square feet and acres. Topographic contours showing the existing and proposed final contours at an interval of two (2') feet; in areas having slope of greater than 15% a five (5') contour interval may be used.
- 3.13 A plan of the erosion and sedimentation procedures to be utilized as required by Borough ordinance and State Regulations.
- 3.14 The effect of the project (in terms of runoff volumes and peak flows) on adjacent properties and on any other stormwater collection system that may receive runoff from the project site and specifics of how erosion and flooding impacts to adjacent properties will be avoided or otherwise mitigated.
- 3.15 An operation and maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of Section 5.0. Such a plan should clearly explain how the proposed facilities operate and the functions they serve.
- 3.16 The name of the development, the name and address of the property owner and Applicant, and the name and address of the individual or firm preparing the plan.
- 3.17 A north arrow, submission date, graphic scale and revision dates as applicable shall be included on each page of all plans submitted.
- 3.18 Complete delineation of the flow paths used for calculating the time of concentration for the pre-developed and post-developed conditions.

- 3.19 Construction details sufficient to completely express the intended stormwater design components consistent with this Ordinance.
- 3.20 A listing of all permits required for the site providing the status of the permit application(s) and approval(s).
- 3.21 The subdrainage area number and the release rate.

Section 404.4 Permanent Stormwater Management Design Standards

4.1 Design Goals, Principles and Standards

4.1.1 Design Goals

Applicants shall adhere to a holistic design process incorporating the goals listed below. The objective is to achieve post-development hydrologic conditions that are consistent with the predevelopment ground cover assumption for new development (refer to Section 4.2.2) and improve the runoff conditions for redevelopment (refer to Section 4.1.3.C). The design goals are:

- A. Minimize the volume of runoff that must be collected, conveyed, treated and released by stormwater management facilities;

Minimization of runoff generated by a proposed site is directly related to the various land use and design standards for site improvements required under the Borough's zoning, subdivision and land development ordinances. The affect that these requirements have on generating stormwater should be taken into consideration. Site design should implement runoff reduction techniques such as those described in the Borough's Non-Structural Stormwater Management Practices document.

- B. Maintain the natural infiltration process and rate, and infiltrate runoff at its source when appropriate;
- C. Remove and/or treat pollutants at the source or during conveyance;
- D. Provide for peak flow attenuation, as needed; and
- E. Attenuate runoff to protect the instream channel of the receiving stream.

4.1.2 General Principles

The following general principles apply to all applicable activities pursuant to Section 2.2.

- A. Incorporate Conservation Design practices to minimize the amount of stormwater generated on a site, encourage the disconnection of impervious land cover, and maximize the use of pervious areas for stormwater treatment and on-site rainfall infiltration.
- B. Infiltration of surface water runoff at its source is to be a mechanism for stormwater management based on hydrologic soil group (or infiltration testing). Infiltration practices include, but are not limited to, those referenced

in Section 4.3.2.A and as outlined in the publications listed in Section 4.3. Infiltration practices shall adhere to the following criteria:

1. In choosing methods of infiltration, preference shall be given to a combination of surface and subsurface infiltration methods.
 2. Applicants shall first consider minimum disturbance/minimum maintenance techniques combined with site grading that distributes runoff to reduce concentration. Next, Applicants shall consider depression areas combined with subsurface infiltration practices followed by other subsurface measures, including, but not limited to, porous paving and perforated pipe storage.
 3. The use of multiple infiltration features and facilities that provide for the following is encouraged:
 - a. Discourage concentration of flows,
 - b. Encourage disconnection of flows,
 - c. Infiltrate as close to the source of runoff as possible, and
 - d. Reduce visual impact.
 4. Where high water tables, subsurface contamination, slope stability concerns, or other site constraints preclude achieving the required infiltration volume, additional Conservation Design practices and alternative stormwater management practices should be implemented to reduce to the maximum extent practicable the total volume of stormwater released to streams. Applicant shall follow the stormwater runoff hierarchy of Section 4.3.1.A.
 5. Infiltration areas should be designed to maintain any broad and even infiltration pattern which existed prior to development. Such facilities should use the natural topography and vegetation in order to blend in with the site. Infiltration designs, which do not provide this may be used if the Applicant demonstrates to the Borough's satisfaction that alternative approaches would be more effective, more harmonious with their existing environment and as easily maintained.
 6. Aboveground stormwater infiltration facilities should be as shallow as possible while still achieving the requirements of this Ordinance.
- C. Water quality improvement shall be achieved in conjunction with or as part of infiltration practices. Water quality improvements shall also be provided for drainage areas not otherwise addressed by infiltration practices either at the source of runoff and/or during conveyance away from the source of runoff.
- D. To reduce the need for large retention and/or detention basins designed to satisfy the peak flow attenuation and extended detention requirements, other innovative stormwater management practices located close to the source of runoff generation shall be considered, including a combination of practices (e.g., rooftop storage, open vegetated channels, bioretention, pervious pavement systems and infiltration trenches).

- E. When designing stormwater management facilities to satisfy the peak flow attenuation and extended detention requirements (refer to Section 4.1.3.B.2), the effect of structural and non-structural stormwater management practices implemented as part of the overall site design may be taken into consideration when calculating total storage volume and release rates.
- F. Site hydrology and natural infiltration patterns shall guide site design, construction and vegetation decisions. All channels, drainage ways, swales, natural streams and other surface water concentrations shall be considered and where possible incorporated into design decisions.

4.1.3 Minimum Performance Criteria

- A. The following minimum performance standards shall apply to all applicable activities, **whether they are new development or redevelopment**, pursuant to Section 2.2.1.
 - 1. Water quality treatment of stormwater runoff shall be provided for all discharges prior to release to a receiving water body. If a stormwater management practice does not provide water quality treatment, then water quality best management practices shall be utilized prior to the runoff entering the stormwater management practice.
 - 2. Water quality management shall be provided through the use of structural and/or non-structural stormwater management practices. Water quality stormwater management practices shall be designed to reduce or eliminate solids, sediment, nutrients, and other potential pollutants from the site. It is presumed that a stormwater management practice complies with this requirement if it is:
 - a. Designed according to the specific performance criteria outlined in Section 2.4.2.
 - b. Constructed in accordance with all permits and approved plans and specifications; and
 - c. Maintained per an approved operation and maintenance plan or agreement or, in lieu of that, in accordance with customary practices.
 - 3. Stormwater discharges from land uses or activities with higher potential for pollutant loadings (hotspots) may require the use of specific structural stormwater management practices and pollution prevention practices. In addition, stormwater from a hotspot land use shall be provided with proper pretreatment prior to infiltration. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the sites/facilities listed in Section 4.1.3.A.4, below, are considered hotspots.
 - 4. Certain industrial sites may be required to prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan and file notice of intent as required under the provision of the EPA Industrial Stormwater NPDES Permit Requirements. Other industrial sites storing significant quantities of chemicals/wastes should also prepare a

prevention plan. Sites that are required by EPA to prepare a plan include, but are not limited to:

- a. Vehicle salvage yards and recycling facilities;
- b. Vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities;
- c. Fleet storage areas for buses, trucks etc.;
- d. Marinas (service and maintenance);
- e. Facilities that generate or store hazardous materials.

5. Conveyance structures/channels shall be designed and adequately sized so as to protect the properties receiving runoff from impacts of flooding and erosion. Where necessary, and to the maximum extent permitted under the Municipalities Planning Code and Act 167, or any amendments thereto, drainage easement from adjoining properties shall be obtained to ensure the drainage way and the property and shall also establish the operation and maintenance requirements for the drainage way.

6. All stormwater management practices shall have an Operation and Maintenance Plan pursuant to Section 5.3 of this Ordinance, and if to be privately owned, an enforceable Operation and Maintenance Agreement per Section 5.4 of this Ordinance to ensure the system functions as designed and to provide remedies for system failure.

7. Stormwater runoff generated from development and discharged directly into a jurisdictional wetland or waters of the United States and their adjacent wetlands shall be treated by an approved stormwater management practice prior to release into a natural wetlands and shall not be used to meet the minimum design requirements for stormwater management or stormwater runoff quality treatment, except when used as part of a treatment train that incorporates a portion of the outer zone (filter strip) of the wetland's riparian buffer as a stormwater outfall. In such instances, the discharge velocity from the terminal end of a pipe or associated energy dissipation practice shall not exceed two feet per second for the two-year frequency storm event. Where such a management strategy is used, all feasible methods shall be used to convert concentrated flow to uniform, shallow sheet flow before entering the outer zone of the wetland's riparian buffer. In addition, it shall be demonstrated that such an approach will not cause erosion.

B. The following minimum performance standards shall apply to all applicable **new development** activities, pursuant to Section 2.2.1.

1. Water quality improvement shall be achieved in conjunction with or as part of infiltration practices (if used). Water quality improvements shall also be provided for drainage areas not otherwise addressed by infiltration practices either at the source of runoff and/or during conveyance away from the source of runoff. Stormwater quality management practices shall be designed to capture and treat stormwater runoff generated by the one-inch rainfall event. Refer to Section 4.3.1.B for Water Quality Volume design standards and assumptions. Stormwater quality management practice selection,

design and implementation shall be based upon appropriate reference materials, as provided in Section 2.4.2.

2. The post development peak discharge rate shall not exceed the predevelopment peak discharge rate multiplied by the “subbasin release rate percentage” (where determined in Act 167 watersheds) for the 2-year, 10-year, 25-year, and 100-year 24-hour storm events pursuant to the predevelopment cover assumption described in Section 4.2.2. Refer to the Borough’s Stormwater Release Rate Map for release rates. Watersheds that are not located in a studied Act 167 Watershed the release rate shall be a maximum of 100% of the pre-development rate of runoff until such time the watershed is studied and a release rate is identified.
 3. Facilities capable of attenuating rainfall runoff shall be provided and be designed to attenuate the runoff volume from the 1-year 24-hour storm event for at least 24 hours.
 4. Stormwater shall be infiltrated and/or discharged within the same drainage area of the stream receiving the runoff from the development site prior to development.
 5. Structural and non-structural stormwater management practices that make best possible use of infiltration on-site shall be considered in all site designs, when appropriate.
- C. The following minimum performance standards shall apply to all applicable **redevelopment** activities, pursuant to Section 2.2.2.
1. One of the following minimum performance standards shall be accomplished. Selection of the performance standard shall be whichever is most appropriate for the given site conditions:
 - a. Reduce the total impervious cover on the site (e.g., by using pervious pavement, replacement of pavement with pervious planting areas or green roof systems) by at least twenty five percent (25%), based on a comparison of existing impervious cover to proposed impervious cover, or
 - b. Provide facilities designed to attenuate the runoff volume from the one (1) year 24-hour post development storm event for at least 24 hours, or
 - c. Provide facilities to insure that the post development peak discharge rate shall not exceed the predevelopment peak discharge rate multiplied by the “subbasin release rate percentage” (where determined in Act 167 watersheds) for the 2-year and 10-year 24-hour storm events. A predevelopment cover CN of 71 shall be assumed.

Watersheds that are not located in a studied Act 167 Watershed the release rate shall be a maximum of 100% of the predevelopment rate of runoff until such time the watershed is studied and a release rate is identified.

2. In addition to the minimum performance standards for redevelopment areas in Section 4.1.3.C above, water quality improvements shall be provided for drainage areas not otherwise addressed by infiltration practices either at the source of runoff and/or during conveyance away from the source of runoff. Stormwater quality management facilities shall be designed to capture and treat one quarter of one inch (0.25") of runoff from all pavement areas (i.e. parking lots, pavements and non-covered sidewalks). Roof area may be excluded from this calculation.

4.2 Stormwater Runoff Calculation Criteria

In addition to the infiltration and water quality requirements of this Ordinance, peak flow from those activities resulting in increases in impervious surface and/or regrading and compaction shall be attenuated consistent with the following stormwater calculation methods:

4.21

The SCS, Type II rainfall distribution shall be used for all analyses. The design storm frequencies for the watershed are:

| Design Storm | <i>Rainfall Depth 24 Hours (inches)</i> |
|--------------|---|
| 2-Year | 2.60 inches |
| 5-Year | 3.30 inches |
| 10-Year | 3.90 inches |
| 25-Year | 4.40 inches |
| 100-Year | 5.20 inches |

4.2.2 The following assumptions shall be used for runoff calculations:

- A. For new development sites, the ground cover used as the **predevelopment** assumption for runoff calculations shall be as follows;
 1. Wooded sites shall use a ground cover of woodland in good condition. Portions of a site having more than one viable tree of a DBH (Diameter at breast height (**DBH**) is the diameter of the tree stem 4 1/2 feet above the ground) of six (6) inches or greater per fifteen-hundred (1,500) square feet shall be considered wooded where such trees existed within ten (10) years of application. If there is evidence of logging within the ten (10) year period logged area shall be consider as woodland in good condition.
 2. Agricultural sites shall use a ground cover of pasture in good condition.
 3. All other portions of a site shall use a ground cover of meadow in good condition.
 4. All watershed area(s) contributing to the point of interest including off-site area shall be considered.
 5. For redevelopment sites, see Section 4.1.3.C.

- B. The runoff curve numbers listed in the table below shall be used in developing the runoff calculations for the ground covers noted in Section 4.2.2.A. These values are referenced from the Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds Technical Release No. 55 (USDA, 1986). Coefficients for equivalent ground cover conditions shall be used if a runoff method other than the Soil Cover Complex Method is used.

| Ground Cover | Hydrologic Soil Group Curve Numbers | | | |
|--------------|--|----|----|----|
| | A | B | C | D |
| Woodland | 30 | 55 | 70 | 77 |
| Meadow | 30 | 58 | 71 | 78 |
| Grass | 39 | 61 | 74 | 80 |

- C. Impervious cover shall have a curve number of 98.
- D. Gravel pavement shall have a curve number of 89.
- E. Average antecedent moisture conditions, or AMC II, shall be used (for the Soil Cover Complex Method only, for example TR-55, TR-20).
- F. A type II distribution storm (for the Soil Cover Complex Method only, for example TR-55, TR-20).
- G. For time of concentration calculations, sheet flow lengths shall not exceed 100 feet and shallow concentrated flow lengths shall not exceed 1000 feet.
- F. The kinematic “n” value in the sheet flow equation should be applied as per the following table. (Values taken from TR-55)

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Impervious Surfaces | 0.011 |
| Agricultural Lands | 0.17 |
| Grass, Lawn, or Open Space | 0.24 |
| Wooded Areas | 0.40 |

- 4.2.3 In all plans and designs for stormwater management systems and facilities submitted to the Borough Engineer for review and approval by the Borough, stormwater peak discharge and runoff shall be determined through the use of the NRCS Soil Cover Complex Method as set forth in Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Technical Release No. 55 (USDA, 1986), with specific attention given to antecedent moisture conditions, flood routing, time of concentration, and peak discharge specifications included therein and in Hydrology National Engineering Handbook, Section 4, (USDA, 1985) both by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Note that when TR-55 is used for natural system-based approaches and practices encouraged herein, calculations must be performed on a detailed small sub-area basis. Use of Technical Release No. 20 and other methods listed in Table 1 are also acceptable. The design professional’s selection of a specific method shall be based on the suitability of the method for the given project site conditions with due consideration to the limitations of the method chosen. Table 1 herein summarizes the computational methods available.

Table 1
ACCEPTABLE COMPUTATION METHODOLOGIES FOR STORMWATER
MANAGEMENT PLANS

| METHOD | SOURCE | APPLICABILITY |
|---|--|--|
| TR-20 or Commercial Package based on TR-20 | USDA – NRCS | When use of full model is desirable or necessary |
| TR-55 or Commercial Package based on TR-55 | USDA – NRCS | Applicable for plans within the model’s limitations |
| HEC – HMS | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers | When full model is desirable or necessary |
| PSRM | Penn State University | When full model is desirable or necessary |
| VT/PSUHM | Virginia Polytechnic Institute & Penn State University | When full model is desirable or necessary |
| Modified Rational Method or Commercial package based on this Method | Emil Kuiching (1889) | For sites less than 20 acres |
| SWMM or commercial package based on SWMM | U.S. EPA | Most applicable in urban areas |
| Small Storm Hydrology Method (as included in SLAMM) | PV & Associates, or the website www.winslamm.com | Calculation of runoff volume from urban and suburban areas |

4.2.4 A Modified Rational Method analysis may be used for drainage areas smaller than two (2) acres when reviewed by the Borough Engineer and permitted by the Borough. The term “Modified Rational Method” used herein refers to a procedure for manipulation of the basic rational method techniques to reflect the fact that storms with a duration greater than the normal time of concentration for a basin will result in a larger volume of runoff even though the peak discharge is reduced. The methodology and model chosen for use shall be well documented as being appropriate for use in this region, and all relevant assumptions, methodologies, calculations and data used shall be provided to the Borough Engineer for review. Information on the Modified Rational Method is presented in the Recommended Hydrologic Procedures for Computing Urban Runoff from Small Watersheds in Pennsylvania (PADEP, 1982).

4.2.5 Rainfall intensities used for the Modified Rational Method shall be based on the precipitation frequency estimates developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as set forth in NOAA Atlas 14.

4.2.6 The Rational Method (that is, $Q = CIA$) shall be used for calculations of the peak rate of runoff for the design of storm sewers and drainage swales but **not** for the design of stormwater management facilities where a full hydrograph is needed. The equation representing the Rational Method is comprised of the following (in English units):

Q = Peak flow rate, cubic feet per second (CFS)
C = Runoff coefficient, dependent on land use/cover
I = Design rainfall intensity, inches per hour
A = Drainage area, acres.

4.2.7 Runoff characteristics of off-site areas that drain through a proposed development shall be considered and be based on the existing conditions in the off-site area.

4.3 Standards for Stormwater Management Practices

The Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual shall serve as a guide for the design of stormwater management practices. Additional design guidance may also be obtained from other related sources, including the, Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, December 30, 2006, latest revision or as amended, Design of Stormwater Filtering Systems (CWP, 1996), and the American Society of Civil Engineers Manual and Report on Engineering Practice, No. 87, Urban Runoff Quality Management (ASCE, 1998) for the design of stormwater runoff quality control features for site development. The Water Quality Volume design measures used herein are partially based on the methodology expressed in the manuals referenced above.

Pursuant to the design options recommended in the above documents, the following standards shall be adhered to:

4.3.1 Extended Detention, Water Quality Volume, Infiltration & Nonstructural BMP Credits Criteria

The following sizing criteria shall be followed at all sites required to meet the standards of this Ordinance.

A. Extended Detention

1. Detain the 1-year, 24-hour design storm using the SCS Type II distribution. Provisions shall be made so that the 1-year storm takes a minimum of 24 hours to drain from the facility from a point where the maximum volume of water from the 1-year storm is captured. (i.e., the maximum water surface elevation is achieved in the facility). Release of water can begin at the start of the storm (i.e., the invert of the water quality orifice is at the invert of the facility). The design of the facility shall consider and minimize the chances of clogging and sedimentation potential.
2. Detention ponds shall detain the 1-year storm event and allow it to naturally infiltrate and recharge the groundwater table. All subsequent orifices for the 2, 10, 25, and 100-year storm events shall be placed above the maximum water surface elevation of the 1-year storm.

3. Flow from off-site areas must be considered as pass-through flow if it is conveyed through the BMP and should be modeled as "present condition" for the one year storm event.
4. The length of overland flow used in time of concentration (t_c) calculations is limited to no more than 100 feet for post development conditions.
5. The TR-55 and TR-20 models (or approved equivalent) can be used for determining peak discharge rates.

B. Water Quality Volume

1. Treatment of the Water Quality Volume (WQv) of stormwater prior to its release to receiving waters or water bodies shall be provided at all developments where stormwater management is required. The WQv equals the storage volume needed to capture and treat the runoff from storms of one (1) inch or less. Runoff from the first one (1) inch of rainfall transports most of the total pollutant load.

The WQv is based on the following equation:

$$WQv = [(P)(Rv)(A)]/12 \text{ (acre-feet)}$$

Where:

P = rainfall depth in inches (set to 1 inch)

Rv = volumetric runoff coefficient, $0.05 + 0.009(I)$ where I is percent impervious cover

A = site area (acres).

2. The formula assumes approximately five percent (5%) runoff from pervious surfaces, and ninety percent (90%) runoff from impervious surfaces. A minimum of 0.2 inches per acre of runoff volume shall be met at sites or in drainage areas that have less than fifteen percent (15%) impervious cover.
3. Drainage areas having no impervious cover and no proposed disturbance during development may be excluded from the WQv calculations. However, designers are encouraged to incorporate water quality treatment practices for these areas.
4. Stormwater Quality Treatment: The final WQv shall be treated by an acceptable stormwater management practice(s) from those described in this Section or as approved by the Borough.
5. For new developments and redevelopments, infiltration is considered an acceptable method of satisfying part or all of the Water Quality Volume.

6. For new developments, the WQv requirements of this section shall be sized and designed in conjunction with the standards under Section 4.3.1.A.
7. As a basis for design, the following assumptions may be made:
 - a. Multiple Drainage Areas: When a project contains or is divided by multiple drainage areas, the WQv volume shall be addressed for each drainage area.
 - b. Offsite Drainage Areas: The WQv shall be based on the impervious cover of the proposed site. Offsite existing impervious areas may be excluded from the calculation of the water quality volume requirements.

C. Infiltration Volume

Where possible, all of the Water Quality Volume should be treated using infiltration BMPs. The following calculation shall be used to determine the minimum recharge goal for the site.

Recharge Volume (Rev), (acre-feet)

Fraction of WQv, depending on soil hydrologic group.

$Re v = (S)(Ai)$ Where; S = soil specific recharge factor in inches

Ai = the measured impervious cover

| <u>Hydrologic Soil Group</u> | <u>Soil Specific Recharge Factor (S)</u> |
|------------------------------|--|
| A | 0.40 inches |
| B | 0.25 inches of runoff |
| C | 0.10 inches of runoff |
| D | 0.05 inches of runoff |

1. Infiltrated volume may be subtracted from the total WQv
2. Infiltration should not be considered for sites or areas of sites that have activities that may allow pollution to be infiltrated. For example the use of infiltration for the runoff of a service station's paved lot would not be appropriate, although roof water from the service station may be infiltrated.
3. Infiltration should only be used when in the opinion of a professional engineer it will not contribute to slope instability or cause seepage problems into basements or developed down-gradient areas.
4. If more than one hydrologic soil group is present at a site, a composite recharge volume shall be computed based upon the proportion of total site area within each hydrologic soil group.
5. All infiltration facilities shall be set back at least fifteen (15) feet from all structures with sub-grade elements (e.g., basements, foundation walls).

D. Credits for Use of Nonstructural BMPs

The developer may obtain credits for the use of nonstructural BMPs using the procedures outlined below. Examples of nonstructural credit calculations are provided in the Borough's "Credits for Use of Nonstructural BMPs" document.

Volume Reduction Method #1: Natural Area Conservation

A water quality volume reduction can be taken when undisturbed natural areas are conserved on a site, thereby retaining their pre-development hydrologic and water quality characteristics. Under this method, a designer would be able to subtract the conservation areas from the total site area when computing the water quality protection volume. An added benefit is that the post-development peak discharges will be smaller, and hence, water quantity control volumes will be reduced due to lower post-development curve numbers or rational formula "C" values.

Rule: Subtract conservation areas from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- Conservation area cannot be disturbed during project construction and must be protected from sediment deposition. The conservation area shall be protected with a safety fence until construction has been completed. After construction the area shall be posted with signage indicating that it is a conservation area.
- Shall be protected by limits of disturbance clearly shown on all construction drawings
- Shall be located within an acceptable conservation easement instrument that ensures perpetual protection of the proposed area. The easement must clearly specify how the natural area vegetation shall be managed and boundaries will be marked [Note: managed turf (e.g., playgrounds, regularly maintained open areas) is not an acceptable form of vegetation management]
 - Shall have a minimum contiguous area requirement of 10,000 square feet
 - R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v
 - Must be forested or have a stable, natural ground cover.

Volume Reduction Method #2: Stream Buffers

This reduction can be taken when a stream buffer effectively treats storm water runoff. Effective treatment constitutes treating runoff through overland flow in a naturally vegetated or forested buffer. Under the proposed method, a designer would be able to subtract areas draining via overland flow to the buffer from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements. The design of the stream buffer treatment system must use appropriate methods for conveying flows above the annual recurrence (1-yr storm) event.

Rule: Subtract areas draining via overland flow to the buffer from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- The minimum undisturbed buffer width shall be 50 feet from top of bank
- The maximum contributing length shall be 150 feet for pervious surfaces and 75 feet for impervious surfaces
- The average contributing slope shall be 3% maximum unless a flow spreader is used. In no case shall the average contributing slope be greater than 10%
- Runoff shall enter the buffer as overland sheet flow. A flow spreader can be installed to ensure this
- Buffers shall remain as naturally vegetated or forested areas and will require only routine debris removal or erosion repairs
- R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v
- Not applicable if overland flow filtration/groundwater recharge reduction is already being taken

Volume Reduction Method #3: Enhanced Swales

This reduction may be taken when enhanced swales are used for water quality protection. Under the proposed method, a designer would be able to subtract the areas draining to an enhanced swale from the total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements. An enhanced swale can fully meet the water quality protection volume requirements for certain kinds of low-density residential development (see Volume Reduction Method #5). An added benefit is the post-development peak discharges will likely be lower due to a longer time of concentration for the site.

Rule: Subtract the areas draining to an enhanced swale from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- This method is typically only applicable to moderate or low density residential land uses (3 dwelling units per acre maximum)
- The maximum flow velocity for water quality design storm shall be less than or equal to 1.0 feet per second
- The minimum residence time for the water quality storm shall be 5 minutes
- The bottom width shall be a maximum of 6 feet. If a larger channel is needed use of a compound cross section is required
- The side slopes shall be 3:1 (horizontal:vertical) or flatter
- The channel slope shall be 3 percent or less
- R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v

Volume Reduction Method #4: Overland Flow Filtration/Groundwater Recharge Zones

This reduction can be taken when “overland flow filtration/infiltration zones” are incorporated into the site design to receive runoff from rooftops or other small impervious areas (e.g., driveways, small parking lots, etc). This can be achieved by grading the site to promote overland vegetative filtering or by

providing infiltration or “rain garden” areas. If impervious areas are adequately disconnected, they can be deducted from total site area when computing the water quality protection volume requirements. An added benefit will be that the post-development peak discharges will likely be lower due to a longer time of concentration for the site.

Rule: If impervious areas are adequately disconnected, they can be deducted from total site area when computing the water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- Relatively permeable soils (hydrologic soil groups A and B) should be present
- Runoff shall not come from a designated hotspot
- The maximum contributing impervious flow path length shall be 75 feet
- Downspouts shall be at least 10 feet away from the nearest impervious surface to discourage “re-connections”
- The disconnection shall drain continuously through a vegetated channel, swale, or filter strip to the property line or structural storm water control
- The length of the “disconnection” shall be equal to or greater than the contributing length
- The entire vegetative “disconnection” shall be on a slope less than or equal to 3 percent
- The surface impervious area tributary to any one discharge location shall not exceed 5,000 square feet
- For those areas draining directly to a buffer, reduction can be obtained from either overland flow filtration *-or-* stream buffers (See Method #2)
- R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v

Volume Reduction Method #5: Environmentally Sensitive Large Lot Subdivisions

This reduction can be taken when a group of environmental site design techniques are applied to low and very low density residential development (e.g., 1 dwelling unit per 2 acres [du/ac] or lower). The use of this method can eliminate the need for structural storm water controls to treat water quality protection volume requirements. This method is targeted towards large lot subdivisions and will likely have limited application.

Rule: Targeted towards large lot subdivisions (e.g. 2 acre lots and greater). The requirement for structural facilities to treat the water quality protection volume may be waived.

Criteria:

For Single Lot Development:

- Total site impervious cover is less than 15%

- Lot size shall be at least two acres
- Rooftop runoff is disconnected in accordance with the criteria in Method #4
- Grass channels are used to convey runoff versus curb and gutter

For Multiple Lots:

- Total impervious cover footprint shall be less than 15% of the area
- Lot areas should be at least 2 acres, unless clustering is implemented. Open space developments should have a minimum of 25% of the site protected as natural conservation areas and shall be at least a half-acre average individual lot size
- Grass channels should be used to convey runoff versus curb and gutter (see Method #3)
- Overland flow filtration/infiltration zones should be established (see Method #4)

4.3.2 Stormwater Infiltration Practices

- A. In selecting the appropriate infiltration BMPs, the Applicant shall consider the following:
1. Permeability and infiltration rate of the site soils.
 2. Slope and depth to bedrock.
 3. Seasonal high water table.
 4. Proximity to building foundations and well heads.
 5. Erodibility of soils.
 6. Land availability and topography.
 7. Slope stability.
 8. Effects on nearby properties and structures.
- B. A detailed soils evaluation of the project site shall be performed to determine the suitability of infiltration BMPs. The evaluation shall be performed by a qualified professional, and at a minimum, address soil permeability, depth to bedrock and slope stability. The general process for designing the infiltration BMP shall be:
1. Analyze hydrologic soil groups as well as natural and man-made features within the watershed to determine general areas of suitability for infiltration BMPs.
 2. Provide field testing data to determine appropriate percolation rate and/or hydraulic connectivity.
 3. Design infiltration BMPs for required stormwater volume based on field-determined capacity at the level of the proposed infiltration surface.
- C. Soil characteristics, as subject to the specific considerations below:

1. Infiltration BMPs are particularly appropriate in hydrologic soil groups A and B, as described in the Natural Resources Conservation Manual TR-55.
 2. Low-erodibility factors (“K” factors) are preferred for the construction of basins.
 3. There must be a minimum depth of 48 inches between the bottom of any facility and the seasonal high water table and/or bedrock (limiting zones), except for infiltration BMPs receiving only roof runoff which shall be placed in soils having a minimum depth of 24 inches between the bottom of the facility and the limiting zone.
 4. There must be an infiltration and/or percolation rate sufficient to accept the additional stormwater load, and to drain completely as determined by field tests.
 5. The infiltration system shall have positive overflow controls to prevent storage within 1 foot of the finished surface or grade.
 6. Infiltration rates shall not be used in computing the storage volume of the infiltration system.
 7. Surface inflows shall be designed to prevent direct discharge of sediment into the infiltration system.
- D. The recharge volume provided at the site shall be directed to the most permeable hydrologic soil group available, except where other considerations apply such as in limestone geology.
- E. Any infiltration BMP shall be capable of completely infiltrating the impounded water within 48 hours. The 48 hour period is to be measured from the end of the 24 hour design storm.
- F. The Borough may require additional analyses for stormwater management facilities proposed for susceptible areas such as:
1. Strip mines.
 2. Storage areas for salt, chloride, other materials for winter deicing.
 3. Unstable Slopes.
- G. During the period of land disturbance, runoff shall be controlled prior to entering any proposed infiltration area. Areas proposed for infiltration BMP’s shall be protected from sedimentation and compaction during the construction phase, so as to maintain their maximum infiltration capacity.
- H. Infiltration BMP’s shall not be constructed nor receive runoff until the entire contributory drainage area to the infiltration BMP has received final stabilization.

- I. Infiltration facilities shall be selected based on suitability of soils and site conditions. Acceptable infiltration facilities include, but are not limited to: filter strips or stormwater filtering systems (for example bioretention facilities, sand filters), open vegetated channels (that is, dry swales and wet swales), infiltration trenches, dry wells, infiltration basins, porous paving systems, retention basins, wet extended detention ponds, riparian corridor management, riparian forested buffers, rooftop runoff management systems, and sand filters (closed or open).
- J. Where sediment transport in the stormwater runoff is anticipated to reach the infiltration system, appropriate permanent measures to prevent or collect sediment shall be installed prior to discharge to the infiltration system.
- K. All infiltration facilities shall be set back at least fifteen (15) feet from all structures with sub-grade elements (e.g., basements, foundation walls).
- L. All infiltration facilities that serve more than one (1) lot and are considered a common facility shall have a drainage easement. The easement shall provide the Borough the right of access.
- M. If a detailed infiltration study is required, the following guidance shall be followed:

Soil evaluations shall be performed to determine the feasibility and extent to which infiltration systems can be used. The evaluation shall be performed by a qualified, licensed geologist, geotechnical/civil engineer or soil scientist and, at a minimum, address soil types, soil permeability, depth to bedrock, limitations of soils, presence/absence of carbonate geology susceptibility to subsidence and/or sinkhole formation and subgrade stability. The testing and evaluation should be completed at the preliminary design stage.

Infiltration requirements shall be based on the portions of the site that are permeable prior to disturbance and the degree to which development will reduce the permeability of the site. Permeability of the site shall be determined based on the detailed evaluations described herein. Use of stormwater management facilities to retain stormwater for infiltration should be applied to all areas where the soils evaluation indicates favorable conditions. Areas generally not favorable for infiltration shall still be provided with an appropriate water quality practice.

Soil infiltration tests shall be performed to an equivalent depth or elevation of the bottom of the proposed infiltration areas. These tests shall follow the procedures of percolation test holes as established by the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) for on-lot septic systems. The testing shall include a test pit and percolation test holes. The test hole shall be excavated to a depth so that the presence or absence of bedrock and/or seasonal high water table can be determined. A soil log describing the soils present in each test pit shall be performed. All test holes used for evaluating the percolation rate shall be pre-soaked in accordance with the procedures established by the ACHD. The location and number of test pits and percolation holes shall be determined based on the type(s) of stormwater management facilities being designed. Acceptability of infiltration rates shall be based on sound engineering judgment and recommended design considerations described in

the design manuals listed in the references or other source material when after reviewed by the Borough Engineer and acceptable to the Borough.

- N. The following design and construction standards shall be followed when planning and constructing infiltration BMPs.
1. The lowest elevation of the infiltration area shall be at least two (2) feet above the Seasonal High Water Table and bedrock.
 2. Where roof drains are designed to discharge to infiltration facilities, they shall have appropriate measures to prevent clogging by unwanted debris (for example, silt, leaves and vegetation). Such measures shall include, but are not limited to, leaf traps, gutter guards and cleanouts.
 3. All infiltration facilities shall have appropriate positive overflow controls to prevent storage within one (1) foot of the finished surface or grade, unless a specific amount of surface storage away from pedestrian and vehicular traffic is provided and such areas infiltrate the stored volume within 48 hours after the end of the 24-hour design storm.
 4. All infiltration facilities shall be designed to infiltrate the stored volume within 48 hours after the end of the 24-hour design storm.
 5. All surface inflows shall be treated to prevent the direct discharge of sediment into the infiltration practice; accumulated sediment reduces stormwater storage capacity and ultimately clogs the infiltration mechanism. No sand, salt or other particulate matter may be applied to a porous (pervious) surface for winter ice conditions.
 6. During site construction, all infiltration practice components shall be protected from compaction due to heavy equipment operation or storage of fill or construction material. Infiltration areas shall also be protected from sedimentation. Areas that are accidentally compacted or graded shall be remediated to restore soil composition and porosity. Adequate documentation to this effect shall be submitted for review by the Borough Engineer. All areas designated for infiltration shall not receive runoff until the contributory drainage area has achieved final stabilization.
 7. The following procedures and materials shall be required during the construction of all subsurface facilities:
 - a. Excavation for the infiltration facility shall be performed with equipment that will not compact the bottom of the seepage bed/trench or like facility.
 - b. The bottom of the bed and/or trench shall be scarified prior to the placement of aggregate.
 - c. Only clean aggregate with documented porosity, free of fines, shall be allowed.

- d. The tops and sides of all seepage beds, trenches, or like facilities shall be covered with drainage fabric. Fabric shall meet the specifications of PennDOT Publication 408, Section 735, Construction Class 1.
- e. Perforated distribution pipes connected to centralized catch basins and/or manholes with the provision for the collection of debris shall be provided in all facilities. Where perforated pipes are used to distribute stormwater to the infiltration practice, stormwater shall be distributed uniformly throughout the entire seepage bed/trench or like facility.

4.3.3 Open Vegetated Channels

- A. Open Vegetated Channels are conveyance systems that are engineered to also perform as water quality and infiltration facilities. Such systems can be used for the conveyance, retention, infiltration and filtration of stormwater runoff.
- B. Open Vegetated Channels primarily serve a water quality function (WQv), they also have the potential to augment infiltration. Examples of such systems include, but are not limited to: dry swales, wet swales, grass channels, and biofilters. Open Vegetated Channels are primarily applicable for land uses such as roads, highways, residential developments (dry swales only) and pervious areas.
- C. Open Vegetated Channels shall be designed to meet the following minimum standards:
 - 1. The channel shall be designed to safely convey the **100-year** frequency storm event with a freeboard of at least twelve (12) inches. Freeboard is the difference between the elevation of the design flow in the channel and the top elevation of the channel. If the runoff from the stormwater collection and conveyance facility would drain over land to a stormwater detention facility, the 25-year frequency storm event may be used.
 - 2. The peak velocity of the runoff from the **100-year storm** shall be non-erosive for the soil and ground cover provided in the channel. If the runoff from the stormwater collection and conveyance facility would drain over land to a stormwater detention facility, the 25-year frequency storm event may be used.
 - 3. The longitudinal slope shall be no greater than four percent (4%).
 - 4. Channels shall be trapezoidal in cross section.
 - 5. Channels shall be designed with moderate side slopes of four (4) horizontal to one (1) vertical. Flatter side slopes may be necessary under certain circumstances.
 - 6. The maximum allowable ponding time in the channel shall be less than 48 hours.

7. Channels (for example, dry swales) may require an underdrain in order to function and dewater.
 8. Channels shall be designed to temporarily store the WQv within the system for a maximum period of 48 hours and a minimum period of one (1) hour.
 9. Landscape specifications shall address the grass species, wetland plantings (if applicable), soil amendment and hydric conditions present along the channel.
 10. Accumulated sediment within the channel bottom shall be removed when twenty-five (25%) of the original WQv volume has been exceeded. The channel shall be provided with a permanent concrete cleanout marker that indicates the 25% loss level.
 11. Check dams along the channel length may be warranted.
 12. The bottom of dry swales shall be situated at least two (2) feet above the seasonal high water table.
- D. Additional design information for Open Vegetated Channels is available in Design of Roadside Channels with Flexible Linings, HEC 15, FHWA, September 2005.

4.3.4 Retention Basins

- A. Retention basins shall be designed to create a healthy ecological community with sufficient circulation of water to prevent the growth of unwanted vegetation and mosquitoes or other vectors. If circulation cannot be provided via natural means, then artificial aeration and circulation shall be provided. Care shall be taken to landscape retention basins in accordance with Section 4.4.
- B. The retention basin shall be of sufficient size to allow the appropriate aquatic community needed to maintain healthy pond ecology and avoid mosquitoes capable of carrying West Nile Virus and other diseases. The Allegheny County Health Department, Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, the Pennsylvania Extension Service, or other qualified professional consultant shall be consulted during the design of these facilities in order to ensure the health of aquatic communities and minimize the risk of creating mosquito breeding areas.
- C. An outlet structure shall be designed to allow complete drainage of the pond for maintenance.
- D. The design of a retention basin shall include the determination of the proposed site's ability to support a viable permanent pool. The design shall take into account such factors as the available and required rate and quality of dry weather inflow, the stormwater inflow, seasonal and longer-term variations in ground water table, and impacts of potential pollutant loadings.
- E. Sediment storage volume equal to at least twenty percent (20%) of the volume of the permanent pool shall be provided.

- F. A sediment forebay with a hardened bottom shall be provided at each inlet into the retention basin. The forebay storage capacity shall at minimum be ten percent (10%) of the permanent pool storage. The forebay shall be designed to allow for access by maintenance equipment for periodic cleaning. A permanent concrete cleanout marker shall be installed in the forebay to indicate the level where 25% for the forebay storage has been used.
- G. Emergency spillways shall be sized and located to permit the safe passage of stormwater flows from an unattenuated 100-year post-development storm with 1 foot of freeboard. The maximum velocities in vegetated spillways excavated in otherwise undisturbed soil shall be analyzed based upon the velocity of peak flow in the emergency spillway during an assumed clogged primary outlet condition. Where maximum velocities exceed design standards contained in the Engineering Field Manual for Conservation Practices (USDA, SCS, July 1984) suitable lining shall be provided. All emergency spillways placed on fill materials shall be lined. Lining for emergency spillways shall incorporate native colors and materials where possible including mono slab revetments, grass pavers, rip rap and native stone. All emergency spillways must have concrete cutoff walls.
- H. Basin and pond embankments must be designed by a professional engineer registered in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The design must include an investigation of the subsurface conditions at the proposed embankment location to evaluate settlement potential, groundwater impacts, and the need for seepage controls. The submittal of a geotechnical report from a geotechnical engineer for any embankment over 10 feet in effective height or posing a significant hazard to downstream property or life is required. The selection of fill materials must be subject to approval of the design engineer. Fill must be free of frozen soil, rocks over six inches, sod, brush, stumps, tree roots, wood, or other perishable materials. Embankment fills less than 10 feet in fill height must be compacted using compaction methods that would reasonably guarantee that the fill density is at least 90% of the maximum density as determined by standard proctor (ASTM-698). All embankment fills more than 10 feet in fill height must be compacted to at least 90% of the maximum density as determined by standard proctor (ASTM-698) and must have their density verified by field density testing. A PADEP Dam permit is required for embankments having; a maximum depth of water, measured from the upstream toe of the dam to the top of the dam at maximum storage elevation, of greater than 15 feet; and or for ponds having contributory drainage area of greater than 100 acres; and or for impoundments of greater than 50 acre-feet.
- I. The embankment's interior slope may not be steeper than 3:1 (3 horizontal to 1 vertical). The exterior slope of the embankment may not exceed 2:1 (2 horizontal to 1 vertical).
- J. The minimum embankment width shall be 10' . .
- K. Existing ponds or permanent pool basins can be used for stormwater management provided that it can be demonstrated that the ponds are structurally sound and meet the design requirements herein.

- L. Inlet structures and outlet structures shall be separated to the greatest extent possible in order to maximize the flow path through the retention basin.
- M. Retention basins shall be designed to provide a length-to-width ratio of at least 3L:1W as measured in plan view (for example, a ratio of 4L:1W is too narrow).
- N. The retention basin depth shall average three (3) to six (6) feet.
- O. Fencing of the facility is not required if the interior slope of the pond is 4H:1V or flatter and the design also includes a five (5') wide bench around the pond perimeter at an elevation 1' below the permanent water surface elevation.
- P. Any side slopes below the permanent water surface level shall not exceed 3H:1V. Interior side slopes above the permanent water surface level shall not exceed 3H:1V.
- Q. Stabilization. Proper stabilization structures, including stilling basins, energy dissipators, and channel lining shall be constructed at the outlets of all retention basins and emergency spillways. The stabilization structures shall control water to: avoid erosion; reduce velocities of released water and direct water so that it does not interfere with downstream activities.
- R. Energy dissipators and/or level spreaders shall be installed to prevent erosion and/or initiate sheet flow at points where pipes or drainage ways discharge to or from basins. Level Spreaders shall be used only where the maximum slope between the discharge point and the waterway does not exceed five (5%) percent. Energy dissipators shall comply with criteria in Hydraulic Design of Energy Dissipators for Culverts and Channels, HEC 14, FHWA, July, 2006. Such facilities shall be both functional and harmonious with the surrounding environment; for example, native rock shall be used in constructing dissipators where practical.
- S. Discharge Points. The minimum distance between a proposed basin discharge point (including the energy dissipator, etc.) and a downstream property boundary shall in no case be less than fifteen (15) feet. Where there is discharge onto or through adjacent properties prior to release to a stream, designers shall demonstrate how downstream properties are to be protected. After review by the Borough Engineer, the Borough may require that the setback distance be increased based upon factors such as topography, soil conditions, the size of structures, the location of structures, and discharge rates. A drainage easement shall also be required unless specifically waived by the Borough.
- T. Outlet Structures. Outlet structures shall meet the following specifications:
 - 1. To minimize clogging and to facilitate cleaning and inspecting, outlet pipes shall have an internal diameter of at least fifteen (15) inches and a minimum grade of one percent (1%).
 - 2. Bentonite plugs shall be provided on all outlet pipes within a constructed berm.

3. All principal outlet structures shall be built using reinforced concrete with watertight construction joints.
4. The use of architecturally treated concrete, stucco, painted surface or stone facade treatment shall be considered for enhancing the outlet structure. Such facilities shall be both functional and harmonious in design with the surrounding environment.
5. Outlet pipes shall be constructed of reinforced concrete with rubber gaskets in conformance with AASHTO M170, M198 and M207, or smooth interior HDPE pipe in conformance with AASHTO M252 or M294.
6. Basin outlet structures shall have childproof non-clogging trash racks over all design openings exceeding twelve (12) inches in diameter except those openings designed to carry perennial stream flows. Periodic cleaning of debris from trash racks shall be included in the operation and maintenance plan.
7. Anti-vortex devices, consisting of a thin vertical plate normal to the basin berm, shall be provided at the top of all circular risers or standpipes.

4.3.5 Detention Basins

- A. The landscape standards of Section 4.4 shall apply.
- B. The maximum inside side slopes shall not exceed three (3) horizontal to one (1) vertical (3H:1V). The minimum required slope for the basin bottom is two percent (2%). A level bottom is acceptable, provided the designer demonstrates to the Borough's satisfaction that the basin bottom will be landscaped with appropriate wetland vegetation pursuant to Section 4.4. In addition, Detention Basins of sufficient size and slope may serve other functions as well, including recreational uses which do not hinder or conflict with the function of the detention basin.
- C. Inlet Structures. The inlet pipe invert into a basin shall be six (6) inches above the basin floor or lining so that the pipe can adequately drain after rainstorms. Inlets shall discharge into areas of the basin that slope toward the outlet structure.
- D. Inlet structures and outlet structures shall be separated to the greatest extent possible in order to maximize the flow path through the retention basin.
- E. Low Flow Channels. Low flow channels constructed of concrete or asphalt are not permitted. Where low flow channels are necessary, they shall be composed of a natural or bioengineered material. Low flow channels shall be designed to promote water quality and slow the rate of flow through the basin. Low flow channels may also be designed to infiltrate where practical.
- F. Outlet Structures. Outlet structures shall meet the following specifications:

1. To minimize clogging and to facilitate cleaning and inspection, outlet pipes shall have an internal diameter of at least fifteen (15) inches and a minimum grade of one percent (1%).
 2. Bentonite plugs shall be provided on all outlet pipes within a constructed berm.
 3. All principal outlet structures shall be built using reinforced concrete with watertight construction joints.
 4. The use of architecturally treated concrete, stucco, painted surface or stone facade treatment shall be considered for enhancing the outlet structure. Such facilities shall be both functional and harmonious in design with the surrounding environment.
 5. Outlet pipes shall be constructed of reinforced concrete with rubber gaskets in conformance with AASHTO M170, M198 and M207, or smooth interior HDPE pipe in conformance with AASHTO M252 or M294.
 6. Energy dissipation facilities that convert concentrated flow to uniform shallow sheet flow shall be used where appropriate.
 7. Basin outlet structures shall have childproof non-clogging trash racks over all design opening exceeding twelve (12) inches in diameter except those openings designed to carry perennial stream flows.
 8. Anti-vortex devices, consisting of a thin vertical plate normal to the basin berm, shall be provided at the top of all circular risers or standpipes.
- G. Emergency spillways shall be sized and located to permit the safe passage of stormwater flows from an unattenuated 100-year post-development storm with 1 foot of freeboard. The maximum velocities in vegetated spillways excavated in otherwise undisturbed soil shall be analyzed based upon the velocity of peak flow in the emergency spillway during an assumed clogged primary outlet condition. Where maximum velocities exceed design standards contained in the Engineering Field Manual for Conservation Practices (USDA, SCS, July 1984) suitable lining shall be provided. In general, emergency spillways should not be located in fill areas; all such facilities placed on fill materials shall be lined. Lining for emergency spillways shall incorporate native colors and materials where possible, including mono slab revetments, grass pavers, rip rap and native stone. All emergency spillways must have concrete cutoff walls.
- H. Basin and pond embankments must be designed by a professional engineer registered in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The design must include an investigation of the subsurface conditions at the proposed embankment location to evaluate settlement potential, groundwater impacts, and the need for seepage controls. The submittal of a geotechnical report from a geotechnical engineer for any embankment over 10 feet in effective height or posing a significant hazard to downstream property or life is required. The selection of fill materials must be subject to approval of the design engineer. Fill must be free of frozen soil, rocks over six inches, sod, brush, stumps, tree

roots, wood, or other perishable materials. Embankment fills less than 10 feet in fill height must be compacted using compaction methods that would reasonably guarantee that the fill density is at least 90% of the maximum density as determined by standard proctor (ASTM-698). All embankment fills more than 10 feet in fill height must be compacted to at least 90% of the maximum density as determined by standard proctor (ASTM-698) and must have their density verified by field density testing. A PADEP Dam permit is required for embankments having; a maximum depth of water, measured from the upstream toe of the dam to the top of the dam at maximum storage elevation, of greater than 15 feet; and/or for ponds having contributory drainage area of greater than 100 acres; and/or for impoundments of greater than 50 acre-feet.

- I. The embankment's interior slope may not be steeper than 3:1 (3 horizontal to 1 vertical). The exterior slope of the embankment may not exceed 2:1 (2 horizontal to 1 vertical).
- J. The minimum embankment width shall be 10'.
- K. Fencing of the facility is not required if the interior slope of the pond is 4:1 or flatter.
- L. Freeboard is the difference between the elevation of the design flow in the emergency spillway (usually the 100 year peak elevation) and the top elevation of the settled basin embankment (that is, top of berm). The minimum freeboard shall be one (1) foot.
- M. Energy dissipators and/or level spreaders shall be installed to prevent erosion and/or initiate sheet flow at points where pipes or drainage ways discharge to or from basins. Level Spreaders shall be used only where the maximum slope between the discharge point and the waterway does not exceed five (5%) percent. Energy dissipators shall comply with criteria in Hydraulic Design of Energy Dissipators for Culverts and Channels, HEC 14, FHWA, July, 2006. Such facilities shall be both functional and attractive; for example, native rock shall be used in constructing dissipators where practical.
- N. Stabilization. Proper stabilization structures, including stilling basins, energy dissipators, and channel lining, shall be constructed at the outlets of all basins and emergency spillways. The stabilization structures shall control water to avoid erosion, reduce velocities of released water and direct water so that it does not interfere with downstream activities.
- O. Discharge Points. The minimum distance between a proposed basin discharge point (including the energy dissipator, etc.) and a downstream property boundary shall in no case be less than fifteen (15) feet. Where there is discharge onto or through adjacent properties prior to release to a stream, designers shall demonstrate how downstream properties are to be protected. After review by the Borough Engineer, the Borough may require that the setback distance be increased based upon factors such as topography, soil conditions, the size of structures, the location of structures, and discharge rates. A drainage easement shall also be required unless specifically waived by the Borough.

- P. A sediment forebay with a hardened bottom shall be provided at each inlet into the detention basin. The forebay storage capacity shall at minimum be ten (10) percent of the permanent pool storage. The forebay shall be designed to allow for access by maintenance equipment for periodic cleaning.

4.3.6 Conveyance Systems (Open Channels, Drainageways, and Storm Sewers)

- A. Applicants are encouraged to design conveyance systems that encourage infiltration and improve water quality wherever practicable.
- B. Wherever conveyance channels are necessary, drainage shall be maintained by an open channel with landscaped banks designed to carry the 100-year, 24-hour stormwater runoff from upstream contributory areas. If the runoff from stormwater collection and conveyance facility would drain over land to a stormwater detention facility, the 25-year frequency storm event may be used. The Borough Engineer with approval of the Borough may increase the design storm, as conditions require. All open channels shall be designed with one (1) foot of freeboard above the design water surface elevation of the design runoff condition.
- C. Flood relief channels shall be provided and designed to convey the runoff from the 100-year, 24-hour storm, such that a positive discharge of this runoff is to a natural drainage course with a defined bed and bank.
- D. Manholes and/or inlets shall not be spaced more than three hundred (300) feet apart for pipe sizes up to twenty-four (24) inches in diameter and not more than four hundred fifty (450) feet apart for larger pipe sizes.
- E. Where drainage swales are used in lieu of or in addition to storm sewers, they shall be designed to carry the required runoff without erosion and in a manner not detrimental to the properties they cross. Drainage swales shall provide a minimum grade of two percent (2%) but shall not exceed a grade of nine percent (9%). Drainage swales used strictly for conveyance are not the same as Open Vegetated Channels. Design standards for Open Vegetated Channels are provided under Section 4.3.3 of this Ordinance.
- F. Street curbing for the purpose of stormwater conveyance is discouraged. On streets that must contain curbing, storm sewers shall be placed in front of the curbing. To the greatest extent possible, storm sewers shall not be placed directly under curbing. At curbed street intersections, storm inlets shall be placed in the tangent section of the road.
- G. Use of grassed swales or open vegetated swales in lieu of curbing to convey, infiltrate and/or treat stormwater runoff from roadways is encouraged. Inlets shall be placed at the center of the shoulder swale draining the street and shall be located no closer than four (4) feet from the edge of the cartway.
- H. When requested by the Borough the developers shall obtain or grant a minimum twenty (20)-foot-wide drainage easement over all storm sewers, drainage swales, channels, etc., that are a component of the stormwater management system when located within undedicated land. All permanent detention basins and/or other stormwater management facilities providing stormwater control for other than a single residential lot shall be located within a defined drainage easement that allows proper legal access and maintenance vehicle access.
- I. No property owner shall obstruct or alter the flow, location or carrying capacity of a stream, channel or drainage swale to the detriment of any other property owner, whether upstream or downstream. All subdivision and/or land development plans containing streams, channels, drainage swales, storm sewers or other conveyance systems that cross property boundaries, existing

or proposed, or whose discharge crosses such boundaries shall contain a note stating the above.

- J. Water Quality Inlets. Storm drainage systems that collect runoff from parking areas and/or loading areas exceeding 10,000 square feet of impervious coverage and discharge to stormwater management systems, including surface or subsurface infiltration systems, shall have a minimum of one (1) water quality inlet per each acre of drainage area. The purpose of water quality inlets is to remove oil, grease, and heavy particulates or total suspended solids, hydrocarbons and other floating substances from stormwater runoff. Methods other than water quality inlets may be permitted if the Applicant demonstrates to the Borough's satisfaction that any such alternative will be as effective and as easily maintained. Periodic cleaning of these systems shall be addressed in the Operation and Maintenance Plan submitted to the Borough.
- K. Suitable drainage structures, culverts, storm sewers, swales and related installations shall be provided along roads to insure removal of stormwater from all gutters, at all low points and at intervals elsewhere not exceeding 600-feet, such that the width of stormwater flow in any gutter does not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total cartway width.
- L. No stormwater pipe (public or private) shall be less than 15-inches in diameter that conveys surface runoff. All stormwater pipe shall be concrete unless otherwise approved by the Borough. The minimum pipe slope shall be 1.0% grade. Only roof drain pipes that convey only water from the surface of roofs may be sized smaller than 15-inch in diameter and be constructed with a pipe material of other than concrete, with design calculations from the Applicant's Engineer justifying the reduced pipe size. Reinforced pipe shall be used under all cartways, curbs, driveways and other pavements and vehicular ways. The entire conveyance shall be within one pipe or channel, not two or more parallel. Where a culvert or pipe is used to replace a stream, the cross-sectional area shall be at least as large as the original stream channel, and the culvert or pipe shall be of such a design that there shall be no increase in stream velocity. All stormwater BMP's shall be constructed in accordance with the Borough's "Standard Specifications for Storm and Sanitary Sewer Construction." Minimum pipe cover shall conform to the Manufacturer's recommendations.
- M. Where open watercourses for stormwater drainage are used the following standards shall apply:
 - 1. Artificial channels shall be of trapezoidal cross section, with the channel width at the bottom at least 10 times the maximum water depth which would be produced by the 100-year design storm and with rough, permeable and flexible sides and bottom. No artificial channel shall be used to replace a natural stream.
 - 2. The entire conveyance shall be within one channel, not two or more parallel.
 - 3. At all points in the drainage system the velocity shall be less than the erosion threshold of the conveyance material, including at the outlet from the construction area or subdivision site.
- N. All stormwater collection and conveyance facilities (pipes, swales, and structures) shall be designed for a 100-year design storm event, unless the runoff would naturally drain overland to a stormwater detention facility, in which case a 25-year design storm event may be used. All drainage facilities shall be designed to contain the energy gradeline for the peak flow rate for the design storm within the structures and pipes. Swales and channels shall provide at least one foot of freeboard above the energy gradeline. Backwater

- effects of pipes discharging under surcharge conditions shall be included in the calculations.
- O. All workmanship and materials shall conform to the Borough's Construction Standards. In addition, all workmanship and materials shall conform to the latest edition of PennDOT Form 408 and be supplied by manufacturers or suppliers listed in PennDOT's Bulletin 15.
 - P. All connections to existing storm sewer pipes shall be made by construction of a suitable junction box (inlet or manhole) to provide access for cleanout. No blind connections shall be permitted.
 - Q. All pond outlet structures shall have suitable gaskets to prevent leakage and piping of water through the pond embankment.
 - R. All pipe outlets shall discharge onto a stone riprap blanket to prevent erosion of soil. Riprap shall be sized considering pipe exit velocities.
 - S. The discharge of stormwater runoff shall be to a well-defined drainage course, which has a defined bed and bank. If stormwater runoff cannot be discharged to a defined drainage course, documentation of written permission from each downstream property owner shall be provided for all properties between the source of discharge and the defined drainage course.
 - T. All stormwater detention facilities shall be screened from view of existing roads or streets located within the Borough, which is a minimum of 6-feet in height with sufficient access for maintenance vehicles. The screening materials must be approved by the Borough. Landscaping of the pond embankment with trees shall not be permitted.
 - U. A Geotechnical Report for the construction of all stormwater infiltration, detention, and retention facilities, including the following: stormwater detention/retention basins and the embankments; drainage swales; and infiltration areas.
 - V. Manholes for pipe sizes of 24-inches or less shall be spaced at a maximum of 400-feet and for larger pipe sizes, the maximum distances between manholes shall be 600-feet. In addition, manholes shall be installed at all points of changes in horizontal alignment and vertical grade. Inlets may be substituted for manholes where practical.
 - W. Inlets of the type shown in the Borough Construction Standards shall be installed. Inlets at street intersections shall be placed on the tangent and not on the curved portion of the intersection radii.
 - X. Manhole and inlet castings shall conform to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Form 408 and PennDOT Standards for Roadway Construction. Inlet grates shall be bicycle safe. Frames and grates shall be cast iron or structural steel. Concrete frames shall not be permitted.
 - Y. All roof drains shall discharge to an on-lot sump, or to a storm sewer system which is controlled by a detention pond. Outlets from roof drain sumps shall not discharge directly onto fill slopes. Outlets shall not discharge directly to the gutter line of any street. All pipes from roof drains shall be a minimum four-inch Schedule 40 ABS, PVC or SDR 26 pipe. Four-inch Schedule 40 PVC or ABS pipe is required for a distance of 10-feet from the foundation of the dwelling. No stormwater drainage system shall be permitted to discharge into any sanitary sewer system. No pipes shall be permitted to be constructed through any curbing on any public street.
 - Z. All bridges and culverts shall be designed to support expected loads and to carry expected flows and shall be designed to meet current standards of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. All bridges and culverts shall be subject to all permits required by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Dams and Waterways.

4.4 Landscaping of Stormwater Management Facilities

Stormwater management facilities shall be landscaped in accordance with the following standards.

4.4.1 Landscaping shall be required in and around all constructed stormwater management facilities with a surface area of one thousand (1,000) square feet or greater for the purposes of:

- A. Assisting in the management of stormwater;
- B. Stabilizing the soil within such facilities to minimize and control erosion;
- C. Enhancing the visual appearance of such facilities; and
- D. Mitigating maintenance problems commonly associated with the creation of such facilities.

4.4.2. A planting plan and planting schedule shall be submitted in accordance with the following:

- A. Wet meadows including floors of stormwater management facilities.
 - 1. Wet meadows and floors of stormwater management facilities shall be planted with non-invasive plants native to western Pennsylvania such as wildflowers and non-invasive grasses, the intent being to create a mixed meadow of such plantings, where appropriate. Selection of plantings shall be based on whether the area in question is usually well drained or permanently wet and whether the area will be used for recreation purposes. No woody plants shall be planted within the saturated zone (phreatic line) of a stormwater management practice or on a berm constructed for impounded water.
 - 2. Seeding by drills, corrugated rollers, cyclone or drop seeders or hand seeding of such areas is preferred; however, hydroseeding followed by hydromulching can be used on wet ground and steep slopes.
 - 3. Fertilizers, as a nutrient supplement, shall not be used unless it is documented that soil conditions warrant such use and nutrient applied does not exceed plant uptake. Soil for planting of wildflowers shall contain not less than three percent (3%) or more than ten percent (10%) organic matter, as determined by an agricultural chemist, with certification of the test before planting.
 - 4. Seeding shall take place either between April 1 and May 15 or between September 1 and October 15. Planting areas shall be soaked to maintain a consistent level of moisture for at least four (4) to six (6) weeks after planting. For seeding recommendations, reference the DEP's E&S Pollution Control Program Manual.
 - 5. Once established, a single annual mowing when plants are dormant should be sufficient to maintain a wet meadow and/or floor of a stormwater management practice.

B. Wet edges that remain wet all or most of the year shall be planted with wildflowers, grasses and shrubs. Plants to be located on rims or banks, which remain dry most of the year, shall be planted with species tolerant of dry soil conditions.

C. Wooded areas

1. Where stormwater management facilities adjoin wooded areas, trees and shrubs shall be selected and planted outside the practice so as to blend with existing surroundings.
2. Plantings in such areas shall be of sufficient density to eliminate the need for mowing.
3. It is recommended that clusters of trees and shrubs be planted around stormwater management facilities but well away from outfalls and any constructed berms, where applicable, to provide for wildlife habitat, wind control and buffering and screening.
4. Vegetation shall be planted during appropriate times of the year, predominantly between late March and mid May or from early October until evidence of ground freezing, depending upon the species selected. Most deciduous trees and shrubs can be planted in either spring or fall. Evergreens are best planted in late summer or early fall.

D. Slopes

1. Where slopes are gentle, a mixture of meadow grasses and wildflowers (for wet meadows) shall be planted.
2. On steep slopes as defined by the Borough's code of ordinances, dense spreading shrubs (shrubs tolerant of dry soils) shall be planted. Heavy mat mulch shall be used during the period of establishment.
3. No woody plant materials or trees shall be located on a constructed or natural berm acting as the impoundment structure of a stormwater management practice. Trees shall be located downstream of an impoundment berm a sufficient distance from the toe of the constructed slope to assure that the toe of the slope is outside the dripline of the species planted at maturity but in no case less than fifteen (15) feet.

E. In cases where stormwater management facilities are to be located in proximity to wetlands or waterways, the Applicant's planting plan and schedule shall consider the sensitive conditions existing therein and be modified accordingly to reflect existing flora.

F. Stormwater management facilities shall be screened in a manner which complements the existing landscape and provides sufficient access for maintenance.

4.5 Stream Buffer Requirements

Stream buffers shall be provided for new development sites as per the following requirements:

- 4.5.1 A minimum stream buffer width of 50 feet landward in each direction from the top of stream banks is required for all waterways having both a defined bank and a contributing watershed area of greater than 100 acres.
- 4.5.2 A minimum stream buffer width of 15 feet landward in each direction from the centerline of the waterway is required for smaller waterways having a contributing watershed area of less than 100 acres and greater than 10 acres.
- 4.5.3 The stream buffer area should be maintained in a natural state.
- 4.5.4 When wetland(s) extend beyond the edge of the required buffer width, the buffer shall be adjusted so that the buffer consists of the extent of the wetland plus a 25-foot zone extending beyond the wetland edge.
- 4.5.5 Stream buffer averaging may be applied to account for encroachments such as road crossings. The following criteria must be met in order to utilize buffer averaging on a development site:
 1. Buffer averaging is required for water quality buffers that have stream crossings.
 2. An overall average buffer width of at least 50 feet must be achieved within the boundaries of the property to be developed. Stream buffer corridors on adjoining properties cannot be included with buffer averaging on a separate property, even if owned by the same property owner.
 3. The average width must be calculated based upon the entire length of stream bank that is located within the boundaries of the property to be developed. When calculating the buffer length, the natural stream channel should be followed.
 4. Stream buffer averaging shall be applied to each side of a stream independently. If the property being developed encompasses both sides of a stream, buffer averaging can be applied to both sides of the stream, but must be applied to both sides of the stream independently.
 5. On each stream bank, the total width of the buffer shall not be less than 25 feet at any location, except at approved stream crossings. Those areas of the buffer having a minimum width of 25 feet (or less at approved stream crossings) can comprise no more than 50 percent of the buffer length.
- 4.5.6 Stream buffer locations and widths should be illustrated on all subdivision plans with notations requiring that they be maintained in a natural state.
- 4.5.7 Stream buffers should be illustrated on all grading and erosion and sedimentation control plans. The defined stream buffer location should be properly recorded. The recording should provide a plan illustrating the stream buffer location, width and the requirement that it be maintained in a natural state.

Section 404.5 Operation and Maintenance Responsibilities

5.1 General Responsibilities

- 5.1.1 The owner of stormwater management facilities shall be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of those facilities during and after construction. An Operation and Maintenance Plan consistent with the requirements of Section 5.3 shall be prepared for review and approval by the Code Enforcement Officer and shall be executed and signed by the Borough and the Applicant.
- 5.1.2 The Owner of the stormwater management facilities for a tract shall be responsible for the proper installation and function of those facilities in accordance with the approved Stormwater Management Plan. All temporary soil erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be removed or converted to their permanent configuration in accordance with an approved erosion control plan. This requirement in no way precludes the authority of the Allegheny County Conservation District to determine when sufficient stabilization has occurred on a site in order to convert to the permanent stormwater management facilities.
- 5.1.3 Dedication and Acceptance of Stormwater Management Facilities.
- A. Upon completion of construction of stormwater management facilities shown on an approved subdivision or land development plan and within ninety (90) days after approval of such construction, the Applicant shall submit a written offer of such stormwater management facilities for dedication to the Borough. Said offer shall include a deed of dedication covering said facilities together with satisfactory proof establishing an Applicant's clear title to said property. Such documents are to be filed with the Borough Secretary for review by the Borough Solicitor. Deeds of dedication for stormwater management facilities may be accepted by resolution of the Borough at a regular meeting thereof.
 - B. The Borough may require that stormwater management facilities remain undedicated, with operation and maintenance the responsibility of individual lot owners or a homeowners association or similar entity, or an organization capable of carrying out maintenance responsibilities.
 - C. Regardless of ownership, the Applicant shall submit a written offer deeding an access and/or drainage easement to Borough pursuant to Section 5.2. Such easement shall cover the stormwater management facilities, any drainage to and from such facilities, and shall clearly permit Borough entry for inspection and/or maintenance purposes.
 - D. Regardless of ownership, the Applicant shall submit an actual "as built" plan to Borough for the stormwater management facilities required per the approved Stormwater Management Plan. The "as built" plan shall show all final design specifications for all permanent stormwater management facilities including, but not limited to, pipe material and diameter, inlet, outlet and overflow elevations, 2' contours for all detention/retention basins and drainage swales and a comparison of "as-built" capacities compared to the capacities of the approved design facilities and shall be prepared and

certified by a licensed professional engineer. The “as built” plan shall be based on an actual field survey performed by a licensed professional land surveyor. The surveyor shall certify as to the accuracy of the plan. The “as built” plan shall be submitted to Borough for review by the Borough Engineer. Any performance and/or financial securities established for the project shall include requirements for submittal of “as built” plans.

- E. The “as-built” plan(s) shall be submitted to the Borough in a digital format or formats approved by the Borough

5.2 Ownership and Maintenance

All stormwater management facilities identified within an approved Stormwater Management Plan shall be owned and maintained by one, or a combination of, the following entities:

5.2.1 Private Ownership

- A. Where individual on-lot stormwater management facilities are proposed, the subdivision and/or land development plan shall contain a note in a form satisfactory to the Borough Solicitor designating the entity responsible for operation and maintenance of the on-lot facilities consistent with an approved Operation and Maintenance Plan and, in the event that the responsible person or entity fails to do so, granting to the Borough the right but not the duty to enter upon the premises to repair or restore said facilities, to charge and assess the costs thereof to the owner, including a reasonable allowance for overhead, and to enforce said charges and assessments by lien upon the property. In addition, the deed for each lot shall contain a perpetual covenant binding the grantee and all successors in interest designating the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the on-lot facilities essentially in the following form:

"UNDER AND SUBJECT, nevertheless, to the following conditions and restrictions: Prior to any Earth Disturbance for which stormwater management facilities are required by the Borough, Grantee shall construct the permanent stormwater management facilities as shown on the stormwater management plan (the “Plan”) prepared by <NAME>, P.E., dated <DATE> and last revised <DATE> and approved by Borough; thereafter, the Grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns (“Owner”), at his sole cost and expense, shall operate, maintain and repair said stormwater management facilities on the lot in accordance with said Plan, so that the facilities shall at all times continue to operate and function in the same manner and capacity as they were designed. In the event of the failure of the Owner to comply with these conditions and restrictions, the Borough shall have said stormwater management facilities repaired or restored as required, and the costs thereof plus a reasonable allowance for overhead shall be assessed to the Owner; said assessment shall be a charge and a continuing lien upon the property herein. The Borough, before it may exercise this right, shall notify the Owner by certified mail of its intention to take the aforesaid action. The notice shall set forth in what manner the Owner has neglected the operation and maintenance of or repair to the stormwater management facilities, and if the Owner fails, within a period of ninety

(90) calendar days, to correct or repair the items listed in the notice from the Borough, then and only then, may the Borough exercise this right."

- B. In addition to the above, developers of parcels with more than one (1) dwelling unit shall record in the Office of Recorder of Deeds for Allegheny County a declaration of covenants and restrictions in a form satisfactory to the Borough Solicitor describing the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the on-lot facilities, consistent with an approved Operation and Maintenance Plan, prior to the sale of any individual lots. The terms of this covenant and restriction shall run with the land and be binding upon the initial grantees of each lot within the subdivision, his, her or their heirs, administrators, successors or assigns.

5.2.2 Homeowners or Condominium Association Ownership

Where a homeowners' association is created to own and manage common facilities, the subdivision and/or land development plan shall contain a note in a form satisfactory to the Borough Solicitor designating the entity responsible for construction and/or maintenance of the stormwater management facilities consistent with an approved Operation and Maintenance Plan and, in the event that the responsible entity fails to do so, granting to the Borough the right but not the duty to enter upon the premises to repair or restore said facilities, to charge and assess the costs thereof plus a reasonable allowance for overhead to each owner of property within the development and to enforce said charges and assessments by lien upon each property within the development. In addition, the developer shall record in the office of Recorder of Deeds for Allegheny County a declaration of covenants in a form satisfactory to the Borough Solicitor setting forth the rights and responsibilities of the homeowners' association for operation and maintenance of the stormwater management facilities, prior to the sale of individual lots. The terms of this covenant and restriction shall run with the land and be binding upon the initial grantees of each lot within the subdivision, his, her or their heirs, administrators, successors and assigns.

5.2.3 Borough Ownership

Where the Borough has accepted an offer of dedication of the permanent stormwater management facilities, the Borough shall be responsible for operation and maintenance. Borough ownership notwithstanding, the Applicant is required to prepare a Stormwater Management Plan and an Operation and Maintenance Plan, as defined herein. Upon approval of the stormwater management facilities by the Borough, the Applicant shall provide a lump sum long-term maintenance payment to the Borough, to be reserved and used at all times by the Borough only for costs of operation and maintenance of the dedicated facilities, as follows:

- A. Long-term Maintenance Payment – the long-term maintenance payment shall be in an amount equal to the present value of operation and maintenance costs for the facilities for a ten-year period. The long-term maintenance payment shall be based on a ten-year cost estimate prepared by the Applicant's engineer and reviewed by the Borough Engineer and approved by the Borough. The amount of the payment shall include all costs of operation and maintenance which shall include, but not be limited to, typical operation and maintenance costs as well as costs such as landscaping and planting, tax payments required and construction of any kind associated with the use, benefit and enjoyment of the facilities by the owners. In particular, a

description of routine facility operation and day-to-day management requirements and a description of projected maintenance actions and schedules necessary to ensure proper operation of stormwater management facilities shall be submitted for review by the Borough Engineer and approval of the Borough.

- B. Documentation. The terms of the long-term maintenance payment shall be documented as part of the Stormwater Management Plan and the Operation and Maintenance Plan.

5.3 Operation and Maintenance Plan

An Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be prepared, signed and sealed by an engineer licensed to practice in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that identifies the ownership, operation and maintenance responsibilities and as-built conditions for all stormwater management facilities. At a minimum, the Operation and Maintenance Plan shall include the following:

- 5.3.1. Any obligations concerning perpetuation and/or maintenance of natural drainage or infiltration facilities, and other facilities identified within the Stormwater Management Plan. Ownership of and responsibility for operation and maintenance of stormwater management facilities, including names and contact information, shall be required.
- 5.3.2. A description of the permanent stormwater management facilities on the site, explaining how each facility is intended to function and operate over time. All drainage and access easements shall be depicted and any site restrictions to be recorded against the property shall be identified on the recorded plan. All such easements and restrictions shall be perfected to run with the land and be binding upon the landowner and any successors in interest.
- 5.3.3. A description of the actions, budget and schedule for operating and maintaining the stormwater management facilities. This description should be written in a clear manner, consistent with the knowledge and understanding of the intended user.
- 5.3.4. A general description of operation and maintenance activities and responsibilities for facilities held in common or on-lot, including but not limited to, lawn care, vegetation maintenance, clean out of accumulated debris and sediment (including from grates, trash racks, inlets, etc.), liability insurance, maintenance and repair of stormwater management facilities, landscaping and planting, payment of taxes and construction of any kind associated with the use, benefit and enjoyment of the facilities by the owners. In particular, a description of routine facility operation and day-to-day management requirements (as needed) and a description of routine maintenance actions and schedules necessary to ensure proper operation of stormwater management facilities shall be submitted.
- 5.3.5. Assurances that no action will be taken by any lot owner to disrupt or in any way impair the effectiveness of any stormwater management system, setting forth in deed restrictions the ability of the Borough to take corrective measures if it is determined at any time that stipulated permanent stormwater management facilities have been eliminated, altered, or improperly maintained, including the ability of the Borough to cause the work to be done and lien all costs plus a reasonable overhead allowance against the property should the required

corrective measures not be taken by the lot owner, following written notification, within five (5) calendar days unless otherwise specified by the Borough.

- 5.3.6 Parties responsible for the long term operation and maintenance of stormwater management facilities shall make records of the installation and of all maintenance and repairs, and shall retain the records for at least ten (10) years. These records shall be submitted to the Borough as established by the Operation and Maintenance Plan or if otherwise required by the Borough.

5.4 Operations and Maintenance Agreement

- 5.4.1 The owner of any land upon which permanent stormwater management facilities and/or BMPs will be placed, constructed or implemented, as described in an approved Stormwater Management Plan and the Operations and Maintenance Plan, shall record the following documents in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds for Allegheny County, within 15 days of approval of the Operations and Maintenance Plan by the Borough:

- A. The Operations and Maintenance Plan, or a summary thereof,
- B. Operations and Maintenance Agreement, and
- C. Access and/or drainage Easements.

- 5.4.2 The Operation and Maintenance Agreement shall be the Borough's Stormwater Management Practices Operation and Maintenance Agreement.

- 5.4.3 Other items or conditions may be included in the Operation and Maintenance Agreement where determined necessary to guarantee the satisfactory operation and maintenance of all permanent stormwater facilities and BMPs. The agreement shall be subject to the review and approval of the Borough.

- 5.4.4 The Borough may suspend or revoke any approvals granted for the project site upon discovery of the failure of the owner to comply with Section 5 of this Ordinance.

Section 404.6 Plan Submission, Review and Review Fees

- 6.1 Plan Submission- the Borough shall require receipt of a complete plan, as specified in this Ordinance.

- 6.1.1 Six (6) copies of the Stormwater Management Plan shall be submitted and distributed as follows:

- A. Two (2) copies to the Borough accompanied by the requisite Borough Review Fee as established by the Borough.
- B. Two (2) copies to the County Conservation District.
- C. One (1) copy to the County Planning Commission/Department.

6.2 Review

- 6.2.1 The Borough Engineer shall review the Stormwater Management Plan for consistency with the Stormwater Ordinance. Any Stormwater Management Plan

found incomplete shall not be accepted for review and shall be returned to the Applicant.

- 6.2.2 The Code Enforcement Officer shall review the Stormwater Management Plan for any subdivision or land development against the Borough subdivision and land development ordinance provisions not superseded by this Ordinance.
- 6.2.3 When required by regulation, the County Conservation District shall review and approve the Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan for consistency with PADEP's Chapter 102 regulations.
 - A. For activities regulated by this Ordinance, the Code Enforcement Officer shall notify the Applicant whether the Stormwater Management Plan is consistent with the Ordinance. Should the Stormwater Management Plan be determined to be inconsistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, the Code Enforcement Officer shall forward a disapproval letter to the Applicant. The disapproval letter shall cite the reason(s) and specific Ordinance sections for the disapproval. Disapproval may be due to inadequate information to make a reasonable judgment as to compliance with the stormwater management plan. Any disapproved Stormwater Management Plans may be revised by the Applicant and resubmitted consistent with this Ordinance.
- 6.2.4 For Regulated Activities specified in Section 2.0 of this Ordinance, which require a building permit, the Borough Engineer shall notify the Code Enforcement Officer in writing, within a time frame consistent with the Borough Building Code and/or Borough Subdivision Ordinance, whether the Stormwater Management Plan is consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan and forward a copy of the approval/disapproval letter to the Borough who will then forward a copy of the letter to the applicant. Any disapproved Stormwater Management plan may be revised by the Applicant and resubmitted consistent with this Ordinance.
- 6.2.6 For regulated activities under this Ordinance that require an NPDES Permit Application, the Applicant shall forward a copy of the Borough Engineer's letter stating that the Stormwater Management Plan is consistent with the stormwater management plan to the County Conservation District. PADEP and the County Conservation District may consider the Borough Engineer's review comments in determining whether to issue a permit.
- 6.2.7 The Borough shall not grant preliminary or final approval to any subdivision or land development for Regulated Activities specified in Section 2.0 of this Ordinance if the Stormwater Management Plan has been found to be inconsistent with the Stormwater Ordinance, upon review by the Borough Engineer.
- 6.2.8 No building permits shall be issued for any Regulated Activity specified in Section 2.0 of this Ordinance if the Stormwater Management Plan has been found to be inconsistent with Stormwater Management Ordinance, upon review by the Borough Engineer. All required permits from PADEP must be obtained prior to issuance of a building permit.
- 6.2.9 The Applicant shall be responsible for completing record drawings of all stormwater management facilities included in the approved Stormwater Management Plan. The record drawings and an explanation of any discrepancies with the design plans shall be submitted to the Borough Engineer for review and approval by the Borough. In no case shall the Borough approve the record

drawings until the Borough receives a copy of an approved Highway Occupancy Permit from the PennDOT District Office, NPDES Permit, and any other applicable permits or approvals, from PADEP or the County Conservation District. The above permits and approvals must be based on the record drawings. The record drawings must include copies of all applicable permits and approvals.

- 6.2.10 The Borough's approval of a Stormwater Management Plan shall be valid for a period not to exceed five (5) years commencing on the date that the Borough approves the Stormwater Management Plan. If stormwater management facilities included in the approved Stormwater Management plan have not been constructed, or if constructed and record drawings of these facilities have not been approved within this time period, then the Borough may consider the Stormwater Management Plan disapproved and may revoke any and all permits. Stormwater Management Plans that are considered disapproved by the Borough shall be resubmitted in accordance with Section 6.4 of this Ordinance.

6.3 Modification of Plans

- 6.3.1 A modification to a Stormwater Management Plan under review by the Borough for a development site that involves a change in stormwater management facilities or techniques, or that involves the relocation or re-design of stormwater management facilities, or that is necessary because soil or other conditions are not as stated on the Stormwater Management Plan as determined by the Borough, shall require a resubmission of a modified Stormwater Management Plan consistent with this Ordinance and shall be subject to review as specified in Section 6 of this Ordinance.

6.4 Resubmission of Disapproved Stormwater Plans

- 6.4.1 A disapproved Stormwater Management Plan may be resubmitted; with the revisions addressing the Borough Engineer's concerns documented in writing, and addressed to the Borough Secretary in accordance with Section 6 of this Ordinance and distributed accordingly and shall be subject to review as specified in Section 6 of this Ordinance. Any applicable Borough Review and Inspection Fee must accompany a resubmission of a disapproved Stormwater Management Plan.

6.5 Borough Stormwater Plan Review and Inspection Fees

- 6.5.1 Fees may be established from time-to-time by the Borough in accordance with applicable laws to defray plan review and construction inspection costs incurred by the Borough. All fees shall be paid by the Applicant at the time of Stormwater Management Plan submission.
- 6.5.2 Any fees established pursuant to this Ordinance may include, but not necessarily be limited to, any of the following:
- A. Administrative costs.
 - B. The review of the Stormwater Management Plan by the Borough, County (if applicable), Allegheny County Conservation District (if applicable) and the Borough Engineer.
 - C. The site inspections.
 - D. The inspection of stormwater management facilities and Stormwater Management improvements during construction.

- E. The final inspection upon completion of the stormwater management facilities.
- F. Any additional work required to enforce any permit provisions regulated by this Ordinance, correct violations, and assure proper completion of stipulated remedial actions.

Section 404.7 Definitions

AASHTO - American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials. The web site home page for ASHTO is <http://transportation1.org/aashtonew/>

Accelerated Erosion - The removal of the surface of the land through the combined action of human activities and the natural processes, at a rate greater than would occur because of the natural process along.

ACT 167 - The Storm Water Management Act (Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 No. 167; 32 P.S. §680.1-680.17, as amended).

ACT 167 Plan (or watershed plan) - The plan for managing stormwater runoff throughout a designated watershed adopted by Allegheny County as required by the Pennsylvania Storm Water Management Act.

Agricultural Activity - The work of producing crops including tillage, land clearing, plowing, disking, harrowing, planting, harvesting crops, or pasturing and raising of livestock and installation of conservation measures. Construction of new buildings or impervious area is not considered an Agricultural Activity.

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

Attenuate - To reduce the magnitude of the flow rate by increasing the time it takes to release a specified volume of runoff (for example the 1 year, 24 hour storm event). Attenuation is a method of reducing the peak flow rates for post development compared to the peak flow rates in predevelopment.

Aquifer - A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated, permeable material to yield useful quantities of ground water to wells and springs.

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

Best Management Practice (BMP) - Methods, measures or practices and facilities to prevent or reduce surface runoff and/or water pollution, including but not limited to, structural and non-structural stormwater management practices and facilities and operation and maintenance procedures.

ACCD - Allegheny County Conservation District

ACHD - Allegheny County Health Department

CFS - Cubic Feet per Second.

Channel - A natural or artificial watercourse that conveys, continuously or periodically, flowing water.

Confluence - Points where watercourses join together.

Conservation Design - A series of holistic land development design practices that maximize protection of key land and environmental resources, preserve significant concentrations of open space and greenways, evaluate and maintain site hydrology, and ensure flexibility in development design to meet community needs for complementary and aesthetically pleasing development. Conservation Design encompasses the following objectives: conservation/enhancement of natural resources, wildlife habitat, biodiversity corridors and greenways (interconnected open space); minimization of environmental impact resulting from a change in land use (minimum disturbance, minimum maintenance); maintenance of a balanced water budget by making use of site characteristics and infiltration; incorporation of unique natural, scenic and historic site features into the configuration of the development; preservation of the integral characteristics of the site as viewed from adjoining roads; and reduction in maintenance required for stormwater management practices. Such objectives can be met on a site through an integrated development process that respects natural site conditions and attempts, to the maximum extent possible, to replicate or improve the natural hydrology of a site.

Conservation District - A conservation district, as defined in section 3(c) of the Conservation District Law (3 P. S. § 851(c)), which has the authority under a delegation agreement executed with the Department to administer and enforce all or a portion of the erosion and sediment control program in this Commonwealth. For the purposes of this Ordinance, it shall mean the Allegheny County Conservation District (ACCD).

Concentrated Storm Runoff - Surface runoff from rainfall events, which converges and flows primarily through water conveyance features such as swales, gullies, waterways, channels or storm sewers and which exceeds the maximum specified flow rates of filters or perimeter controls intended to control sheet flow.

County – the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania

Culvert - A pipe, conduit or similar structure including appurtenant works which carries a stream under or through an embankment or fill.

Dam - Any artificial barrier, together with its appurtenant works, constructed for the purpose of impounding or storing water, or a structure for highway, railroad or other purposes which may impound water.

DEP - The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

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

Detention or To Detain - The slowing, dampening, or attenuating of runoff flows entering the natural drainage pattern or storm drainage system by temporarily holding water on a surface area such as detention basins, reservoirs, on roof tops, in streets, parking lots, or within the drainage system itself, and releasing the water at a desired rate of discharge.

Detention Basin - An impoundment designed to collect and retard stormwater runoff by temporarily storing the runoff and releasing it at a predetermined rate. Detention basins are designed to drain completely shortly after any given rainfall event and are dry until the next rainfall event.

Developer - Any landowner, agent of such landowner or tenant with the permission of such landowner, who makes or causes to be made a subdivision, land development or land disturbance, development or environmental disturbance.

Development - Any activity, construction, alteration, change in land use or similar action that affects stormwater runoff characteristics.

Development Site (Site) - See Project Site.

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

Discharge Control Point - A point of hydraulic concern, such as a bridge, culvert, or channel section, for which the rate of runoff is computed or measured in the watershed plan.

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

Ditch - An artificial waterway for irrigation or stormwater conveyance.

Drainage Area - That land area contributing runoff to a single point and that is enclosed by a ridge line.

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

Drainage System - All facilities and natural features used for the movement of stormwater through and from a drainage area, including, but not limited to, any and all of the following; conduits, pipes and appurtenant features: channels, ditches, flumes, culverts, streets, swales, gutters as well as all watercourses, water bodies and wetlands.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency.

Earth Disturbance - 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.

Easement - A right of use of a specified portion of land of another for a specified purpose.

Encroachment - Any structure or activity which in any manner changes, expands or diminishes the course, current or cross section of any watercourse, floodway or body of water.

Engineer - A professional engineer duly appointed as the engineer for the Borough of Fox Chapel.

Erosion - The wearing away of land surface by water or wind which occurs naturally from weather or runoff, but is often intensified by human activity.

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan - A plan for a project site which identifies BMPs to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

Excavation (Cut) - Any act by which soil or rock is cut into, dug, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced, or relocated and shall include the conditions resulting therefrom.

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

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Floodplain - Any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any natural source or delineated by applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps and studies as being a special flood hazard area.

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

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

First Order Stream – Upper-most perennial tributary in a watershed that has not yet confluenced with another perennial stream. The confluence of two first order streams forms a “second” order stream.

Freeboard - Freeboard is the difference between the elevation of the design flow in the emergency spillway (usually the 100 year peak elevation) and the top elevation of the settled basin embankment (that is, top of berm). The minimum freeboard shall be one (1) foot.

Ground Water – Water that occurs in the subsurface and fills or saturates the porous openings, fractures and fissures of under-ground soils and rock units.

Groundwater Recharge - Replenish of existing natural underground water supplies.

Hotspots – An area where land use or activities generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of pollutants in excess of those typically found in stormwater.

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

Hydrology – The study of the properties, distribution, circulation and effects of water on the Earth's surface, soil and atmosphere.

Hydrograph - A graph of discharge versus time for a selected point in the drainage system.

Impervious Cover – See “Impervious Surface”.

Impervious Surface - A surface (area), which has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it is resistant to infiltration by water. It includes semi-pervious surfaces such as compacted clayey soils, as well as most conventionally surfaced streets, roofs, sidewalks, parking lots, and other similar surfaces. Net Increase of Impervious Surface refers to the difference between the existing impervious coverage and the total impervious surface proposed.

Infiltration – Movement of surface water into the soil, where it is absorbed by plant roots, evaporated into the atmosphere, or percolates downward to recharge ground water.

Intensity - The depth of accumulated rainfall per unit of time.

Intermittent Stream – A defined channel in which surface water is absent during a portion of the year, as ground water levels drop below the channel bottom.

Karst – A type of topography that is formed over limestone or other carbonate rock formations by dissolving or solution of the rock by water, and that is characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, caves, a subsurface network of solution conduits and fissures through which ground water moves, and no perennial surface drainage features.

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

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

Level Spreader – A low earthen berm constructed perpendicular to the direction of slope and extending across the width of the slope for the purpose of intercepting surface runoff and spreading it behind the berm to enhance infiltration and reduce erosion and runoff from the slope. The purpose of a level spreader is to prevent concentrated, erosive flows from occurring and to spread out stormwater runoff uniformly over the ground as sheet flow.

Loading – The total amount (generally measured in pounds or kilograms per acre per year) of material (sediment, nutrients, oxygen-demanding material, or other chemicals or compounds) brought into a lake, stream or water body by inflowing streams, runoff, direct discharge through pipes, ground water, the air (aerial or atmospheric deposition) and other sources over a specific period of time (often annually).

Maintenance -The action taken to restore or preserve the as-built functional design of any facility or system.

Meadow Condition - A natural groundcover with less than one viable tree of a DBH of six (6) inches or greater per fifteen-hundred (1,500) square feet within ten (10) 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.

MS4 - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.

Municipality - the Borough of Fox Chapel, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) – Created in 1972 under the Clean Water Act to authorize discharges to local receiving waters only pursuant to governmental permits, in an effort to reduce point source and non-point source pollutants.

Natural Stormwater Runoff Regime - A watershed where natural surface configurations, runoff characteristics, and defined drainage conveyances have attained the conditions of equilibrium.

New Development – Any activity regulated by this Ordinance that is not considered a redevelopment as defined in this Ordinance.

Non-structural Stormwater Management Practices - Passive, site design approaches or regulatory approaches that positively impact water quality and reduce or minimize the generation of stormwater runoff without requiring the construction of specific or discrete stormwater management control structures.

Obstruction - Any structure or assembly of materials including fill above or below the surface of land or water; any activity which might impede, retard, or change flood flows; an encroachment.

Open Channel – Any natural or man-made watercourse or conduit in which water flows with a free surface.

Open Vegetated Channel – also known as swales, grass channels, and biofilters. These systems are used for the conveyance, retention, infiltration and filtration of stormwater runoff.

Outfall - Points or areas at which stormwater runoff leaves a site, which may include streams, storm sewers, swales or other well defined natural or artificial drainage features, as well as areas of dispersed overland flows.

Outlet Structure - A structure designed to control the volume of stormwater runoff that passes through it during a specific length of time.

Overlay District - Watershed districts as shown on the Borough watershed map. Overlay districts are supplemental to Zoning Districts (See "Stormwater Management District").

PACD - Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts.

PADEP – Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Pasture Condition – A ground cover of grassland or range with continuous forage for grazing and greater than 75% ground cover and lightly or only occasionally grazed; a cover condition for which the Soil Conservation Service curve numbers have been assigned or to which equivalent rational method runoff coefficients have been assigned.

Peak Discharge - The maximum rate of stormwater runoff at a given point and time from a specific storm event.

PennDOT – Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Performance Standard - A standard which establishes a result or outcome which is to be achieved but does not prescribe specific means for achieving it. The "release rate percentage" is an example of a performance standard.

Percolation Rate – The rate of movement of water under hydrostatic pressure through interstices of rock or soil. For stormwater analysis, it is typically measured as a distance per unit of time (e.g., inches per hour).

Person - An individual, partnership, association, corporation or a governmental unit, public entity or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

Pervious Area – Any area not defined as impervious.

Pervious Material - Material which permits the passage or entrance of water or other liquid.

Point of Interest - A point of hydrological and hydraulic importance used for computing a release rate percentage. These may include points of stream confluences, an existing obstruction or problem area, or other similar points.

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 Pa. Code §92.1.

Predevelopment Assumption - The ground cover assumption used when analyzing the stormwater runoff characteristics of a drainage area prior to the proposed development.

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

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

Rainfall Intensity -The depth of accumulated rainfall per unit of time.

Rate of Runoff - Instantaneous measurement of water flow expressed in a unit of volume per unit of time, also referred to as DISCHARGE. Usually stated in cubic feet per second (cfs) or gallons per minute (gpm).

Receiving Waters – Any water bodies, watercourses or wetlands into which surface waters flow.

Recharge – The replenishment of ground water through the infiltration of rainfall, other surface waters, or land application of water or treated wastewater.

Redevelopment - An existing, developed property and/or a graded, altered and compacted site (as of or after the date of adoption of this Ordinance) that is proposed for reconstruction involving the demolition or partial demolition of the property.

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

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

Release Rate Percentage - The percentage of predevelopment peak rate of runoff from a watershed subarea (as delineated in the Act 167 watershed plan), which defines the allowable post-development peak discharge from any development site in that subarea.

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 ground water, exfiltration, and/or evaporation processes and which generally have residence times of less than three days.

Retention Basin - An impoundment designed to collect and retard stormwater runoff by temporarily storing the runoff and releasing it at a predetermined rate. Retention basins may also be designed to permanently retain additional stormwater runoff. Retention basins are designed to retain a permanent pool of water during dry weather.

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

Runoff –see **Stormwater**

Runoff Characteristics -_The surface components of any watershed which affect the rate, amount, and direction of stormwater runoff. These may include but are not be limited to: vegetation, soils, slopes, and man-made landscape alterations.

SLAMM – Source Loading and Management Model. This model is based on small storm hydrology and pollutant runoff from urban land uses. Pollutant sources are identified and both structural and nonstructural stormwater practices can be accounted for in the model.

SCS – Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SWMM – Stormwater Management Model. EPA developed this model for analyzing stormwater quantity and quality associated with runoff from urban areas. Both single event and continuous simulation can be performed on catchments having storm sewers, or combined sewers and natural drainage, for prediction of flows, stages and pollutant concentrations. Information on SWMM is available at <http://www.epa.gov/ceampubl/swater/swmm/index.htm>.

Sediment – Fragmented material that originated from weathering rocks and decomposing organic material that is transported by, suspended in, and eventually deposited in the streambed.

Sedimentation – Occurs when sediment particles that have been suspended within flowing water are deposited on the stream bottom or floodplain.

Sediment Basin - A barrier or dam built at a suitable location to retain rock, sand, gravel, silt, or other material.

Sheet Flow – A flow process associated with broad, shallow water movement on sloping ground surfaces that is not channelized or concentrated.

Special Flood Hazard Area - Those areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) as floodway area (FW), flood fringe area (FF), and general floodplain area (FA); where determined by the Borough, identified alluvial soils may be included as well.

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

- A. Each stream segment in Pennsylvania has a “designated use,” such as “cold water fishery” or “potable water supply” which are listed in Chapter 93. These uses must be protected and maintained, under State regulations.
- B. “Existing uses” are those attained as of November 1975, regardless whether they have been designated in Chapter 93. Regulated Earth Disturbance activities must be designed to protect and maintain existing uses and maintain water quality in special protection streams.
- C. Water quality involves the chemical, biological and physical characteristics of surface water bodies. After Regulated Earth Disturbance activities are complete, these characteristics can be impacted by addition of pollutants such as sediment and changes in habitat through increased flow volumes and/or rates as a result of changes in land surface area from those activities. Therefore, permanent discharges to surface waters must be managed to protect the stream bank, streambed and structural integrity of the waterway, to prevent these impacts.

Storm Event - The storm of a specific duration, intensity, and frequency.

Stormwater or Runoff - The flow of water overland and/or in water bodies that results from and occurs during and immediately following a rainfall event.

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

Stormwater Management Plan - The approved detailed analysis, design, and drawings of the stormwater management system required for all construction.

Stormwater Management Practices - The designed and/or constructed features which infiltrate, treat, collect, convey, channel, store, inhibit, or divert the movement of stormwater; such practices include structural and non-structural facilities.

Structure - Anything constructed or installed with a fixed location on the ground, or attached to something having a fixed location on the ground.

Structural Stormwater Management Practices - Any measures that require the design and construction of a facility to help reduce or eliminate a non-point source of pollution and control stormwater.

Subarea (subbasin) - A portion of the watershed (basin) that has similar hydrological characteristics and drains to a common point.

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

Subgrade -The top elevation of graded and compacted earth underlying roadway pavement.

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

Swale - An artificial or natural waterway which may contain contiguous areas of standing or flowing water only following a rainfall event, or is planted with or has stabilized vegetation suitable for soil stabilization, stormwater treatment, and nutrient uptake, or is designed to take into account the soil erodibility, soil percolation, slope, slope length, and contributing drainage area so as to prevent erosion and reduce the pollutant concentration of any discharge.

Time of Concentration -_The time period necessary for surface runoff to reach the outlet of a subarea from the hydraulically most remote point in the tributary drainage area.

Total Site Area (Site Area) – Total area of the parcel(s) being developed.

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture.

USDOT FHWA – United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration.

Volume of Stormwater Runoff -_Quantity of water normally measured in inches, cubic feet, or acre-feet, measured or determined analytically from (1) runoff coefficients; (2) rainfall/runoff ratios; and (3) areas underneath hydrographs.

Water Body - Any natural or artificial pond, lake, reservoir, or other area which ordinarily or intermittently contains water and which has a discernible shoreline and receives surface water flow.

Watercourse – A permanent or intermittent stream or other body of water, whether natural or man-made, which gathers or carries surface water.

Water Table – The upper most level of saturation of pore space or fractures by subsurface water in an aquifer. Seasonal High Water Table refers to a water table that rises and falls with the seasons due either to natural or man-made causes.

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

Watershed - Land area that drains to a common water body or downstream point.

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

Wetlands - Land areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater with 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, and similar areas); or areas that are defined and delineated in accordance with the Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands, dated January 10, 1989, and as may be amended from time to time; or as further defined and delineated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Woodland Condition - A natural groundcover with more than one viable tree of a DBH (diameter at breast height) of six (6) inches or greater per fifteen-hundred (1,500) square feet which existed within ten (10) 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.

II. Article III, Section 121, of Ordinance 443 as amended (Code of Ordinance Chapter X, Section 121) is hereby amended by adding the following :

(h) All stormwater runoff shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 404 of the Borough's Subdivision Ordinance.

III. Article III, Section 140, of Ordinance 443 as amended (Code of Ordinance Chapter X, Section 140) is hereby amended by adding the following :

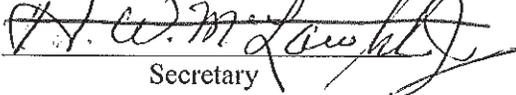
(g) A stormwater management plan prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 404 of the Borough's Subdivision Ordinance.

IV. Ordinance 639, Section 2 (Code of Ordinance Chapter V, Part 1, Section 2) is hereby amended and restated as follows:

(2) The Uniform Construction Code, contained in 34 Pa.Code, Chapters 401-405, as amended from time-to-time, is hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference as the building code of Fox Chapel Borough subject to the aforesaid changes. In addition, all stormwater runoff shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 404 of the Borough's Subdivision Ordinance.

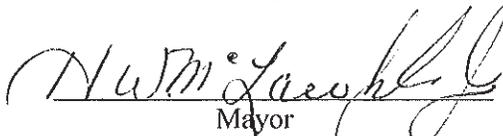
ORDAINED AND ENACTED by Council of the Borough of Fox Chapel this 18th day of May, 2009.

ATTEST



Secretary


Council President

EXAMINED AND APPROVED by me this 18th day of May, 2009.


Mayor

APPENDIX A

Release Rate Percentage Tables by Subarea

Note release rate subarea maps and release rate percentage tables may be obtained on the following web site;

<http://www.ross.pa.us/engineer/Act%20167/Act%20167%20Update.htm>

Original Act 167 Map Plates (tif format)

[Plate 2.1 Girtys Run Release Rate Percentage](#)

[Plate 2.2 Pine Creek Release Rate Percentage](#)

[Plate 2.3 Deer Creek Release Rate Percentage](#)

[Plate 2.4 Squaw Run Release Rate Percentage](#)

Original Act 167 Map Plates (pdf format)

[Plate 2.1 Girtys Run Release Rate Percentage](#)

[Girtys Release Rate Table](#)

[Plate 2.2 Pine Creek Release Rate Percentage](#)

[Pine Release Rate Table](#)

[Plate 2.3 Deer Creek Release Rate Percentage](#)

[Deer Release Rate Table](#)

[Plate 2.4 Squaw Run Release Rate Percentage](#)

[Squaw Release Rate Table](#)

APPENDIX A
RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
DEER CREEK WATERSHED

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | West Deer | 100 |
| 2 | Richland, West Deer | 100 |
| 3 | Richland, West Deer | 100 |
| 4 | Richland, West Deer | 100 |
| 5 | West Deer | 100 |
| 6 | Richland | 100 |
| 7 | Richland, West Deer | 100 |
| 8 | Richland, West Deer | 95 |
| 9 | West Deer | 85 |
| 10 | West Deer | 100 |
| 11 | West Deer | 100 |
| 12 | West Deer | 75 |
| 13 | Hampton, West Deer | 75 |
| 14 | West Deer | 80 |
| 15 | Indiana, West Deer | 100 |
| 16 | Hampton, Indiana, West Deer | 100 |
| 17 | Indiana, West Deer | 100 |
| 18 | West Deer | 100 |
| 19 | West Deer | 100 |
| 20 | West Deer | 100 |
| 21 | Indiana, West Deer | 100 |
| 22 | Indiana | 100 |
| 23 | Indiana | 100 |
| 24 | Indiana | 100 |
| 25 | Harmar, Indiana | 100 |
| 26 | Indiana, West Deer | 60 |
| 27 | Harmar, Indiana | 100 |
| 28 | Harmar, Indiana | 100 |
| 29 | West Deer | 100 |
| 30 | West Deer | 100 |
| 31 | Frazer, West Deer | 95 |
| 32 | West Deer | 100 |
| 33 | Frazer, West Deer | 100 |
| 34 | Frazer, Indiana, West Deer | 100 |
| 35 | Indiana | 90 |
| 36 | Frazer, Indiana, West Deer | 80 |
| 37 | Frazer, Indiana | 70 |
| 38 | Harmar, Indiana | 100 |
| 39 | Harmar | 100 |
| 40 | Harmar | 100 |

APPENDIX A

31

RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
GIRTY'S RUN WATERSHED

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Ross, McCandless | 100 |
| 2 | ROSS | 70 |
| 3 | ROSS | 80 |
| 4 | ROSS | 65 |
| 5 | Ross, West View | 100 |
| 6 | West View | 100 |
| 7 | West View, Ross | 100 |
| 8 | West View, Ross | 95 |
| 9 | ROSS | 75 |
| 10 | ROSS, McCandless | 100 |
| 11 | ROSS | 100 |
| 12 | ROSS | 100 |
| 13 | ROSS | 100 |
| 14 | ROSS | 65 |
| 15 | ROSS | 75 |
| 16 | Ross, Shaler | 85 |
| 17 | ROSS | 95 |
| 18 | Ross, Pittsburgh | 95 |
| 19 | Ross, Pittsburgh | 90 |
| 20 | Ross, Shaler | 70 |
| 21 | Reserve, Ross, Shaler | 95 |
| 22 | Shaler | 80 |
| 23 | Shaler | 90 |
| 24 | Shaler | 95 |
| 25 | Shaler, Millvale, Reserve | 100 |
| 26 | Reserve, Millvale | 100 |

APPENDIX A

RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
SQUAW RUN WATERSHED

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Fox Chapel, Indiana | 100 |
| 2 | Fox Chapel, Indiana | 90 |
| 3 | Fox Chapel, Indiana | 90 |
| 4 | Fox Chapel | 100 |
| 5 | Fox Chapel, Harmar, O'Hara | 85 |
| 6 | Fox Chapel, Harmar | 65 |
| 7 | Fox Chapel | 100 |
| 8 | Fox Chapel | 100 |
| 9 | Fox Chapel | 80 |
| 10 | Fox Chapel, Indiana, O'Hara | 100 |
| 11 | Fox Chapel | 100 |
| 12 | Fox Chapel | 95 |
| 13 | Fox Chapel | 100 |
| 14 | Fox Chapel, O'Hara | 100 |
| 15 | Fox Chapel, O'Hara | 75 |
| 16 | O'Hara, City of Pittsburgh | 100 |
| 17 | O'Hara | 100 |

APPENDIX A

RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
PINE CREEK WATERSHED

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Bradford Woods, Marshall, Pine | 100 |
| 2 | Bradford Woods, Franklin Park, Marshall | 100 |
| 3 | Franklin Park, Marshall | 100 |
| 4 | Franklin Park, Marshall | 100 |
| 5 | Franklin Park, McCandless, Marshall | 80 |
| 6 | Franklin Park | 100 |
| 7 | Franklin Park | 100 |
| 8 | Franklin Park | 85 |
| 9 | Franklin Park, McCandless | 75 |
| 10 | Bradford Woods, Marshall, Pine | 100 |
| 11 | Bradford Woods, Pine | 100 |
| 12 | Marshall, Pine | 100 |
| 13 | Franklin Park, Marshall, Pine | 95 |
| 14 | Franklin Park, McCandless, Marshall, Pine | 85 |
| 15 | McCandless, Pine | 75 |
| 16 | Franklin Park, McCandless | 60 |
| 17 | McCandless, Pine | 100 |
| 18 | McCandless | 75 |
| 19 | McCandless | 60 |
| 20 | McCandless | 100 |
| 21 | McCandless | 65 |
| 22 | McCandless | 100 |
| 23 | McCandless | 100 |
| 24 | McCandless | 100 |
| 25 | McCandless, Pine | 100 |
| 26 | McCandless | 100 |
| 27 | McCandless | 100 |
| 28 | McCandless | 100 |
| 29 | McCandless | 100 |
| 30 | McCandless | 100 |
| 31 | Pine | 100 |
| 32 | Pine | 90 |
| 33 | Pine | 100 |
| 34 | Pine | 85 |
| 35 | Pine | 80 |

APPENDIX A

34

RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
 PINE CREEK WATERSHED
 (Continued)

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 36 | Pine | 70 |
| 37 | Pine | 85 |
| 38 | Pine | 55 |
| 39 | Pine | 100 |
| 40 | Pine | 75 |
| 41 | Pine | 85 |
| 42 | Pine | 85 |
| 43 | Pine | 100 |
| 44 | McCandless, Pine | 80 |
| 45 | McCandless, Pine | 65 |
| 46 | Pine | 100 |
| 47 | McCandless, Pine | 100 |
| 48 | McCandless, Pine | 95 |
| 49 | McCandless | 100 |
| 50 | Hampton, McCandless | 100 |
| 51 | Hampton, McCandless | 100 |
| 52 | Pine, Richland | 100 |
| 53 | Pine | 100 |
| 54 | Pine, Richland | 100 |
| 55 | Pine, Richland | 100 |
| 56 | Pine, Richland | 85 |
| 57 | Pine, Richland | 85 |
| 58 | Hampton, McCandless, Pine, Richland | 90 |
| 59 | Hampton, McCandless, Richland | 100 |
| 60 | Hampton | 100 |
| 61 | Richland | 100 |
| 62 | Richland | 95 |
| 63 | Richland | 100 |
| 64 | Richland | 90 |
| 65 | Richland | 85 |
| 66 | Richland | 80 |
| 67 | Richland | 70 |
| 68 | Richland | 75 |
| 69 | Richland | 65 |
| 70 | Hampton, Richland | 70 |

APPENDIX A

35

RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
 PINE CREEK WATERSHED
 (Continued)

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 71 | Hampton, Richland | 85 |
| 72 | Hampton | 85 |
| 73 | Hampton | 65 |
| 74 | Hampton | 100 |
| 75 | Hampton | 100 |
| 76 | Hampton | 100 |
| 77 | Hampton, McCandless | 100 |
| 78 | Hampton, McCandless | 100 |
| 79 | Richland | 100 |
| 80 | Hampton, Richland | 90 |
| 81 | Hampton, Richland | 95 |
| 82 | Hampton | 75 |
| 83 | Hampton, Richland | 100 |
| 84 | Hampton | 85 |
| 85 | Hampton | 100 |
| 86 | Hampton | 85 |
| 87 | Hampton | 95 |
| 88 | Hampton | 80 |
| 89 | Hampton | 75 |
| 90 | Hampton | 75 |
| 91 | Hampton | 80 |
| 92 | Hampton | 60 |
| 93 | Hampton | 85 |
| 94 | Hampton | 100 |
| 95 | Hampton, McCandless | 100 |
| 96 | Hampton, McCandless | 100 |
| 97 | Hampton, McCandless | 100 |
| 98 | Hampton | 100 |
| 99 | Hampton | 85 |
| 100 | Hampton | 75 |
| 101 | Hampton | 75 |
| 102 | Hampton | 100 |
| 103 | Hampton | 100 |
| 104 | Hampton | 65 |
| 105 | Hampton | 95 |

APPENDIX A

RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
PINE CREEK WATERSHED
(Continued)

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 106 | Hampton | 80 |
| 107 | Hampton | 80 |
| 108 | Hampton | 75 |
| 109 | Hampton | 65 |
| 110 | Hampton | 85 |
| 111 | Hampton | 60 |
| 112 | Hampton, Shaler | 100 |
| 113 | Hampton, Shaler | 100 |
| 114 | Hampton, Shaler | 100 |
| 115 | Hampton, Shaler | 100 |
| 116 | Shaler | 100 |
| 117 | Shaler | 100 |
| 118 | Shaler | 100 |
| 119 | Shaler | 100 |
| 120 | Shaler | 100 |
| 121 | Shaler | 100 |
| 122 | Shaler | 100 |
| 123 | Shaler | 100 |
| 124 | Shaler | 100 |
| 125 | Shaler | 100 |
| 126 | Shaler | 100 |
| 127 | Etna, Shaler | 100 |
| 128 | Hampton, Indiana | 100 |
| 129 | Hampton, Indiana | 100 |
| 130 | Hampton, Indiana | 70 |
| 131 | Indiana | 100 |
| 132 | Hampton, Indiana | 80 |
| 133 | Indiana | 70 |
| 134 | Fox Chapel, Indiana | 90 |
| 135 | Hampton, Indiana | 85 |
| 136 | Fox Chapel, Indiana, O'Hara | 95 |
| 137 | Fox Chapel, Indiana, O'Hara | 80 |
| 138 | Indiana, O'Hara | 65 |
| 139 | Fox Chapel, Indiana, O'Hara, Shaler | 100 |
| 140 | O'Hara, Shaler | 70 |

APPENDIX A

RELEASE RATE PERCENTAGES BY SUBAREA
 PINE CREEK WATERSHED
 (Continued)

37

| Subarea | Municipality | Release Rate Percentage |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 141 | O'Hara, Shaler | 100 |
| 142 | O'Hara, Shaler | 100 |
| 143 | Etna, Shaler | 100 |
| 144 | Etna | 100 |
| 145 | McCandless | 100 |
| 146 | McCandless, Ross | 95 |
| 147 | Hampton, McCandless | 95 |
| 148 | McCandless, Ross | 90 |
| 149 | McCandless, Ross | 85 |
| 150 | Hampton, McCandless, Ross, Shaler | 70 |
| 151 | Ross, Shaler | 70 |
| 152 | Ross | 75 |
| 153 | Ross, Shaler | 60 |
| 154 | Ross, Shaler | 70 |
| 155 | Shaler | 60 |
| 156 | Shaler | 100 |
| 157 | Shaler | 100 |
| 158 | Etna, Shaler | 100 |
| 159 | Etna, Shaler | 100 |
| 160 | Etna, Shaler | 100 |
| 161 | Etna, Shaler | 100 |
| 162 | Etna, Shaler | 100 |

APPENDIX B

NON-STRUCTURAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ALTERNATIVE APPROACH FOR MANAGING STORMWATER RUNOFF

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

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

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

Preserving Natural Drainage Features. Protecting natural drainage features, particularly vegetated drainage swales and channels, is desirable because of their ability to infiltrate and attenuate flows and to filter pollutants. However, this objective is often not accomplished in land development. In fact, commonly held drainage philosophy encourages just the opposite pattern -- streets and adjacent storm sewers typically are located in the natural headwater valleys and swales, thereby replacing natural drainage functions with a completely impervious system. As a result, runoff and pollutants generated from impervious surfaces flow directly into storm sewers with no opportunity for attenuation, infiltration, or filtration. Developments designed to fit site topography also minimizes the amount of grading on site.

Protecting Natural Depression Storage Areas. Depressional storage areas have no surface outlet, or drain very slowly following a storm event. They can be commonly seen as ponded areas in farm fields during the wet season or after large runoff events. Traditional development practices eliminate these depressions by filling or draining, thereby obliterating their ability to reduce surface runoff volumes and trap pollutants. The volume and release-rate characteristics of depressions should be protected in the design of the development site. The depressions can be protected by simply avoiding the depression or by incorporating its storage as additional capacity in required detention facilities.

Avoiding introduction of impervious areas. Careful site planning should consider reducing impervious coverage to the maximum extent possible. Building footprints, sidewalks, driveways and other features producing impervious surfaces should be evaluated to minimize impacts on runoff.

Reducing the Hydraulic Connectivity of Impervious Surfaces. Impervious surfaces are significantly less of a problem if they are not directly connected to an impervious conveyance system (such as storm sewer). Two basic ways to reduce hydraulic connectivity are routing of roof runoff over lawns and reducing the use of storm sewers. Site grading should promote increasing travel time of stormwater runoff, and should help reduce concentration of runoff to a single point in the development.

Routing Roof Runoff Over Lawns. Roof runoff can be easily routed over lawns in most site designs. The practice discourages direct connections of downspouts to storm sewers or parking lots. The practice also discourages sloping driveways and parking lots to the street. By routing roof drains and crowning the driveway to run off to the lawn, the lawn is essentially used as a filter strip.

Reducing the Use of Storm Sewers. By reducing use of storm sewers for draining streets, parking lots, and back yards, the potential for accelerating runoff from the development can be greatly reduced. The practice requires greater use of swales and may not be practical for some development sites, especially if there are concerns for areas that do not drain in a “reasonable” time. The practice requires educating local citizens and public works officials, who expect runoff to disappear shortly after a rainfall event.

Reducing Street Widths. Street widths can be reduced by either eliminating on-street parking or by reducing roadway widths. Municipal planners and traffic designers should encourage narrower neighborhood streets which ultimately could lower maintenance.

Limiting Sidewalks to One Side of the Street. A sidewalk on one side of the street may suffice in low-traffic neighborhoods. The lost sidewalk could be replaced with bicycle/recreational trails that follow back-of-lot lines. Where appropriate, backyard trails should be constructed using pervious materials.

Using Permeable Paving Materials. These materials include permeable interlocking concrete paving blocks or porous bituminous concrete. Such materials should be considered as alternatives to conventional pavement surfaces, especially for low use surfaces such as driveways, overflow parking lots, and emergency access roads.

Reducing Building Setbacks. Reducing building setbacks reduces driveway and entry walks and is most readily accomplished along low-traffic streets where traffic noise is not a problem.

Constructing Cluster Developments. Cluster developments can also reduce the amount of impervious area for a given number of lots. The biggest savings is in street length, which also will reduce costs of the development. Cluster development clusters the construction activity onto less-sensitive areas without substantially affecting the gross density of development.

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

(Source: This appendix is taken from, Guidance on MS4 Ordinance Provisions, Document Number 392-0300-003, by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, dated August 2, 2003.)

APPENDIX C
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES MAINTENANCE,
REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") made this ____ day of _____, 200__, by and between _____ and _____, husband and wife, residing at _____, Pittsburgh, PA 152__, for themselves, their heirs, personal representatives, successors in title to the Lot, and assigns (the "Owner"), and the Borough of Fox Chapel, a political subdivision located in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, having its principal office at 401 Fox Chapel Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238 (the "Borough").

RECITALS

The Owner is the owner of Lot No. ____ in the _____ Plan of Lots, Block and Lot No. ____ in the Block and Lot Registry of Allegheny County, PA, located in the Borough of Fox Chapel at _____, Pittsburgh, PA 152__ (the "Lot").

The Owner intends to apply for a building permit to construct _____ on the said Lot.

As a condition of the grant of the building permit, the Owner is required to comply with the Borough's Stormwater Management Ordinance.

That compliance included construction by the Owner of the stormwater management facilities as shown on the Stormwater Management Plan (the "Plan") included in their Notice of Proposed Environmental Disturbance dated _____, which Plan was prepared by, _____, dated _____ and last revised _____, and approved by Borough (the "Facilities").

Ongoing maintenance of the Facilities will be necessary to allow the Facilities to continue to perform their intended function.

Such maintenance will be the responsibility of the Owner and his/her/their successors in title to the Lot.

AGREEMENT

1. The Owner, his/her/their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, at his/her/their sole cost and expense, shall operate, maintain and repair said Facilities on the Lot in accordance with said Plan, so that the facilities shall at all times continue to operate and function in the same manner and capacity as they were designed to do.

2. In the event of the failure of the Owner to comply with these conditions and restrictions, the Borough shall have said Facilities repaired or restored as required, and the costs thereof plus a reasonable allowance for overhead shall be assessed to the Owner; said assessment (the "Assessment") shall be a charge and a continuing lien upon the Lot. The Borough, before it may exercise this right, shall notify the Owner by certified mail of its intention to take the aforesaid action. The notice shall set forth in what manner the Owner has neglected the operation and maintenance of or repair to the Facilities, and if the Owner fails, within a period of ninety (90) calendar days, to correct or repair the items listed in the notice from the Borough, then and only then, may the Borough exercise this right.

3. The lien of the Assessment provided for herein shall be subordinate to the lien of any mortgage or mortgages now or hereafter placed upon the Lot; provided, however, that such subordination shall apply only to the Assessments under this Agreement which have become due and payable prior to a sale or transfer of the Lot pursuant to a decree of foreclosure, or any other proceeding in lieu of foreclosure. A sale or transfer of the Lot by an Owner shall not relieve such Owner from liability for any Assessments which became due prior to the date of such sale or transfer; provided, however, such Owner shall be relieved from liability for all subsequent Assessments from and after the date of such sale or transfer.

4. This Agreement shall remain in effect unless and until terminated by the then Owner and the Borough. In the event of such termination, the Borough may require that, prior to such termination taking effect, the then-Owner deliver to the Borough an amount of money representing the present value of future costs of maintaining the Facilities, said present value being calculated by discounting future costs at the then prime rate of interest being charged by PNC Bank or its successor.

5. This Agreement contains all of the terms, covenants and conditions relating to the maintenance of the Facilities that have been agreed upon by the Owner and the Borough and there are no other understandings, oral or written, relating to the subject matter hereof.

6. This Agreement may not be changed, modified or amended except by a writing signed by the then Owner of the Lot and the Borough.

7. The provisions of this Agreement, and the lien created thereby, shall constitute a covenant running with the land.

8. The failure of the Borough, at any time, to enforce any provision of this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver thereof.

9. Any notice required to be sent or given under the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been properly sent or given when delivered to the person or persons listed as the Owner in the records of assessment.

10. This Agreement, and all of its terms, covenants and conditions, shall jointly and severally be binding upon the heirs, administrators, personal representatives, successors and assigns of each Owner.

11. This Agreement will become effective once executed by the Borough and the Owner. It is intended that this Agreement will be recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the parties has signed this Agreement, intending to be legally bound thereby, as of the day and year first above written.

(Printed Name)

(Signature)

(Printed Name)

(Signature)

BOROUGH OF FOX CHAPEL

By: _____
Gary J. Koehler
Borough Manager

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY)

ON THIS ____ day of _____, 200__, before me, a Notary Public, the undersigned officer, personally appeared _____ and _____, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

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

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY)

ON THIS ____ day of _____, 200__, before me, a Notary Public, the undersigned officer, personally appeared Gary J. Koehler, Borough Manager of the Borough of Fox Chapel, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

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

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

APPENDIX D

List of References Cited and Additional Sources of Information

Prepared: February 2007

Prepared By: NHCOC ACT 167 UPDATE

Note: The adoption of a post construction stormwater management ordinance should always include the references cited in the body of the ordinance as well as additional sources of information. The cited references directly support the ordinance while the additional sources of information provide guidance to users of the ordinance. The additional sources of information listed below are by no means exhaustive or complete. It is expected that municipalities with the assistance of their engineer will update and amend this list over time.

List of References Cited

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7. Allegheny County, PA, Act 167 Pilot Stormwater Management Plans for Girtys Run, Pine Creek Deer Creek and Squaw Run Watersheds, 1982
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9. Atlanta Regional Commission, Georgia Stormwater Management Manual (8/2001).
10. North Central Texas Council of Governments Credits for Nonstructural BMPs.
11. American Society of Civil Engineers and Water Environment Federation, Urban Runoff Quality Management, AM. Soc. Civ. Eng. Manuals and Reports of Engineering Practice No. 87, New York, NY; Water Environ. Fed. Manual of Practice No.23, Alexandria, VA, 1998.
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-

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APPENDIX E

Credits for Use of Nonstructural BMPs Example Calculations

The developer may obtain credits for the use of nonstructural BMPs using the procedures outlined below.

Volume Reduction Method #1: Natural Area Conservation

A water quality volume reduction can be taken when undisturbed natural areas are conserved on a site, thereby retaining their pre-development hydrologic and water quality characteristics. Under this method, a designer would be able to subtract the conservation areas from the total site area when computing the water quality protection volume. An added benefit is that the post-development peak discharges will be smaller, and hence, water quantity control volumes will be reduced due to lower post-development curve numbers or rational formula "C" values.

Rule: Subtract conservation areas from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- Conservation area cannot be disturbed during project construction and must be protected from sediment deposition.
- Shall be protected by limits of disturbance clearly shown on all construction drawings
- Shall be located within an acceptable conservation easement instrument that ensures perpetual protection of the proposed area. The easement must clearly specify how the natural area vegetation shall be managed and boundaries will be marked [Note: managed turf (e.g., playgrounds, regularly maintained open areas) is not an acceptable form of vegetation management]
- Shall have a minimum contiguous area requirement of 10,000 square feet
- R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v
- Must be forested or have a stable, natural ground cover.

Example:

Residential Subdivision

Area = 38 acres

Natural Conservation Area = 7 acres

Impervious Area = 13.8 acres

$$R_v = 0.05 + 0.009(I) = 0.05 + 0.009(36.3\%) = 0.38$$

Reduction:

7.0 acres in natural conservation area

New drainage area = $38 - 7 = 31$ acres

Before reduction:

$$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.38)(38)/12 = 1.81 \text{ ac-ft}$$

With reduction:

$$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.38)(31)/12 = 1.47 \text{ ac-ft}$$

(19% reduction in water quality protection volume)

Volume Reduction Method #2: Stream Buffers

This reduction can be taken when a stream buffer effectively treats storm water runoff. Effective treatment constitutes treating runoff through overland flow in a naturally vegetated or forested buffer. Under the proposed method, a designer would be able to subtract areas draining via overland flow to the buffer from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements. In addition, the volume of runoff draining to the buffer can be subtracted from the streambank protection volume. The design of the stream buffer treatment system must use appropriate methods for conveying flows above the annual recurrence (1-yr storm) event.

Rule: Subtract areas draining via overland flow to the buffer from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- The minimum undisturbed buffer width shall be 50 feet
- The maximum contributing length shall be 150 feet for pervious surfaces and 75 feet for impervious surfaces
- The average contributing slope shall be 3% maximum unless a flow spreader is used
- Runoff shall enter the buffer as overland sheet flow. A flow spreader can be installed to ensure this
- Buffers shall remain as naturally vegetated or forested areas and will require only routine debris removal or erosion repairs
- R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v
- Not applicable if overland flow filtration/groundwater recharge reduction is already being taken

Example:

Residential Subdivision

Area = 38 acres

Impervious Area = 13.8 acres

Area Draining to Buffer = 5 acres

$R_v = 0.05 + 0.009(I) = 0.05 + 0.009(36.3\%) = 0.38$

Reduction:

5.0 acres draining to buffer

New drainage area = $38 - 5 = 33$ acres

Before reduction:

$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.38)(38)/12 = 1.81$ ac-ft

With reduction:

$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.38)(33)/12 = 1.57$ ac-ft

(13% reduction in water quality protection volume)

Volume Reduction Method #3: Enhanced Swales

This reduction may be taken when enhanced swales are used for water quality protection. Under the proposed method, a designer would be able to subtract the areas draining to an enhanced swale from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements. An enhanced swale can fully meet the water quality protection volume requirements for certain kinds of low-density residential development (see Volume Reduction Method #5). An added benefit is the post-development peak discharges will likely be lower due to a longer time of concentration for the site.

Rule: Subtract the areas draining to an enhanced swale from total site area when computing water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- This method is typically only applicable to moderate or low density residential land uses (3 dwelling units per acre maximum)
- The maximum flow velocity for water quality design storm shall be less than or equal to 1.0 feet per second
- The minimum residence time for the water quality storm shall be 5 minutes
- The bottom width shall be a maximum of 6 feet. If a larger channel is needed use of a compound cross section is required
- The side slopes shall be 3:1 (horizontal:vertical) or flatter
- The channel slope shall be 3 percent or less
- R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v

Example:

Residential Subdivision

Area = 38 acres

Impervious Area = 13.8 acres

$R_v = 0.05 + 0.009(I) = 0.05 + 0.009(36.3\%) = 0.38$

Reduction:

12.5 acres meet enhanced swale criteria

New drainage area = $38 - 12.5 = 25.5$ acres

Before reduction:

$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.38)(38)/12 = 1.81$ ac-ft

With reduction:

$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.38)(25.5)/12 = 1.21$ ac-ft

(33% reduction in water quality protection volume)

Volume Reduction Method #4: Overland Flow Filtration/Groundwater Recharge Zones

This reduction can be taken when "overland flow filtration/infiltration zones" are incorporated into the site design to receive runoff from rooftops or other small impervious areas (e.g., driveways, small parking lots, etc). This can be achieved by grading the site to promote overland vegetative filtering or by providing infiltration or "rain garden" areas. If impervious areas are adequately disconnected, they can be deducted from total site area when computing the water quality protection volume requirements. An added benefit will be that the post-development peak discharges will likely be lower due to a longer time of concentration for the site.

Rule: If impervious areas are adequately disconnected, they can be deducted from total site area when computing the water quality protection volume requirements.

Criteria:

- Relatively permeable soils (hydrologic soil groups A and B) should be present
- Runoff shall not come from a designated hotspot
- The maximum contributing impervious flow path length shall be 75 feet
- Downspouts shall be at least 10 feet away from the nearest impervious surface to discourage “re-connections”
- The disconnection shall drain continuously through a vegetated channel, swale, or filter strip to the property line or structural storm water control
- The length of the “disconnection” shall be equal to or greater than the contributing length
- The entire vegetative “disconnection” shall be on a slope less than or equal to 3 percent
- The surface imperviousness area to any one discharge location shall not exceed 5,000 square feet
- For those areas draining directly to a buffer, reduction can be obtained from either overland flow filtration -or- stream buffers (See Method #2)
- R_v is kept constant when calculating WQ_v

Example:

Site Area = 3.0 acres

Impervious Area = 1.9 acres (or 63.3% impervious cover)

“Disconnected” Impervious Area = 0.5 acres

$$R_v = 0.05 + 0.009 (I) = 0.05 + 0.009 (63.3\%) = 0.62$$

Reduction:

0.5 acres of surface imperviousness hydrologically disconnected

New drainage area = $3 - 0.5 = 2.5$ acres

Before reduction:

$$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.62)(3)/12 = 0.23 \text{ ac-ft}$$

With reduction:

$$WQ_v = (1.5)(0.62)(2.5)/12 = 0.19 \text{ ac-ft}$$

(17% reduction in water quality protection volume)

Volume Reduction Method #5: Environmentally Sensitive Large Lot Subdivisions

This reduction can be taken when a group of environmental site design techniques are applied to low and very low density residential development (e.g., 1 dwelling unit per 2 acres [du/ac] or lower). The use of this method can eliminate the need for structural storm water controls to treat water quality protection volume requirements. This method is targeted towards large lot subdivisions and will likely have limited application.

Rule: Targeted towards large lot subdivisions (e.g. 2 acre lots and greater). The requirement for structural practices to treat the water quality protection volume shall be waived.

Criteria:

For Single Lot Development:

- Total site impervious cover is less than 15%
- Lot size shall be at least two acres
- Rooftop runoff is disconnected in accordance with the criteria in Method #4
- Grass channels are used to convey runoff versus curb and gutter

For Multiple Lots:

- Total impervious cover footprint shall be less than 15% of the area
- Lot areas should be at least 2 acres, unless clustering is implemented. Open space developments should have a minimum of 25% of the site protected as natural conservation areas and shall be at least a half-acre average individual lot size
- Grass channels should be used to convey runoff versus curb and gutter (see Method #3)
- Overland flow filtration/infiltration zones should be established (see Method #4)

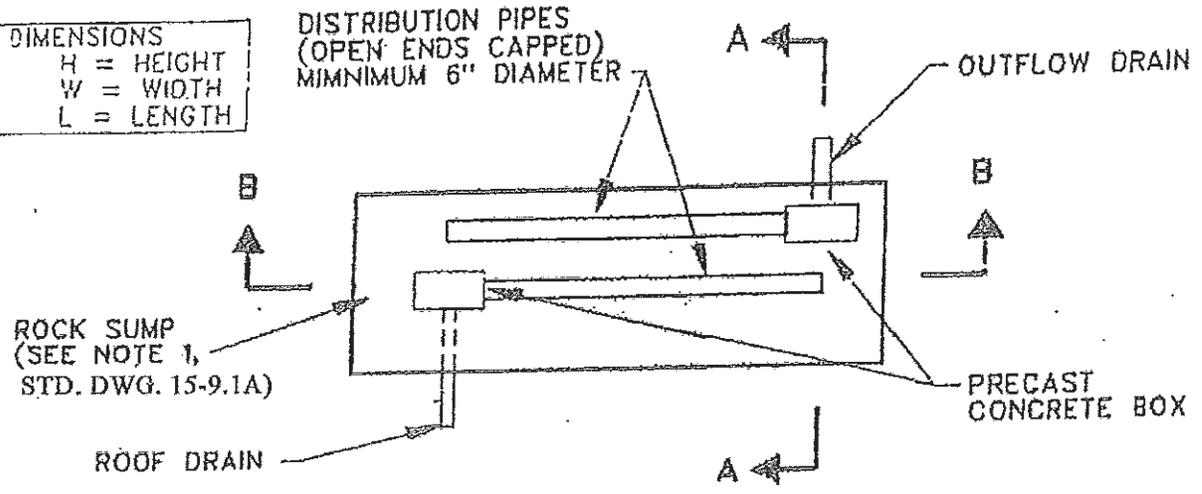
SINGLE STAGE ROCK SUMP
FOR SMALL PROJECT AREAS
IMPERVIOUS AREAS 400-3000 SQ FT
DESIGN PARAMETERS

| DEPTH OF SUMP (ft) → | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | SUMP VOLUME REQUIRED (cu ft) | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|------|
| | DIAMETER OF OUTLET ORIFICE (in) | | | | | NET | ROCK |
| 400 | 11/16 | 9/16 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 68 | 170 |
| 600 | 13/16 | 11/16 | 5/8 | 9/16 | 9/16 | 102 | 255 |
| 800 | 15/16 | 13/16 | 11/16 | 5/8 | 5/8 | 136 | 340 |
| 1000 | 1-1/16 | 7/8 | 13/16 | 3/4 | 11/16 | 170 | 425 |
| 1200 | 1-3/16 | 1-0 | 7/8 | 13/16 | 3/4 | 204 | 510 |
| 1400 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/16 | 15/16 | 7/8 | 13/16 | 238 | 595 |
| 1600 | 1-3/8 | 1-1/8 | 1-0 | 15/16 | 7/8 | 272 | 680 |
| 1800 | 1-7/16 | 1-3/16 | 1-1/16 | 1-0 | 15/16 | 306 | 765 |
| 2000 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/8 | 1-1/16 | 1-0 | 340 | 850 |
| 2200 | 1-9/16 | 1-5/16 | 1-3/16 | 1-1/8 | 1-1/16 | 374 | 935 |
| 2400 | 1-5/8 | 1-3/8 | 1-1/4 | 1-3/16 | 1-1/8 | 408 | 1020 |
| 2600 | 1-11/16 | 1-7/16 | 1-5/16 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/8 | 442 | 1105 |
| 2800 | 1-3/4 | 1-1/2 | 1-3/8 | 1-1/4 | 1-3/16 | 476 | 1190 |
| 3000 | 1-13/16 | 1-9/16 | 1-3/8 | 1-5/16 | 1-1/4 | 510 | 1275 |

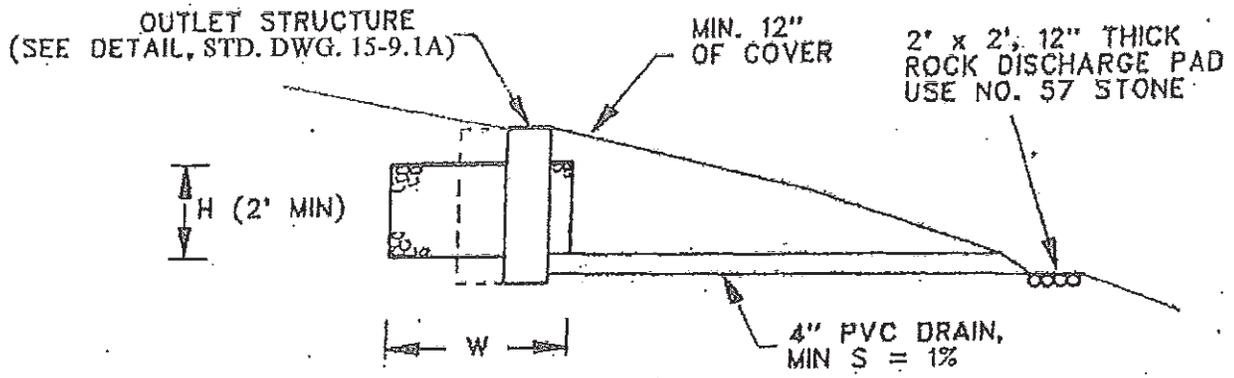
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| Filename: FoxChapdet.dwg | | |
| Date: January 2009 | | |

Borough of Fox Chapel
Standard Details
STD. DWG. 15-9
Single Stage Rock Sump Design Parameters

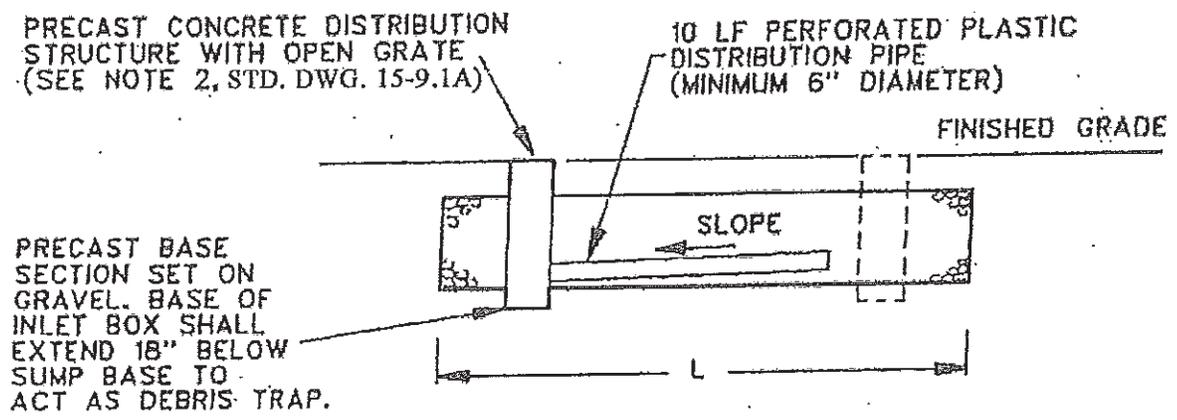
DIMENSIONS
 H = HEIGHT
 W = WIDTH
 L = LENGTH



SCHEMATIC



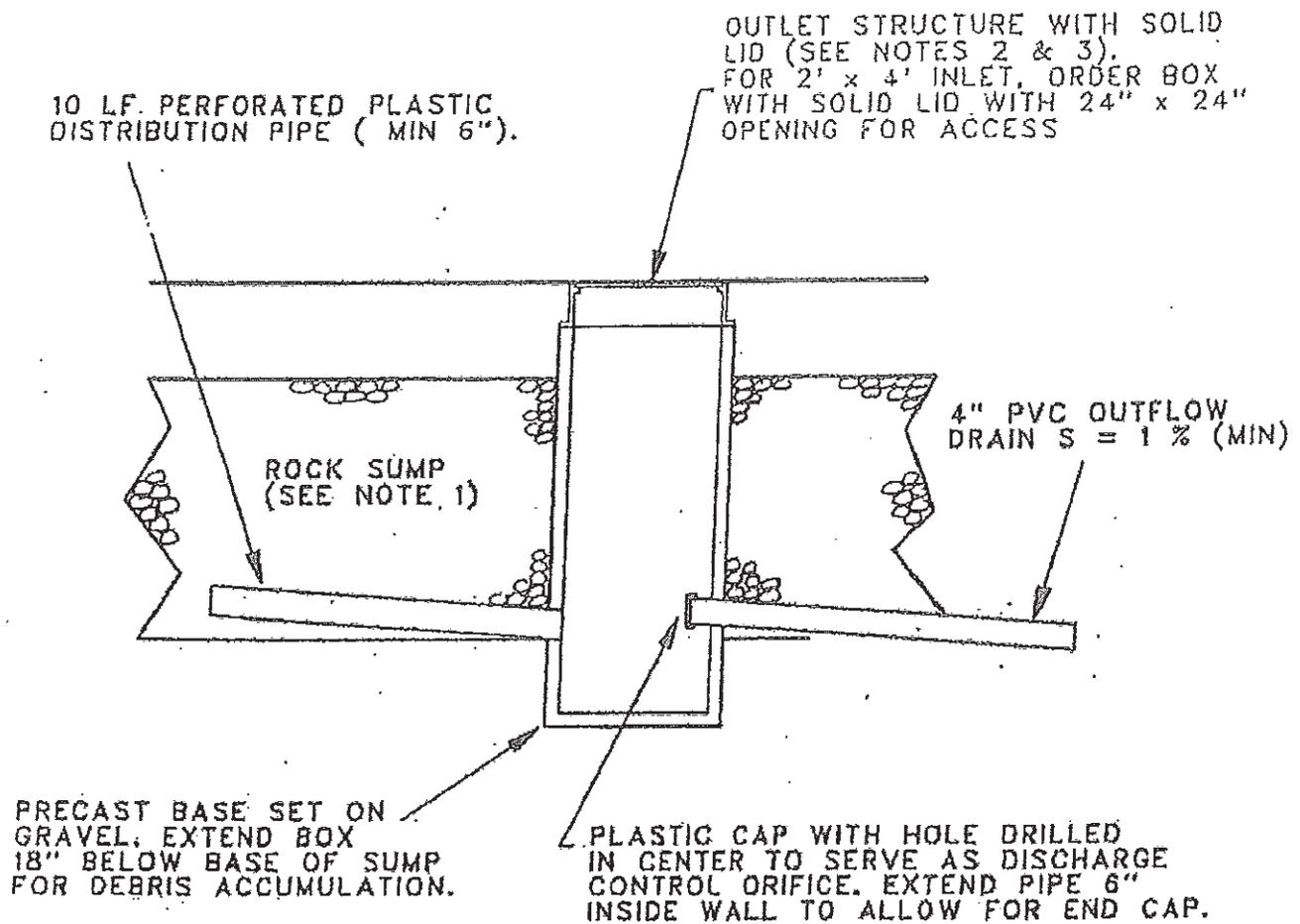
SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

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| Date: | January 2009 | | |

Borough of Fox Chapel
 Standard Details
 STD. DWG. 15-9.1
 Single Stage Rock Sump Small Project Areas (1 of 2)



NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT ROCK SUMP WITH AASHTO NO. 57 LIMESTONE, OR 2B (WASHED) GRAVEL. WRAP SUMP ON ALL SIDES WITH PENNDOT TYPE 2B NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL.
2. ACCEPTABLE DISTRIBUTION/OUTLET STRUCTURES:
 DEPTH IS TO BE MEASURED FROM THE GROUND SURFACE TO THE BASE OF SUMP
 < 5 FT DEEP, USE PRECAST 2' x 2' INLET BOX
 ≥ 5 FT DEEP, USE PRECAST 2' x 4' INLET BOX
3. SOLID LID SPECIFICATIONS (EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE LIDS ACCEPTABLE):
 2' x 2' INLET BOX, USE NEENAH R-1883-G6 OR G4
 2' x 4' INLET BOX, INSTALL NEENAH R-1879-L OVER OPENING

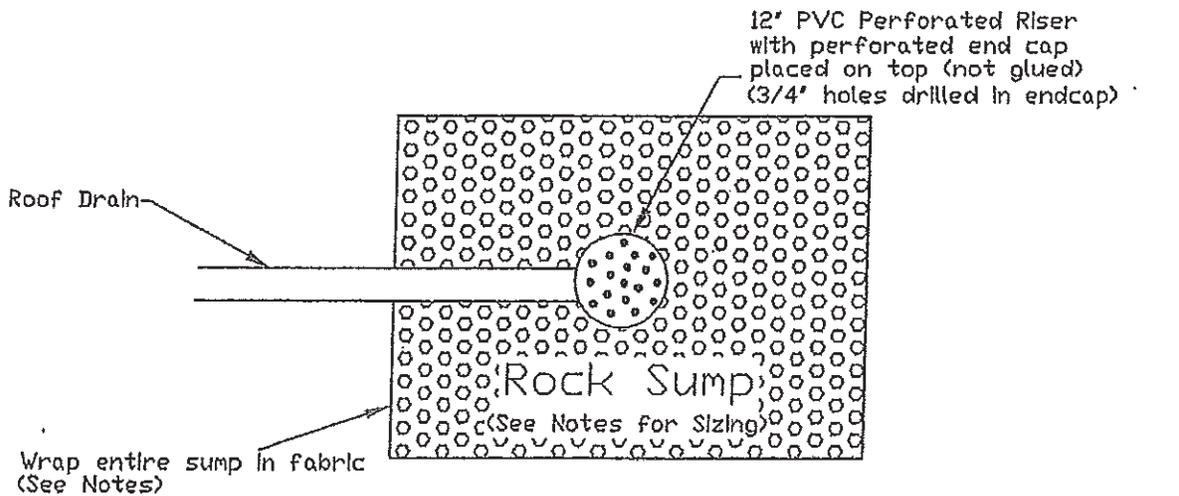
OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL

NO SCALE

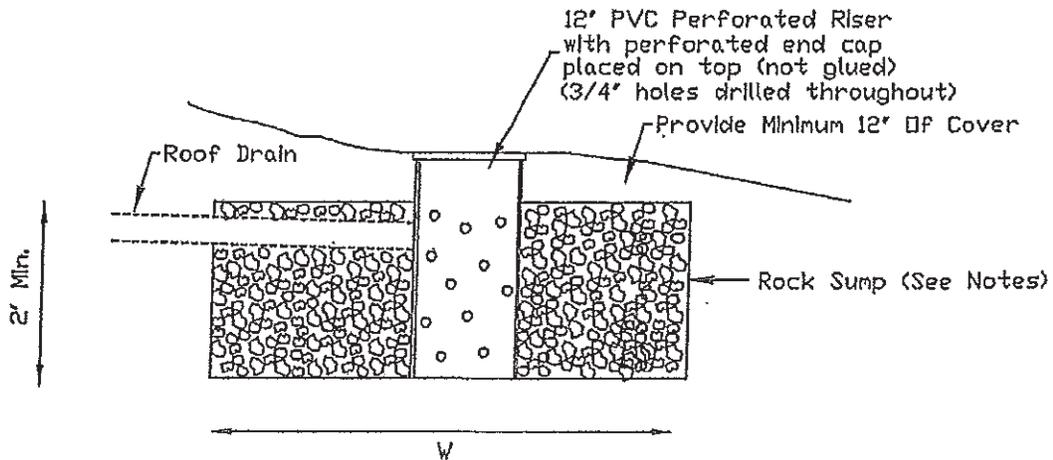
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| Date: | January 2009 | | |

Borough of Fox Chapel
 Standard Details
 STD. DWG. 15-9.1A
 Single Stage Rock Sump Small Project Areas (2 of 2)

NOTE: If the development will result in an increase in impervious surface of less than 400 square feet, the infiltration sump design (below) should be used. The sump volume should be based on 40 cubic feet of stone for each 100 square feet of impervious surface.



PLAN VIEW

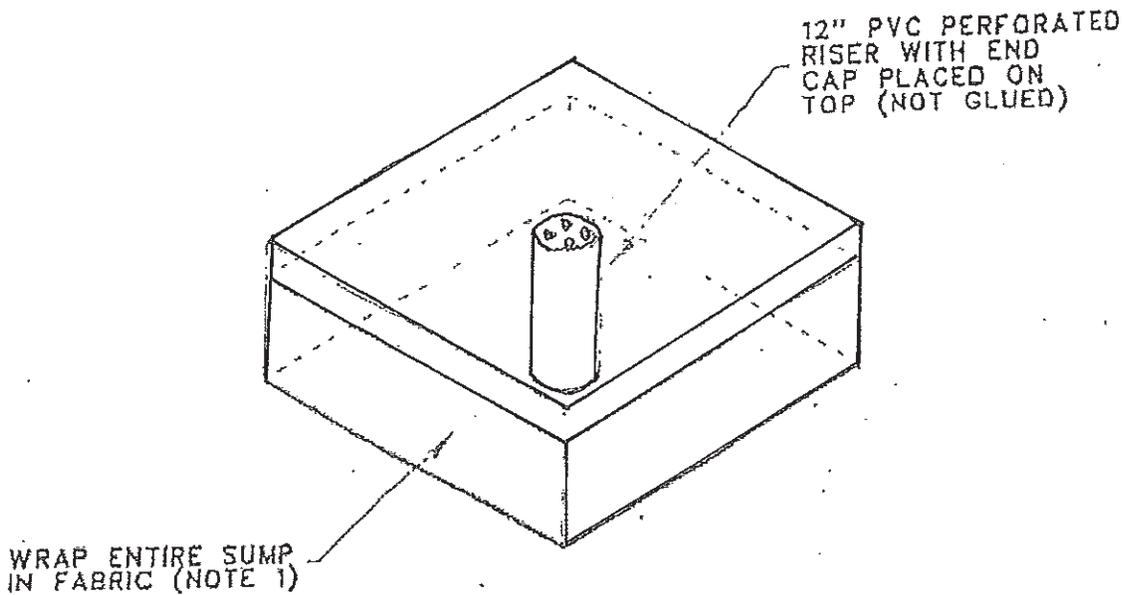


SECTION

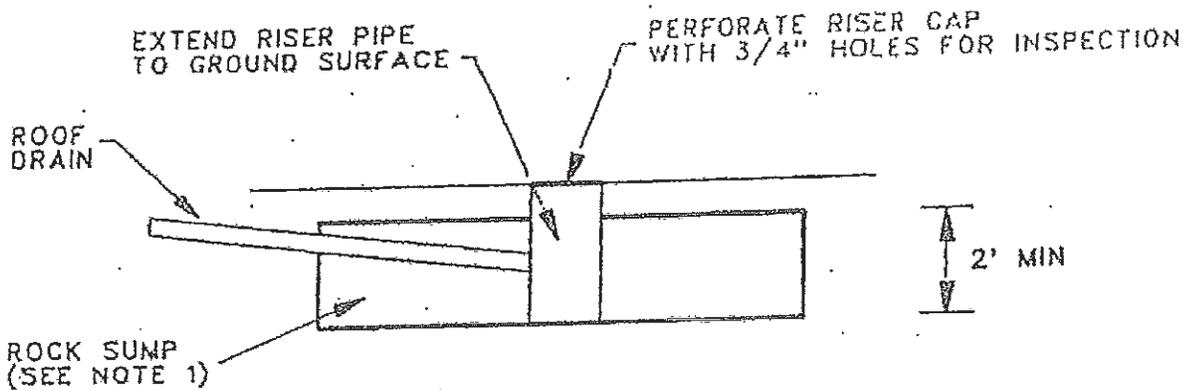
Notes:

1. The Rock Sump shall be designed as follows:
40 c.f. of Rock per 100 s.f. of Impervious area
2. Rock Sump shall be constructed of AASHTO #57 Limestone or 2B Gravel.
3. Wrap sump on all sides with PennDOT Class 2, Type B Non-woven Geotextile Material.
4. Dimensions and ratios shall vary as per design volume required.
5. Dry sumps in fill areas not permitted.
6. Cleanouts shall be located just before any horizontal bends.
7. When feasible, the Rock Sump should be located such that the top elevation of the riser pipe is below the basement floor elevation.

THIS DETAIL MAY BE UTILIZED FOR TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREAS < 400 S.F.



ISOMETRIC SCHEMATIC



SECTION

NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT ROCK SUMP WITH AASHTO NO. 57 LIMESTONE, OR 2B (WASHED) GRAVEL. WRAP SUMP ON ALL SIDES PENNOOT TYPE 2B NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL.

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Borough of Fox Chapel
 Standard Details
 STD. DWG. 15-9.2
 Infiltration Sump-Impervious Area < 400 SF