Ordinance Number _____

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ARTICLE X, WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION, OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE OF PEACHTREE CITY, TO PROVIDE FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT; TO REPEAL CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; TO PROVIDE FOR SEVERABILITY; TO ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Peachtree City that:

Section 1. Article X, Section 1011, Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment, of the Peachtree City Land Development Ordinance, as amended, be further amended as follows:

Sec. 1011. - Stormwater management for new development and redevelopment.

(a) *General provisions.*

(1) *Purpose and intent.* The purpose of this section is to protect, maintain and enhance the public health, safety, environment and general welfare by establishing minimum requirements and procedures to control the adverse effects of increased post-development stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution associated with new development and redevelopment. It has been determined that proper management of post-development stormwater runoff will minimize damage to public and private property and infrastructure, safeguard the public health, safety, environment and general welfare of the public, and protect water and aquatic resources. This ordinance seeks to meet that purpose through the following objectives:

a. Establish decisionmaking processes surrounding land development activities that protect the integrity of the watershed and preserve the health of water resources;

b. Require that new development and redevelopment maintain the predevelopment hydrologic response in their postdevelopment state as nearly as practicable in order to reduce flooding, streambank erosion, nonpoint source pollution and increases in stream temperature, and maintain the integrity of stream channels and aquatic habitats;

c. Establish minimum postdevelopment stormwater management standards and design criteria for the regulation and control of stormwater runoff quantity and quality;

d. Establish design and application criteria for the construction and use of structural stormwater control facilities that can be used to meet the minimum post-development stormwater management standards;

e. Encourage the use of nonstructural stormwater management and stormwater better site design practices, such as the preservation of greenspace and other conservation areas, to the maximum extent practicable. Coordinate site design plans, which include greenspace, with the county's greenspace protection plan;

f. Establish provisions for the longterm responsibility for and maintenance of structural stormwater control facilities and nonstructural stormwater management practices to ensure that they continue to function as designed, are maintained, and pose no threat to public safety; and

g. Establish administrative procedures for the submission, review, approval and disapproval of stormwater management plans, and for the inspection of approved active projects, and long-term follow up.

(2) *Applicability.*

a. This ordinance shall be applicable to all land development, including, but not limited to, site plan applications, subdivision applications, and grading applications, unless exempt pursuant to subsection (a)(2)b. These standards apply to any new development or redevelopment site that meets one or more of the following criteria:

i. New development that involves the creation of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious cover, or that involves other land development activities of one acre or more;

ii. Redevelopment that includes the creation, addition or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious cover, or that involves other land development activity of one acre or more;

iii. Any new development or redevelopment, regardless of size, that is considered to be a hotspot land use, or has a standard industrial classification (SIC) code that falls under the NPDES industrial stormwater permit program; or

iv. Land development activities that are smaller than the minimum applicability criteria set forth in subsection (a)(2)a. if such activities are part of a larger common plan of development, even though multiple, separate and distinct land development activities may take place at different times on different schedules.

b. The following activities are exempt from this ordinance:

i. Individual single-family or duplex residential lots that are not part of a subdivision or phased development project;

ii. Additions or modifications to existing single family or duplex residential structures;

iii. Agricultural or silvicultural land management activities within areas zoned for these activities; and

iv. Repairs to any stormwater management facility or practice deemed necessary by the city engineer.

(3) *Designation of ordinance administrator.* The city engineer or designee is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance.

(4) *Compatibility with other regulations.* This ordinance is not intended to modify or repeal any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law. The requirements of this ordinance are in addition to the requirements of any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law, and where any provision of this ordinance imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision

of law, whichever provision is more restrictive or imposes higher protective standards for human health or the environment shall control.

(5) *Severability.* If the provisions of any section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision or clause of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of any section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision or clause of this ordinance.

(6) *Stormwater Design Manual.* The city will utilize the policy, criteria and information including technical specifications and standards in the ~~August 2001~~2016 edition of the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and any relevant local addenda, including the Local Design Manual, for the proper implementation of the requirements of this ordinance. The manual may be updated and expanded periodically, based on improvements in science, engineering, monitoring and local maintenance experience.

(7) *Definitions.*

Applicant means a person submitting a post-development stormwater management application and plan for approval.

Channel means a natural or artificial watercourse with a definite bed and banks that conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.

Conservation easement means an agreement between a land owner and the city or other government agency or land trust that permanently protects open space or greenspace on the owner's land by limiting the amount and type of development that can take place, but continues to leave the remainder of the fee interest in private ownership.

Dam means an embankment used for the storage of water. Usually used as part or in conjunction with a detention facility.

Detention means the temporary storage of stormwater runoff in a stormwater management facility for the purpose of controlling the peak discharge.

Detention facility means a detention basin or structure designed for the detention of stormwater runoff and gradual release of stored water at controlled rates.

Developer means a person who undertakes land development activities.

Development means a land development or land development project.

Drainage easement means an easement appurtenant or attached to a tract or parcel of land allowing the owner of adjacent tracts or other persons to discharge stormwater runoff onto the tract or parcel of land subject to the drainage easement.

Erosion and sedimentation control plan means a plan that is designed to minimize the accelerated erosion and sediment runoff at a site during land disturbance activities.

Extended detention means the detention of stormwater runoff for an extended period, typically 24 hours or greater.

Extreme flood protection means measures taken to prevent adverse impacts from large low-frequency storm events with a return frequency of 100 years or more.

Flooding means a volume of surface water that is too great to be confined within the banks or walls of a conveyance or stream channel and that overflows onto adjacent lands.

Greenspace or *open space* means permanently protected areas of the site that are preserved in a natural state.

Hotspot means an area where the use of the land has the potential to generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of pollutants in excess of those typically found in stormwater. These areas produce higher concentrations of trace metals, hydrocarbons or other priority pollutants than are normally found in urban stormwater runoff. Examples include, but are not limited to, gas stations, vehicle service and maintenance areas, salvage yards, material storage sites, and garbage transfer facilities.

Hydrologic soil group (HSG) means a natural resource conservation service classification system in which soils are categorized into four runoff potential groups. The groups range from group A soils, with high permeability and little runoff produced, to group D soils, which have low permeability rates and produce much more runoff.

Impervious cover means a surface composed of any material that significantly impedes or prevents the natural infiltration of water into soil. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, buildings, streets and roads, and any concrete or asphalt surface.

Industrial stormwater permit means a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit issued to an industry or group of industries which regulates the pollutant levels associated with industrial stormwater discharges or specifies on-site pollution control strategies.

Infiltration means the process of percolating stormwater runoff into the subsoil.

Inspection and maintenance agreement means a written agreement providing for the long-term inspection and maintenance of stormwater management facilities and practices on a site or with respect to a land development project, which when properly recorded in the deed records constitutes a restriction on the title to a site or other land involved in a land development project.

Jurisdictional wetland means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation.

Land development means any land change, including, but not limited to, clearing, digging, grubbing, stripping, removal of vegetation, dredging, grading, excavating, transporting and filling of land, construction, paving, and any other installation of impervious cover.

Land development activities means those actions or activities which comprise, facilitate or result in land development.

Land development project means a discrete land development undertaking.

New development means a land development activity on a previously undeveloped site.

Nonpoint source pollution means a form of water pollution that does not originate from a discrete point such as a sewage treatment plant or industrial discharge, but involves the transport of pollutants such as sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, oil, grease, bacteria, organic materials and other contaminants from land to surface water and groundwater via mechanisms such as precipitation, stormwater runoff, and leaching. Nonpoint source pollution is a by-product of land use practices such as agricultural, silvicultural, mining, construction, subsurface disposal and urban runoff sources.

Nonstructural stormwater management practice or *nonstructural practice* means any natural or planted vegetation or other nonstructural component of the stormwater management plan that provides for or enhances stormwater quantity and/or quality control or other stormwater management benefits, and includes, but is not limited to, riparian buffers, open and greenspace areas, overland flow filtration areas, natural depressions, and vegetated channels.

Offsite facility means a stormwater management facility located outside the boundaries of the site.

Onsite facility means a stormwater management facility located within the boundaries of the site.

Overbank flood protection means measures taken to prevent an increase in the frequency and magnitude of out-of-bank flooding (i.e. flow events that exceed the capacity of the channel and enter the floodplain), and that are intended to protect downstream properties from flooding for the 2-year through 25-year frequency storm events.

Owner means the legal or beneficial owner of a site, including but not limited to, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, receiver, executor, trustee, lessee or other person, firm or corporation in control of the site.

Permit means the permit issued by the city to the applicant which is required for undertaking any land development activity.

Person means, except to the extent exempted from this ordinance, any individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, city, county or other political subdivision of the state, any interstate body or any other legal entity.

Post-development refers to the time period, or the conditions that may reasonably be expected or anticipated to exist, after completion of the land development activity on a site as the context may require.

Pre-development refers to the time period, or the conditions that exist, on a site prior to the commencement of a land development project and at the time that plans for the land development of a site are approved by the plan approving authority. Where phased development or plan approval occurs (preliminary grading, roads and utilities, etc.), the existing conditions at the time prior to the first item being approved or permitted shall establish pre-development conditions.

Project means a land development project.

Redevelopment means a land development project on a previously developed site, but excludes ordinary maintenance activities, remodeling of existing buildings, resurfacing of paved areas, and exterior changes or improvements which do not materially increase or concentrate stormwater runoff, or cause additional nonpoint source pollution.

Regional stormwater management facility or *regional facility* means stormwater management facilities designed to control stormwater runoff from multiple properties, where the owners or developers of the individual properties may assist in the financing of the facility, and the requirement for on-site controls is either eliminated or reduced.

Runoff means stormwater runoff.

Site means the parcel of land being developed, or the portion thereof on which the land development project is located.

Stormwater better site design means nonstructural site design approaches and techniques that can reduce a site's impact on the watershed and can provide for nonstructural stormwater management. Stormwater better site design includes conserving and protecting natural areas and greenspace, reducing impervious cover and using natural features for stormwater management.

Stormwater management means the collection, conveyance, storage, treatment and disposal of stormwater runoff in a manner intended to prevent increased flood damage, streambank channel erosion, habitat degradation and water quality degradation, and to enhance and promote the public health, safety and general welfare.

Stormwater management facility means any infrastructure that controls or conveys stormwater runoff.

Stormwater management measure means any stormwater management facility or nonstructural stormwater practice.

Stormwater management plan means a document describing how existing runoff characteristics will be affected by a land development project and containing measures for complying with the provisions of this ordinance.

Stormwater management system means the entire set of structural and nonstructural stormwater management facilities and practices that are used to capture, convey and control the quantity and quality of the stormwater runoff from a site.

Stormwater retrofit means a stormwater management practice designed for a currently developed site that previously had either no stormwater management practice in place or a practice inadequate to meet the stormwater management requirements of the site.

Stormwater runoff means the flow of surface water resulting from precipitation.

Structural stormwater control means a structural stormwater management facility or device that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristics of that runoff

including, but not limited to, the quantity and quality, the period of release or the velocity of flow of such runoff.

Subdivision means the division of a tract or parcel of land resulting in one or more new lots or building sites for the purpose, whether immediately or in the future, of sale, other transfer of ownership or land development, and includes divisions of land resulting from or made in connection with the layout or development of a new street or roadway or a change in an existing street or roadway.

(b) *Permit procedures and requirements.*

(1) *Permit application requirements.* No owner or developer shall perform any land development activities without first meeting the requirements of this ordinance prior to commencing the proposed activity.

Unless specifically exempted by this ordinance, any owner or developer proposing a land development activity shall submit to the city a permit application on a form provided by the city for that purpose.

Unless otherwise exempted by this ordinance, the following items shall accompany a permit application in order to be considered:

a. Stormwater concept plan and consultation meeting certification in accordance with subsection (b)(2);

b. Stormwater management plan in accordance with subsection (b)(3);

c. Inspection and maintenance agreement in accordance with subsection (b)(4) below, if applicable;

d. Permit application and plan review fees in accordance with subsection (b)(6) below.

(2) *Stormwater concept plan and consultation meeting.* Before any stormwater management permit application is submitted, it is recommended that the land owner or developer shall meet with the city for a consultation meeting on a concept plan for the post-development stormwater management system to be utilized in the proposed land development project. This consultation meeting shall take place at the time of the preliminary plan of subdivision or other early step in the development process. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the post-development stormwater management measures necessary for the proposed project, as well as to discuss and assess constraints, opportunities and potential ideas for stormwater management designs before the formal site design engineering is commenced.

To accomplish this goal the following information shall be included in the concept plan which shall be submitted in advance of the meeting:

a. *Existing conditions/proposed site plans.* Existing conditions and proposed site layout sketch plans, which illustrate at a minimum: existing and proposed topography; perennial and intermittent streams; mapping of predominant soils from soil surveys (when available); boundaries of existing predominant vegetation and proposed limits of clearing and grading; and location of existing and proposed roads, buildings, parking areas and other impervious surfaces.

b. *Natural resources inventory.* A written or graphic inventory of the natural resources at the site and surrounding area as it exists prior to the commencement of the

project. This description should include a discussion of soil conditions, forest cover, topography, wetlands, and other native vegetative areas on the site, as well as the location and boundaries of other natural feature protection and conservation areas such as wetlands, lakes, ponds, floodplains, stream buffers and other setbacks (e.g., drinking water well setbacks, septic setbacks, etc.). Particular attention should be paid to environmentally sensitive features that provide particular opportunities or constraints for development.

c. *Stormwater management system concept plan.* A written or graphic concept plan of the proposed post-development stormwater management system including: preliminary selection and location of proposed structural stormwater controls; location of existing and proposed conveyance systems such as grass channels, swales, and storm drains; flow paths; location of floodplain/floodway limits; relationship of site to upstream and downstream properties and drainages; and preliminary location of proposed stream channel modifications, such as bridge or culvert crossings.

Local watershed plans, the city greenspace projection plan (if applicable), and any relevant resource protection plans will be consulted in the discussion of the concept plan.

(3) *Stormwater management plan requirements.* The stormwater management plan shall detail how post-development stormwater runoff will be controlled or managed and how the proposed project will meet the requirements of this ordinance, including the performance criteria set forth in subsection (c).

This plan shall be in accordance with the criteria established in this section and be prepared under the direct supervisory control of either a registered professional engineer or a registered landscape architect licensed in the state. Subsection (b)(3)c. through subsection (b)(3)g. shall be prepared under the direct supervisory control of a registered professional engineer, who shall seal and sign the work. Portions of the overall plan may be prepared and stamped by a registered land surveyor licensed in the state of georgia as appropriate, such as boundary surveys, contour maps, erosion and sedimentation control plans.

The stormwater management plan must ensure that the requirements and criteria in this ordinance are being complied with and that opportunities are being taken to minimize adverse post-development stormwater runoff impacts from the development. The plan shall consist of maps, narrative, and supporting design calculations (hydrologic and hydraulic) for the proposed stormwater management system. The plan shall include all of the information required in the stormwater management site plan checklist found in the stormwater design manual, and the engineering department's plan review checklists. This includes:

a. *Common address and legal description of site.*

b. *Vicinity map.*

c. *Existing conditions hydrologic analysis.* The existing condition hydrologic analysis for stormwater runoff rates, volumes, and velocities, which shall include:

i. A topographic map of existing site conditions with the drainage basin boundaries indicated; acreage, soil types and land cover of areas for each subbasin affected by the project; all perennial and intermittent streams and

other surface water features; all existing stormwater conveyances and structural control facilities; and direction of flow and exits from the site.

ii. Analysis of runoff provided by off-site areas upstream of the project site; and methodologies, assumptions, site parameters and supporting design calculations used in analyzing the existing conditions site hydrology.

iii. For redevelopment sites, predevelopment conditions shall be modeled using the established guidelines for the portion of the site undergoing land development activities.

d. *Predeveloped condition for redevelopment.* For all redevelopment applications, all site conditions are to be taken back to the state of the original site to be equivalent to that of virgin land areas in that same vicinity.

e. *Post-development hydrologic analysis.* The post-development hydrologic analysis for stormwater runoff rates, volumes, and velocities, which shall include:

i. A topographic map of developed site conditions with the post-development drainage basin boundaries indicated; total area of post-development impervious surfaces and other land cover areas for each subbasin affected by the project; calculations for determining the runoff volumes that need to be addressed for each subbasin for the development project to meet the post-development stormwater management performance criteria in subsection (c); location and boundaries of proposed natural feature protection and conservation areas; documentation and calculations for any applicable site design credits that are being utilized; methodologies, assumptions, site parameters and supporting design calculations used in analyzing the existing conditions site hydrology.

ii. If the land development activity on a redevelopment site constitutes more than 50 percent of the site area for the entire site, then the performance criteria in subsection (c) must be met for the stormwater runoff from the entire site.

f. *Stormwater management system.* The description, scaled drawings and design calculations for the proposed post-development stormwater management system, which shall include:

i. A map and/or drawing or sketch of the stormwater management facilities, including the location of nonstructural site design features and the placement of existing and proposed structural stormwater controls, including design water surface elevations, storage volumes available from zero to maximum head, location of inlet and outlets, location of bypass and discharge systems, and all orifice/restrictor sizes;

ii. A narrative describing how the selected structural stormwater controls will be appropriate and effective;

iii. Cross-section and profile drawings and design details for each of the structural stormwater controls in the system, including supporting calculations to show that the facility is designed according to the applicable design criteria;

iv. A hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the stormwater management system for all applicable design storms (including stage-storage or outlet rating curves, and inflow and outflow hydrographs);

v. Documentation and supporting calculations to show that the stormwater management system adequately meets the post-development stormwater management performance criteria in subsection (c);

vi. Drawings, design calculations, elevations and hydraulic grade lines for all existing and proposed stormwater conveyance elements including stormwater drains, pipes, culverts, catch basins, channels, swales and areas of overland flow; and where applicable, a narrative describing how the stormwater management system corresponds with any watershed protection plans and/or local greenspace protection plan.

g. *Post-development downstream analysis.* A downstream peak flow analysis which includes the assumptions, results and supporting calculations to show safe passage of post-development design flows downstream. The analysis of downstream conditions in the report shall do the following:

i. Address each and every point or area along the project site's boundaries at which runoff will exit the property.

ii. The analysis shall focus on the portion of the drainage channel or watercourse immediately downstream from the project. This area shall extend downstream from the project to a point in the drainage basin where the project area is ten percent of the total basin area.

iii. In calculating runoff volumes and discharge rates, consideration may need to be given to any planned future upstream land use changes.

iv. The analysis shall be in accordance with the Stormwater Design Manual.

h. *Construction-phase erosion and sedimentation control plan.* An erosion and sedimentation control plan in accordance with the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act or NPDES permit for construction activities. The plan shall also include information on the sequence/phasing of construction and temporary stabilization measures and temporary structures that will be converted into permanent stormwater controls.

i. *Landscaping and open space plan.* A detailed landscaping and vegetation plan describing the woody and herbaceous vegetation that will be used within and adjacent to stormwater management facilities and practices. This plan must fall within the standards outlined in ~~appendix F of~~ the ~~Stormwater Management Manual~~Stormwater Design Manual. The landscaping plan must also include:

i. The arrangement of planted areas, natural and greenspace areas and other landscaped features on the site plan; information necessary to construct the landscaping elements shown on the plan drawings;

ii. Descriptions and standards for the methods, materials and vegetation that are to be used in the construction; density of plantings; descriptions of the stabilization and management techniques used to establish vegetation; and

iii. A description of who will be responsible for ongoing maintenance of vegetation for the stormwater management facility and what practices will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is preserved.

j. *Operations and maintenance plan.* Detailed description of ongoing operations and maintenance procedures for stormwater management facilities and practices to ensure their continued function as designed and constructed or preserved.

These plans will identify the parts or components of a stormwater management facility or practice that need to be regularly or periodically inspected and maintained, and the equipment and skills or training necessary. The plan shall include an inspection and maintenance schedule, maintenance tasks, responsible parties for maintenance, funding, access and safety issues. Provisions for the periodic review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the maintenance program and the need for revisions or additional maintenance procedures shall be included in the plan.

k. *Maintenance access easements.* The applicant must ensure access from public right-of-way to stormwater management facilities and practices requiring regular maintenance at the site for the purpose of inspection and repair by securing all the maintenance access easements needed on a permanent basis. Such access shall be sufficient for all necessary equipment for maintenance activities. Upon final inspection and approval, a plat or document indicating that such easements exist shall be recorded and shall remain in effect even with the transfer of title of the property.

l. *Inspection and maintenance agreements.* Unless an on-site stormwater management facility or practice is dedicated to and accepted by the city as provided in subsection (b)(4), the applicant must execute an easement and an inspection and maintenance agreement binding on all subsequent owners of land served by an on-site stormwater management facility or practice in accordance with subsection (b)(4).

m. *Evidence of acquisition of applicable local and non-local permits.* The applicant shall certify and provide documentation to the city that all other applicable environmental permits have been acquired for the site prior to approval of the stormwater management plan.

(4) *Stormwater management inspection and maintenance agreements.* Prior to the issuance of any permit for a land development activity requiring a stormwater management facility or practice hereunder and for which the city requires ongoing maintenance, the applicant or owner of the site must, unless an on-site stormwater management facility or practice is dedicated to and accepted by the city, execute an inspection and maintenance agreement, and/or a conservation easement, if applicable, that shall be binding on all subsequent owners of the site.

The inspection and maintenance agreement, if applicable, must be approved by the city prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy or final plat approval, and recorded in the deed records.

The inspection and maintenance agreement shall identify by name or official title the person(s) responsible for carrying out the inspection and maintenance. Responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the stormwater management facility or practice, unless assumed by a governmental agency, shall remain with the property owner and shall pass to any successor owner. If portions of the land are sold or otherwise transferred, legally binding arrangements shall be made to pass the inspection and maintenance responsibility to the appropriate successors in title. These arrangements shall designate for each portion of the site, the person to be permanently responsible for its inspection and maintenance.

As part of the inspection and maintenance agreement, a schedule shall be developed for when and how often routine inspection and maintenance will occur to ensure

proper function of the stormwater management facility or practice. The agreement shall also include plans for annual inspections to ensure proper performance of the facility between scheduled maintenance and shall also include remedies for the default thereof.

In addition to enforcing the terms of the inspection and maintenance agreement, the city will also enforce all of the provisions for ongoing inspection and maintenance in subsection (f).

(5) *Application procedure.*

a. Applications for land development permits shall be filed with the city.

b. Permit applications shall include the items set forth in subsection (b) (two copies of the stormwater management plan and the inspection maintenance agreement, if applicable, shall be included) and follow the procedures outlined in articles IV, V and VI, as appropriate.

c. The city shall inform the applicant whether the application, stormwater management plan and inspection and maintenance agreement are approved or disapproved within the time limits established in Articles IV, V and VI, as appropriate.

d. If either the permit application, stormwater management plan or inspection and maintenance agreement are disapproved, the city shall notify the applicant of such fact in writing. The applicant may then revise any item not meeting the requirements hereof and resubmit the same, in which event subsection (b)(5)c. and this subparagraph shall apply to such resubmittal.

e. Upon a finding by the city that the permit application, stormwater management plan and inspection and maintenance agreement, if applicable, meet the requirements of this ordinance, the city may issue a permit for the land development project, provided all other legal requirements for the issuance of such permit have been met.

f. Notwithstanding the issuance of the permit, in conducting the land development project, the applicant or other responsible person shall be subject to the following requirements:

1. The applicant shall comply with all applicable requirements of the approved plan and this ordinance and shall certify that all land clearing, construction, land development and drainage will be done according to the approved plan;

2. The land development project shall be conducted only within the area specified in the approved plan;

3. The city shall be allowed to conduct periodic inspections of the project;

4. No changes may be made to an approved plan without review and written approval by the city; and

5. Upon completion of the project, the applicant or other responsible person shall submit the engineer's report and certificate and as-built plans required by subsection (e).

(6) *Modifications for offsite facilities.* The stormwater management plan for each land development project shall provide for stormwater management measures located on the site of the project, unless provisions are made to manage stormwater by an offsite or regional facility. The offsite or regional facility must be located on property legally dedicated for the purpose, must be designed and adequately sized to provide a level of stormwater quantity and quality control that is equal to or greater than that which would be afforded by onsite practices and there must be a legally obligated entity responsible for longterm operation and maintenance of the off-site or regional stormwater facility. In addition, on-site measures shall be implemented, where necessary, to protect upstream and downstream properties and drainage channels from the site to the offsite facility. Proper drainage and/or flood easements must also be dedicated between the site and the off-site facility.

A stormwater management plan must be submitted to the city which shows the adequacy of the off-site or regional facility.

To be eligible for a modification, the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the city that the use of an off-site or regional facility will not result in the following impacts to upstream or downstream areas:

a. Increased threat of flood damage to public health, life, and property;

b. Deterioration of existing culverts, bridges, dams, and other structures;

c. Accelerated stream bank or streambed erosion or siltation;

d. Degradation of in-stream biological functions or habitat; or

e. Water quality impairment in violation of state water quality standards, and/or violation of any state or federal regulations.

(c) *Post-development stormwater management performance criteria.* The following performance criteria shall be applicable to all stormwater management plans, unless otherwise provided for in this ordinance:

(1) *Water quality.* All stormwater runoff generated from a site shall be adequately treated before discharge. It will be presumed that a stormwater management system complies with this requirement if:

a. It is sized to treat the prescribed water quality treatment volume from the site, as defined in the ~~Georgia Stormwater Management Manual~~Stormwater Design Manual;

b. Appropriate structural stormwater controls or nonstructural practices are selected, designed, constructed or preserved, and maintained according to the specific criteria in the ~~Georgia Stormwater Management Manual~~Stormwater Design Manual; and

c. Runoff from hotspot land uses and activities identified by the city are adequately treated and addressed through the use of appropriate structural stormwater controls, nonstructural practices and pollution prevention practices.

(2) *Stream channel protection.* Protection of stream channels from bank and bed erosion and degradation shall be provided by using all of the following three approaches:

a. Preservation, restoration and/or reforestation (with native vegetation) of the applicable stream buffer;

b. 24-hour extended detention storage of the 1-year, 24-hour return frequency storm event;

c. Erosion prevention measures such as energy dissipation and velocity control.

The city engineer may grant an exemption to stream channel exemption using the criteria outlined in the Stormwater Management Manual.

(3) *Overbank flooding protection.* Downstream overbank flood and property protection shall be provided by controlling (attenuating) the post-development peak discharge rate to the pre-development rate for the ~~2-, 5-, 10-,~~ 25~~-, 50-,~~ and 100-year, 24-hour return frequency storm events.

(4) *Extreme flooding protection.* Extreme flood and public safety protection shall be provided by controlling and safely conveying the 100-year, 24-hour return frequency storm event such that flooding is not exacerbated.

(5) *Structural stormwater controls.* All structural stormwater management facilities shall be selected and designed using the appropriate criteria from the ~~Georgia Stormwater Management Manual~~Stormwater Design Manual. All structural stormwater controls must be designed appropriately to meet their intended function. For other structural stormwater controls not included in the ~~Georgia Stormwater Management Manual~~Stormwater Design Manual, or for which pollutant removal rates have not been provided, the effectiveness and pollutant removal of the structural control must be documented through prior studies, literature reviews, or other means and receive approval from the city before being included in the design of a stormwater management system. In addition, if hydrologic or topographic conditions, or land use activities warrant greater control than that provided by the minimum control requirements, the city may impose additional requirements deemed necessary to protect upstream and downstream properties and aquatic resources from damage due to increased volume, frequency, and rate of stormwater runoff or increased nonpoint source pollution loads created on the site in question.

Applicants shall consult the ~~Georgia Stormwater Management Manual~~Stormwater Design Manual for guidance on the factors that determine site design feasibility when selecting and locating a structural stormwater control.

(6) *Stormwater credits for nonstructural measures.* The use of one or more site design measures by the applicant may allow for a reduction in the water quality treatment volume required under subsection (c)(1). The applicant may, if approved by the city, take credit for the use of stormwater better site design practices and reduce the water quality volume requirement. For each potential credit, there is a minimum set of criteria and requirements which identify the conditions or circumstances under which the credit may be applied. The site design practices that qualify for this credit and the criteria and procedures for applying and calculating the credits are included in the ~~Georgia Stormwater Management Manual~~Stormwater Design Manual.

(7) *Drainage system guidelines.* Stormwater conveyance facilities, which may include but are not limited to culverts, stormwater drainage pipes, catch basins, drop inlets, junction boxes, headwalls, gutter, swales, channels, ditches, and energy dissipaters shall be provided when necessary for the protection of public right-of-way and private properties adjoining project sites and/or public right-of-ways. Stormwater conveyance facilities that are designed to carry runoff from more that one parcel, existing or proposed, shall meet the following requirements:

a. Methods to calculate stormwater flows shall be in accordance with the stormwater design manual;

b. All culverts, pipe systems and open channel flow systems shall be sized in accordance with the stormwater management plan using the methods included in the stormwater design manual; and

c. Design and construction of stormwater conveyance facilities shall be in accordance with the criteria and specifications found in the stormwater design manual.

(8) *Dam design guidelines.* Any land disturbing activity that involves a site which proposes a dam shall comply with the Georgia Safe Dams Act and Rules for Dam Safety as applicable.

(d) *Reserved.*

(e) *Construction inspections of post-development stormwater management system.*

(1) *Inspections to ensure plan compliance during construction.* Periodic inspections of the stormwater management system construction shall be conducted by the staff of the city or conducted and certified by a registered professional engineer licensed by the state. Construction inspections shall utilize the approved stormwater management plan for establishing compliance.

All inspections shall be documented with written reports that contain the following information:

a. The date and location of the inspection;

b. Whether construction is in compliance with the approved stormwater management plan;

c. Variations from the approved construction specifications; and

d. Any other variations or violations of the conditions of the approved stormwater management plan.

If any violations are found, the applicant shall be notified in writing of the nature of the violation and the required corrective actions.

(2) *Final inspection and as built plans.* Upon completion of a project, and before a certificate of occupancy is issued, or final plat approved, the applicant is responsible for certifying that the completed project is in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan. All applicants are required to submit actual "as built" plans and hydrology studies for any stormwater management facilities, practices, and site improvements after final construction is completed. The plans and hydrology study must show the final design specifications for all stormwater management facilities and practices and must be certified by a professional engineer. The specific requirements for certification, and submitting the "as built" plans and hydrology studies (digital and paper copies) are kept on file in the office of the city engineer.

A final inspection and approval by the city is required before the release of any performance securities can occur.

(f) *Ongoing inspection and maintenance of stormwater facilities and practices.*

(1) *Long-term maintenance inspection of stormwater facilities and practices.* Stormwater management facilities and practices included in a stormwater management plan which are subject to an inspection and maintenance agreement must undergo ongoing inspections to document maintenance and repair needs and ensure compliance with the requirements of the agreement, the plan and this ordinance.

A stormwater management facility or practice shall be inspected on a periodic basis by the responsible person in accordance with the approved inspection and maintenance agreement. In the event that the stormwater management facility has not been maintained and/or becomes a danger to public safety or public health, the city shall notify the person responsible for carrying out the maintenance plan by registered or certified mail to the person specified in the inspection and maintenance agreement. The notice shall specify the measures needed to comply with the agreement and the plan and shall specify the time within which such measures shall be completed. If the responsible person fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the inspection and maintenance agreement, the city may correct the violation as provided in subsection (f)(4).

Inspection programs by the city may be established on any reasonable basis, including but not limited to: routine inspections; random inspections; inspections based upon complaints or other notice of possible violations; and joint inspections with other agencies inspecting under environmental or safety laws. Inspections may include, but are not limited to: reviewing maintenance and repair records; sampling discharges, surface water, groundwater, and material or water in stormwater management facilities; and evaluating the condition of stormwater management facilities and practices.

(2) *Right-of-entry for inspection.* The terms of the inspection and maintenance agreement shall provide for the city to enter the property at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner for the purpose of inspection. This includes the right to enter a property when it has a reasonable basis to believe that a violation of this ordinance is occurring or has occurred and to enter when necessary for abatement of a public nuisance or correction of a violation of this ordinance.

(3) *Records of maintenance activities.* Parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of a stormwater management facility shall provide records of all maintenance and repairs to the city.

(4) *Failure to maintain.* If a responsible person fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the inspection and maintenance agreement, the city, after 30 days written notice (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, 24 hours notice shall be sufficient), may correct a violation of the design standards or maintenance requirements by performing the necessary work to place the facility or practice in proper working condition. The city may assess the owner(s) of the facility for the cost of repair work which shall be a lien on the property.

(g) *Violations, enforcement and penalties.* Any action or inaction which violates the provisions of this ordinance or the requirements of an approved stormwater management plan or permit, may be subject to the enforcement actions outlined in this section. Any such action or inaction which is continuous with respect to time is deemed to be a public nuisance and may be abated by injunctive or other equitable relief. The imposition of any of the penalties described below shall not prevent such equitable relief. The imposition of any of the penalties described below shall not prevent such equitable relief.

(1) *Notice of violation.* If the city determines that an applicant or other responsible person has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of a permit, an approved stormwater management plan or the provisions of this ordinance, it shall issue a written notice of violation to such applicant or other responsible person. Where a person is engaged in activity covered by this ordinance without having first secured a permit therefore, the notice of violation shall be served on the owner or the responsible person in charge of the activity being conducted on the site. The notice of violation shall contain:

a. The name and address of the owner or the applicant or the responsible person;

b. The address or other description of the site upon which the violation is occurring;

c. A statement specifying the nature of the violation;

d. A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the action or inaction into compliance with the permit, the stormwater management plan or this ordinance and the date for the completion of such remedial action;

e. A statement of the penalty or penalties that may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed; and

f. A court date if a citation/notice of violation is issued.

(2) *Penalties.* In the event the remedial measures described in the notice of violation have not been completed by the date set forth for such completion in the notice of violation, any one or more of the following actions or penalties may be taken or assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation was directed. In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to cure such violation after such notice and cure period, the city may take any one or more of the following actions or impose any one or more of the following penalties:

a. *Stop work order.* The city may issue a stop work order which shall be served on the applicant or other responsible person. The stop work order shall remain in effect until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violation or violations described therein, provided the stop work order may be withdrawn or modified to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violation or violations.

b. *Withhold certificate of occupancy.* The city may refuse to issue a certificate of occupancy for the building or other improvements constructed or being constructed on the site until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein.

c. *Suspension, revocation or modification of permit.* The city may suspend, revoke or modify the permit authorizing the land development project. A suspended, revoked or modified permit may be reinstated after the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein, provided such permit may be reinstated [upon such conditions as the city may deem necessary] to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violations.

d. *Penalties.* The city may issue a citation to the applicant or other responsible person for violations of this ordinance, requiring such person to appear in city municipal

court to answer charges for such violation. Upon conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000.00 or imprisonment for 60 days or both. Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 2. All ordinances or parts thereof which conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are, to the extent of such conflict and except as hereinafter provided, hereby repealed.

Section 3. Should any provision of this ordinance be declared invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of this ordinance as a whole or any provision thereof other than the provisions specifically declared to be invalid. The City Council declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases may be declared invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its official adoption by the City Council.

This _____ day of _____ 2016.

_____
Vanessa Fleisch, Mayor

_____

_____

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Attest: _____
City Clerk