

Chapter 175

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

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[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the Township of North Middleton 7-7-2011 by Ord. No. 2011-1. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Uniform construction codes — See Ch. 95.

Subdivision and land development — See Ch. 180.

Floodplain management — See Ch. 112.

Zoning — See Ch. 204.

Sewers and water — See Ch. 164.

ARTICLE I
General Provisions

§ 175-1. Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "North Middleton Township Stormwater Management Ordinance."

§ 175-2. Statement of findings.

The Board of Supervisors of North Middleton Township finds that:

- A. Inadequate management of accelerated runoff of stormwater resulting from development throughout a watershed increases flows and velocities, contributes to erosion and sedimentation, overtaxes the carrying capacity of streams and storm sewers, increases the cost of public facilities to carry and control stormwater, undermines floodplain management and flood control efforts in downstream communities, reduces groundwater recharge, threatens public health and safety, and increases nonpoint source pollution of water resources.
- B. A comprehensive program of stormwater management, including reasonable regulation of development and activities causing accelerated runoff, is fundamental to the public health, safety and welfare and the protection of people of the commonwealth, their resources and the environment.
- C. Stormwater is an important water resource, which provides groundwater recharge for water supplies and base flow of streams, which also protects and maintains surface water quality.
- D. Federal and state regulations require certain municipalities to implement a program of stormwater controls. These municipalities are required to obtain a permit for stormwater discharges from their separate storm sewer systems under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

§ 175-3. Purpose.

This chapter was created pursuant to and under the authority of the Second Class Township Code, Sections 1506 and 1517.¹ The purpose of this chapter is to minimize the harms and maximize the benefits described in § 175-2 of this chapter, through provisions designed to:

- A. Meet legal water quality requirements under state law, including regulations at 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 to protect, maintain, reclaim and restore the existing and designated uses of the waters of this commonwealth.
- B. Preserve the natural drainage systems as much as possible.
- C. Manage stormwater runoff close to the source.
- D. Provide procedures and performance standards for stormwater planning and management.
- E. Maintain groundwater recharge, to prevent degradation of surface and groundwater quality and to otherwise protect water resources.
- F. Prevent scour and erosion of stream banks and streambeds.
- G. Provide proper operation and maintenance of all permanent stormwater management (SWM) best management practices (BMPs) that are implemented within the municipality.
- H. Require proof of NPDES permit acquisition, when applicable.
- I. Meet general water quality and soil disturbance goals by implementing measures to:
 - (1) Minimize disturbance to floodplains, wetlands, natural slopes over 15%, and existing native vegetation.
 - (2) Maintain or extend riparian buffers and protect existing forested buffers. Provide trees and woodlands adjacent to impervious areas whenever feasible.
 - (3) Establish and maintain nonerosive flow conditions in natural flow pathways.
 - (4) Minimize soil disturbance and soil compaction. Replace topsoil to a depth equal to or greater than the depth prior to the start of construction. Use tracked equipment for grading when feasible.
 - (5) Disconnect impervious surfaces by directing runoff to pervious areas, wherever possible.
 - (6) Where applicable, incorporate the techniques for low-impact development practices described in the most current version of "The Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" (SWM Manual)¹.
 - (7) Minimize thermal impacts to waters of the commonwealth.

1. Editor's Note: See 53 P.S. §§ 66506 and 66517.

§ 175-4. Statutory authority.**A. Primary authority:**

- (1) North Middleton Township and the Board of Supervisors is empowered to regulate these activities by the authority of the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 (Act 167), 32 P.S. § 680.1 et seq., as amended, the "Storm Water Management Act" and the Second Class Township Code.
- (2) Hereafter, all earthmoving activities and land development within North Middleton Township, including without limitation the location, design and construction within the watershed of stormwater management systems, flood control projects, subdivisions and major land developments, highways and transportation facilities, facilities for the provision of public utility services and facilities owned or financed in whole or in part by funds from the commonwealth, shall be in full compliance with the requirements of the Cumberland County Stormwater Management Plan and shall be conducted in a manner consistent therewith. Any inconsistency with the Cumberland County Stormwater Management Plan shall be considered a violation of this chapter.

- B. Secondary authority.** North Middleton Township and the Board of Supervisors are also 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

§ 175-5. Applicability.

All regulated activities and all activities that may affect stormwater runoff, including land development and earth disturbance activity, are subject to regulation by this chapter as is reasonably necessary to prevent, among other things, injury to health, safety or other property. The following activities are defined as "regulated activities" and shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter (unless otherwise exempted by § 175-11):

- A. Land development and/or redevelopment.
- B. Subdivision.
- C. Construction of new or additional impervious or semipervious surfaces (driveways, parking lots, etc.).
- D. Construction of structures or additions to existing structures, as determined by the municipality.
- E. Diversion or piping of any natural or man-made stream channel.
- F. Installation of stormwater management facilities or appurtenances thereto.
- G. Forest management/timber operations that include logging road construction and timber harvesting.

2. Editor's Note: See 53 P.S. § 10101 et seq.

§ 175-6. Compatibility with other requirements.

Approvals issued and actions taken under this chapter do not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to secure required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other code, law, regulation or ordinance.

§ 175-7. Waiver procedure.

- A. The provisions of this chapter are intended as minimum standards for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare. The Board of Supervisors may waive any mandatory provision of these regulations to the benefit of the applicant, provided the waiver:
- (1) Is consistent with the purpose of the chapter as described in § 175-3;
 - (2) Will remove or reduce an unreasonable standard or undue hardship as it applies to the particular property, which is grossly disproportionate to any benefit derived from the standard, or when an alternative standard provides equal or better results.
 - (3) Is consistent with § 175-10C when involving water quality requirements.
- B. It shall be the burden of the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the above conditions.

ARTICLE II
Terminology

§ 175-8. Word usage.

For the purposes of this chapter, certain terms and words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

- A. Words used in the present tense include the future tense; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular; words of masculine gender include feminine gender; and words of feminine gender include masculine gender.
- B. The word "includes" or "including" shall not limit the term to the specific example but is intended to extend its meaning to all other instances of like kind and character.
- C. The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory; the words "may" and "should" are permissive.

§ 175-9. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY — The work of producing crops, including tillage, land clearing, plowing, disking, harrowing, planting, harvesting crops, 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 to the municipality for approval to engage in any regulated activity at a project site in the municipality.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) — Activities, facilities, designs, measures or procedures used to manage stormwater impacts from regulated activities, to meet state water quality requirements, to promote groundwater recharge and to otherwise meet the purposes of this chapter. Stormwater BMPs are commonly grouped into one of two broad categories or measures: structural or nonstructural. In this chapter, nonstructural BMPs or measures refer to operational and/or behavior-related practices that attempt to minimize the contact of pollutants with stormwater runoff whereas structural BMPs or measures are those that consist of a physical device or practice that is installed to capture and treat stormwater runoff. Structural BMPs include, but are not limited to, a wide variety of practices and devices, from large-scale retention ponds and constructed wetlands, to small-scale underground treatment systems, infiltration facilities, filter strips, low-impact design, bioretention, wet ponds, permeable paving, grassed swales, riparian or forested buffers, sand filters, detention basins, and manufactured devices. Structural stormwater BMPs are permanent appurtenances to the project site.

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.

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

DETENTION VOLUME — The volume of runoff that is captured and then infiltrated, evaporated, reused, or released into the waters of this commonwealth at a controlled rate.

DEP — The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

DEVELOPMENT SITE (SITE) — See "project site."

DISCONNECTED IMPERVIOUS AREA (DIA) — An impervious or impermeable surface which has its stormwater runoff disconnected from any stormwater drainage or conveyance system and is redirected or directed to a pervious area which allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration as specified in Appendix A, Disconnected Impervious Area.³

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

EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY — A construction or other human activity which disturbs or exposes the underlying soil, including but not limited to clearing and grubbing;

3. Editor's Note: Appendix A is included as an attachment to this chapter.

grading; excavations; embankments; road maintenance; building construction; the moving, depositing, stockpiling, or storing of soil, rock or earth materials.

EROSION — The natural process by which the surface of the land is worn away by water, wind or chemical action.

EXISTING CONDITION — The initial condition of a project site prior to the proposed construction.

FEMA — Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FLOODPLAIN — The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

FLOODWAY — The channel of the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the one-hundred-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 one-hundred-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 conducting a timber inventory, preparation of forest management plans, silvicultural treatment, cutting budgets, logging road design and construction, timber harvesting, site preparation and reforestation.

HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP (HSG) — Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff-producing characteristics. The chief consideration is the inherent capacity of soil bare of vegetation to permit infiltration. Infiltration rates of soils vary widely and are affected by subsurface permeability as well as surface intake rates. Soils are classified into four HSGs (A, B, C, and D) according to their minimum infiltration rate, which is obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting. The NRCS 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 (NRCS^{3,4}).

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE (IMPERVIOUS AREA) — A surface that prevents the infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious surfaces (or areas) shall include, but not be limited to, roofs used to cover indoor living spaces, patios, garages, storage sheds and similar structures, and any new streets or sidewalks. Decks, parking areas, and driveway areas are not counted as impervious areas if they allow for infiltration.

KARST — A type of topography or landscape characterized by surface depressions, sinkholes, rock pinnacles/uneven bedrock surface, underground drainage and caves. Karst is formed on carbonate rocks, such as limestone or dolomite.

LAND DEVELOPMENT (DEVELOPMENT) — Inclusive of any of the following activities:

- A. The improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts, or parcels of land for any purpose involving:
 - (1) A group of two or more buildings, whether proposed initially or cumulatively, or a single nonresidential building on a lot or lots regardless of the number of occupants or tenure; or
 - (2) The division or allocation of land or space, whether initially or cumulatively, between or among two or more existing or prospective occupants by means of, or for the purpose of streets, common areas, leaseholds, condominiums, building groups, or other features;
- B. Any subdivision of land;
- C. Development in accordance with Section 503(1.1) of the PA Municipalities Planning Code.⁴

MUNICIPALITY — Township of North Middleton, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

NRCS — USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (previously SCS).

PEAK DISCHARGE — The maximum rate of stormwater runoff from a specific storm event.

PERVIOUS AREA — Any area not defined as impervious.

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

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

REGULATED ACTIVITIES — Shall include but not be limited to any earth disturbance activities or any activities that involve the alteration or development of land in a manner that may affect stormwater runoff as specified in § 175-5.

REGULATED EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY — Activity involving earth disturbance subject to regulation under 25 Pa. Code Chapters 92a, Chapter 102, or the Clean Streams Law.⁵

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

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

4. Editor's Note: See 53 P.S. § 10503(1.1).

5. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II).

the probability of a twenty-five-year storm occurring in any one year is 0.04 (i.e., a four-percent chance).

RIPARIAN BUFFER — Vegetated areas that are adjacent to water resources that protect water resources from nonpoint source pollution, provide bank stabilization, and provide aquatic and wildlife habitat.

RUNOFF — Any part of precipitation that flows over the land.

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

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.

STORMWATER — Drainage runoff from the surface of the land resulting from precipitation or snow or ice melt.

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

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN — The Cumberland County Stormwater Management Plan for managing stormwater runoff adopted by the County of Cumberland as required by the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864, (Act 167), as amended, and known as the "Storm Water Management Act."

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES — Is abbreviated as BMPs or SWM BMPs throughout this chapter.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SITE PLAN — The plan prepared by the developer, municipality, or other entity indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the development site in accordance with this chapter. Stormwater management site plan will be designated as SWM site plan throughout this chapter.

SUBDIVISION — As defined in the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Act of July 31, 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247.

TOWNSHIP — North Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania and/or its Board of Supervisors, agents, employees and designees.

USDA — United States Department of Agriculture.

WATERS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH — Rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, watercourses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, wetlands, ponds, springs and other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface and underground water, or parts thereof, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of this commonwealth.

WATERSHED — Region or area drained by a river, watercourse or other surface water of the commonwealth.

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.

ARTICLE III
Stormwater Management Standards

§ 175-10. General requirements.

- A. For all regulated activities, unless preparation of a SWM site plan is specifically exempted in § 175-11:
 - (1) Preparation and implementation of an approved SWM site plan is required.
 - (2) No regulated activities shall commence until the Township issues written approval of an SWM site plan, which demonstrates compliance with the requirements of this chapter.
- B. SWM site plans approved by the Township, in accordance with § 175-20, shall be on site throughout the duration of the regulated activity.
- C. The Township, after consultation with DEP, may approve measures for meeting the state water quality requirements other than those in this chapter, provided that they meet the minimum requirements of, and do not conflict with, state law, including but not limited to the Clean Streams Law.
- D. 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 an erosion and sedimentation control plan that has been deemed adequate by the Cumberland County Conservation District and/or Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.
- E. For all regulated activities not exempted by § 175-11, implementation of the volume controls in § 175-12 is required.
- F. For all new development projects, the measurement of impervious areas shall include all of the impervious areas in the total proposed development even if development is to take place in stages. Similarly, for new development projects taking place in stages, the entire proposed new development plan must be used in determining conformance with this chapter.
- G. Stormwater flows and/or direct discharges shall not be created, increased, decreased, relocated, or otherwise altered in a manner which would affect any adjacent, contiguous or nearby properties without demonstrating that the owners of the such affected properties have been made aware of the flow/direct discharge which is in intended to enter upon their property.

- H. The design of all facilities over karst topography shall include an evaluation of measures to minimize adverse effects in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 7.4 (Special Management Areas — Karst Areas) of the most current version of the SWM Manual¹.
- I. Storage facilities should completely drain both the volume control and rate control capacities within 72 hours from the end of the design storm subject to site conditions.
- J. The design storm precipitation depth estimates to be used in the analysis of peak rates of discharge should be obtained from the Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States, Atlas 14, Volume 2, United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service, Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910. NOAA's Atlas 14⁵ can be accessed at Internet address: <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/>.
- K. For all regulated activities, SWM BMPs shall be designed, implemented, operated, and maintained to meet the purposes and requirements of this chapter. In addition, the BMPs shall meet all requirements under Title 25 of the Pennsylvania Code, the Clean Streams Law, and the Storm Water Management Act as required and enforced by the governing agencies.

§ 175-11. Exemptions.

- A. Regulated activities resulting in less than or equal to 1,000 square feet of new impervious surface are exempt from Article IV SWM site plan preparation requirements, including §§ 175-12 and 175-13 of this chapter. Regulated activities greater than 1,000 square feet and less than or equal to 5,000 square feet of new impervious area may be exempt from the SWM site plan preparation requirements, including §§ 175-12 and 175-13 of this chapter, when justification is provided with the application that stormwater impact is minimal.*
- B. Regulated activities that create new disconnected impervious areas greater than 1,000 square feet and less than or equal to 5,000 square feet that are proven to meet the seventy-five-foot minimum pervious flow path requirement outlined in Appendix A⁶ are exempt from the SWM site plan preparation requirements, including §§ 175-12 and 175-13 of this chapter.*
- C. Regulated activities meeting the following parcel size and square footage requirements are exempt from the peak rate control requirements, but not the volume control or SWM site plan preparation requirements of this chapter. These criteria shall apply to the total proposed development even if development is to take place in phases. The date of the municipal ordinance adoption shall be the starting point from which to consider tracts as "parent tracts" in which future subdivisions and respective impervious area computations shall be cumulatively considered.*

6. Editor's Note: Appendix A is included as an attachment to this chapter.

New Impervious Area Exemption Criteria for Peak Rate Control

Total Parcel Size (acres)	Total Parcel Size (square feet)	New Impervious Area Exemption (square feet)
<0.25	<10,890	1,500
0.25 to 0.5	10,890 to 21,780	2,500
>0.5	>21,780	5,000

- D. Agricultural plowing and tilling are exempt from the SWM site plan requirements, including §§ 175-12 and 175-13 of this chapter, provided the activities are performed according to the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.
- E. Forest management and timber operations are exempt from the rate control and SWM site plan preparation requirements of this chapter, provided the activities are performed according to the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

*The municipality has, at its discretion, the ability to deny exemption from any requirements of this chapter. Exemption from any requirements of this chapter does not convey exemption from any requirements of any other applicable local codes or ordinances (i.e., local building permit requirements).

§ 175-12. Volume controls.

Water volume controls shall be implemented using the Design Storm Method in Subsection A or the Simplified Method in Subsection B below for all regulated activities not otherwise exempted by § 175-11. For regulated activity areas equal or less than one acre that do not require hydrologic routing to design the stormwater facilities, this chapter establishes no preference for either methodology; therefore, the applicant may select either methodology on the basis of economic considerations, the intrinsic limitations on applicability of the analytical procedures associated with each methodology, and other factors.

- A. The Design Storm Method (see Section 8.7 of the most current version of the SWM Manual¹⁾) is applicable to any size of regulated activity. This method requires detailed modeling based on site conditions:
 - (1) Do not increase the postdevelopment total runoff volume for all storms equal to or less than the two-year twenty-four-hour duration precipitation.
 - (2) For modeling purposes:
 - (a) Existing (predevelopment) nonforested pervious areas must be considered meadow or its equivalent.
 - (b) Twenty percent of existing impervious area, when present, shall be considered meadow in the model for existing conditions.

- (3) For modeling purposes, calculate existing (predevelopment) stormwater runoff and infiltration volumes based on existing site conditions, as verified through design phase soil infiltration testing.
- B. The Simplified Method (see Section 8.7 of the most current version of the SWM Manual¹⁾ provided below is independent of site conditions and should be used if the Design Storm Method is not followed. This method is not applicable to regulated activities greater than one acre or for projects that require design of stormwater detention or rate control facilities. For new impervious surfaces:
- (1) Stormwater facilities shall be sized to capture at least the first two inches of runoff from all new impervious surfaces.
 - (2) At least the first one inch of runoff from new impervious surfaces shall be permanently removed from the runoff flow, i.e., it shall not be released into the surface waters of this commonwealth. Removal options include reuse, evaporation, transpiration, and infiltration.
 - (3) Infiltration facilities should be designed to accommodate infiltration of the entire permanently removed runoff; however, in all cases at least the first 0.5 inch of the permanently removed runoff should be infiltrated.
 - (4) The second one inch of runoff from new impervious surfaces should be detained using structural and nonstructural BMPs (as outlined in the most current version of the SWM Manual) and released at a controlled rate.
 - (5) Regulated activities eligible under this method are exempt from the requirements of § 175-13, Rate controls.

§ 175-13. Rate controls (see Section 8.3 of the most current version of the SWM Manual).

- A. Areas not covered by a release rate map from an approved Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan: postdevelopment discharge rates shall not exceed the predevelopment discharge rates for the one-, two-, three-, five-, ten-, twenty-five-, fifty-, and one-hundred-year storms. If it is shown that the peak rates of discharge indicated by the postdevelopment analysis are less than or equal to the peak rates of discharge indicated by the predevelopment analysis for one-, two-, five-, ten-, twenty-five-, fifty-, and one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour storms, then the requirements of this section have been met. Otherwise, the applicant shall provide additional controls as necessary to satisfy the peak rate of discharge requirement.
- B. Areas covered by a release rate map from an approved Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan (see Appendix B)⁷: For the one-, two-, five-, ten-, twenty-five-, fifty-, and one-hundred-year storms, the postdevelopment peak discharge rates will follow the applicable approved release rate maps (see Appendix B). For any areas not shown on the

7. Editor's Note: The Release Rate Maps are on file in the Township offices.

release rate maps, the postdevelopment discharge rates shall not exceed the predevelopment discharge rates.

§ 175-14. Additional SWM and drainage requirements.

The SWM site plan shall also satisfy the stormwater management and design criteria in Chapter 180, Subdivision and Land Development, of the Code of the Township of North Middleton for projects meeting the definition of "land development" as defined in that chapter.

ARTICLE IV

Stormwater Management (SWM) Site Plan Requirements

§ 175-15. Plan requirements.

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

- A. Appropriate sections from Chapter 180, Subdivision and Land Development, and other applicable local ordinances, shall be followed in preparing the SWM site plans.
- B. The Township shall not approve any SWM site plan that is deficient in meeting the requirements of this chapter. At its sole discretion and in accordance with this article, when a SWM site plan is found to be deficient, the Township may either disapprove the submission and require a resubmission, or in the case of minor deficiencies the Township may accept submission of modifications.
- C. Provisions for permanent access or maintenance easements as determined necessary by the municipality for all physical SWM BMPs, such as ponds and infiltration structures, to implement the operation and maintenance plan discussed below.⁸
- D. The SWM site plan shall provide the following information:
 - (1) The overall stormwater management concept for the project.
 - (2) Stormwater runoff design computations and documentation as specified in this chapter, or as otherwise necessary to demonstrate that measures have been taken to meet the requirements of this chapter, including the general requirements in § 175-10.
 - (3) A soil erosion and sediment control plan, where applicable, that has been prepared for, submitted to, and determined to be adequate by the Cumberland County Conservation District.
 - (4) The effect of the project (in terms of runoff volumes and peak flows) on surrounding properties and adjacent aquatic features and on any existing stormwater conveyance system that may be affected by the project.

8. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II).

- (5) Construction detail drawings of all SWM BMPs, including drainage structures, pipes, open channels, and swales.
- (6) SWM site plan shall show the locations of existing and proposed on-lot wastewater facilities and water supply wells.

§ 175-16. Plan submission.

- A. Four copies of the SWM site plan shall be submitted as follows:
 - (1) Two copies delivered to the Township for the Township's use.
 - (2) One copy delivered to the Township for the Township Engineer (when applicable).
 - (3) One copy delivered to the Cumberland County Conservation District.
- B. Additional copies shall be submitted as requested by the Township.

§ 175-17. Plan review.

- A. The SWM site plan shall be reviewed by a qualified professional for the Township for consistency with the provisions of this chapter. After review, the qualified professional shall provide a written recommendation for the municipality to approve or disapprove the SWM site plan. If it is recommended to disapprove the SWM site plan, the qualified professional shall state the reasons for the disapproval in writing. The qualified professional also may recommend approval of the SWM site plan with conditions and, if so, shall provide the acceptable conditions for approval in writing. The SWM site plan review and recommendations shall be completed within the time allowed by the Municipalities Planning Code for reviewing subdivision plans.
- B. For SWM site plans that do not require subdivision and land development approval, the Township shall notify the applicant, in writing, within 45 calendar days from the date of submission whether the SWM site plan is approved or disapproved. If the SWM plan involves a subdivision and land development plan, the notification period is 90 days. If a longer notification period is provided by other statute, regulation, or ordinance, the applicant will be so notified by the Township. If the Township disapproves the SWM plan, the Township shall cite the reasons for disapproval in writing.

§ 175-18. Modification of plans.

A modification to a submitted SWM site plan that involves a change in SWM BMPs or techniques, or that involves the relocation or redesign of SWM BMPs, or that is necessary because soil or other conditions are not as stated on the SWM site plan as determined by the Township, shall require a resubmission of the modified SWM site plan in accordance with this article.

§ 175-19. Resubmission of disapproved stormwater management site plans.

A disapproved SWM site plan may be resubmitted, with the revisions addressing the Township's concerns, in accordance with this article. The applicable review fee must accompany a resubmission of a disapproved SWM site plan.

§ 175-20. Authorization to construct; term of validity.

The Township's approval of an SWM site plan authorizes the regulated activities contained in the SWM site plan for a maximum term of validity of five years following the date of approval. Terms of validity shall commence on the date the Township signs the approval for an SWM site plan. If an approved SWM site plan is not completed according to § 175-21 within the term of validity, then the Township may consider the SWM site plan disapproved and may revoke any and all permits issued by the Township. SWM site plans that are considered disapproved by the Township shall be resubmitted in accordance with § 175-19 of this chapter.

§ 175-21. As-built plans; completion certificate; final inspection.

- A. At its discretion, the Township may require an as-built plan be provided to the Township, and the applicant shall be responsible for providing as-built plans of all SWM BMPs included in the approved SWM site plan. The as-built plans and an explanation of any discrepancies with the construction plans shall be submitted to the Township.
- B. After receipt of the as-built plan, the Township may conduct a final inspection.

ARTICLE V**Operation and Maintenance****§ 175-22. Responsibilities of developers and landowners.**

- A. The Township shall make the final determination on the continuing maintenance and inspection responsibilities prior to final approval of the SWM site plan. The Township may require a dedication of such facilities as part of the requirements for approval of the SWM site plan. Such a requirement is not an indication that the Township will accept the facilities. The Township reserves the right to accept or reject the ownership and operating responsibility for any portion of the stormwater management controls.
- B. Notice of facilities, areas, or structures used as stormwater management BMPs shall be provided to all future owners through the use of proper notations contained upon the stormwater management plan to be publicly recorded. Such notations shall advise the future owners of all rights, obligations and responsibilities with regard to said facilities, areas or structures and this chapter.
- C. The Township may take enforcement actions against an owner for any failure to satisfy the provisions of this article.
- D. The owner of all facilities, areas, or structures used as stormwater management BMPs shall be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance in accordance with the

approved/recorded plan. Should an owner fail to properly maintain such facilities, areas or structures, the municipality may perform the services necessary in order to maintain the proper functioning and operation of the stormwater management BMP and, thereafter, charge to the owner appropriate fees and/or place a lien against the property until such fees are collected and paid by the owner.

ARTICLE VI Fees and Expenses

§ 175-23. General.

- A. The Township may include all costs incurred in the review fee charged to an applicant.
- B. The review fee may include but not be limited to costs for the following:
 - (1) Administrative/clerical processing and/or solicitor fees.
 - (2) Review of the SWM site plan.
 - (3) Attendance at meetings.
 - (4) Inspections.

ARTICLE VII Prohibitions

§ 175-24. Prohibited discharges and connections.

- A. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows any nonstormwater discharge, including but not limited to, sewage, process wastewater, wash water, ammonia, chlorine, petroleum products (gasoline, fuel oil, etc.) pesticides, pollutants and other hazardous materials to enter the waters of the commonwealth is prohibited.
- B. Handling and disposal of all materials and wastes shall comply with all federal and state requirements. Structural and nonstructural BMPs, in accordance with Chapters 5 and 6 of the most current version of the SWM Manual, shall be implemented where necessary to preserve the quality of stormwater runoff.
- C. Discharges to waters of the commonwealth which are not composed entirely of stormwater shall be prohibited, except:
 - (1) As provided in Subsection D below; and
 - (2) Discharges allowed under a state or federal permit.
- D. The following discharges are authorized unless they are determined to be significant contributors to pollution to the waters of this commonwealth:

- (1) Discharges from firefighting activities.
 - (2) Potable water sources, including water line flushing.
 - (3) Irrigation drainage.
 - (4) Air-conditioning condensate.
 - (5) Springs.
 - (6) Water from crawl space pumps.
 - (7) 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.
 - (8) Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
 - (9) Uncontaminated water from foundations or from footing drains.
 - (10) Lawn watering.
 - (11) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.
 - (12) Uncontaminated groundwater.
 - (13) Water from individual residential car washing.
 - (14) Routine external building wash down (which does not use detergents or other compounds).
- E. In the event that the Township or DEP determines that any of the discharges identified in Subsection D, significantly contribute to pollution of the waters of this commonwealth, the Township or DEP will notify the responsible person(s) to cease the discharge.

§ 175-25. Roof drains and sump pumps.

Roof drains and sump pumps shall not discharge to any impervious area, if site conditions permit.

§ 175-26. Alteration of SWM BMPs.

No person shall modify, remove, fill, landscape, or alter any SWM BMPs, facilities, areas, grades, or structures, without the written approval of the Township.

ARTICLE VIII
Enforcement and Penalties

§ 175-27. Right of entry.

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

§ 175-28. Inspection.

- A. The landowner must notify the Township seven days prior to starting construction on improvements proposed by an approved SWM site plan. At that time, a schedule for inspection of the construction activities shall be confirmed by the landowner/contractor and the Township.
- B. Any BMPs that will have backfill placed over them will need to be observed by the Township prior to being backfilled.
- C. As per § 175-23B(4), the applicant will be required to pay all fees for inspections that are associated with constructing the improvements proposed by the approved SWM site plan.

§ 175-29. Enforcement.

- A. It shall be unlawful for a person to undertake any regulated activity except as provided in an approved SWM site plan, unless specifically exempted in § 175-11.
- B. Inspections regarding compliance with the SWM site plan during project construction are to be conducted by the Township or their designee.

§ 175-30. Suspension and revocation.

- A. Any approval or permit issued by the Township may be suspended or revoked for:
 - (1) Noncompliance with or failure to implement any provision of the approved SWM site plan.
 - (2) A violation of any provision of this chapter 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 Township when:
 - (1) The Township has inspected and approved the corrections to the violations that caused the suspension.
 - (2) The Township is satisfied that the violation has been corrected.

- C. An approval that has been revoked by the Township cannot be reinstated. The applicant may apply for a new approval under the provisions of this chapter.
- D. If a violation causes no immediate danger to the health, safety and welfare, life, public health, or loss of property, the Township may, in its sole discretion, provide a limited time period for the owner to correct the violation. In these cases, the Township will provide the owner, or the owner's designee, with a written notice of the violation and the time period allowed for the owner to correct the violation. If the owner does not correct the violation within the allowed time period, the Township may revoke or suspend any, or all, applicable approvals and permits pertaining to any provision of this chapter.

§ 175-31. Violations and penalties.

- A. Anyone violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a summary offense and, upon conviction, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each violation, recoverable with costs, and, in default of such fine and costs, to imprisonment of up to 90 days. Each day that the violation continues shall be a separate offense and penalties shall be cumulative.⁹
- B. In addition, the Township may institute injunctive, mandamus or any other appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity for the enforcement of this chapter. 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.

§ 175-32. Appeals.

- A. Any person aggrieved by any action of the Township or its designee, relevant to the provisions of this chapter, may appeal to the Township within 30 days of that action.
- B. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Township, relevant to the above appeal of this chapter, may appeal to the Cumberland County Court Of Common Pleas within 30 days of the Township's decision.

**ARTICLE IX
References**

§ 175-33. List of references.

Number	Reference Title
1	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). No. 363-0300-002 (2006), as amended and updated. Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual. Harrisburg, PA.

9. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II).

Number	Reference Title
2	The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). 363-2134-008 (2000), as amended and updated. Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual. Harrisburg, PA.
3	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). National Engineering Handbook. Part 630: Hydrology, 1969-2001. Originally published as the National Engineering Handbook, Section 4: Hydrology. Available online at: http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/hydro/hydro-techref-neh-630.html .
4	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 1986. Technical Release 55: Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, 2nd Edition. Washington, D.C.
5	US Department of Commerce (USDC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service (NWS), Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center. 2004-2006. Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States, Atlas 14, Volume 2, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910. Internet address: http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/ .

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

175 Attachment 1

Township of North Middleton

Appendix A Disconnected Impervious Area (DIA)

A.1. Rooftop Disconnection

When rooftop downspouts are directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration, the rooftop may qualify as completely or partially disconnected impervious area (DIA) and a portion of the impervious rooftop area may be excluded from the calculation of total impervious area.

A rooftop is considered to be completely or partially disconnected if it meets the requirements listed below:

- The contributing area of rooftop to each disconnected discharge is 500 square feet or less, and
- The soil, in proximity of the roof water discharge area, is not designated as hydrologic soil group “D” or equivalent, and
- The overland flow path from roof water discharge area has a positive slope of 5% or less.

For designs that meet these requirements, the portion of the roof that may be considered disconnected depends on the length of the overland path as designated in Table A.1.

Length of Pervious Flow Path* (feet)	Roof Area Treated as Disconnected (% of contributing area)
0 to 14	0
15 to 29	20
30 to 44	40
45 to 59	60
60 to 74	80
75 or more	100

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

A.2. Pavement Disconnection

When pavement runoff is directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration, the contributing pavement area may qualify as a DIA that may be excluded from the calculation of total impervious area. This applies generally only to small or narrow pavement structures such as driveways

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and narrow pathways through otherwise pervious areas (e.g., a walkway or bike path through a park).

Pavement is disconnected if the pavement, or area adjacent to the pavement, meets the requirements below:

- The contributing flow path over impervious area is not more than 75 feet, and
- The length of overland flow is greater than or equal to the contributing length, and
- The soil is not designated as hydrologic soil group “D” or equivalent, and
- The slope of the contributing impervious area is 5% or less, and
- The slope of the overland flow path is 5% or less.

If the discharge is concentrated at one or more discrete points, no more than 1,000 square feet may discharge to any one point. In addition, a gravel strip or other spreading device is required for concentrated discharges. For nonconcentrated discharges along the edge of the pavement, this requirement is waived; however, there must be a provision for the establishment of vegetation along the pavement edge and temporary stabilization of the area until vegetation becomes stabilized.

REFERENCE

Philadelphia Water Department. 2006. *Stormwater Management Guidance Manual*. Section 4.2.2: **Integrated Site Design**. Philadelphia, PA.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

175 Attachment 2

Township of North Middleton

**Appendix B
Cumberland County Release Rate Maps**

[The Cumberland County Release Rate Map is on file in the Township office.]

