

**ROCKLAND TOWNSHIP  
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT  
ORDINANCE**

**ORDINANCE NO. 2008-003**  
adopted March 11, 2008

last amended November 1, 2011

**ROCKLAND TOWNSHIP  
BERKS COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA**



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## **ARTICLE I-GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Section 101. Short Title**

This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the “Rockland Township Watershed Stormwater Management Ordinance”).

### **Section 102. Statement of Findings**

The governing body of Rockland Township finds that:

- A. Inadequate management of accelerated stormwater runoff resulting from development throughout a watershed increases flood flows and velocities, contributes to erosion and sedimentation, overtaxes the carrying capacity of existing streams and storm sewers, greatly increases the cost of public facilities to convey and manage stormwater, undermines floodplain management and flood reduction efforts in upstream and downstream communities, reduces groundwater recharge, and threatens public health and safety.
- B. Inadequate planning and management of stormwater runoff resulting from land development and redevelopment throughout a watershed can also harm surface water resources by changing the natural hydrologic patterns, accelerating stream flows (which increase scour and erosion of stream-beds and stream-banks thereby elevating sedimentation), destroying aquatic habitat and elevating aquatic pollutant concentrations and loadings such as sediments, nutrients, heavy metals and pathogens. Groundwater resources are also impacted through loss of recharge.
- C. A comprehensive program of stormwater management (SWM), including minimization of impacts of development, redevelopment and activities causing accelerated erosion, is fundamental to the public health, safety, welfare, and the protection of the people of Rockland Township and all the people of the Commonwealth, their resources, and the environment.
- D. Inadequate management of accelerated stormwater runoff resulting from development throughout a watershed poses a threat to surface and groundwater quality.
- E. Stormwater can be an important water resource by providing groundwater recharge for water supplies and base flow of streams, which also protects and maintains surface water quality.
- F. Through project design, impacts from stormwater runoff can be minimized to maintain the natural hydrologic regime, and sustain high water quality, groundwater recharge, stream baseflow and aquatic ecosystems. The most cost effective and environmentally advantageous way to manage storm water runoff is through nonstructural project design, minimizing impervious surfaces and sprawl, avoiding sensitive areas (i.e. stream buffers, floodplains, steep slopes), and designing to topography and soils to maintain the natural hydrologic regime.

- G. Public education on the control of pollution from stormwater is an essential component in successfully addressing stormwater.
- H. 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).
- I. Non-stormwater discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems can contribute to pollution of waters of the Commonwealth by Rockland Township.

### **Section 103. Purpose**

The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote the public health, safety, and welfare within Rockland Township by maintaining the natural hydrologic regime by minimizing the impacts described in Section 102 of this Ordinance through provisions designed to:

- A. Promote alternative project designs and layout that minimizes impacts to surface and ground water.
- B. Promote nonstructural BMPs.
- C. Minimize increases in stormwater volume.
- D. Minimize impervious surfaces.
- E. Manage accelerated runoff and erosion and sedimentation problems at their source by regulating activities that cause these problems.
- F. Utilize and preserve the existing natural drainage systems.
- G. Manage stormwater impacts close to the runoff source, which requires a minimum of structures and relies on natural processes.
- H. Focus on infiltration of stormwater, to maintain groundwater recharge, to prevent degradation of surface and groundwater quality and to otherwise protect water resources.
- I. Strive to maintain existing base flows and quality of streams and watercourses.
- J. Meet legal water quality requirements under state law, including regulations at 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93.4a to protect and maintain “existing uses” and maintain the level of water quality to support those uses in all streams, and to protect and maintain water quality in “special protection” streams.
- K. Address the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges from the development site.
- L. Provide a mechanism to identify controls necessary to meet the NPDES permit requirements.
- M. Implement an illegal discharge detection and elimination program to address non-stormwater discharges into Rockland Township’s separate storm sewer system.

- N. Preserve and restore the flood-carrying capacity of streams.
- O. Prevent scour and erosion of streambanks and streambeds.
- P. Provide proper maintenance of all permanent stormwater management facilities and BMPs that are implemented in Rockland Township.
- Q. Provide performance standards and design criteria for watershed-wide stormwater management and planning.
- R. NPDES Requirements

Federal regulations approved October 1999 require operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to obtain NPDES Phase II permits from DEP by March 2003. (NPDES II is an acronym for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Phase II Stormwater Permitting Regulations.) This program affects all municipalities in “urbanized areas” of the state. This definition applies to all Schuylkill River watershed municipalities identified in Table III-1 of the Schuylkill River Stormwater Management Plan Volume II as NPDES Phase II municipalities. Therefore, these identified municipalities will be subject to the NPDES Phase II requirements mandated by the Federal Clean Water Act as administered by DEP. For more information on NPDES II requirements, contact the DEP Regional Office.

#### **Section 104. Statutory Authority**

##### Primary Authority:

Rockland Township is empowered to regulate these activities by the authority of the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 (Act 167), 32 P.S. Section 680.1, et seq., as amended, the “Storm Water Management Act” and the Second Class Township Code, 53 PS Section 66501 et seq., 66601 et seq.

##### Secondary Authority

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

#### **Section 105. Applicability/Regulated Activities**

- A. All Regulated Activities and all activities that may affect stormwater runoff, including Land Development and Earth Disturbance Activity, are subject to regulation by this Ordinance.

**Section 106. Repealer**

Any ordinance or ordinance provision of Rockland Township inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance is hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

**Section 107. Severability**

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

**Section 108. Compatibility With Other Ordinance Requirements**

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

## ARTICLE II-DEFINITIONS

### Section 201. Interpretation

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

- A. Words used in the present tense include the future tense; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular; words of masculine gender include feminine gender; and words of feminine gender include masculine gender.
- B. The word "includes" or "including" shall not limit the term to the specific example, but is intended to extend its meaning to all other instances of like kind and character.
- C. The word "person" includes an individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, corporation, unit of government, or any other similar entity.
- D. The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory; the words "may" and "should" are permissive.
- E. The words "used or occupied" include the words "intended, designed, maintained, or arranged to be used, occupied or maintained."

### Section 202. Definitions

**Accelerated Erosion** - The removal of the surface of the land through the combined action of man's activity and the natural processes of a rate greater than would occur because of the natural process alone.

**Agricultural Activities** - The work of producing crops and raising livestock including tillage, plowing, disking, harrowing, pasturing and installation of conservation measures. For purposes of regulation by this Ordinance construction of new buildings or impervious area is not considered an agricultural activity.

**Alteration** - As applied to land, a change in topography as a result of the moving of soil and rock from one location or position to another; also the changing of surface conditions by causing the surface to be more or less impervious; land disturbance.

**As-built drawings** - Those maintained by the Contractor as he constructs the project and upon which he documents the actual locations of the building components and changes to the original contract documents. These, or a copy of same, are turned over to the Engineer at the completion of the project

**Applicant** - A person who has filed an application for approval to engage in any Regulated Activities as defined in Section 105 of this Ordinance.

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

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

**Bioretention** - A stormwater retention area which utilizes woody and herbaceous plants and soils to remove pollutants before infiltration occurs.

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

**Buffer** - The area of land immediately adjacent to any stream, measured perpendicular to and horizontally from the top-of-bank on both sides of a stream.

**Carbonate Bedrock (Areas)** - Rock consisting chiefly of carbonate minerals, such as limestone and dolomite; specifically a sedimentary rock composed of more than 50% by weight of carbonate minerals that underlies soil or other unconsolidated, superficial material.

**Channel** - A drainage element in which stormwater flows with an open surface. Open channels include, but shall not be limited to, natural and man-made drainage ways, swales, streams, ditches, canals, and pipes flowing partly full.

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

**Cistern** - An underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.

**Conservation District** - The Berks County Conservation District.

**Culvert** - A structure with appurtenant works, which carries water under or through an embankment or fill.

**Dam** - An artificial barrier, together with its appurtenant works, constructed for the purpose of impounding or storing water or another fluid or semifluid, or a refuse bank, fill or structure for highway, railroad or other purposes which does or may impound water or another fluid or semifluid.

**Department** - The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

**Designee** - The agent of the Berks County Planning Commission, Berks County Conservation District and/or agent of the governing body involved with the administration, review or enforcement of any provisions of this ordinance by contract or memorandum of understanding.

**Design Professional (Qualified)** - Any person licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of State or otherwise qualified by law to perform the work required by the Ordinance

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

**Designated Watershed (ACT 167)** - A Watershed which is listed under the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's "Index of Designated Watersheds (Stormwater Management)" pursuant to the Stormwater Management Act P.L. 864, No. 167, October 4, 1978, and published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin on May 31, 1980 and August 9, 1980, as amended on November 19, 1991, April 21, 1992, June 21, 1994, April 16, 1996, April 15, 1997 and December 16, 1997).

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

**Detention District** - Those subareas in which some type of detention is required to meet the plan requirements and the goals of Act 167.

**Developer** - A person that seeks to undertake any Regulated Earth Disturbance activities at a project site in Rockland Township.

**Development** - See "Earth Disturbance Activity." The term includes redevelopment.

**Development Site** - The specific tract of land where any Earth Disturbance activities in Rockland Township are planned, conducted or maintained.

**Diffused Drainage Discharge** - Drainage discharge not confined to a single point location or channel, such as sheet flow or shallow concentrated flow.

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

**Discharge Point** - The point where stormwater flow into.

**Disturbed Areas** - Unstabilized land area where an earth disturbance activity is occurring or has occurred.

**Ditch** - An artificial waterway for irrigation or stormwater conveyance.

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

**Drainage Conveyance Facility** - A Stormwater Management Facility designed to transmit stormwater runoff and shall include channels, swales, pipes, conduits, culverts, storm sewers, etc.

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

**Drainage Permit** - A permit issued by the Township governing body after the drainage plan has been approved.

**Drainage Plan** - The documentation of the stormwater management system, if any, to be used for a given development site, the contents of which are established in Section 404.

**Drainage Plan, Minor** - The documentation of the stormwater management system to be used for a given development site, the contents of which are established in Section 403.B. The Classification as a Minor Drainage Plan shall be in accordance with Section 403.A

**Earth Disturbance Activity** - A construction or other human activity which disturbs the surface of land, including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading, excavations, embankments, land development, agricultural plowing or tilling, timber harvesting activities, road maintenance activities, mineral extraction, and the moving, depositing, stockpiling, or storing of soil, rock or earth materials.

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

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

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

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

**Exceptional Value Waters** - Surface waters of high quality which satisfy Pennsylvania Code Title 25 Environmental Protection, Chapter 93, Water Quality Standards, § 93.4b(b) (relating to anti-degradation).

**Existing Conditions** - The initial condition of a project site prior to the proposed alteration. If the initial condition of the site is undeveloped land, the land use shall be considered as "meadow" unless the natural land cover is proven to generate lower curve numbers or Rational "C" value, such as forested lands.

**Flood** - A temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of land areas from the overflow of streams, rivers, and other waters of this Commonwealth.

**Floodplain** - Any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any natural source or delineated by applicable Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration Flood Hazard Boundary - Mapped as being a special flood hazard area.

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

**Fluvial Geomorphology** - The study of landforms associated with river channels and the processes that form them.

**Forest Management/Timber Operations** - Planning and activities necessary for the management of forest land with no change of land use proposed. These include timber inventory and preparation of forest management plans, silvicultural treatment, cutting budgets, logging road design and construction, timber harvesting and reforestation.

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

**Grade** - A slope, usually of a road, channel or natural ground specified in percent and shown on plans as specified herein. (To) Grade - to finish the surface of a roadbed, top of embankment or bottom of excavation.

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

**Groundwater** - Water beneath the earth's surface, often between saturated soil and rock that supplies wells and springs.

**Groundwater Recharge** - Replenishment of existing natural underground water supplies without degrading groundwater quality.

**HEC-HMS** - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) - Hydrologic Modeling System (HMS). This model was used to model the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek watersheds during the ACT 167 Plan development and was the basis for the Standards and Criteria of this Ordinance.

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

**Hotspots** - Areas where land use or activities generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of pollutants in excess of those typically found in stormwater.

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

**Hydrologic Regime (natural)** - The hydrologic cycle or balance that sustains quality and quantity of stormwater, baseflow, storage, and groundwater supplies under natural conditions.

**Hydrologic Soil Group**, - A classification of soils by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly the Soil Conservation Service, into four runoff potential groups. The groups range from A soils, which are very permeable and produce little runoff, to D soils, which are not very permeable and produce much more runoff.

**Impervious Surface** - A surface that prevents the infiltration of water into the ground. Impervious surface includes, but is not limited to, any roof, parking or driveway areas, and any new streets and sidewalks. Any surface areas designed to be gravel or crushed stone shall be assumed to be impervious surfaces.

**Impoundment** - A retention or detention basin designed to retain stormwater runoff and release it at a controlled rate.

**Infill** - Development that occurs on smaller parcels that remain undeveloped but are within or very close proximity to urban areas. The development relies on existing infrastructure and does not require an extension of water, sewer or other public utilities.

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

**Infiltration Structures** - A structure designed to direct runoff into the underground water (e.g., french drains, seepage pits, seepage trench).

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

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

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

**Limiting Zone** - A soil horizon or condition in the soil profile or underlying strata which includes one of the following:

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

**Lot** - A part of a subdivision or a parcel of land used as a building site or intended to be used for building purposes, whether immediate or future, which would not be further subdivided.

**Main Stem (Main Channel)** - Any stream segment or other runoff conveyance facility used as a reach in the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek hydrologic models.

**Manning Equation (Manning formula)** - A method for calculation of velocity of flow (e.g., feet per second) and flow rate (e.g., cubic feet per second) in open channels based upon channel shape, roughness, depth of flow and slope. "Open channels" may include closed conduits so long as the flow is not under pressure.

**Minor Drainage Plan** – see Drainage Plan, Minor

**Municipality** - Rockland Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

**Natural Hydrologic Regime** (see hydrologic regime)

**Natural Recharge Area** - Undisturbed surface area or depression where stormwater collects, and a portion of which infiltrates and replenishes the underground and groundwater.

**Non-point Source Pollution** - Pollution that enters a water body from diffuse origins in the watershed and does not result from discernible, confined, or discrete conveyances.

**Non Stormwater Discharges** - Water flowing in stormwater collection facilities, such as pipes or swales, which is not the result of a rainfall event or snowmelt.

**Nonstructural Best Management Practice (BMPs)** - Methods of controlling stormwater runoff quantity and quality, such as innovative site planning, impervious area and grading reduction, protection of natural depression areas, temporary ponding on site and other techniques.

**NPDES** - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the federal government's system for issuance of permits under the Clean Water Act, which is delegated to DEP in Pennsylvania.

**NRCS** - Natural Resource Conservation Service (previously SCS).

**Outfall** - "Point source" as described in 40 CFR § 122.2 at the point where Rockland Township's storm sewer system discharges to surface waters of the Commonwealth.

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

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

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

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

**Penn State Runoff Model** - The computer-based hydrologic model developed at the Pennsylvania State University.

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

**Planning Commission** - The Planning Commission of Rockland Township.

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

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

**Predevelopment** - Undeveloped/Natural Condition.

**Pretreatment** - Techniques employed in stormwater BMPs to provide storage or filtering to trap coarse materials and other pollutants before they enter the system, but not necessarily meet the water quality volume requirements of Section 306.

**Project Site** - The specific area of land where any Regulated Earth Disturbance activities in Rockland Township are planned, conducted, or maintained.

**Rational Formula** - A rainfall-runoff relation used to estimate peak flow.

**Recharge** - The replenishment of groundwater through the infiltration of rainfall, other surface waters, or land application of water or treated wastewater.

**Record Drawings** - Original documents revised to suit the as-built conditions and subsequently provided by the Engineer to the Client. The Engineer takes the Contractor's as-builts, reviews them in detail with his/her own records for completeness, then either turns these over to the Client or transfers the information to a set of reproducible, in both cases for the Client's permanent records.

**Redevelopment** - The demolition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, or improvement exceeding 2,000 square feet of land disturbance performed on sites where existing land use is commercial, industrial, institutional, or multifamily residential. Maintenance activities such as top-layer grinding and re-paving are not considered to be redevelopment. Interior remodeling projects and tenant improvements are also not considered to be redevelopment. Utility trenches in streets are not considered redevelopment unless more than 50% of the street width is removed and re-paved.

**Regulated Activities** - Any actions or proposed actions that involve the alteration or development of land in a manner that may affect stormwater runoff.

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

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

**Retention Basin** - A structure in which stormwater is stored and not released during the storm event. Retention basins do not have an outlet other than recharge and must infiltrate stored water in no more than 4 days.

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

**Riser** - A vertical pipe extending from the bottom of a pond that is used to control the discharge rate from the pond for a specified design storm.

**Road Maintenance** - earth disturbance activities within the existing road cross-section, such as grading and repairing existing unpaved road surfaces, cutting road banks, cleaning or clearing drainage ditches and other similar activities.

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

**Rooftop Detention** - Temporary ponding and gradual release of stormwater falling directly onto flat roof surfaces by incorporating controlled-flow roof drains into building designs.

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

**SALDO** - Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance.

**Sediment Basin** - A barrier, dam, retention or detention basin located and designed to retain rock, sand, gravel, silt, or other material transported by water during construction.

**Sediment Pollution** - The placement, discharge or any other introduction of sediment into the waters of the Commonwealth.

**Sedimentation** - The process by which mineral or organic matter is accumulated or deposited by the movement of water or air.

**Seepage Pit/Seepage Trench** - An area of excavated earth filled with loose stone or similar coarse material, into which surface water is directed for infiltration into the underground water.

**Separate Storm Sewer System** - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, township streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains) primarily used for collecting and conveying stormwater runoff.

**Shallow Concentrated Flow** - Stormwater runoff flowing in shallow, defined ruts prior to entering a defined channel or waterway.

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

**Soil-Cover Complex Method** - A method of runoff computation developed by the NRCS that is based on relating soil type and land use/cover to a runoff parameter called Curve Number (CN).

**Source Water Protection Areas (SWPA)** - The zone through which contaminants, if present, are likely to migrate and reach a drinking water well or surface water intake.

**Special Geologic Features** - Carbonate bedrock features, including but not limited to closed depressions, existing sinkholes, fracture traces, lineaments, joints, faults, caves and pinnacles, which may exist and must be identified on a site when stormwater management BMPs are being considered.

**Special Protection Subwatersheds** - Watersheds for which the receiving waters are exceptional value (EV) or high quality (HQ) waters.

**Spillway** - A conveyance that is used to pass the peak discharge of the maximum design storm controlled by the stormwater facility.

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

**Storage Indication Method** - A reservoir routing procedure based on solution of the continuity equation (inflow minus outflow equals the change in storage) with outflow defined as a function of storage volume and depth.

**Storm Frequency** - The number of times that a given storm "event" occurs or is exceeded on the average in a stated period of years. See "Return Period".

**Storm Sewer** - A system of pipes and/or open channels that convey intercepted runoff and stormwater from other sources, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial wastes.

**Stormwater** - The surface runoff generated by precipitation reaching the ground surface.

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

**Stormwater Management Plan**- The plan for managing those land use activities that will influence stormwater runoff quality and quantity and that would impact the Watersheds outside of the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek Watersheds.

**Stormwater Management Plan, Maiden Creek** - The plan for managing those land use activities that will influence stormwater runoff quality and quantity and that would impact the Maiden Creek Watershed adopted by Berks County, and Lehigh County as required by the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864, (Act 167), and known as the "Maiden Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan".

**Stormwater Management Plan, Sacony Creek** - The plan for managing those land use activities that will influence stormwater runoff quality and quantity and that would impact the Sacony Creek Watershed adopted by Berks County and Lehigh County as required by the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864, (Act 167), and known as the "Sacony Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan".

**Stormwater Management Site Plan** - The plan prepared by the Applicant or his representative indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the particular site of interest according to this Ordinance.

**Stream** - A natural watercourse.

**Stream Buffer** - The land area adjacent to each side of a stream, essential to maintaining water quality. (See Buffer)

**Stream Enclosure** - A bridge, culvert or other structure in excess of 100 feet in length upstream to downstream which encloses a regulated water of this Commonwealth.

**Subarea (Subwatershed)** - The smallest drainage unit of a watershed for which stormwater management criteria have been established in the Stormwater Management Plan.

**Subdivision** - The division or re-division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land by any means into two or more lots, tracts, parcels or other divisions of land including changes in existing lot lines for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of lease, partition by the court for distribution to heirs or devisees, transfer of ownership, or building or lot development: Provided, however, that the subdivision by lease of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of more than ten acres, not involving any new street or easement of access or any residential dwelling, shall be exempted.

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

**Swale** - A low lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff.

**Timber Operations** - See Forest Management.

**Time-of-Concentration (Tc)** - The time for surface runoff to travel from the hydraulically most distant point of the watershed to a point of interest within the watershed. This time is the combined total of overland flow time and flow time in pipes or channels, if any.

**Top-of-Bank** - Highest point of elevation in a stream channel cross section at which a rising water level just begins to flow out of the channel and over the floodplain.

**Township Engineer** - A professional engineer licensed as such in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly appointed as the engineer for a municipality, planning agency or joint planning commission.

**Vernal Pond** - Seasonal depressional wetlands that are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring, but may be completely dry for most of the summer and fall.

**Watercourse** - A channel or conveyance of surface water having defined bed and banks, whether natural or artificial, with perennial or intermittent flow.

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

**Watershed** - Region or area drained by a river, watercourse or other body of water, whether natural or artificial.

**Wellhead** - 1. a structure built over a well, 2. the source of water for a well.

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

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

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

## **ARTICLE III-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

### **Section 301. General Requirements**

- A. Applicants proposing regulated activities in Rockland Township which do not fall under the exemption criteria shown in Section 402.A shall submit either a Minor Drainage Plan consistent with Section 403 or a Drainage Plan consistent with Section 404 of this Ordinance to Rockland Township for review. These criteria shall apply to the total proposed development even if development is to take place in stages
- B. The Applicant is required to evaluate practicable alternatives to the surface discharge of stormwater, the creation of impervious surfaces and the degradation of waters of the Commonwealth, and must maintain as much as possible the natural hydrologic regime
- C. The Drainage Plan must be designed consistent with the sequencing provisions of Section 304 to ensure maintenance of the natural hydrologic regime and to promote groundwater recharge and protect groundwater and surface water quality and quantity. The Drainage Plan designer must proceed sequentially in accordance with Article III of this ordinance.
- D. The existing points of concentrated drainage that discharge onto adjacent property shall not be altered in any manner which could cause property damage without permission of the affected property owner(s) and shall be subject to any applicable discharge criteria specified in this Ordinance.
- E. Areas of existing diffused drainage discharge shall be subject to any applicable discharge criteria in the general direction of existing discharge, whether proposed to be concentrated or maintained as diffused drainage areas, except as otherwise provided by this ordinance. If diffused drainage discharge is proposed to be concentrated and discharged onto adjacent property, the Applicant must document that adequate downstream conveyance facilities exist to safely transport the concentrated discharge, or otherwise prove that no erosion, sedimentation, flooding or other impacts will result from the concentrated discharge.
- F. Where a development site is traversed by existing watercourses, drainage easements shall be provided conforming to the line of such watercourses. The terms of the easement shall conform to the stream buffer requirements contained in Section 306.D of this Ordinance.
- G. Any stormwater management facilities regulated by this Ordinance that would be located in or adjacent to waters of the Commonwealth or wetlands shall be subject to approval by PaDEP through the Joint Permit Application process, or, where deemed appropriate by PaDEP, the General Permit process. When there is a question whether wetlands may be involved, it is the responsibility of the Applicant or his agent to show that the land in question cannot be classified as wetlands, otherwise approval to work in the area must be obtained from PaDEP.
- H. Any alteration that affects stormwater flow directly or indirectly toward a PennDOT facility shall be subject to PennDOT regulations.

- I. Minimization of impervious surfaces and infiltration of runoff through seepage beds, infiltration trenches, etc. are encouraged, where soil conditions permit, to reduce the size or eliminate the need for detention facilities or other structural BMPs.
- J. Roof drains shall not be connected to impervious surfaces in order to promote overland flow and infiltration/ percolation of stormwater where advantageous to do so. When site conditions preclude infiltration/percolation, then it shall be permitted on a case by case basis by Rockland Township.
- K. All stormwater runoff shall be treated for water quality.
- L. Transference of runoff to or from an EV/HQ watershed is prohibited unless otherwise authorized by DEP, DRBC or SRBC.
- M. The developer shall construct and/or install such drainage structures as necessary to:
  - 1. Prevent erosion damage and to satisfactorily drain and control the rate of release of surface waters.
  - 2. Carry surface water to the nearest adequate, storm drain, detention basin, natural watercourse or other drainage facility.
  - 3. Maintain the adequacy of the natural stream channels, protect the natural character of the watercourse, and permit the unimpeded flow of the watercourses. Such flow may be redirected only, subject to the approval of PA DEP.
  - 4. Prevent accelerated bank erosion by controlling the rate and velocity of runoff discharge to natural watercourses, so as to avoid increasing occurrence of stream bank overflow and to protect downstream property owners.
  - 5. Ensure adequate drainage of all low points including along the line of streets.
  - 6. Intercept stormwater runoff along streets at reasonable intervals related to the extent and grade of the area drained.
  - 7. Prevent substantial flow of stormwater across intersections.
  - 8. Control the anticipated peak discharge from the property being subdivided or developed and the existing runoff contributed from all land at a higher elevation in the same watershed, to an amount as required under Section 308 herein.
  - 9. Preserve the adequacy of existing culverts and bridges by suppressing the new flood peaks created by new land development.
  - 10. Ensure adequate and unimpeded flow of storm water under driveways in, near or across natural watercourses and/or drainage swales. Suitable pipes or other drainage facilities shall be provided as necessary.

11. Ensure stormwater is directed away from any on-lot sewage disposal system. The path of stormwater shall not be over any on-lot sewage disposal system.
- N. All stormwater detention/retention facilities and erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be in place and functioning prior to any other earthmoving activities as specified in the sequence of construction approved by the Berks County Conservation District.

### **Section 302. Permit Requirements by Other Government Entities**

Permits must comply with any and all applicable local, county, state and federal regulations.

### **Section 303. Erosion and Sediment Control During Regulated Earth Disturbance Activities**

- A. No Regulated Earth Disturbance activities within Rockland Township shall commence until Rockland Township receives an approval from the Conservation District of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction activities.
- B. DEP has regulations that require an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for any earth disturbance activity of 5,000 square feet or more, under 25 Pa. Code § 102.4(b).
- C. In addition, under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92, a DEP “NPDES Construction Activities” permit is required for Regulated Earth Disturbance activities.
- D. Evidence of any necessary permit(s) for Regulated Earth Disturbance activities from the appropriate DEP regional office or County Conservation District must be provided to Rockland Township. The issuance of an NPDES Construction Permit (or permit coverage under the statewide General Permit (PAG-2) satisfies the requirements Subsection 303.A.
- E. A copy of the Erosion and Sediment Control plan and any required permit, as required by DEP regulations, shall be available at the project site at all times.
- F. Additional erosion and sediment control design standards and criteria are recommended to be applied where infiltration BMPs are proposed shall include the following:
  1. Areas proposed for infiltration BMPs shall be protected from sedimentation and compaction during the construction phase to maintain maximum infiltration capacity.
  2. Infiltration BMPs shall not be constructed nor receive runoff until the entire contributory drainage area to the infiltration BMP has achieved final stabilization

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

- A. For projects disturbing one (1) acre or more, the design of all Regulated Activities shall include evaluation of practicable alternatives to the surface discharge of stormwater, the creation of impervious surfaces, and the degradation of waters of the Commonwealth, and must maintain as much as possible the natural hydrologic regime of the site.
1. An alternative is practicable if it is available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology and logistics in light of overall project purposes, and other Township requirements.
  2. All practicable alternatives to the discharge of stormwater are presumed to have less adverse impact on quantity and quality of waters of the Commonwealth unless otherwise demonstrated.
- B. The Applicant shall demonstrate that they designed the Regulated Activities that disturb one (1) acre or more included consideration of the following issues:
1. Prepare an Existing Resource and Site Analysis Map (ERSAM), showing environmentally sensitive areas including, but not limited to, steep slopes, ponds, lakes, streams, wetlands, hydric soils, vernal pools, flood plains, stream buffer zones, hydrologic soil groups A and B (areas conducive to infiltration), special geologic features, any existing recharge areas and any other requirements outlined in the Rockland Township Subdivision and Land Development ordinance.
  2. Establish appropriate buffers for each of the delineated environmentally sensitive areas per the Rockland Township Zoning Ordinance (See Section 306.D. for stream buffers and Section 310.B.2 for special geologic feature buffers).
  3. Prepare a draft project layout avoiding sensitive areas identified in Section 304.B.1.
  4. Identify site specific existing conditions drainage areas, discharge points, recharge areas and hydrologic soil groups A and B.
  5. Evaluate Nonstructural Stormwater Management Alternatives
    - a. Minimize earth disturbance
    - b. Minimize impervious surfaces
    - c. Break up large impervious surfaces.
  6. Satisfy infiltration objective (Section 305) and provide for stormwater pretreatment prior to infiltration. Pretreatment may not be necessary for rooftop runoff which enters the infiltration facility directly from a roof leader (rain spout/drain).
  7. Satisfy Water Quality (Section 306) and Streambank Erosion Protection Objective (Section 307).

8. Determine what Management District the site falls into (Appendix D) and conduct an existing conditions runoff analysis.
9. Prepare final project design to maintain existing conditions drainage areas and discharge points, to minimize earth disturbance and impervious surfaces, and to the maximum extent possible, to ensure the remaining site development has no surface or point discharge.
10. Conduct a proposed condition runoff analysis based on the final design and to meet the release rate and in turn the overbank flow and extreme event requirements (Section 308).
11. Manage any remaining runoff through treatment prior to discharge, as part of detention, bioretention, direct discharge or other structural control.

### **Section 305. Ground Water Recharge (Infiltration/Recharge/Bioretenion)**

Maximizing the ground water recharge capacity of the area being developed is required. Design of the infiltration stormwater management facilities shall give consideration to providing ground water recharge to compensate for the reduction in the percolation that occurs when the ground surface is disturbed or impervious surface is created. It is recommended that roof runoff be directed to infiltration BMPs which can be over-designed to compensate for the infiltration requirements of the parking areas. However, the runoff from the parking lot would still be required to meet the water quality provisions of this ordinance, Section 306. These measures are required to be consistent with Section 103, and take advantage of utilizing any existing recharge areas.

Infiltration may not be feasible on every site due to site-specific limitations such as soil type. If it cannot be physically accomplished, due to seasonal high water table, soil permeability rate, soil depth or setback distances from special geologic features, then the design professional shall be responsible to show that this cannot be physically accomplished. If it can be physically accomplished, then the volume of runoff to be infiltrated shall be determined from Section 305.A.3 depending on demonstrated site conditions and shall be the greater of the two volumes.

A. Infiltration BMPs shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Infiltration Requirements:
  - a. Regulated activities will be required to infiltrate, where site conditions permit, a portion of the runoff created by the development as part of an overall stormwater management plan designed for the site. The volume of runoff to be infiltrated shall be determined from Sections 305.A.3.a. or 305.A.3.b, depending upon demonstrated site conditions.
2. Infiltration BMPs intended to receive runoff from developed areas and that require a Drainage Plan according to this Ordinance shall be selected based on suitability of soils and site conditions and shall be constructed on soils that have the following characteristics:

- a. A minimum depth of twenty-four (24) inches between the bottom of the BMP and the limiting zone.
  - b. An infiltration and/or percolation rate sufficient to accept the additional stormwater load and drain completely as determined by field tests conducted by the Applicant's design professional.
  - c. The infiltration facility shall be capable of completely infiltrating the required retention (infiltration) volume within 4 days (96 hours).
  - d. Pretreatment shall be provided prior to infiltration.
3. The size of the infiltration facility shall be based upon the following volume criteria:
- a. NRCS Curve Number equation.

The NRCS runoff equation shall be utilized to calculate infiltration requirements (I) in inches.

$I \text{ (Infiltration requirement, in inches)} = (200 / CN) - 2$	Eqn: 305.1
--------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------

Where:

CN = SCS (NRCS) curve number of existing conditions contributing to the infiltration facility.

This equation is displayed graphically in, and the infiltration requirement can be determined from Figure 305.1.

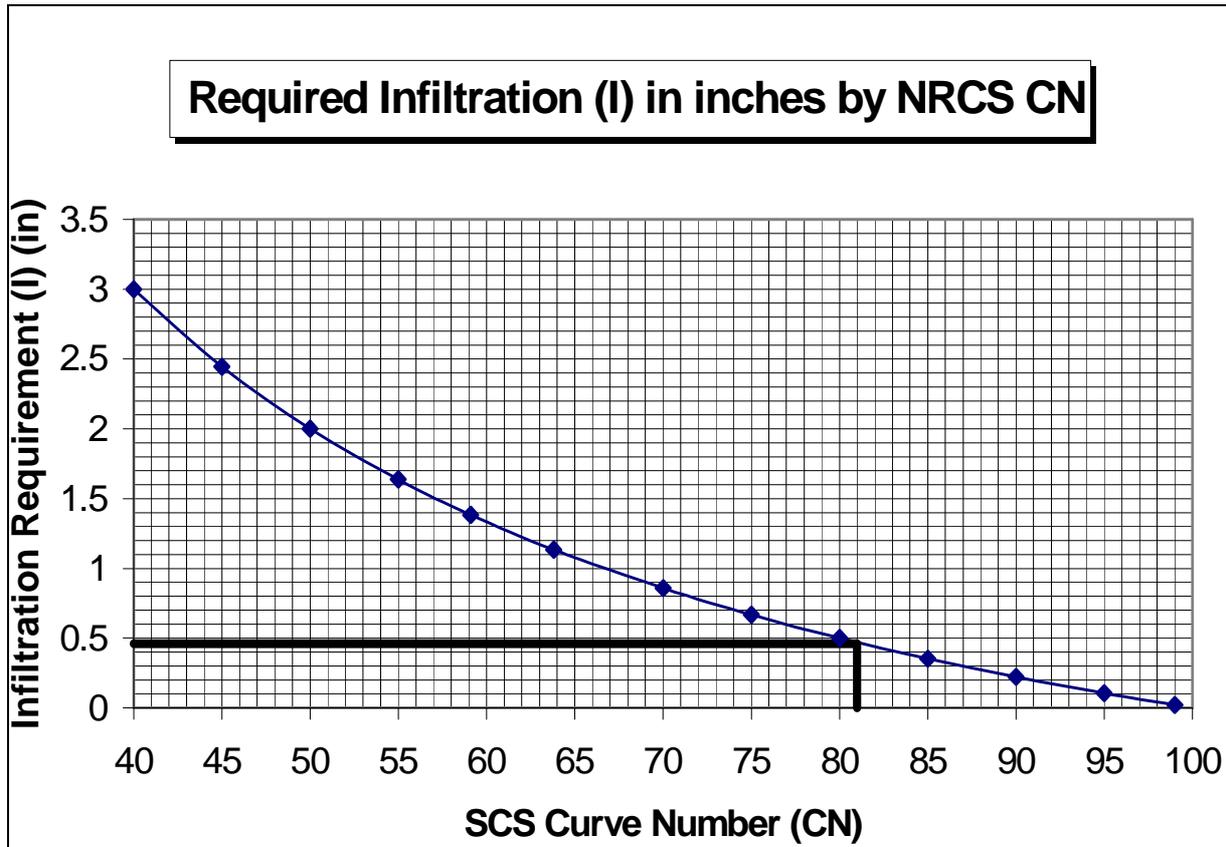


Figure 305.1. Infiltration requirement based upon NRCS Curve Number.

The retention (infiltration) volume ( $Re_v$ ) required to meet the infiltration requirement would therefore be computed as:

$$Re_v (\text{Cubic Feet}) = I * \text{impervious area (square feet)} / (12 \text{ in/ft}) \quad \text{Eqn: 305.2}$$

Where:

$I$  = infiltration requirement (in inches)

- b. Annual Recharge – Water Budget Approach.

It has been determined that infiltrating 0.46 inches of runoff from the impervious areas will aid in maintaining the hydrologic regime of the watershed. If the goals of Sections 305.A.2.a cannot be achieved, then 0.46 inches of rainfall shall be infiltrated from all impervious areas, up to an existing site conditions curve number of 81. Above a curve number of 81, Equation 305.1 or the curve in Figure 305.1 should be used to determine the infiltration requirement.

- B. Soils - A detailed soils evaluation of the project site shall be required where practicable to determine the suitability of infiltration facilities. The evaluation shall be performed by a qualified design professional, and at a minimum, address soil permeability, depth to bedrock and subgrade stability. The general process for designing the infiltration BMP shall be:
1. Analyze hydrologic soil groups as well as natural and man-made features within the site to determine general areas of suitability for infiltration practices. In areas where development on fill material is under consideration, conduct geotechnical investigations of sub-grade stability; infiltration is not permitted to be ruled out without conducting these tests.
  2. Provide field tests such as double ring infiltrometer or hydraulic conductivity tests (at the level of the proposed infiltration surface) to determine the appropriate hydraulic conductivity rate. Percolation tests are not recommended for design purposes.
  3. Design the infiltration structure for the required retention (Re<sub>v</sub>) volume based on field determined capacity at the level of the proposed infiltration surface.
  4. If on-lot infiltration structures are proposed by the Applicant's design professional, it must be demonstrated to Rockland Township that the soils are conducive to infiltrate on the lots identified.
- C. Carbonate Areas – The Applicant shall investigate non-carbonate areas of the site for the suitability of infiltration and, if feasible, proceed to undertake infiltration pursuant to Section 305.A. If infiltration in non-carbonate areas is not feasible, the Applicant shall investigate areas of the site underlain by carbonate bedrock for infiltration purposes. If a suitable area is identified that meets the requirements of this provision and Table B-5, infiltration shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance. Only if infiltration proves infeasible in both carbonate and non-carbonate areas of the site may the applicant be granted a waiver from the infiltration requirements of the Ordinance; however, the calculated infiltration volume (Section 305.A) shall be treated by a facility which prevents the required volume of runoff from being discharged off-site. Acceptable methods for treating this volume are storage and reuse, bio-retention, wet ponds, and soil composting. Other methods may be acceptable and all methods should generally follow the design guidelines outlined in the Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practice Manual, latest edition.

Infiltration BMP loading rate percentages in Table B-5 in Ordinance Appendix B shall be calculated as follows:

$$\left( \frac{\text{Area tributary to the infiltration BMP}}{\text{Base Area of the infiltration BMP}} \right) * 100\%$$

The area tributary to the infiltration BMP shall be weighted as follows:

Area Description	Weighting
All disturbed area to be made impervious	100%
All disturbed areas to be made pervious	50%
All undisturbed impervious areas	100%
All undisturbed pervious areas	0%

Soil thickness is to be measured from the bottom of any proposed infiltration BMP. The effective soil thickness in Table B-5 in Ordinance Appendix B is the measured soil thickness multiplied by the thickness factor based on soil permeability, as follows:

Permeability Range	Thickness Factor
6.0 to 12.0 inches/hr	0.8
2.0 to 6.0 inches / hr	1.0
1.0 to 2.0 inches/hr	1.4
0.75 to 1.0 inches/hr	1.2
0.5 to 0.75 inches/hr	1.0

The design of all facilities over Karst shall include an evaluation of measures to minimize adverse effects.

- D. Stormwater Hotspots – Following is a list of examples of designated hotspots. If a site is designated as a hotspot, it has important implications for how stormwater is managed. First and foremost, untreated stormwater runoff from hotspots shall not be allowed to recharge into groundwater where it may contaminate water supplies. Therefore, the Rev requirement shall NOT applied to development sites that fit into the hotspot category (the entire WQv must still be treated). Second, a greater level of stormwater treatment shall be considered at hotspot sites to prevent pollutant washoff after construction. EPA’s NPDES stormwater program requires some industrial sites as well as 923 municipalities and other entities to prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan.

Examples of Hotspots:

- Vehicle salvage yards and recycling facilities
- Vehicle fueling stations
- Vehicle service and maintenance facilities
- Vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities
- Fleet storage areas (bus, truck, etc.)
- Industrial sites (based on Standard Industrial Codes)
- Marinas (service and maintenance)
- Outdoor liquid container storage
- Outdoor loading/unloading facilities
- Public works storage areas
- Facilities that generate or store hazardous materials

- Commercial container nursery
- Other land uses and activities as designated by an appropriate review authority

The following land uses and activities are not normally considered hotspots:

- Residential streets and rural highways
- Residential development
- Institutional development
- Office developments
- Non-industrial rooftops
- Pervious areas, except golf courses and nurseries (which may need an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan).

While large highways (average daily traffic volume (ADT) greater than 30,000) are not designated as a stormwater hotspot; however, it is important to ensure that highway stormwater management plans adequately protect groundwater.

- E. Caution shall be exercised where infiltration is proposed in Source Water Protection Areas as defined by Rockland Township or a Water Authority.
- F. Infiltration facilities shall be used in conjunction with other innovative or traditional stormwater control facilities that are found within the PADEP State BMP Manual.
- G. Caution shall be exercised where salt or chloride (municipal salt storage) would be a pollutant since soils do little to filter this pollutant and it may contaminate the groundwater. The qualified design professional shall evaluate the possibility of groundwater contamination from the proposed infiltration facility and perform a hydrogeologic justification study if necessary. A hydrogeologic justification study would entail: Field reconnaissance, in which local geology, topographic features, local well characteristics, surface water flows, potential contamination, and nature of impermeable areas are determined. Data review of collected pertinent information such as geologic information, hydrologic data concerning both surface and groundwater, and geophysical data. With the collected data, a hydrologic model may be developed to determine the extent to which salt or chloride affects the groundwater.
- H. The infiltration requirement in High Quality or Exceptional Value waters shall be subject to the Department's Chapter 93 Antidegradation Regulations.
- I. Dependant upon certain landuse or hotspots an impermeable liner will be required in detention basins where the possibility of groundwater contamination exists. A detailed hydrogeologic investigation may be required by Rockland Township.
- J. Rockland Township shall require the Applicant to provide safeguards against groundwater contamination for land uses that may cause groundwater contamination should there be a mishap or spill.

- K. For projects that disturb one (1) acre or more, unless otherwise specified in the zoning ordinance, the following setbacks for infiltration facilities shall apply:
1. 100 feet from water supply wells;
  2. 10 feet downslope or 100 feet upslope from building foundations;
  3. 50 feet from septic system drainfields;
  4. 50 feet from a geologic contact with carbonate bedrock, unless a preliminary site investigation is done in the carbonate bedrock to show the absence of special geologic features within 50 feet of the proposed infiltration area;
  5. 100 feet from the property line unless documentation is provided to show all setbacks from wells, foundations and drainfields on the neighboring property will be met.

**Section 306. Water Quality Requirements**

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

- A. Developed areas shall provide adequate storage and treatment facilities necessary to capture and treat stormwater runoff. The infiltration volume computed under Section 305 may be a component of the water quality volume if the Applicant chooses to manage both components in a single facility. If the infiltration volume is less than the water quality volume, the remaining water quality volume may be captured and treated by methods other than infiltration BMPs. The required water quality volume ( $WQ_v$ ) is the storage capacity needed to capture and treat a portion of stormwater runoff from the developed areas of the site.

To achieve this goal, the following criterion is established:

The following calculation formula is to be used to determine the water quality storage volume, ( $WQ_v$ ), in acre-feet of storage in Rockland Township:

$WQ_v = [(P)(R_v)(A)] / 12$	Eqn: 306.1
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Where:

$WQ_v$  = Water Quality Volume (acre-feet)

P = 1 inch

A = Total contributing drainage area to the water quality BMP (acres)

$R_v = 0.05 + 0.009(I)$  where I is the percent of the area that is impervious surface ((impervious area/A)\*100)

This volume requirement can be accomplished by the permanent volume of a wet basin or the detained volume from other BMPs.

Release of water can begin at the start of the storm (i.e., the invert of the water quality orifice is at the invert of the facility). The design of the facility shall provide for protection from clogging and unwanted sedimentation.

- B. For areas within defined Special Protection subwatersheds which include Exceptional Value (EV) and High Quality (HQ) waters, Cold Water Fishery (CWF) the temperature and quality of water and streams shall be maintained.
- C. To accomplish the above, the Applicant shall use innovative or traditional stormwater control facilities that are found within the PADEP State BMP Manual.
- D. If a perennial or intermittent stream passes through the site, the applicant shall create a stream buffer extending a minimum of fifty (50) feet to either side of the top-of-bank of the channel. The buffer area shall be maintained with appropriate native vegetation (Reference to Appendix F of Pennsylvania Handbook of Best Management Practices for Developing Area for plant lists). If the applicable rear or side yard setback is less than fifty (50) feet, the buffer width may be reduced to twenty-five (25) feet. If an existing buffer is legally prescribed (i.e. deed, covenant, easement, etc.) and it exceeds the requirements of this Ordinance, the existing buffer shall be maintained. This does not include lakes or wetlands.
- E. Evidence of any necessary permit(s) for regulated earth disturbance activities from the appropriate DEP regional office must be provided to Rockland Township. The issuance of an NPDES Construction Permit (or permit coverage under the statewide General Permit (PAG-2) satisfies the requirements of subsection 306.A.

### **Section 307. Streambank Erosion Requirements**

In addition to control of the water quality volume, in order to minimize the impact of stormwater runoff on downstream streambank erosion, the primary requirement is to design a BMP to detain the proposed condition 2-year, 24-hour design storm to the existing conditions 1-year peak flow using the SCS Type II distribution. Additionally, provisions shall be made (such as adding a small orifice at the bottom of the outlet structure) so that the proposed condition 1-year storm takes a minimum of 24 hours to drain from the facility from a point where the maximum volume of water from the 1-year storm is captured. (i.e., the maximum water surface elevation is achieved in the facility). Release of water can begin at the start of the storm (i.e., the invert of the water quality orifice is at the invert of the facility).

The minimum orifice size in the outlet structure to the BMP shall be a three (3) inch diameter orifice and a trash rack shall be installed to prevent clogging. On sites with small contributing drainage areas to this BMP that do not provide enough runoff volume to allow a 24 hour attenuation with the 3 inch orifice, the calculations shall be submitted showing this condition.

Orifice sizes less than 3 inches can be utilized provided that the design will prevent clogging of the intake.

### **Section 308. Watershed - Stormwater Management Districts**

#### **A. Maiden Creek Watershed**

1. The Maiden Creek Watershed has been divided into stormwater management districts as shown on the Management District Map in Appendix D. Corresponding release rate percentages associated with each Stormwater Management District is provided as well.

In addition to the requirements specified in Table 308.1 below, the groundwater recharge (Section 305), water quality (Section 306), and streambank erosion control (Section 307), requirements shall be implemented.

Standards for managing runoff from each subarea in the Maiden Creek Watershed for the 2.33, 10 and 50-year design storms are shown in Table 308.1. Development sites located in each of the Districts must control proposed condition runoff rates to existing conditions runoff rates for the design storms in accordance with Table 308.1.

**TABLE 308.1 – Water Quantity Requirements  
Maiden Creek Watershed**

<b>Management District</b>	<b>Proposed Condition Design Storm</b>		<b>Existing Condition Design Storm</b>	<b>Equivalent Release Rate</b>
A	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	5 - year		5 - year	100 %
	10 - year		10 - year	100 %
	25 - year		25 - year	100 %
	100 - year		100 - year	100 %
B-1	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	10 - year		5 - year	75 %
	25 - year		10 - year	75 %
	50 - year		25 - year	75 %
	100 - year		100 - year	100 %
B-2	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	5 - year		2 - year	30 %
	25 - year		5 - year	50 %
	50 - year		10 - year	50 %
	100 - year		100 - year	100 %
B-3	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	5 - year		2 - year	30 %
	10 - year		5 - year	75 %
	50 - year		25 - year	75 %
	100 - year		100 - year	100 %
C	2-year	Reduce To	1-year	-
	5-year		5-year	100%
	10-year		10-year	100%
	25-year		25-year	100%
	50-year		50-year	100%
	100-year		100-year	100%

All areas, regardless of the release rate, must still meet the requirements of the Groundwater Recharge Criteria (Section 305), Water Quality Criteria (Section 306), and Streambank Erosion Criteria (Section 307).

2. General - Proposed condition rates of runoff from any regulated activity shall not exceed the peak release rates of runoff prior to development for the design storms specified on the Maiden Creek Stormwater Management District Watershed Map (Ordinance Appendix D) and Section 308.A, of this Ordinance.
3. District Boundaries - The boundaries of the Stormwater Management Districts are shown on an official map that is available for inspection at the Rockland Township office. A copy of the official map at a reduced scale is included in the Ordinance Appendix D. The exact location of the Maiden Creek Stormwater Management District boundaries as they apply to a given development site shall be determined by mapping the boundaries using the two-foot topographic contours (or most accurate data required) provided as part of the Drainage Plan.
4. Sites Located in More Than One District - For a proposed development site located within two or more stormwater management district category subareas, the peak discharge rate from any subarea shall meet the Management District Criteria for which the discharge is located, as indicated in Section 308. The calculated peak discharges shall apply regardless of whether the grading plan changes the drainage area by subarea. An exception to the above may be granted if discharges from multiple subareas recombine in proximity to the discharge site. In this case, peak discharge in any direction shall follow Management District A criteria provided that the overall site discharge meets the Management District Criteria for which the discharge is located.
5. Off-Site Areas - Off-site areas that drain through a proposed development site are not subject to release rate criteria when determining allowable peak runoff rates. However, on-site drainage facilities shall be designed to safely convey off-site flows through the development site.
6. Site Areas - Where the site area to be impacted by a proposed development activity differs significantly from the total site area, only the proposed impact area utilizing stormwater management measures shall be subject to the Management District Criteria. In other words, unimpacted areas bypassing the stormwater management facilities would not be subject to the Management District Criteria.

B. Sacony Creek Watershed

1. The Sacony Creek Watershed has been divided into stormwater management districts as shown on the Management District Map in Appendix D.

In addition to the requirements specified in Table 308.2 below, the Groundwater Recharge (Section 305), Water Quality (Section 306), and Streambank Erosion Control (Section 307), requirements shall be implemented.

Standards for managing runoff from each subarea in the Sacony Creek Watershed for the 2.33, 10 and 50-year design storms are shown in Table 308.2. Development sites located in each of the Districts must control post-development runoff rates to existing conditions runoff rates for the design storms in accord with Table 308.2.

**TABLE 308.2 – Water Quantity Requirements  
Sacony Creek Watershed**

<b>Management District</b>	<b>Proposed Condition Design Storm</b>		<b>Existing Condition Design Storm</b>	<b>Equivalent Release Rate</b>
A	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	10 - year		10 - year	100 %
	50 - year		50 - year	100 %
B	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	10 - year		2.33 - year	50 %
	50 - year		10 - year	50 %
C	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	10 - year		2.33 - year	50 %
	50 - year		50 - year	100 %
D *	2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
	5 - year		2 - year	30 %
	10 - year		5 - year	75 %
	50 - year		25 - year	75 %
	100 - year		100 - year	100 %
E *	2-year	Reduce To	1-year	-
	5-year		5-year	100 %
	10-year		10-year	100 %
	25-year		25-year	100 %
	50-year		50-year	100 %
	100-year		100-year	100 %

\* The minimum performance standard for development sites in Districts D and E is that stormwater management controls must be provided to limit the post-development peak rate of stormwater runoff to a rate that is equal to or less than the existing peak rate of stormwater runoff. This minimum performance criteria was set through a policy directive of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

All areas, regardless of the release rate, must still meet the requirements of the Groundwater Recharge criteria (Section 305), Water Quality criteria (Section 306), and Streambank Erosion criteria (Section 307).

2. General - Post-development rates of runoff from any regulated activity shall not exceed the peak release rates of runoff prior to development for the design storms specified on the Stormwater Management District Watershed Map (Ordinance Appendix D) and Section 308, of this Ordinance.
3. District Boundaries - The boundaries of the Stormwater Management Districts are shown on an official map that is available for inspection at the Rockland Township office. A copy of the official map at a reduced scale is included in the Ordinance Appendix D. The exact location of the Stormwater Management District boundaries as they apply to a given development site shall be determined by mapping the boundaries using the two-foot topographic contours (or most accurate data required) provided as part of the Drainage Plan.
4. Sites Located in More Than One District - For a proposed development site located within two or more stormwater management district category subareas, the peak discharge rate from any subarea shall meet the Management District Criteria for which the discharge is located, as indicated in Section 308. The calculated peak discharges shall apply regardless of whether the grading plan changes the drainage area by subarea. An exception to the above may be granted if discharges from multiple subareas recombine in proximity to the discharge site. In this case, peak discharge in any direction shall follow Management District A criteria provided that the overall site discharge meets the Management District Criteria for which the discharge is located.
5. Off-Site Areas - Off-site areas that drain through a proposed development site are not subject to release rate criteria when determining allowable peak runoff rates. However, on-site drainage facilities shall be designed to safely convey off-site flows through the development site.
6. Site Areas - Where the site area to be impacted by a proposed development activity differs significantly from the total site area, only the proposed impact area utilizing stormwater management measures shall be subject to the Management District Criteria. In other words, unimpacted areas bypassing the stormwater management facilities would not be subject to the Management District Criteria.

C. Areas Outside of the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek Watersheds

1. In addition to the requirements specified in Table 308.3 below, the Groundwater Recharge (Section 305), Water Quality (Section 306), and Streambank Erosion Control (Section 307), requirements shall be implemented.

Standards for managing runoff from areas outside of the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek Watersheds for the 2.33, 10 and 50-year design storms are shown in Table 308.3. Development sites located in these areas must control post-development runoff rates to existing conditions runoff rates for the design storms in accord with Table 308.3.

**TABLE 308.3 – Water Quantity Requirements  
Areas Outside of the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek Watersheds**

<b>Proposed Condition Design Storm</b>		<b>Existing Condition Design Storm</b>	<b>Equivalent Release Rate</b>
2 - year	Reduce To	1 - year	-
5 - year		2 - year	30 %
10 - year		10 - year	100 %
25 - year		25 - year	100 %
100 - year		100 - year	100 %

All areas must still meet the requirements of the Groundwater Recharge Criteria (Section 305), Water Quality Criteria (Section 306), and Streambank Erosion Criteria (Section 307).

2. General - Post-development rates of runoff from any regulated activity shall not exceed the peak release rates of runoff prior to development for the design storms specified.
3. District Boundaries - The boundaries of this Stormwater Management District are those areas within Rockland Township that are not included in the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek Watersheds shown on the official maps for the watersheds that are available for inspection at the Rockland Township office. A copy of the official maps at a reduced scale are included in the Ordinance Appendix D. The exact location of the Stormwater Management District boundaries as they apply to a given development site shall be determined by mapping the boundaries using the two-foot topographic contours (or most accurate data required) provided as part of the Drainage Plan.
4. Sites Located in More Than One District - For a proposed development site located within two or more stormwater management district category subareas, the peak discharge rate from any subarea shall meet the Management District Criteria for which the discharge is located, as indicated in Section 308. The calculated peak discharges shall apply regardless of whether the grading plan changes the drainage area by subarea.
5. Off-Site Areas - Off-site areas that drain through a proposed development site are not subject to release rate criteria when determining allowable peak runoff rates. However, on-site drainage facilities shall be designed to safely convey off-site flows through the development site.
6. Site Areas - Where the site area to be impacted by a proposed development activity differs significantly from the total site area, only the proposed impact area utilizing stormwater management measures shall be subject to the Management District Criteria. In other words, unimpacted areas bypassing the stormwater management facilities would not be subject to the Management District Criteria.

**Section 309. Calculation Methodology**

- A. Stormwater runoff from all development sites with a drainage area of greater than 200 acres shall be calculated using a generally accepted calculation technique that is based on the NRCS soil cover complex method. Table 309-1 summarizes acceptable computation methods and the method selected by the design professional shall be based on the individual limitations and suitability of each method for a particular site. The Rational Method shall be used to estimate peak discharges from drainage areas that contain less than 200 acres. The Soil Complex Method shall be used for drainage areas greater than 200 acres.

**TABLE 309-1  
Acceptable Computation Methodologies For  
Stormwater Management Plans**

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>METHOD DEVELOPED BY</u>	<u>APPLICABILITY</u>
TR-20 (or commercial computer package based on TR-20)	USDA NRCS	Applicable where use of full hydrology computer model is desirable or necessary.
TR-55 (or commercial computer package based on TR-55)	USDA NRCS	Applicable for land development plans within limitations described in TR-55.
HEC-1 / HEC-HMS	US Army Corps of Engineers	Applicable where use of full hydrologic computer model is desirable or necessary.
PSRM	Penn State University	Applicable where use of a hydrologic computer model is desirable or necessary; simpler than TR-20 or HEC-1.
Rational Method or commercial computer package based on Rational Method)	Emil Kuichling(1889)	For sites less than 200 acres and with time of concentration less than 60 minutes (tc < 60 min), or as approved by Rockland Township upon recommendation by the Township Engineer.
Other Methods	Varies	Other computation methodologies approved by Rockland Township upon recommendation by the Township Engineer.

**Note: Successors to the above methods are also acceptable. These successors include WINNTR55 for TR55 and WINTR20 for TR20 and SWMM.**

- B. All calculations consistent with this Ordinance using the soil cover complex method shall use the appropriate design rainfall depths for the various return period storms according to the region in which they are located as presented in Table B-1 in Appendix B of this Ordinance. If a hydrologic computer model such as PSRM or HEC-1 / HEC-HMS is used for stormwater runoff calculations, then the duration of rainfall shall be 24 hours. The SCS ‘S’ curve shown in Figure B-1, Appendix B of this Ordinance shall be used for the rainfall distribution.

- C. For the purposes of existing conditions flow rate determination, undeveloped land shall be considered as "meadow" in good condition, unless the natural ground cover generates a lower curve number or Rational 'C' value (i.e., forest), as listed in Table B-2 or B-3 in Appendix B of this Ordinance.
- D. All calculations using the Rational Method shall use rainfall intensities consistent with appropriate times-of-concentration for overland flow and return periods from the Design Storm Curves from PA Department of Transportation Design Rainfall Curves (1986) and NOAA Atlas 14 (Figures B-2 to B-3). Times-of-concentration for overland flow shall be calculated using the methodology presented in Chapter 3 of Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, NRCS, TR-55 (as amended or replaced from time to time by NRCS). Times-of-concentration for channel and pipe flow shall be computed using Manning's equation. NRCS lag equation divided by 0.6 as acceptable method for Tc in undeveloped areas.
- E. Runoff Curve Numbers (CN) for both existing and proposed conditions to be used in the soil cover complex method shall be obtained from Table B-2 in Appendix B of this Ordinance.
- F. Runoff coefficients (c) for both existing and proposed conditions for use in the Rational method shall be obtained from Table B-3 in Appendix B of this Ordinance.
- G. Where uniform flow is anticipated, the Manning equation shall be used for hydraulic computations, and to determine the capacity of open channels, pipes, and storm sewers. Values for Manning's roughness coefficient (n) shall be consistent with Table B-4 in Appendix B of the Ordinance. Full flow shall be assumed for closed conduits.
- H. Outlet structures for stormwater management facilities shall be designed to meet the performance standards of this Ordinance using any generally accepted hydraulic analysis technique or method.
- I. The design of any stormwater detention facilities intended to meet the performance standards of this Ordinance shall be verified by routing the design storm hydrograph through these facilities using the Storage-Indication Method. For drainage areas greater than 200 acres in size, the design storm hydrograph shall be computed using a calculation method that produces a full hydrograph (i.e. TR-20, TR-55, HEC-1, PSRM). Rockland Township may approve the use of any generally accepted full hydrograph approximation technique that shall use a total runoff volume that is consistent with the volume from a method that produces a full hydrograph.

### **Section 310. Other Requirements**

#### **A. General Regulations**

- 1. Any facilities that constitute water obstructions (e.g., culverts, bridges, outfalls, or stream enclosures), water encroachments, and any work involving wetlands governed by PaDEP Chapter 105 regulations (as amended or replaced from time to time by PaDEP), are subject to PaDEP Chapter 105 regulations.

2. Adequate erosion protection shall be provided along all open channels, and at all points of discharge (DEP erosion and Erosion, Sediment and Pollution Control Manual).
3. The Township reserves the right to disapprove any design that would result in the construction in or continuation of a stormwater problem area.

**B. Detention and Retention Basins**

1. General requirements for all types of basins.
  - a. No stormwater basin facility shall be placed within fifty (50) feet of a special geologic feature as defined herein.
  - b. No stormwater basin facility shall be placed within ten (10) feet of a property line (measured from the toe of the slope of the berm if applicable).
  - c. Privately owned basin facilities and BMPs shall be situated such that lot lines do not divide the facility.
  - d. Maintenance of an individual basin facility shall be the responsibility of only one lot owner unless the facility is located in a common area maintained by a homeowner's association. Legal agreements in a form acceptable to the Solicitor shall be provided addressing maintenance of any facility where maintenance will be other than by one lot owner.
  - e. When the outfall point of a proposed basin facility is located at a point subject to tailwater conditions, a tailwater elevation at the outfall point will need to be assumed when performing the basin facility routing calculations. The tailwater elevation assumed shall be based on the frequency of the storm being routed. For example, if a 10-year storm is being routed through the facility, the 10-year water surface elevation needs to be determined at the discharge point and assumed as the downstream tailwater condition.
  - f. Whenever basins will be located in an area underlain by limestone, a geological evaluation of the proposed location shall be conducted to determine susceptibility to sinkholes formations. The design of all facilities over limestone formations shall include measures to prevent groundwater contamination and, where necessary, sinkhole formation. Soils used for the construction of basin shall have low-erodibility factors ("K" factors).

- g. A concrete outlet structure shall be used to regulate water flow through all basins. The base of the outlet structure shall extend a minimum of two (2) feet below the bottom of the basin. All outlet structure connections shall be water tight and the structure shall be one-piece with low-flow channel(s) installed.
- h. A trash rack shall be provided for all orifices.
- i. Basins shall be designed to accommodate the 100-year post-development storm such that the maximum water surface elevation is a minimum of six (6) inches below the emergency spillway elevation.
- j. Any stormwater management facility designed to store runoff and requiring a berm or earthen embankment shall be designed to provide an emergency spillway. The emergency spillway shall be placed in undisturbed earth whenever possible.
- k. Emergency spillways shall be designed to safely convey the 100-year post-development basin inflow with a minimum of 6" of freeboard above the water surface elevation to the top of berm.
- l. Energy dissipaters and/or level spreaders shall be installed at points where pipes or drainage ways discharge to or from basins. Generally:
  - (i) Outlet pipes designed to carry the predevelopment, 2-year storm flow will be permitted to discharge to a stream with only an energy dissipater.
  - (ii) Storms of a 5-year or greater intensity should be spread across the discharge location by level spreaders.
  - (iii) Rock material found on the site is suggested for energy dissipater or level spreader construction.
  - (iv) The Berks County Conservation District has final jurisdiction over energy dissipater or level spreader design.
- m. Inlet and outlet structures shall be located at maximum distances from one another. A rock filter berm, rock-filled gabions, or other baffle may be required between inlet and outlet areas when the distance is deemed insufficient for sediment removal. Baffle design must be approved by the Berks County Conservation District.

- n. Adequate drainage courses shall be provided and maintained for discharge(s) from the basin. If the basin will not discharge to a suitable natural drainage course, the Developer may be required to provide facilities to safely and efficiently convey the discharge to a suitable drainage course. Securing of necessary drainage easements for this purpose shall be the sole responsibility of the Developer.
  - o. When PA DEP requires facilities to have a State permit, the designer shall submit all information to PA DEP and obtain all necessary approvals and permits.
  - p. No stormwater facility shall create health or sanitation problems.
  - q. No stormwater facility shall impact the ability of on-lot sewage disposal systems to treat waste or adequately infiltrate treated wastewater effluent.
  - r. Consideration shall be given to safety standards when designing stormwater facilities.
  - s. When deemed necessary, stormwater basin facilities shall be enclosed with a fence of a type approved by the Board of Supervisors upon recommendation by the Planning Commission.
  - t. The infiltration discharge should not be taken into consideration when routing the peak discharge amounts nor shall the infiltration volume be used in the routing.
2. Retention and/or detention basins which are designed with earth fill dams shall incorporate the following minimum standards:
- a. The height of the dam shall not exceed 15 feet, unless approved by the PA DEP.
  - b. The minimum top width of dams up to 15 in height shall be equal to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the dam height, but in no case shall the top width be less than 8 feet. For dams that contain no more than 0.10 acre-ft. of storage between the lowest outlet elevation to the top of berm elevation and a maximum 100 year ponding depth no greater than 3 feet, the minimum berm shall be 5 feet.
  - c. The side slopes of the settled earth fill shall not be less than (steeper than) three horizontal to one vertical (3:1).

- d. A key trench, at least 2 feet deep in undisturbed soil, or extending down to stable subgrade whichever is deeper, of compacted relatively impervious material (Unified Soil Classification CL or ML) shall be provided. Minimum bottom width for the key trench shall be 4 feet. Maximum side slopes for the key trench shall be one horizontal to one vertical.
- e. A compacted impervious core at least 8 feet wide at the top, having a maximum side slope of one horizontal to one vertical, shall extend for the full length of the embankment, and the top elevation shall be set at the 50 year design water surface elevation.
- f. All pipes and culverts through dams shall have properly spaced anti-seep collars (minimum 6 inch thick).
- g. Minimum bottom grades inside basins shall be 1% unless designed in combination with an infiltration facility.
- h. Side slopes of basins (in cut) shall not be less than (steeper than) three units horizontally to one unit vertically (3:1). Depending upon the location and the intended use of the detention facilities during nonfunctioning times, a flatter side slope, for one or both slopes, may be required. When a basin is to be maintained by a future residential lot owner, the side slope shall be four units horizontally to one unit vertically (4:1).
- i. All basin embankments shall be placed at a maximum of eight (8) inch lifts to a minimum of ninety-five (95) percent of maximum dry density as established by ASTM D-1557. The compaction shall be checked by a Soils Engineer and verified by the Site Inspector. When required by the Township Engineer or Site Inspector, the developer's contractor shall obtain the services of a qualified laboratory technician to conduct compaction testing. Copies of all tests shall be provided to the Site Inspector.

### 3. Underground Detention or Retention Basins

- a. Outlet structures for underground facilities shall be provided with a reinforced concrete junction box. Flow through the junction box shall be attenuated with a concrete weir wall with adequately sized orifices. The dimension of the weir wall should be designed to allow passage of the 100 year post-development inflow without surcharging the junction box. Other designs will be considered with approval of the Township Engineer.
- b. Underground facilities which propose pipe storage as a means of detention shall be constructed of reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or smooth-lined corrugated plastic pipe (SLCPP).

4. Wet Ponds/Basins

- a. Wet ponds shall be designed in accordance with the design parameters as found in the Pa DEP document, Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, latest edition unless otherwise specified below.
- b. Water surface area shall not exceed 1/10 of the tributary drainage area.
- c. Shoreline protection shall be provided to prevent erosion from wave action.
- d. Minimum normal water depth shall be 4 feet. If fish are to be used to keep the pond clean, a minimum of 1/4 of the pond area shall be a minimum of 10 feet deep.
- e. Facilities shall be provided to allow the pond level to be lowered by gravity flow for cleaning purposes and shoreline maintenance.
- f. Aeration facilities as may be required to prevent pond stagnation shall be provided. Design calculations to substantiate the effectiveness of these aeration facilities shall be submitted with final engineering plans. Agreements for the perpetual operation and maintenance of aeration facilities shall be prepared to the satisfaction of Rockland Township.
- g. In the event that the water surface of the pond is to be raised for the purposes of storing water for irrigation or in anticipation of the evapotranspiration demands of dry weather, the volume remaining for storage of excess stormwater runoff shall still be sufficient to contain the 50 year design storm runoff.
- h. All wet basin designs shall incorporate biologic minimization controls consistent with the West Nile Guidance found in Appendix G.

C. Infiltration Facilities

1. Infiltration testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section 305.B. Infiltration testing is necessary for Minor Drainage Plan only when required by the Township Engineer.
2. All underground infiltration systems shall have appropriate positive overflow controls to prevent storage within one (1) foot of the finished surface or grade.
3. Vegetation planted over the infiltration system shall be suited for such conditions and not interfere with the operation of the system.

4. All infiltration systems shall have a minimum setback of:
  - a. (10) feet down gradient or one hundred (100) feet up gradient from principal buildings and/or structures,
  - b. ten (10) feet from property lines,
  - c. fifty (50) feet from a special geologic feature,
  - d. 100 feet from wells, and
  - e. 10 feet from septic system drain fields, or as directed by DEP regulations and/or the Sewage Enforcement Officer.
5. Surface inflows shall be treated to prevent the direct discharge of sediment and pollutants into the infiltration system; accumulated sediment reduces stormwater storage capacity and ultimately clogs the infiltration mechanism.
6. No sand or other particulate matter may be applied to a porous paving surface for winter ice conditions.
7. During site construction, all infiltration system components shall be protected from compaction due to heavy equipment operation or storage of fill or construction material.
8. Infiltration areas shall be protected from sedimentation. All areas designated for infiltration shall not receive runoff until the contributory drainage area has achieved final stabilization.
9. Construction fencing shall be installed around infiltration areas during construction activities to protect against compaction and sedimentation.
10. All infiltration facilities which service more than one (1) lot and are considered a common facility shall have an easement provided to the Township for future access if necessary .
11. The following procedures and materials, which shall be noted on the plan, shall be required during the construction of all subsurface facilities:
  - a. Excavation for the infiltration facility shall be performed with equipment that will not compact the bottom of the infiltration bed/trench, or like facility.
  - b. The bottom of the bed and/or trench shall be scarified prior to the placement of aggregate.

- c. Only clean aggregate, free of fines, shall be allowed.
  - d. The top and sides of all infiltration beds, trenches, or like facilities shall be covered with subsurface drainage fabric (geotextile fabric). Fabric shall meet the specifications of PennDOT Publication 408, Section 735 Construction Class 1.
  - e. Perforated distribution pipes connected to centralized catch basins and/or manholes with provision for the collection of debris shall be provided in all facilities. The perforated pipes shall distribute stormwater throughout the entire infiltration bed/trench or like facility.
12. No more than 50% of the required infiltration volume may be provided in detention basin bottoms. The remaining 50% of infiltration volumes shall be provided at or near the proposed impervious coverage as permitted by the soil conditions.

#### D. Storm Sewers

1. Any proposed roadway drainage facilities shall be designed according to the more restrictive of PennDOT Design Manual Part II or the Township standards.
2. Storm sewers must be able to convey proposed conditions runoff from a twenty-five (25) year design storm without flooding inlets. At the Township's discretion drainage facilities shall be designed to convey proposed conditions runoff from the one hundred (100) year design storm without flooding inlets in sag areas of streets.
3. When designing storm sewers that discharge into a detention facility, a tailwater condition at the storm sewer discharge point needs to be assumed where applicable. The assumed tailwater elevation should be the equal to the detention facility water surface elevation resulting from whatever year design storm was used to design the storm sewer. For example, if the storm sewer is being designed to convey a 25-year storm, the downstream tailwater elevation should be assumed as the 25-year stormwater surface elevation of the detention facility.
4. Subsurface drainage systems shall have manholes spaced at intervals not exceeding 400' and located wherever branches are connected or sizes are changed and wherever there is a change in alignment or grade. Inlets may be used instead of manholes when approved by the Township Engineer.
5. Storm sewer lines within street rights-of-way shall be located next to the curb line and shall parallel the curb line as far as practical.

6. Subsurface drainage systems shall have curb inlets located at curb tangents on the uphill side of street intersections and at other locations as may be required by the Township as necessary to intercept runoff". Design and location of curb inlets shall be in accordance with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Design Manual Part 2 and be approved by the Township Engineer.
7. All proposed inlets within curbed streets shall be designed such that the top of grate elevations are equal to the top of base course elevation to permit proper drainage of the streets prior to wearing course placement.
8. Inlets shall be designed and located to prevent hazards to vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians.
9. Reinforced concrete culvert pipe Class III or better, with rubber "O" ring joints shall be used for all storm sewer lines to be constructed within street rights-of-way. Minimum diameter shall be 15- inches. Smooth lined corrugated polyethylene pipe (SLCPP) may be used at the option of the subdivider for lines to be located on private property that will not be offered for dedication to the Township.
10. If SLCPP is being proposed, as permitted in Section 310.(c)(9), in areas underlain with limestone geology, water-tight joints will be required within the storm sewer system. Only pipe joints which are capable of meeting the testing criteria outlined by ASTM D-3212 will be considered "water-tight."
11. All drainage facilities shall be maintained to retain their design capacity.
12. Drainage facilities, including detention ponds, shall not convey water onto any existing or proposed public road right-of-way.
13. Pipes and storm sewer shall have a minimum slope not less than 0.005 ft/ft.
14. Permissible Velocities in Storm Pipe at Design Flow.
  - a. Minimum 2.5 feet per second.
  - b. Maximum 12.0 feet per second.
15. The inflow inverts of the proposed inlets shall be no less than 0.2' above the outflow invert elevation. The inflow pipe(s) crown elevation(s) shall be equal to or above the crown elevation of the outflow pipe. In specific cases, this requirement may be waived at the discretion of the Township Engineer.
16. All proposed inlets within curbed streets shall be designed such that the top of grate elevations are equal to the top of base course elevation to permit proper drainage of the streets prior to wearing course placement.

17. Storm sewer inlets proposed to be sumped shall be a minimum of 6' long and no deeper than 6'.
18. No stormwater conveyance facility shall be constructed within fifty (50) feet of a special geologic feature, unless it is constructed of pipe meeting Penn DOT 100-year life criteria, utilizing watertight joints.
19. Underdrains shall be required at all location in which subsurface water is expected or encountered during construction which may negatively impact the subgrade of the street. This requirement shall be noted on the plans.
20. Underdrains may be required in cuts 3 feet deep and greater, and in all other locations stipulated by the Township Engineer.
21. Pipe foundation underdrains shall be parallel to the established street grade to outlet in approved drainage structures. Pipe foundation underdrain shall consist of a trench excavated to a minimum depth of 24 inches below the underneath elevation of the special subgrade and to the minimum width of 18 inches in which a 6 inch pipe underdrain shall be laid. The trench shall be backfilled with Penn DOT 2B aggregate to its full depth around and above the laid pipe. The underdrain and stone backfill shall be wrapped with Class 1 geotextile (per Penn DOT Publication 408).
22. If the length of pipe underdrain exceeds 600 feet in one run, the minimum diameter of 6 inches shall be increased to eight (8) beyond that point. Pipe shall meet Penn DOT, Form 408 Specifications.

E. Open Channels

1. Open channels shall be designed in accordance with the Channel Design procedures found in the Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Water Quality Protection, Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual.
2. All open channels shall be designed to convey the 25-year stormwater flow. In addition, open channels shall be design to convey the 100-year stormwater flow from emergency spillways and areas where damage to property would result.
3. Open channels located adjacent to residential streets shall be limited to a top width of 6-feet, depth of 1.5-feet, and if trapezoidal in cross section, a minimum bottom width of 2-feet.

4. Open channels located along non-residential streets, in side yards, rear yards, or open space shall be limited to a top width of 12-feet, depth of 3-feet, and if trapezoidal in cross section, a minimum bottom width of 2-feet. Open channels located in side yards, rear yards, or open space shall provide a minimum of 6-inches of freeboard.
  5. The minimum longitudinal slope shall not be less than 0.010 ft/ft nor greater than 0.100 ft/ft.
- F. Any infiltration and water quality facilities proposed to meet the requirements of Sections 305 and 306 should be designed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NPDES Permit, if one is required. Design of the infiltration and water quality facilities should be in accordance with the guidelines provided in the Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, latest edition.
- G. Construction of Streets
1. All streets shall be designed as to provide for the discharge of surface water from their rights-of-way.
  2. The slope of the crown on proposed streets shall be 1/4" per foot.
  3. Cross drainage in intersections or in tangent sections of roadway will not be permitted.
  4. Gutter flow shall not exceed 1/2 of the travel lane width.
- H. Bridges and Culverts
1. Bridges and culverts shall have ample waterway to carry expected flows, based on a minimum storm frequency of 100 years.
  2. Bridge and culvert construction shall be in accordance with the Penn DOT specifications and shall meet the requirements of PA DEP.
  3. Culverts shall be provided with wing walls and constructed for the full width of the right-of-way.
  4. The cartway area over bridges shall be 24 inches wider, on either side, than the road connecting with the bridge, or if the character of the road is expected to change for future planning, the cartway of the bridge shall be made to anticipate this condition.
  5. On either side of a bridge cartway, the bridge railing must be set back from the edge of the final cartway and this area may be used to place sidewalks, present or future.

## **ARTICLE IV-DRAINAGE PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

### **Section 401. General Requirements**

- A. Any of the activities regulated by this Ordinance, the preliminary or final approval of subdivision and/or land development plans, the issuance of any building or occupancy permit, or the commencement of any earth disturbance activity may not proceed until the Property Owner or Applicant or his/her agent has received any of the following:
- written approval of a Drainage Plan
  - written approval of a Minor Drainage Plan
  - determination that the project meets one of the exemption criteria listed below.
- B. The date of adoption of the Stormwater Management Ordinance (March 11, 2008) shall be the starting point from which to consider tracts/lots as “parent tracts/lots” for which future subdivision and respective impervious area computation and/or building area computation shall be cumulatively considered. Impervious areas and/or building area existing on the “parent tract/lot” prior to adoption of this Ordinance shall not be considered in cumulative impervious area and/or building area calculations for exemption purposes or when considering qualification as a Minor Drainage Plan.

### **Section 402. Exemptions**

A. Activities Specifically Exempt

The following uses and activities are exempt from the requirements of this ordinance other than those listed in subsection B below.

1. Gardening for home consumption.
2. Agricultural plowing and tilling.
3. Forest Management and Timber Operations.
4. Creation of impervious surface less than or equal to 800 square feet in area (see Section 401.B) on lots of 2 acres or less gross.
5. Creation of impervious surface less than or equal to 1200 square feet in area (see Section 401.B) on lots larger than 2 acres gross.
6. Residential swimming pools when surrounding impervious surface is less than 800 square feet.
7. For property where the principal use is agricultural, creation of impervious surface less than or equal to 4000 square feet in area when such surface is located more than 150 feet from a downgradient property line.

8. Subdivision plans proposing annexations, lot line adjustments and the like which will result in no new buildable lots being created.

**B. Requirements for Exempt Activities**

1. Erosion Control – Exempt activities must still be performed according to the requirements of 25 PA Code, Chapter 102.
2. Additional Permits – Exemption does not relieve the Applicant from the responsibility to secure required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other applicable code, rule, act, or ordinance.
3. Exemption responsibilities – Exemption shall not relieve the Applicant from implementing such measures as are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and property. An exemption shall not relieve the Applicant from providing adequate stormwater management for Regulated Activities to meet the purpose of this Ordinance; however, drainage plans will not have to be submitted to Rockland Township.
4. HQ and EV stream – Exemption shall not relieve the Applicant from meeting the special requirements for watersheds draining to high quality (HQ) or exceptional value (EV) waters, identified and Source Water Protection Areas (SWPA) and requirements for nonstructural project design sequencing (Section 304). The volume and rate of the net increase in stormwater runoff from Regulated Activities must be managed to prevent the physical degradation of receiving waters from such effects as scour and streambank destabilization, to satisfy State Water Quality Requirements;

All regulated activities occurring in drainage areas tributary to waters designated HQ/EV pursuant to 25 PA Code, Chapter 93 shall not change any biological, chemical or physical characteristics, including volume, rate, velocity, course, current, cross section, or temperature of the waters, unless the activity is specifically permitted in accordance with the environmental laws of the Commonwealth.

- C. Drainage Problems – If a drainage problem is documented or known to exist downstream of, or expected from the proposed activity, then Rockland Township may require a Minor Drainage Plan or Drainage Plan submittal.

**Section 403. Minor Drainage Plan Qualification and Content**

- A. Any Regulated Activity that does not exceed the values in Table 402-1 Impervious Area Criteria shall qualify to submit a Minor Drainage Plan.

1. These criteria shall apply to the total development even if development is to take place in phases.

2. **TABLE 402-1**  
Impervious Area Criteria

Total Parcel Size	Impervious Area (sq.ft.)	Minimum Distance* (feet)
0 to < 0.125 ac	1,000 sq.ft.	10 ft.
0.125 to < 0.5 ac	2,500 sq.ft.	15 ft.
0.5 to < 1 ac	5,000 sq.ft.	20 ft.
1 to < 2 ac	7,500 sq.ft.	25 ft.
2 to < 3 ac	10,000 sq.ft.	50 ft.
3 to < 4 ac	12,500 sq.ft.	100 ft.
≥ 4 ac	15,000 sq.ft.	150 ft.

\* Note : The minimum distance between the proposed impervious area and/or stormwater controls/structures discharge point to the downstream property line.

- B. Submissions for projects that qualify for submittal as a Minor Drainage Plan shall consist of the worksheets contained in Ordinance Appendix I including the site sketch plan. These worksheets were developed to meet the requirements of groundwater recharge (Section 305), water quality (Section 306) and stream bank erosion (Section 307) controls of this Ordinance.
- C. Submissions for projects that qualify for submittal as a Minor Drainage Plan shall not be required to implement the stormwater quantity controls (Section 308) of this Ordinance.
- D. Qualification for submittal of a Minor Drainage Plan shall not relieve the Applicant from meeting the special requirements for watersheds draining to high quality (HQ) or exceptional value (EV) waters (pursuant to 25 PA Code, Chapter 93), identified and Source Water Protection Areas (SWPA) and nonstructural project design sequencing (Section 304). The volume and rate of the net increase in stormwater runoff from Regulated Activities must be managed to prevent the physical degradation of receiving waters from such effects as scour and streambank destabilization, to satisfy State Water Quality Requirements;

All regulated activities occurring in drainage areas tributary to waters designated HQ/EV pursuant to 25 PA Code, Chapter 93 shall not change any biological, chemical or physical characteristics, including volume, rate, velocity, course, current, cross section, or temperature of the waters, unless the activity is specifically permitted in accordance with the environmental laws of the Commonwealth.

#### **Section 404. Drainage Plan Contents**

The Drainage Plan shall consist of a general description of the project including sequencing items described in Section 304, calculations, maps and plans. A note on the maps shall refer to the associated computations and erosion and sediment control plan by title and date. The cover sheet of the computations and erosion and sediment control plan shall refer to the associated maps by title and date. All Drainage Plan materials shall be submitted to Rockland Township in a format that is clear, concise, legible, neat, and well organized; otherwise, the Drainage Plan shall not be accepted for review and shall be returned to the Applicant.

The following items shall be included in the Drainage Plan:

##### **A. General**

1. General description of the project including those areas described in Section 304.
2. General description of permanent stormwater management techniques, including construction specifications of the materials to be used for stormwater management facilities.
3. Complete hydrologic, hydraulic, and structural computations for all stormwater management facilities.
4. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, including all reviews and approvals by the Conservation District.
5. A general description of nonpoint source pollution controls.
6. Regulated activities that create disconnected Impervious Areas smaller than (x)sq feet are exempt from the Peak Rate Control and the SWM Site Plan preparation requirements of this ordinance. Use of a value for (x) between 250 sq. ft. to 1000 sq. ft. is suggested in the instructions to DEP's draft model ordinance.

##### **B. Maps**

Map(s) of the project area shall be submitted on 24-inch x 36-inch sheets and/or shall be prepared in a form that meets the requirements for recording at the offices of the Recorder of Deeds of Berks County. If the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO) has more stringent criteria then the more stringent criteria shall apply. The contents of the map(s) shall include, but not be limited to:

1. The location of the project relative to highways, municipalities or other identifiable landmarks.
2. Existing contours at intervals of two feet. In areas of steep slopes (greater than 15 percent), five-foot contour intervals may be used.
3. Existing streams, lakes, ponds or other Waters of the Commonwealth within the project area.

4. Other physical features including flood hazard boundaries, stream buffers, existing drainage courses, areas of natural vegetation to be preserved, and the total extent of the upstream area draining through the site.
5. The locations of all existing and proposed utilities, sanitary sewers, and water lines within fifty (50) feet of property lines.
6. An overlay showing soil names and boundaries.
7. Limits of earth disturbance, including the type and amount of impervious area that would be added.
8. Proposed structures, roads, paved areas, and buildings.
9. Final contours at intervals of two feet. In areas of steep slopes (greater than 15 percent), five-foot contour intervals may be used.
10. The name of the development, the name and address of the owner of the property, and the name of the individual or firm preparing the plan.
11. The date of submission.
12. A graphic and written scale of one (1) inch equals no more than fifty (50) feet; for tracts of twenty (20) acres or more, the scale shall be one (1) inch equals no more than one hundred (100) feet.
13. A north arrow.
14. The total tract boundary and size with distances marked to the nearest foot and bearings to the nearest degree.
15. Existing and proposed land use(s).
16. A key map showing all existing man-made features beyond the property boundary that would be affected by the project.
17. Location of all open channels.
18. Overland drainage patterns and swales.
19. A fifteen foot wide access easement around all stormwater management facilities that would provide ingress to and egress from a public right-of-way.
20. The location of all erosion and sediment control facilities.
21. A note on the plan indicating the location and responsibility for maintenance of stormwater management facilities that would be located on/off-site. All on/off-site facilities shall meet the performance standards and design criteria specified in this Ordinance.

22. A statement, signed by the landowner, acknowledging that any revision to the approved Drainage Plan must be approved by Rockland Township and the Conservation District.

23. The following signature block for the Design Engineer:

I, (Design Engineer), on this date (date of signature), hereby certify that the Drainage Plan meets all design standards and criteria of the Rockland Township Stormwater Management Ordinance."

C. Supplemental Information

1. A written description of the following information shall be submitted.

- a. The overall stormwater management concept for the project designed in accordance with Section 304.
- b. Stormwater runoff computations as specified in this Ordinance.
- c. Stormwater management techniques to be applied both during and after development.
- d. Expected project time schedule.
- e. Development stages (project phases) if so proposed.
- f. An operation and maintenance plan in accordance with Section 702 of this Ordinance.

2. An erosion and sediment control plan.

3. The effect of the project (in terms of runoff volumes and peak flows) on adjacent properties and on any existing municipal stormwater collection system that may receive runoff from the project site.

D. Stormwater Management Facilities

1. All stormwater management facilities must be located on a plan, described in detail, and details/cross-sections provided illustrating their construction.

2. Profiles shall be provided for all storm sewers and underground detention/retention facilities at one of the following sets of scales:

- a. One inch (1") equals ten feet (10') horizontal and one inch (1") equals one foot (1') vertical, or
- b. One inch (1") equals twenty feet (20') horizontal and one inch (1") equals two feet (2') vertical, or

- c. One inch (1”) equals forty feet (40’) horizontal and one inch (1”) equals four feet (4’) vertical, or
  - d. One inch (1”) equals fifty feet (50’) horizontal and one inch (1”) equals five feet (5’) vertical, or
3. When infiltration facilities such as seepage pits, beds or trenches are used, the locations of existing and proposed septic tank infiltration areas and wells must be shown.
  4. All calculations, assumptions, and criteria used in the design of the stormwater management facilities must be shown.
- E. Responsibilities for Operations and Maintenance of Stormwater Controls and BMPs
1. No Regulated Earth Disturbance activities within Rockland Township shall commence until approval by Rockland Township of a Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance plan which describes how the permanent (e.g., post-construction) stormwater controls and BMPs will be properly operated and maintained.
  2. The following items shall be included in the Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan:
    - a. Map(s) of the project area, in a form that meets the requirements for recording at the offices of the Recorder of Deeds of Berks County, and shall be submitted on 24-inch x 36-inch or 36-inch x 48-inch sheets. The contents of the maps(s) shall include, but not be limited to:
      - (i) Clear identification of the location and nature of permanent stormwater controls and BMPs,
      - (ii) The location of the project site relative to highways, municipal boundaries or other identifiable landmarks,
      - (iii) Existing and final contours at intervals of two feet, or others as appropriate,
      - (iv) Existing streams, lakes, ponds, or other bodies of water within the project site area,
      - (v) Other physical features including flood hazard boundaries, sinkholes, streams, existing drainage courses, and areas of natural vegetation to be preserved,
      - (vi) The locations of all existing and proposed utilities, sanitary sewers, and water lines within 50 feet of property lines of the project site,
      - (vii) Proposed final changes to the land surface and vegetative cover, including the type and amount of impervious area that would be added,
      - (viii) Proposed final structures, roads, paved areas, and buildings, and

- (ix) A fifteen-foot wide access easement around all stormwater controls and BMPs that would provide ingress to and egress from a public right-of-way.
    - b. A description of how each permanent stormwater control and BMP will be operated and maintained, and the identity of the person(s) responsible for operations and maintenance,
    - c. The name of the project site, the name and address of the owner of the property, and the name of the individual or firm preparing the plan, and
    - d. A statement, signed by the landowner, acknowledging that the stormwater controls and BMPs are fixtures that can be altered or removed only after approval by Rockland Township.
  - 3. The Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan for the project site shall establish responsibilities for the continuing operation and maintenance of all permanent stormwater controls and BMPs, as follows:
    - a. If a plan includes structures or lots which are to be separately owned and in which streets, sewers and other public improvements are to be dedicated to Rockland Township, stormwater controls and BMPs may also be dedicated to and maintained by Rockland Township;
    - b. If a plan includes operations and maintenance by a single ownership, or if sewers and other public improvements are to be privately owned and maintained, then the operation and maintenance of stormwater controls and BMPs shall be the responsibility of the owner or private management entity.
  - 4. Rockland Township shall make the final determination on the continuing operations and maintenance responsibilities. Rockland Township reserves the right to accept or reject the operations and maintenance responsibility for any or all of the stormwater controls and BMPs.
- F. Township Review of Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan
- 1. The Township Engineer shall review the Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan for consistency with the purposes and requirements of this ordinance, and any permits issued by DEP.
  - 2. Rockland Township shall notify the Applicant in writing whether the Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan is approved.
  - 3. Rockland Township may require a "Record Drawing" of all stormwater controls and BMPs, and an explanation of any discrepancies with the Operations and Maintenance Plan.

#### **Section 405. Plan Submission**

Rockland Township shall require receipt of a complete plan, as specified in this Ordinance.

For any activities that require an NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities, a PaDEP Joint Permit Application, a PennDOT Highway Occupancy Permit, or any other permit under applicable state or federal regulations are regulated under Chapter 105 (Dam Safety and Waterway Management) or Chapter 106 (Floodplain Management) of PaDEP's Rules and Regulations, or, the proof of application for said permit(s) or approvals shall be part of the plan. The plan shall be coordinated with the state and federal permit process and the Rockland Township SALDO review process.

- A. For projects which require SALDO approval, the Drainage Plan shall be submitted by the Applicant as part of the Preliminary Plan submission where applicable for the Regulated Activity.
- B. For these regulated activities that do not require SALDO approval, See Section 401, General Requirements.
- C. Six (6) copies of the Drainage Plan shall be submitted and distributed as follows:
  - 1. Two (2) copies to Rockland Township accompanied by the requisite Rockland Township Review Fee.
  - 2. Two (2) copies to the Conservation District.
  - 3. One (1) copy to the Township Engineer.
  - 4. One (1) copy to the County Planning Commission/Department.

#### **Section 406. Drainage Plan Review**

- A. The Township Engineer shall review the Drainage Plan for consistency with this Ordinance. Any found incomplete shall not be accepted for review and shall be returned to the Applicant.
- B. For activities regulated by this Ordinance, Rockland Township shall notify the Applicant in writing, within ninety 90 calendar days, whether the Drainage Plan is consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan.
  - 1. Should the Drainage Plan be determined to be consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, the Township Engineer shall forward an approval letter to the Rockland Township Secretary who will then forward a copy to the Applicant.

2. Should the Drainage Plan be determined to be inconsistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, the Township Engineer shall forward a disapproval letter to the Rockland Township Secretary who will then forward a copy to the Applicant. The disapproval letter shall cite the reason(s) and specific Ordinance sections for the disapproval. Disapproval may be due to inadequate information to make a reasonable judgment as to compliance with the stormwater management plan. Any disapproved Drainage Plans may be revised by the Applicant and resubmitted consistent with this Ordinance.
- C. For Regulated Activities specified in Section 104 of this Ordinance, which require a building permit, the Township Engineer shall notify the Rockland Township Building Permit Officer in writing, within a time frame consistent with the Rockland Township Building Code and/or Rockland Township Subdivision Ordinance, whether the Drainage Plan is consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan and forward a copy of the approval/disapproval letter to the Applicant. Any disapproved drainage plan may be revised by the Applicant and resubmitted consistent with this Ordinance.
  - D. For regulated activities under this ordinance that require an NPDES Permit Application, the Applicant shall forward a copy of the Township Engineer's letter stating that the Drainage Plan is consistent with the stormwater management plan to the Conservation District. PaDEP and the Conservation District may consider the Township Engineer's review comments in determining whether to issue a permit. The issuing of the Letter of Consistency by the Township Engineer shall be proceeded by authorization from the Board of Supervisors.
  - E. Rockland Township shall not grant approval or grant preliminary approval to any subdivision or land development for Regulated Activities specified in Section 105 of this Ordinance if the Drainage Plan has been found to be inconsistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, as determined by the Township Engineer. All required permits from PaDEP must be obtained prior to approval of any subdivision or land development.
  - F. No building permits for any Regulated Activity specified in of this Ordinance shall be issued if the Drainage Plan has been found to be inconsistent with the Stormwater Management Plan, as determined by the Township Engineer, or without considering the comments of the Township Engineer. All required permits from PaDEP must be obtained prior to issuance of a building permit.
  - G. The Applicant shall be responsible for completing record drawings of all stormwater management facilities included in the approved Drainage Plan. The record drawings and an explanation of any discrepancies with the design plans shall be submitted to Rockland Township for final review and approval by the Township Engineer. Rockland Township may withhold approval of the record drawings until Rockland Township receives a copy of an approved Highway Occupancy Permit from the PennDOT District Office, NPDES Permit, and any other applicable permits or approvals, from PaDEP or the Conservation District. The above permits and approvals must be based on the record drawings.

- H. Rockland Township's approval of a Drainage Plan shall be valid for a period not to exceed five (5) years. Commencing on the date that Rockland Township signs the approved Drainage Plan. If stormwater management facilities included in the approved Drainage plan have not been constructed, or if constructed, and record drawings of these facilities have not been approved within this five (5) year time period, then Rockland Township may consider the Drainage plan disapproved and may revoke any and all permits. Drainage Plans that are considered disapproved by Rockland Township shall be resubmitted in accordance with Section 407 of this Ordinance.

**Section 407. Modification of Plans**

- A. A modification to a Drainage Plan under review by Rockland Township for a development site that involves a change in stormwater management facilities or techniques, or that involves the relocation or re-design of stormwater management facilities, or that is necessary because soil or other conditions are not as stated on the Drainage Plan as determined by the Township Engineer, shall require a resubmission of the modified Drainage Plan consistent with Section 404 of this Ordinance and be subject to review as specified in Section 405 of this Ordinance.
- B. A modification to an already approved or disapproved Drainage Plan shall be submitted to Rockland Township, accompanied by the applicable Municipal Review and Inspection Fee. A modification to a Drainage Plan for which a formal action has not been taken by Rockland Township shall be submitted to Rockland Township, accompanied by the applicable Rockland Township Review and Inspection Fee.

**Section 408. Resubmission of Disapproved Drainage Plans**

A disapproved Drainage Plan may be resubmitted, with the revisions addressing the Township Engineer's concerns documented in writing and addressed to the Rockland Township Secretary in accordance with Section 404 of this Ordinance and distributed accordingly and be subject to review as specified in Section 405 of this Ordinance. The applicable Rockland Township Review and Inspection Fee must accompany a resubmission of a disapproved Drainage Plan.



## **ARTICLE V-INSPECTIONS**

### **Section 501. Schedule of Inspections**

- A. The Township Engineer shall inspect all phases of the installation of the permanent stormwater management facilities as deemed appropriate by the Township Engineer.
- B. During any stage of the work, if the Township Engineer or his designee determines that the permanent stormwater management facilities are not being installed in accordance with the approved Stormwater Management Plan, Rockland Township shall revoke any existing building permits and issue a cease and desist order until a revised Drainage Plan is submitted and approved, as specified in this Ordinance.
- C. A final inspection of all stormwater management facilities shall be conducted by the Township Engineer or his designee and to confirm compliance with the approved Drainage Plan prior to the issuance of any Occupancy Permit.



## **ARTICLE VI-FEES AND EXPENSES**

### **Section 601. Township Drainage Plan Review and Inspection Fee**

Fees shall be established by Rockland Township to defray plan review and construction inspection costs incurred by Rockland Township. All fees shall be paid by the Applicant at the time of Drainage Plan submission. Review and Inspection Fee Schedule shall be established by resolution of the Rockland Township governing body based on the size of the Regulated Activity and based on Rockland Township's costs for reviewing Drainage Plans and conducting inspections pursuant to Section 501. Rockland Township shall periodically update the Review and Inspection Fee Schedule to ensure that review costs are adequately reimbursed.

### **Section 602. Expenses Covered by Fees**

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

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



## **ARTICLE VII-MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **Section 701. Performance Guarantee**

- A. For subdivisions and land developments the Applicant shall provide a financial guarantee to Rockland Township for the timely installation and proper construction of all stormwater management controls as: 1) Required by the approved drainage plan equal to or greater than the full construction cost of the required controls or 2) in the amount and method of payment provided for in the subdivision and land development ordinance.
- B. For other regulated activities, Rockland Township may require a financial guarantee from the Applicant.
- C. At the completion of the project, and as a prerequisite for the release of the performance guarantee, the Applicant or his representatives shall:
  - 1. Provide a certification of completion from an engineer, architect, surveyor or other qualified person verifying that all permanent facilities have been constructed according to the plans and specifications and approved revisions thereto.
  - 2. Provide a set of record drawings.
- D. After Rockland Township receives the certification, a final inspection shall be conducted by the Township Engineer or his designee to certify compliance with this ordinance.

### **Section 702. Adherence to Approved Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan**

It shall be unlawful to alter or remove any permanent stormwater control and BMP required by an approved Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan, or to allow the property to remain in a condition which does not conform to an approved Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan.

### **Section 703. Operations and Maintenance Agreement for Privately Owned Stormwater Controls and BMPs**

- A. The property owner shall sign an operations and maintenance agreement with Rockland Township covering all stormwater controls and BMPs that are to be privately owned. The agreement shall be substantially the same as the agreement in Appendix A of this Ordinance.

- B. Other items may be included in the agreement where determined necessary to guarantee the satisfactory operation and maintenance of all permanent stormwater controls and BMPs. The agreement shall be subject to the review and approval of Rockland Township.

**Section 704. Stormwater Management Easements**

- A. Stormwater management easements are required for all areas used for off-site stormwater control, unless a waiver is granted by Rockland Township.
- B. Stormwater management easements shall be provided by the property owner if necessary for (1) access for inspections and maintenance, or (2) preservation of stormwater runoff conveyance, infiltration, and detention areas and other stormwater controls and BMPs, by persons other than the property owner. The purpose of the easement shall be specified in any agreement under Section 705.

**Section 705. Maintenance Agreement for Privately Owned Stormwater Facilities**

- A. Prior to final approval of the site's Drainage Plan, the Applicant shall sign and record the Maintenance Agreement contained in Appendix A which is attached and made part hereof, covering all stormwater control facilities that are to be privately owned.
- B. Other items may be included in the agreement where determined necessary to guarantee the satisfactory maintenance of all facilities. The Maintenance Agreement shall be subject to the review and approval of the Rockland Township solicitor and governing body.

**Section 706. Recording of Approved Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan and Related Agreements**

- A. The owner of any land upon which permanent stormwater controls and BMPs will be placed, constructed or implemented, as described in the Stormwater Control and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan, shall record the following documents in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds for Berks County, within 15 days of approval of the Stormwater Control and BMP Operations Plan by Rockland Township:
  - 1. The Operations and Maintenance Plan, or a summary thereof,
  - 2. Operations and Maintenance Agreements under Section 703, and
  - 3. Easements under Section 706.
- B. Rockland Township may suspend or revoke any approvals granted for the project site upon discovery of the failure of the owner to comply with this Section.

## **Section 707. Township Stormwater Control and BMP Operation and Maintenance Fund**

- A. Persons installing stormwater controls or BMPs shall be required to pay a specified amount to the Rockland Township Stormwater Control and BMP Operation and Maintenance Fund to help defray costs of periodic inspections and maintenance expenses. The amount of the deposit shall be determined as follows:
  - 1. If the stormwater control or BMP is to be privately owned and maintained, the deposit shall cover the cost of periodic inspections performed by the Township Engineer for a period of ten (10) years, as estimated by the Township Engineer. After that period of time, inspections will be performed at the expense of Rockland Township.
  - 2. If the stormwater control or BMP is to be owned and maintained by Rockland Township, the deposit shall cover the estimated costs for maintenance and inspections for ten (10) years. The Township Engineer will establish the estimated costs utilizing information submitted by the Applicant.
  - 3. The amount of the deposit to the fund shall be converted to present worth of the annual series values. The Township Engineer shall determine the present worth equivalents, which shall be subject to the approval of the governing body.
- B. If a stormwater control or BMP is proposed that also serves as a recreation facility (e.g., ballfield, lake), Rockland Township may reduce or waive the amount of the maintenance fund deposit based upon the value of the land for public recreation purpose.
- C. If at some future time a stormwater control or BMP (whether publicly or privately owned) is eliminated due to the installation of storm sewers or other storage facility, the unused portion of the maintenance fund deposit will be applied to the cost of abandoning the facility and connecting to the storm sewer system or other facility. Any amount of the deposit remaining after the costs of abandonment are paid will be returned to the depositor.
- D. If stormwater controls or BMPs are accepted by Rockland Township for dedication, Rockland Township may require persons installing stormwater controls or BMPs to pay a specified amount to the Rockland Township Stormwater Control and BMP Operation and Maintenance Fund, to help defray costs of operations and maintenance activities. The amount may be determined as follows:
  - 1. If the stormwater control or BMP is to be owned and maintained by Rockland Township, the amount shall cover the estimated costs for operations and maintenance for ten (10) years, as determined by the Township Engineer.
  - 2. The amount shall then be converted to present worth of the annual series values.
- E. If a stormwater control or BMP is proposed that also serves as a recreation facility (e.g. ball field, lake), Rockland Township may adjust the amount due accordingly.

- F. Long-Term Maintenance – Rockland Township shall require applicants to pay a fee to the Rockland Township Stormwater Maintenance Fund to cover long term maintenance of stormwater control and best management practices.
- G. Stormwater Related Problems - Rockland Township may require applicants to pay a fee to the Rockland Township Stormwater Maintenance Fund to cover stormwater related problems which may arise from the land development and earth disturbance

## ARTICLE VIII - PROHIBITIONS

### Section 801. Prohibited Discharges and Connections

- A. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows any non-stormwater discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the waters of this Commonwealth is prohibited.
- B. No person shall allow, or cause to allow, discharges into surface waters of this Commonwealth which are not composed entirely of stormwater, except (1) as provided in subsection C below, and (2) discharges allowed under a state or federal permit.
- C. The following discharges are authorized unless they are determined to be significant contributors to pollution to the waters of this Commonwealth:

- Discharges from fire fighting activities	- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Potable water sources including water line flushing	- Uncontaminated water from foundations or from footing drains
- Irrigation drainage	- Lawn watering
- Air conditioning condensate	- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- Springs	- Uncontaminated groundwater
- Water from crawl space pumps	- Water from individual residential car washing
- 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	- Routine external building wash down (which does not use detergents or other compounds)

- D. In the event that Rockland Township or DEP determines that any of the discharges identified in Subsection C, significantly contribute to pollution of the waters of this Commonwealth, Rockland Township or DEP will notify the responsible person(s) to cease the discharge.

### Section 802. Roof Drains

Roof drains and sump pumps shall discharge to infiltration or vegetative BMPs and to the maximum extent practicable satisfy the criteria for Disconnected Impervious Areas.

### Section 803. Alteration of SWM BMPs

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



## **ARTICLE IX-ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES**

### **Section 901. Right-of-Entry**

- A. Upon presentation of proper credentials, duly authorized representatives of Rockland Township may enter at reasonable times upon any property within Rockland Township to inspect the implementation, condition, or operation and maintenance of the stormwater controls or BMPs in regard to any aspect governed by this Ordinance.
- B. Stormwater control and BMP owners and operators shall allow persons working on behalf of Rockland Township ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of determining compliance with this Ordinance.
- C. Persons working on behalf of Rockland Township shall have the right to temporarily locate on any stormwater control or BMP in Rockland Township such devices as are necessary to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the discharges from such stormwater control or BMP.
- D. Unreasonable delays (>24 hrs.) in allowing Rockland Township access to a stormwater control or BMP is a violation of this Article.

### **Section 902. Public Nuisance**

- A. The violation of any provision of this ordinance is hereby deemed a Public Nuisance.
- B. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

### **Section 903. Enforcement Generally**

- A. Whenever Rockland Township finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this Ordinance, Rockland Township may order compliance by written notice to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:
  - 1. The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
  - 2. The elimination of prohibited connections or discharges;
  - 3. Cessation of any violating discharges, practices, or operations;
  - 4. The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
  - 5. Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs;
  - 6. The implementation of stormwater controls and BMPs; and
  - 7. Operation and maintenance of stormwater controls and BMPs.

- B. Such notification shall set forth the nature of the violation(s) and establish a time limit for correction of these violations(s). Said notice may further advise that, if applicable, should the violator fail to take the required action within the established deadline, the work will be done by Rockland Township or designee and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.
- C. Failure to comply within the time specified shall also subject such person to the penalty provisions of this Ordinance. All such penalties shall be deemed cumulative and shall not prevent Rockland Township from pursuing any and all other remedies available in law or equity.

**Section 904. Suspension and Revocation of Permits and Approvals**

- A. Any building, land development or other permit or approval issued by Rockland Township may be suspended or revoked, in whole or in part, by Rockland Township for:
  - 1. Non-compliance with or failure to implement any provision of the permit;
  - 2. A violation of any provision of this Ordinance; or
  - 3. The creation of any condition or the commission of any act during construction or development which constitutes or creates a hazard or nuisance, pollution or which endangers the life or property of others.
- B. A suspended permit or approval may be reinstated by Rockland Township, in whole or in part, when:
  - 1. The Township Engineer has inspected and approved the corrections to the stormwater controls and BMPs, or the elimination of the hazard or nuisance, and/or;
  - 2. Rockland Township is satisfied that the violation of the Ordinance, law, or rule and regulation has been corrected.
- C. A permit or approval which has been revoked, in whole or in part, by Rockland Township cannot be reinstated. The applicant may apply for a new permit under the procedures outlined in this Ordinance.

**Section 905. Penalties**

- A. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000.00 nor more than \$5,000.00 for each violation, recoverable with costs. Each day that the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense and the applicable fines are cumulative.

- B. Rockland Township may institute injunctive, mandamus, or any other appropriate action or proceeding at law in equity for the enforcement of the ordinance with the court of competent jurisdiction to obtain restraining orders, temporary or permanent injunctions, mandamus or other appropriate forms of remedy or relief.

**Section 906. Notification**

In the event that a person fails to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance, or fails to conform to the requirements of any permit issued hereunder, Rockland Township will provide notification of the violation. After notice is provided, failure to correct violations in a timely manner may result in additional violations.

**Section 908. Appeals**

- A. Any person aggrieved by any action of the Township Engineer may appeal to Rockland Township's governing body within thirty (30) days of that action.
- B. Any person aggrieved by any decision of Rockland Township's governing body may appeal to the County Court of Common Pleas in the County where the activity has taken place within thirty (30) days of the township decision.



# **APPENDICES**



## **ORDINANCE APPENDIX A**

### **STORMWATER CONTROLS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT**

**THIS AGREEMENT**, made and entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_\_, by and between \_\_\_\_\_, (hereinafter the “Landowner”), and Rockland Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, (hereinafter “Municipality”);

#### **WITNESSETH**

**WHEREAS**, the Landowner is the owner of certain real property as recorded by deed in the land records of Berks County, Pennsylvania, Record Book \_\_\_\_\_ at Page \_\_\_\_\_, (hereinafter “Property”).

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

**WHEREAS**, for the purposes of this agreement, the following definition shall apply:  
BMP – “Best Management Practice;” activities, facilities, designs, measures or procedures used to manage stormwater impacts from land development, to protect and maintain water quality and groundwater recharge and to otherwise meet the purposes of the Rockland Township Stormwater Management Ordinance, including but not limited to infiltration trenches, seepage pits, filter strips, bioretention, wet ponds, permeable paving, rain gardens, grassed swales, forested buffers, sand filters and detention basins; and

**WHEREAS**, the Stormwater Controls and BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan approved by Rockland Township (hereinafter referred to as the “Plan”) for the property identified herein provides for management of stormwater within the confines of the Property through the use of BMP(s); and

**WHEREAS**, Rockland Township, and the Landowner, his successors and assigns agree that the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Rockland Township and the protection and maintenance of water quality require that on-site stormwater BMP(s) be constructed and maintained on the Property; and

**WHEREAS**, Rockland Township requires, through the implementation of the Plan, that stormwater management BMP(s) as required by said Plan and the Rockland Township Stormwater Management Ordinance be constructed and adequately operated and maintained by the Landowner, his successors and assigns.

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

1. The BMP(s) shall be constructed by the Landowner in accordance with the plans and specifications identified in the Plan.

2. The Landowner shall operate and maintain the BMP(s) as shown on the Plan in good working order acceptable to Rockland Township and in accordance with the specific maintenance requirements noted on the Plan.
3. The Landowner hereby grants permission to Rockland Township, its authorized agents and employees, to enter upon the property, at reasonable times and upon presentation of proper identification, to inspect the BMP(s) whenever it deems necessary. Whenever possible, Rockland Township shall notify the Landowner prior to entering the property.
4. In the event the Landowner fails to operate and maintain the BMP(s) as shown on the Plan in good working order acceptable to Rockland Township, Rockland Township or its representatives may enter upon the Property and take whatever action is deemed necessary to maintain said BMP(s). This provision shall not be construed to allow Rockland Township to erect any permanent structure on the land of the Landowner. It is expressly understood and agreed that Rockland Township is under no obligation to maintain or repair said facilities, and in no event shall this Agreement be construed to impose any such obligation on Rockland Township.
5. In the event Rockland Township, pursuant to this Agreement, performs work of any nature, or expends any funds in performance of said work for labor, use of equipment, supplies, materials, and the like, the Landowner shall reimburse Rockland Township for all expenses (direct and indirect) incurred within 10 days of receipt of invoice from Rockland Township.
6. The intent and purpose of this Agreement is to ensure the proper maintenance of the onsite BMP(s) by the Landowner; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not be deemed to create or effect any additional liability of any party for damage alleged to result from or be caused by stormwater runoff.
7. The Landowner, his heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, and other successors in interests, shall release Rockland Township's employees and designated representatives from all damages, accidents, casualties, occurrences or claims which might arise or be asserted against said employees and representatives from the construction, presence, existence, or maintenance of the BMP(s) by the Landowner or Rockland Township. In the event that a claim is asserted against Rockland Township, its designated representatives or employees, Rockland Township shall promptly notify the Landowner and the Landowner shall defend, at his own expense, any suit based on the claim. If any judgment or claims against Rockland Township's employees or designated representatives shall be allowed, the Landowner shall pay all costs and expenses regarding said judgment or claim.
8. The Township Engineer may inspect the BMP(s) once every three years or as needed to ensure their continued functioning.

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

ATTEST:

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

(SEAL)

For Rockland Township:

ATTEST:

---

---

(SEAL)

For the Landowner:

ATTEST:

---

---

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_ (City, Borough, Township)

County of \_\_\_\_\_, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, whose commission expires on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ whose name(s) is/are signed to the foregoing Agreement bearing date of the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_, has acknowledged the same before me in my said County and State.

**GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS** \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTARY PUBLIC**

**(SEAL)**

\_\_\_\_\_ (City, Borough, Township)

County of \_\_\_\_\_, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, whose commission expires on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ whose name(s) is/are signed to the foregoing Agreement bearing date of the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_, has acknowledged the same before me in my said County and State.

**GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS** \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTARY PUBLIC**

**(SEAL)**



## **ORDINANCE APPENDIX B**

### **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN CRITERIA**

#### **TABLE B-1**

##### **REGION 4 - DESIGN STORM RAINFALL AMOUNT**

Source: "Field Manual of Pennsylvania Department of Transportation"  
STORM INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY CHARTS  
P D T - I D F May 1986.

#### **FIGURE B-1**

##### **NRCS TYPE II RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION – S CURVE**

Source: NRCS, TR-55, June 1986

#### **FIGURE B-2**

##### **PENNDOT DELINEATED REGIONS**

Source: "Field Manual of Pennsylvania Department of Transportation"  
STORM INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY CHARTS  
P D T - I D F May 1986.

#### **FIGURE B-3**

##### **PENNDOT REGION 4 STORM INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY CURVE**

Source: "Field Manual of Pennsylvania Department of Transportation"  
STORM INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY CHARTS  
P D T - I D F May 1986.

#### **TABLE B-2**

##### **RUNOFF CURVE NUMBERS**

Source: NRCS (SCS) TR-55

#### **TABLE B-3**

##### **RATIONAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS**

#### **TABLE B-4**

##### **MANNING ROUGHNESS COEFFICIENTS**

#### **TABLE B-5**

##### **INFILTRATION REQUIREMENTS IN CARBONATE AREAS**



**TABLE B-1  
DESIGN STORM RAINFALL AMOUNT (INCHES)**

The design storm rainfall amount chosen for design should be obtained from the PennDOT region in which the site is located according to Figure B-2.

Source: "Field Manual of Pennsylvania Department of Transportation"  
STORM INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY CHARTS  
P D T - I D F May 1986.

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Region 4</b>							
	<b>Precipitation Depth (in)</b>							
	1 Yr	1.5 Yr	2 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	25 Yr	50 Yr	100 Yr
5 min	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.41	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.61
15 min	0.58	0.63	0.68	0.80	0.93	1.03	1.13	1.25
1 hr	1.01	1.12	1.22	1.48	1.70	1.91	2.16	2.41
2 hr	1.24	1.37	1.50	1.84	2.14	2.46	2.80	3.18
3 hr	1.38	1.55	1.71	2.10	2.43	2.82	3.24	3.69
6 hr	1.68	1.86	2.04	2.52	3.06	3.60	4.14	4.74
12 hr	2.04	2.28	2.52	3.00	3.84	4.56	5.16	6.00
24 hr	2.40	2.64	2.88	3.60	4.56	5.76	6.48	7.44



**FIGURE B-1**  
**NRCS (SCS) TYPE II RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION - S CURVE**

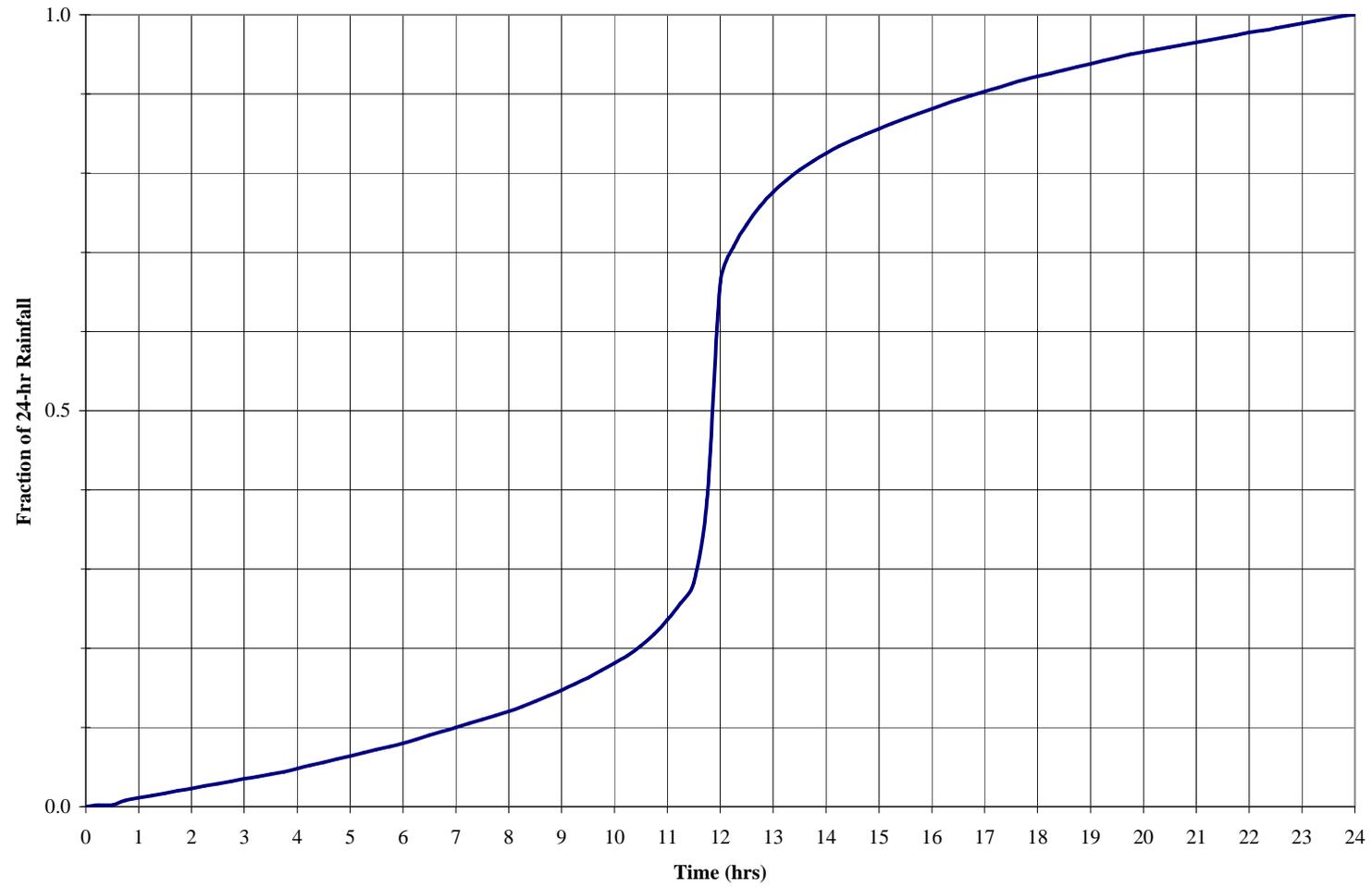
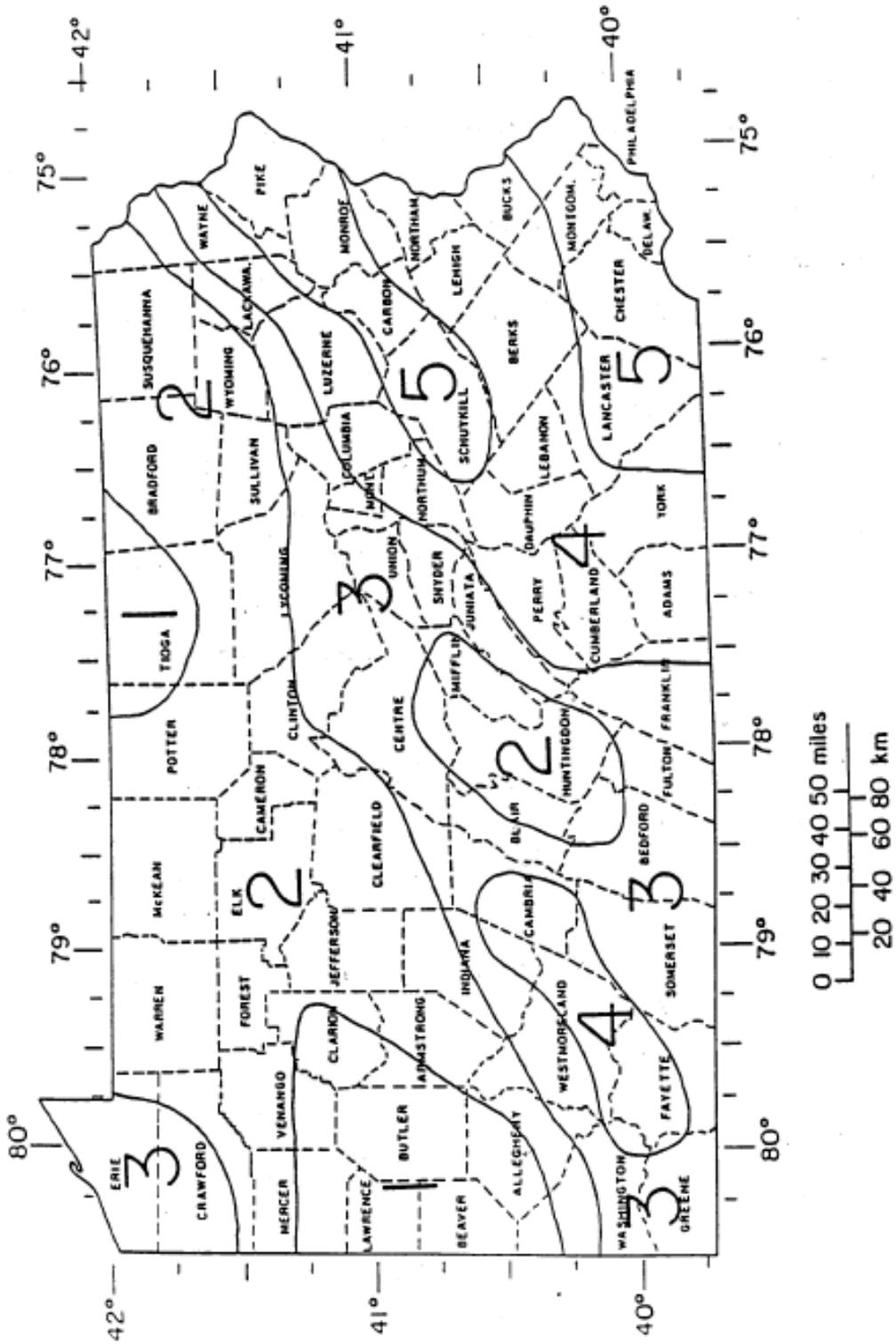


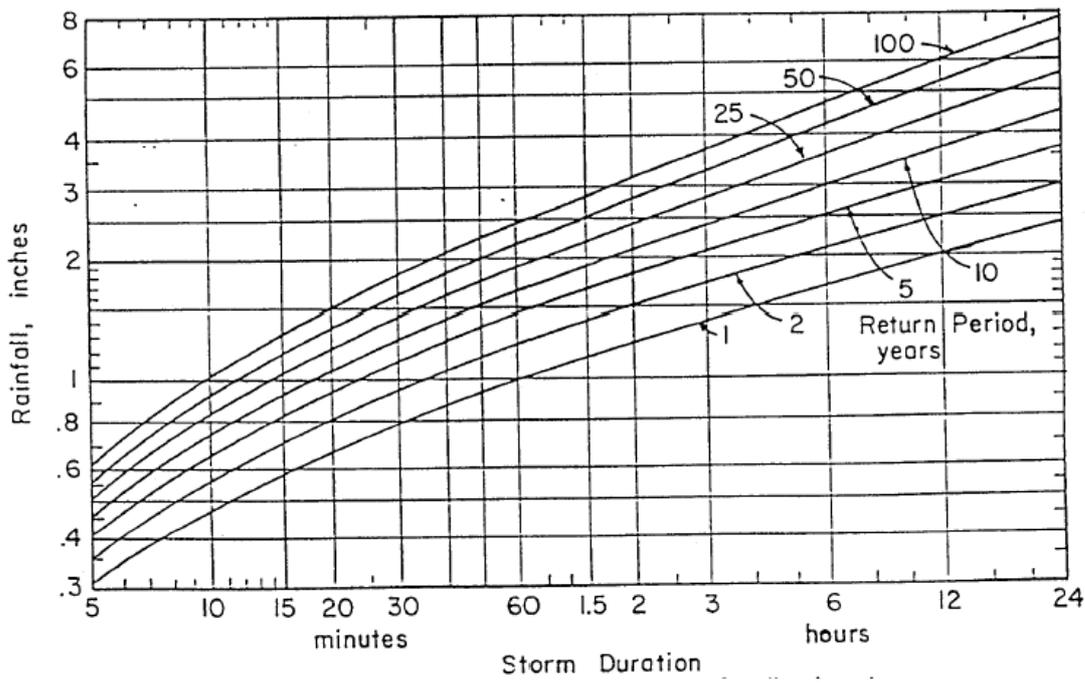
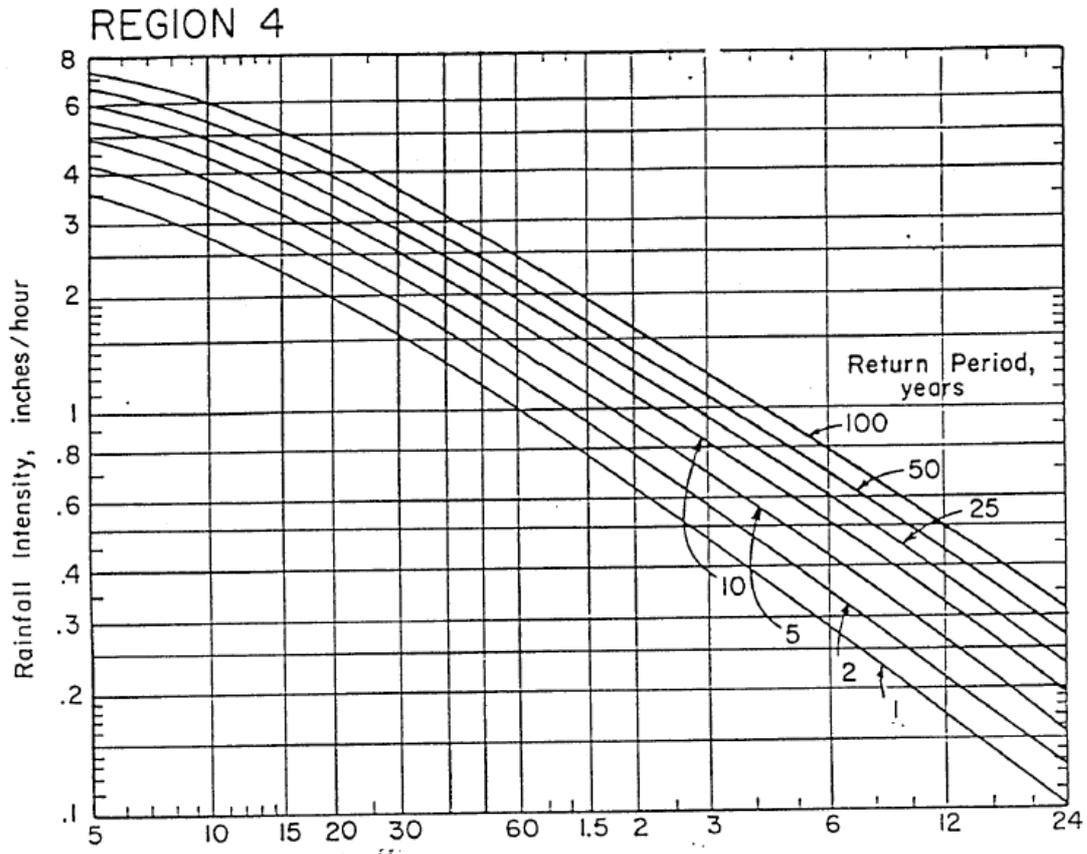


FIGURE B-2  
PENNDOT DELINEATED REGIONS





**FIGURE B-3**  
**PENNDOT REGION 4 STORM INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY CURVE**





**TABLE B-2**  
**Runoff Curve Numbers**  
**(From NRCS (SCS) TR-55)**

LAND USE DESCRIPTION	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP			
	A	B	C	D
Open Space	44	65	77	82
Meadow / Orchard	30	58	71	78
Agricultural	59	71	79	83
Forest	36	60	73	79
Commercial (85% Impervious)	89	92	94	95
Industrial (72% Impervious)	81	88	91	93
Institutional (50% Impervious)	71	82	88	90
Residential				
Average Lot Size	% impervious			
1/8 acre or less*	65	77	85	90
1/8 - 1/3 acre	34	59	74	82
1/3 - 1 acre	23	53	69	80
1 - 4 acres	12	46	66	78
Farmstead	59	74	82	86
Smooth Surfaces (Concrete, Asphalt, Gravel or Bare Compacted Soil)	98	98	98	98
Water	98	98	98	98
Mining/Newly Graded Areas (Pervious Areas Only)	77	86	91	94

\* Includes Multi-Family Housing unless justified lower density can be provided.

**Note:** Existing site conditions of bare earth or fallow ground shall be considered as meadow when choosing a CN value.



**TABLE B-3**  
**RATIONAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS**  
 By Hydrologic Soils Group and Overland Slope (%)

Land Use	A			B			C			D		
	0-2%	2-6%	6%+	0-2%	2-6%	6%+	0-2%	2-6%	6%+	0-2%	2-6%	6%+
Cultivated Land	0.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.26	0.18	0.23	0.31
	0.14 <sup>b</sup>	0.18	0.22	0.16	0.21	0.28	0.20	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.29	0.41
Pasture	0.12	0.20	0.30	0.18	0.28	0.37	0.24	0.34	0.44	0.30	0.40	0.50
	0.15	0.25	0.37	0.23	0.34	0.45	0.30	0.42	0.52	0.37	0.50	0.62
Meadow	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.14	0.22	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.30	0.40
	0.14	0.22	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.37	0.26	0.35	0.44	0.30	0.40	0.50
Forest	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.20
	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.25
Residential												
Lot Size 1/8 Acre	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.36	0.42
	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.39	0.44	0.38	0.42	0.49	0.41	0.45	0.54
Lot Size 1/4 Acre	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.40
	0.30	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.40	0.47	0.38	0.42	0.52
Lot Size 1/3 Acre	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.28	0.32	0.39
	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.39	0.33	0.38	0.45	0.36	0.40	0.50
Lot Size 1/2 Acre	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.28	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.26	0.30	0.37
	0.25	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.31	0.35	0.42	0.34	0.38	0.48
Lot Size 1 Acre	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.21	0.26	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.24	0.29	0.35
	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.28	0.32	0.40	0.31	0.35	0.46
Industrial	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.70
	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.88
Commercial	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.90
Streets	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.78
	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.95
Open Space	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.16	0.21	0.28
	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.14	0.19	0.26	0.18	0.23	0.32	0.22	0.27	0.39
Parking	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.87
	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.97

<sup>a</sup> Runoff coefficients for storm recurrence intervals less than 25 years.

<sup>b</sup> Runoff coefficients for storm recurrence intervals of 25 years or more.

Source : Rawls, W.J., S.L. Wong and R.H. McCuen, 1981, "Comparison of Urban Flood Frequency Procedures", Preliminary Draft, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Baltimore, MD.



**TABLE B-4**

**Roughness Coefficients (Manning's "n") For Overland Flow  
(U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers, HEC-1 Users Manual)**

<b>Surface Description</b>	<b>n</b>	
	-	-
Dense Growth	0.4	0.5
Pasture	0.3	0.4
Lawns	0.2	0.3
Bluegrass Sod	0.2	0.5
Short Grass Prairie	0.1	0.2
Sparse Vegetation	0.05	0.13
Bare Clay-Loam Soil (eroded)	0.01	0.03
Concrete/Asphalt - very shallow depths (less than 1/4 inch)	0.10	0.15
- small depths (1/4 inch to several inches)	0.05	0.10

**Roughness Coefficients (Manning's "n") For Channel Flow**

<b>Reach Description</b>	<b>n</b>
Natural stream, clean, straight, no rifts or pools	0.03
Natural stream, clean, winding, some pools or shoals	0.04
Natural stream, winding, pools, shoals, stony with some weeds	0.05
Natural stream, sluggish deep pools and weeds	0.07
Natural stream or swale, very weedy or with timber underbrush	0.10
Concrete pipe, culvert or channel	0.012
Corrugated metal pipe	0.012-0.027 <sup>(1)</sup>
High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe	
Corrugated	0.021-0.029 <sup>(2)</sup>
Smooth Lined	0.012-0.020 <sup>(2)</sup>

(1) Depending upon type, coating and diameter

(2) Values recommended by the American Concrete Pipe Association, check Manufacturer's recommended value.



**TABLE B-5**

**INFILTRATION REQUIREMENTS IN CARBONATE AREAS**

*Recommendation Chart for Infiltration Stormwater Management BMP's in Carbonate Bedrock*

SITE RISK FACTORS		CARBONATE BEDROCK																							
		Geology Type		2 to 4 Feet						Over 4 Feet to 8 Feet						Over 8 Feet									
		Effective Soil Thickness	Less than 2 Feet	Low Buffer		Medium Buffer		High Buffer		Low Buffer		Medium Buffer		High Buffer		Low Buffer		Medium Buffer		High Buffer					
Special Geologic Features*	Low/Med/High Buffer	Low Buffer		Medium Buffer		High Buffer		Low Buffer		Medium Buffer		High Buffer		Low Buffer		Medium Buffer		High Buffer							
SITE INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDED		(Unacceptable)	Preliminary		Preliminary		Preliminary		Preliminary		Preliminary		Preliminary		Preliminary		Preliminary		Preliminary						
DESIGN FACTORS	Infiltration Loading Rates (% Increase)**	(Unacceptable)	0-100%	100-300%	300-500%	0-100%	100-300%	300-500%	0-100%	100-300%	300-500%	0-100%	100-300%	300-500%	0-100%	100-300%	300-500%	0-100%	100-300%	300-500%	0-100%	100-300%	300-500%		
PROGRAM SUMMARY GUIDANCE ***					1	1			1	2						1	2					1			

RECOMMENDED

NOT RECOMMENDED

\* Special Geologic Feature Buffer widths are as follows:

- Low Buffer is less than 50 feet
- Medium Buffer is 50 feet to 100 feet
- High Buffer is greater than 100 feet

\*\* Rates greater than 500% not recommended.

\*\*\* Assumes adequately permeable soils and lack of natural constraints as required for all infiltration systems.

1 Infiltration systems may be allowed at the determination of the Engineer and/or Geologist, provided that a Detailed Site Investigation is undertaken which confirms nature of rock, location of Special Geologic Features, and adequacy of the buffer between the SGF and the proposed stormwater system(s).

2 In these Special Geologic Features: Low Buffer situations, Infiltration systems may be allowed at the determination of the Engineer and/or Geologist, provided that a Detailed Site Investigation is undertaken and a 25 foot buffer from SGFs is maintained.



Effective Soil Thickness (ft.)	Test Pit Density (per acre of proposed infiltration area)*	Percolation Tests (per acre of proposed infiltration area)**	Auger Grid Spacing (Feet On-Center)
8	4	8	50
4 to 8	6	12	35
2 to 4	8	16	25

\*No. of Test Pits required = Infiltration sq. ft./43,560 x test pit density from chart rounded up to the nearest whole number

\*\*No. of Percolation Tests required = Infiltration sq. ft./43,560 x percolation tests from chart rounded up to the nearest whole number



# ORDINANCE APPENDIX C

## DRAINAGE PLAN APPLICATION

(To be attached to the "land subdivision plan or development plan review application or "minor land subdivision plan review application")

Application is hereby made for review of the Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan and related data as submitted herewith in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_ Township Stormwater Management and Earth Disturbance Ordinance.

\_\_\_\_\_ Final Plan \_\_\_\_\_ Preliminary Plan \_\_\_\_\_ Sketch  
Plan

Date of Submission \_\_\_\_\_ Submission No. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of subdivision or development \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

(if corporation, list the corporation's name and the names of two officers of the corporation)

\_\_\_\_\_ Officer 1

\_\_\_\_\_ Officer 2

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Applicants interest in subdivision or development

(if other than property owner give owners name and address)

3. Name of property owner \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name of engineer or surveyor \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

5. Type of subdivision or development proposed:

\_\_\_\_\_ Single-Family Lots

\_\_\_\_\_ Two Family Lots

\_\_\_\_\_ Multi-Family Lots

\_\_\_\_\_ Cluster Type Lots

\_\_\_\_\_ Planned Residential

Development

\_\_\_\_\_ Townhouses

\_\_\_\_\_ Garden Apartments

\_\_\_\_\_ Mobile-Home Park

\_\_\_\_\_ Campground

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (\_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ Commercial (Multi-Lot)

\_\_\_\_\_ Commercial (One-Lot)

\_\_\_\_\_ Industrial (Multi-Lot)

\_\_\_\_\_ Industrial (One-Lot)

6. Lineal feet of new road proposed \_\_\_\_\_ L.F.

7. Area of proposed and existing impervious area on entire tract.

a. Existing (to remain) \_\_\_\_\_ S.F. \_\_\_\_\_ % of Property  
b. Proposed \_\_\_\_\_ S.F. \_\_\_\_\_ % of Property

8. Stormwater

a. Does the peak rate of runoff from proposed conditions exceed that flow which occurred for existing conditions for the designated design storm? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Design storm utilized (on-site conveyance systems) (24 hr.) \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of Subarea \_\_\_\_\_  
Watershed Name \_\_\_\_\_

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. Does the submission and/or district meet the release rate criteria for the applicable subarea? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Number of subarea(s) from Ordinance Appendix D of the Maiden Creek and Sacony Creek Watershed Stormwater Management Plans. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Type of proposed runoff control \_\_\_\_\_

f. Does the proposed stormwater control criteria meet the requirement/guidelines of the Stormwater Ordinances? \_\_\_\_\_

If not, what variances/waivers are requested? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

f. Does the plan meet the requirements of Article iii of the Stormwater Ordinances? \_\_\_\_\_

If not, what variances/waivers are requested? \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons Why \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

h. Was TR-55, June 1986 utilized in determining the time of concentration? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

i. What hydrologic method was used in the stormwater computations? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

j. Is a hydraulic routing through the stormwater control structure submitted? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

k. Is a construction schedule or staging attached? \_\_\_\_\_

l. Is a recommended maintenance program attached? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control (E&S):

a. Has the stormwater management and E&S plan, supporting documentation and narrative been submitted to the \_\_\_\_\_ Berks \_\_\_\_\_ County Conservation District? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Total area of earth disturbance \_\_\_\_\_ S.F.

10. Wetlands

a. Have the wetlands been delineated by someone trained in wetland delineation? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Have the wetland lines been verified by a state or federal permitting authority? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Have the wetland lines been surveyed? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Total acreage of wetland within the property \_\_\_\_\_

e. Total acreage of wetland disturbed \_\_\_\_\_

f. Supporting documentation \_\_\_\_\_

11. Filing

a. Has the required fee been submitted? \_\_\_\_\_

Amount \_\_\_\_\_

b. Has the proposed schedule of construction inspection to be performed by the Applicant's engineer been submitted? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Name of individual who will be making the inspections \_\_\_\_\_

d. General comments about stormwater management at the development \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF APPLICATION:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COUNTY OF  [County Name] .

On this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, before me, the undersigned officer, personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_ who being duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that \_\_\_\_\_ owners of the property described in this application and that the application was made with \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge and/or direction and does hereby agree with the said application and to the submission of the same.

\_\_\_\_\_ Property Owner

My Commission Expires\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public\_\_\_\_\_

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE INFORMATION AND STATEMENTS GIVEN ABOVE ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT\_\_\_\_\_



(Information Below This Line To Be Completed By Rockland Township)

Rockland Township official submission receipt:

Date complete application received \_\_\_\_\_ Plan Number \_\_\_\_\_

Fees \_\_\_\_\_ date fees paid \_\_\_\_\_ received by \_\_\_\_\_

Official submission receipt date \_\_\_\_\_

Received by \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rockland Township

**ORDINANCE APPENDIX D**

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
WATERSHED MAP**



# ORDINANCE APPENDIX E

## LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) PRACTICES

### ALTERNATIVE APPROACH FOR MANAGING STORMWATER RUNOFF

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

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

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

- **Preserving Natural Drainage Features.** Protecting natural drainage features, particularly vegetated drainage swales and channels, is desirable because of their ability to infiltrate and attenuate flows and to filter pollutants. However, this objective is often not accomplished in land development. In fact, commonly held drainage philosophy encourages just the opposite pattern -- streets and adjacent storm sewers typically are located in the natural headwater valleys and swales, thereby replacing natural drainage functions with a completely impervious system. As a result, runoff and pollutants generated from impervious surfaces flow directly into storm sewers with no opportunity for attenuation, infiltration, or filtration. Developments designed to fit site topography also minimizes the amount of grading on site.
- **Protecting Natural Depression Storage Areas.** Depressional storage areas have no surface outlet, or drain very slowly following a storm event. They can be commonly seen as ponded areas in farm fields during the wet season or after large runoff events. Traditional development practices eliminate these depressions by filling or draining, thereby obliterating their ability to reduce surface runoff volumes and trap pollutants. The volume and release-rate characteristics of depressions should be protected in the

design of the development site. The depressions can be protected by simply avoiding the depression or by incorporating its storage as additional capacity in required detention facilities.

- **Avoiding introduction of impervious areas.** Careful site planning should consider reducing impervious coverage to the maximum extent possible. Building footprints, sidewalks, driveways and other features producing impervious surfaces should be evaluated to minimize impacts on runoff.
- **Reducing the Hydraulic Connectivity of Impervious Surfaces.** Impervious surfaces are significantly less of a problem if they are not directly connected to an impervious conveyance system (such as storm sewer). Two basic ways to reduce hydraulic connectivity are routing of roof runoff over lawns and reducing the use of storm sewers. Site grading should promote increasing travel time of stormwater runoff, and should help reduce concentration of runoff to a single point in the development.
- **Routing Roof Runoff Over Lawns.** Roof runoff can be easily routed over lawns in most site designs. The practice discourages direct connections of downspouts to storm sewers or parking lots. The practice also discourages sloping driveways and parking lots to the street. By routing roof drains and crowning the driveway to run off to the lawn, the lawn is essentially used as a filter strip.
- **Reducing the Use of Storm Sewers.** By reducing use of storm sewers for draining streets, parking lots, and back yards, the potential for accelerating runoff from the development can be greatly reduced. The practice requires greater use of swales and may not be practical for some development sites, especially if there are concerns for areas that do not drain in a “reasonable” time. The practice requires educating local citizens and public works officials, who expect runoff to disappear shortly after a rainfall event.
- **Reducing Street Widths.** Street widths can be reduced by either eliminating on-street parking or by reducing roadway widths. Municipal planners and traffic designers should encourage narrower neighborhood streets which ultimately could lower maintenance.
- **Limiting Sidewalks to One Side of the Street.** A sidewalk on one side of the street may suffice in low-traffic neighborhoods. The lost sidewalk could be replaced with bicycle/recreational trails that follow back-of-lot lines. Where appropriate, backyard trails should be constructed using pervious materials.
- **Using Permeable Paving Materials.** These materials include permeable interlocking concrete paving blocks or porous bituminous concrete. Such materials should be considered as alternatives to conventional pavement surfaces, especially for low use surfaces such as driveways, overflow parking lots, and emergency access roads.
- **Reducing Building Setbacks.** Reducing building setbacks reduces driveway and entry walks and is most readily accomplished along low-traffic streets where traffic noise is not a problem.

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

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



## ORDINANCE APPENDIX F

### REFERENCES

#### BMP Manuals

##### California

California Stormwater BMP Handbook: New Development and Redevelopment (January 2003) – separate file available at <http://www.cabmphandbooks.org/Development.asp>

##### Georgia

Georgia Stormwater Management Manual Volume 2: Technical Handbook (August 2001) separate file (<http://www.georgiastormwater.com/>)

##### Maryland

2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual –

<http://www.mde.state.md.us/Programs/Waterprograms/SedimentandStormwater/stormwaterdesign/index.asp>

##### Massachusetts

Stormwater Management, Volume Two: Stormwater Technical Handbook (Massachusetts, 1997) – separate file available at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/stormwtr/stormpub.htm>

##### Minnesota

Minnesota Urban Small Sites BMP Manual: Stormwater Best Management Practices for Cold Climates (July 2001) – <http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm>

##### New Jersey

Revised Manual for New Jersey: Best Management Practices for Control of Non-point Source Pollution from Stormwater (Fifth Draft May 2000) –

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/bmpmanual.htm>

##### New York

New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (2001) –

<http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/swmanual/swmanual.html>

##### Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts, Pennsylvania Handbook of Best Management Practices for Developing Areas, November 14, 1997.

##### Washington

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (August 2001) –

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html>

##### Federal

Stormwater Best Management Practices in an Ultra-Urban Setting: Selection and Monitoring (FHWA) – <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/ultraurb/3fs1.htm>

USEPA Infiltration Trench Fact Sheet (September 1999) –

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/post.cfm>

#### Riparian Buffer References

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, September 2000. *Forest Buffer Toolkit*, Stream ReLeaf Program.

Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences, 1996. *Establishing Vegetative Buffer Strips Along Streams to Improve Water Quality*. Publication # AGRS-67.

Fike, Jean, June 1999. *Terrestrial & Palustrine Plant Communities of Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory, The Nature Conservancy, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, and Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts, Inc., Keystone Chapter, Soil and Water Conservation Society, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1998. *Pennsylvania Handbook of Best Management Practices for Developing Areas*. Prepared by CH2MHill.

Palone, R. S. and A. H. Todd (eds), 1997. *Chesapeake Bay Riparian Handbook: A Guide for Establishing and Maintaining Riparian Forest Buffers*. Chesapeake Bay Program and Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry. Natural Resources Conservation Service Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Services.

The Federal Interagency Stream Restoration Working Group (FISRWG, 10/1998). *Stream Corridor Restoration Principles, Processes, and Practices*. GPO Item No. 0120-A; SuDocs No. A57.6/2:EN3/PT.653. ISBN-0-934213-59-3. Published October 1998. Revised August 2000.

# ORDINANCE APPENDIX G

## West Nile Virus Guidance

(This source is from the Monroe County, PA Conservation District who researched the potential of West Nile Virus problems from BMPs due to a number of calls they were receiving)

### **Monroe County Conservation District Guidance: Stormwater Management and West Nile Virus**

**Source: Brodhead McMichaels Creeks Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Ordinance Final Draft 2/23/04**

The Monroe County Conservation District recognizes the need to address the problem of non-point source pollution impacts caused by runoff from impervious surfaces. The new stormwater policy being integrated into Act 167 Stormwater Management regulations by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will make non-point pollution controls an important component of all future plans and updates to existing plans. In addition, to meet post-construction anti-degradation standards under the state National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program, applicants will be required to employ Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address non-point pollution concerns.

Studies conducted throughout the United States have shown that wet basins and in particular constructed wetlands are effective in traditional stormwater management areas such as channel stability and flood control, and are one of the most effective ways to remove stormwater pollutants (United States Environmental Protection Agency 1991, Center for Watershed Protection 2000). From Maryland to Oregon, studies have shown that as urbanization and impervious surface increase in a watershed, the streams in those watersheds become degraded (CWP 2000). Although there is debate over the threshold of impervious cover when degradation becomes apparent (some studies show as little as 6% while others show closer to 20%), there is agreement that impervious surfaces cause non-point pollution in urban and urbanizing watersheds, and that degradation is ensured if stormwater BMPs are not implemented.

Although constructed wetlands and ponds are desirable from a water quality perspective there may be concerns about the possibility of these stormwater management structures becoming breeding grounds for mosquitoes. The Conservation District feels that although it may be a valid concern, **municipalities should not adopt ordinance provisions prohibiting wet basins for stormwater management.**

### **Mosquitoes**

The questions surrounding mosquito production in wetlands and ponds have intensified in recent years by the outbreak of the mosquito-borne West Nile Virus. As is the case with all vector-borne maladies, the life cycle of West Nile Virus is complicated, traveling from mosquito to bird, back to mosquito and then to other animals including humans. *Culex pipiens* was identified as the vector species in the first documented cases from New York in 1999. This species is still considered the primary transmitter of the disease across its range. Today there are some 60 species of mosquitoes that inhabit Pennsylvania. Along with *C. pipiens*, three other species have been identified as vectors of West Nile Virus while four more have been identified as potential vectors.

The four known vectors in NE Pennsylvania are *Culex pipiens*, *C. restuans*, *C. salinarius* and *Ochlerotatus japonicus*. All four of these species prefer, and almost exclusively use, artificial containers (old tires, rain gutters, birdbaths, etc.) as larval habitats. In the case of *C. pipiens*, the most notorious of the vector mosquitoes, the dirtier the water the better they like it. The important factor is that these species do not thrive in functioning wetlands where competition for resources and predation by larger aquatic and terrestrial organisms is high.

The remaining four species, *Aedes vexans*, *Ochlerotatus Canadensis*, *O. triseriatus* and *O. trivittatus* are currently considered potential vectors due to laboratory tests (except the *O. trivittatus*, which did have one confirmed vector pool for West Nile Virus in PA during 2002). All four of these species prefer vernal habitats and ponded woodland areas following heavy summer rains. These species may be the greatest threat of disease transmission around stormwater basins that pond water for more than four days. This can be mitigated however by establishing ecologically functioning wetlands.

### **Stormwater Facilities**

If a stormwater wetland or pond is constructed properly and a diverse ecological community develops, mosquitoes should not become a problem. Wet basins and wetlands constructed as stormwater management facilities, should be designed to attract a diverse wildlife community. If a wetland is planned, proper hydrologic soil conditions and the establishment of hydrophytic vegetation will promote the population of the wetland by amphibians and other mosquito predators. In natural wetlands, predatory insects and amphibians are effective at keeping mosquito populations in check during the larval stage of development while birds and bats prey on adult mosquitoes.

The design of a stormwater wetland must include the selection of hydrophytic plant species for their pollutant uptake capabilities and for not contributing to the potential for vector mosquito breeding. In particular, species of emergent vegetation with little submerged growth are preferable. By limiting the vegetation growing below the water surface, larvae lose protective cover and there is less chance of anaerobic conditions occurring in the water.

Stormwater ponds can be designed for multiple purposes. When incorporated into an open space design a pond can serve as a stormwater management facility and a community amenity. Aeration fountains and stocked fish should be added to keep larval mosquito populations in check.

Publications from the PA Department of Health and the Penn State Cooperative Extension concerning West Nile Virus identify aggressive public education about the risks posed by standing water in artificial containers (tires, trash cans, rain gutters, bird baths) as the most effective method to control vector mosquitoes.

### **Conclusion**

The Conservation District understands the pressure faced by municipalities when dealing with multifaceted issues such as stormwater management and encourages the incorporation of water quality management techniques into stormwater designs. As Monroe County continues to grow, conservation design, groundwater recharge and constructed wetlands and ponds should be among the preferred design options to reduce the impacts of increases in impervious surfaces. When designed and constructed appropriately, the runoff mitigation benefits to the community from these design options will far out weigh their potential to become breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

**ORDINANCE APPENDIX H**

IMPLEMENTATION FLOW CHART (DELETED)



# ORDINANCE APPENDIX I

## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PROJECTS QUALIFIED TO SUBMIT A MINOR DRAINAGE PLAN UNDER SECTION 403 OF THIS ORDINANCE

### **Who is affected by these requirements?**

The Stormwater Management Ordinance requirements affect all development after the Ordinance adoption date of March 11, 2008 in Rockland Township. Construction projects on single family lots which meet the qualification to submit a Minor Drainage Plan under Section 403 of this Ordinance are not required to submit formal drainage plans; however, they are still required to address Water Quality, Groundwater Recharge and Streambank Erosion criteria specified in this Ordinance (Ord. Sections 305, 306 and 307).

### **Do I require professional services to meet these requirements?**

The following worksheets have been developed to assist the individual homeowner in meeting the water quality, groundwater recharge, and streambank erosion goals of the Stormwater Ordinance. If the *steps* presented in the *worksheets* are followed, the individual homeowner should not require professional services to comply with these goals.

### **What do I need to Submit?**

Even though a formal drainage plan is not required for individual lot owners, a brief description of the proposed infiltration facilities, including types of material to be used, total impervious areas and volume calculations is needed. Completion of the worksheets will provide the needed information. In addition, a simple site sketch plan (see example) showing the following information shall be submitted along with the building permit:

- Location of proposed structures, driveways or other paved/impervious areas with approximate size in square feet.
- Location of any existing or proposed on site septic system and potable water wells showing rough proximity to infiltration facilities.

Completing the following worksheets and submitting them with the building permit application should provide sufficient information for review for compliance with the Stormwater Management Ordinance requirements.



**ROCKLAND TOWNSHIP**  
**Stormwater Management (SWM)**  
**Best Management Practices (BMP) Worksheets**

Stormwater management design for land disturbance activities qualifying under Section 403 as Minor Drainage Plans must address the intent of the SWM Ordinance by managing the increase in runoff through infiltration facilities. To determine the size of infiltration facilities, utilize a factor of 0.23 times the impervious area. This reflects the infiltration requirement (in feet) contained in Sections 305, 306 and 307 of the SWM Ordinance.

<b>STEP ONE: DETERMINE REQUIRED VOLUME</b>	
<b>PROPOSED TOTAL AREA of IMPERVIOUS COVER</b> Includes all areas of buildings, paving, concrete and compacted gravel that are part of the proposed work.	<b>Sq. ft.</b>
Multiply by 0.23	<b>x 0.23</b>
<b>Infiltration VOLUME REQUIRED – Total</b>	<b>Cu. ft.</b>

Details of the BMP's listed below are provided as guidelines. For additional information on how these BMP's function and ideas of other BMP's refer to the "Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" latest edition prepared by the DEP.

<b>STEP TWO: SELECT BMP(s) TO BE UTILIZED</b>	
<b>BMP NAME</b>	<b>(How Many)</b>
1. Infiltration Basin	
2. Infiltration Bed	
3. Infiltration Trench	
4. Rain Garden	
5. Vegetated Swale w/ Check Dam	
6. Cistern/Rain Barrel	
7. Pervious Paver Blocks	
8. Other*	
<b>TOTAL (use of 2 encouraged)</b>	

\* As approved by the Township Engineer. Provide additional information as needed.

The first six BMP's listed are Infiltration BMP's and as such should be located on the site in areas with the most suitable soil. Areas of wet or poorly drained soils should be avoided.

Infiltration BMP's should also be located with the following minimum setbacks:

- Ten (10) feet down gradient from a building basement
- One hundred (100) feet up gradient from a building basement
- Ten (10) feet from property lines
- One Hundred (100) feet from wells
- ten (10) feet from septic system drain fields (or per Pa DEP)

**BMP Installation Guidelines:**

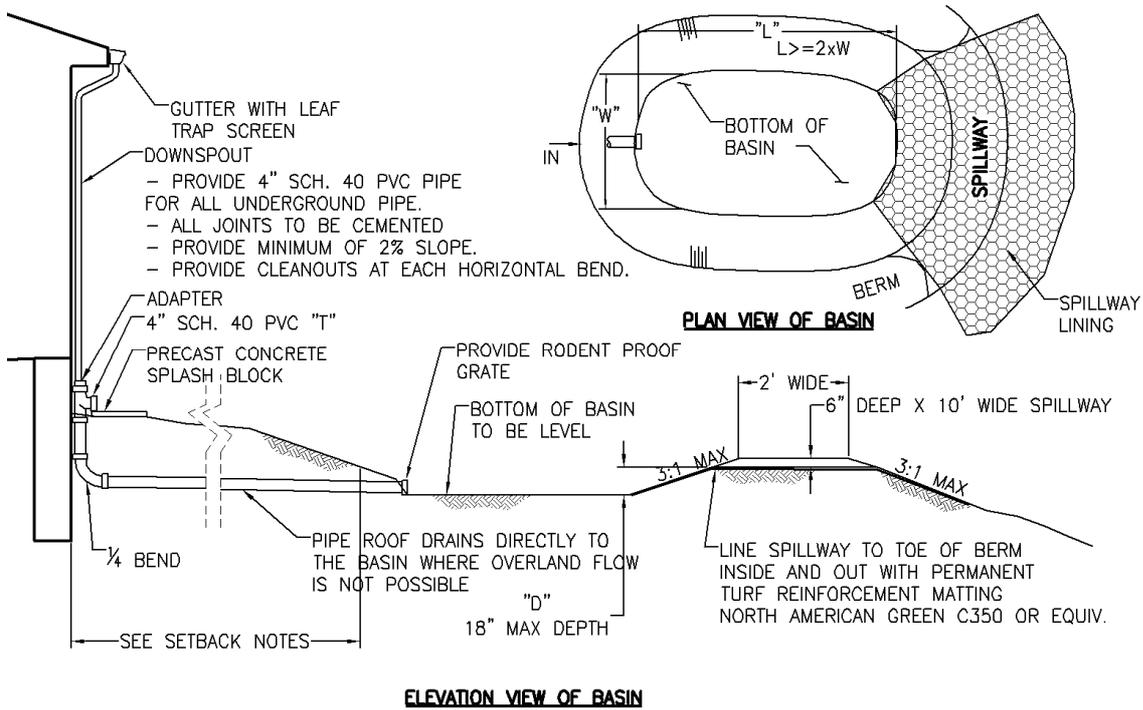
1. BMPs shall be protected during construction to prevent sediment-laden (muddy) water from entering the facility.
2. Excavation for the BMP's shall be conducted in a manner that will not compact the bottom of the facility.
3. For subsurface facilities, the bottom of the facility shall be scarified immediately prior to the placement of geotextile.
4. Geotextile shall be placed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Seams shall be overlapped a minimum of 16 inches.
5. The area of the BMP shall be fenced off during site construction. Construction equipment shall be prohibited from entering the area to avoid soil compaction.

<b>STEP THREE: DETERMINE VOLUME PROVIDED</b>	
<b>BMP</b> (see specific detail drawings for volume calculations)	<b>Volume (cu. ft.)</b>
1. Infiltration Basin	
2. Infiltration Bed	
3. Infiltration Trench	
4. Rain Garden	
5. Vegetated Swale w/ Check Dam	
6. Cisterns	
7. Pervious Paver Blocks (show square feet of area to be covered)	<b>N/A</b>
8. Other	
<b>Infiltration VOLUME PROVIDED - TOTAL*</b>	

\*must be greater than the Infiltration VOLUME REQUIRED calculated in Step One

## **SWM BMP #1 –INFILTRATION BASIN**

An Infiltration Basin provides an aboveground area for water to be stored and infiltrate into the ground. Roof drains and overland stormwater runoff are directed into the aboveground basin area. A spillway is provided to release the larger storm volumes. The spillway should be located such that any down slope problems are avoided when water is flowing over it. The spillway should be lined with a permanent erosion mat to prevent deterioration. The spillway should be located as far away as possible from any inflow pipes to promote infiltration and settling of stormwater runoff contaminants. The basin needs to be planted with vegetation that is tolerant of the wet conditions that will occur. The depth of the basin may be increased with the approval of the Township Engineer.

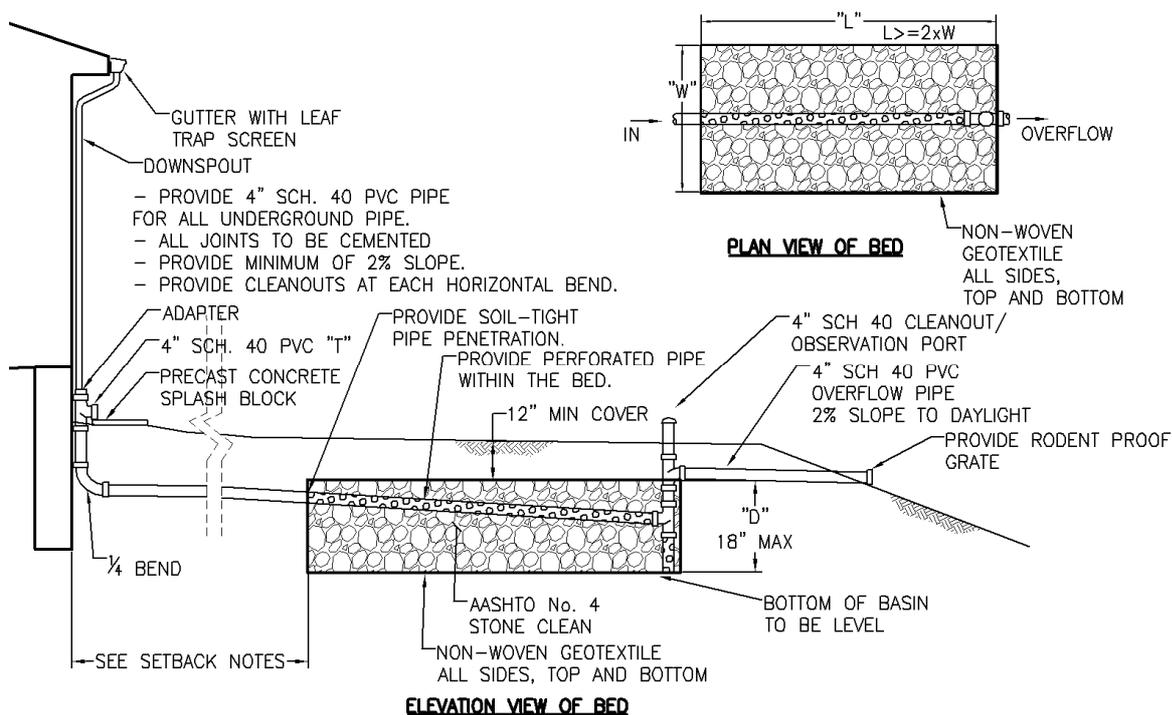


Determination of Water Quality Volume provided:

1	Area – L (length) x W (width) for rectangular basins estimate for irregular shapes	Sq.ft.
2	Depth of Basin = D	Ft.
3	Volume = Area x D (Line 1 x Line 2) (assuming straight sides)	Cu.Ft.
4	Side Slope Factor "Z" – Use 3 for 3:1 slope, 4 for 4:1 slope, etc	
5	Approx. Additional Volume = (L+W) x Z x D x D	Cu.Ft.
6	TOTAL VOLUME PROVIDED (Line 3 + Line 5) (Use this number in Step Three)	Cu. Ft.

## **SWM BMP #2 –INFILTRATION BED**

An infiltration bed can be used where surface stormwater runoff does not need to be captured. Roof drains from the proposed structure are piped into an underground area to infiltrate into the ground. An overflow pipe is provided to release the larger storm volumes. A cleanout is provided to facilitate maintenance and provide an inspection port. The pipe within the bed is perforated and should be run through the basin to the fullest extent to promote infiltration and distribution of the stormwater. Additional pipe can be utilized within the bed to increase the available storage volume. The soil over the bed shall be planted with vegetation that will not interfere with the operation of the bed. The depth of the bed may be increased with the approval of the Township Engineer.



Note: AASHTO No. 4 is approximately 1-2 inch stone

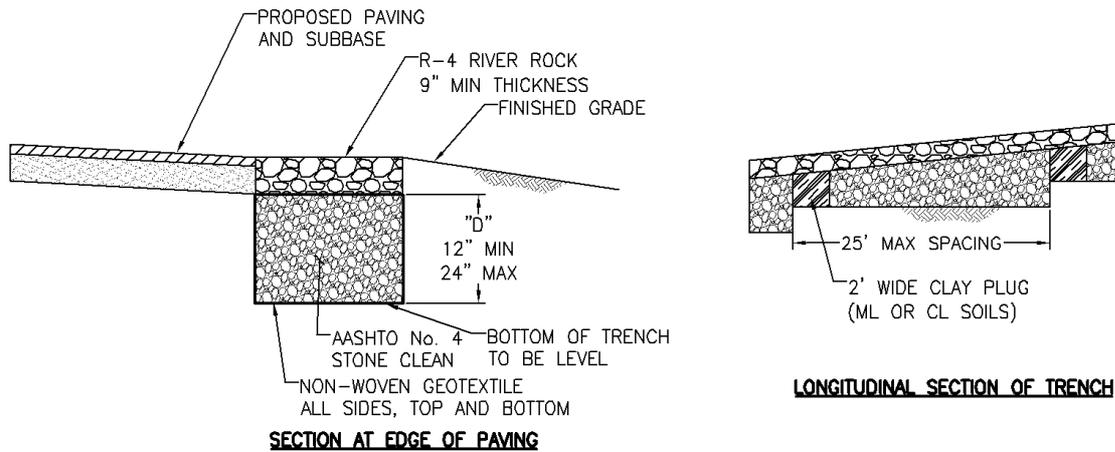
Determination of Water Quality Volume provided:

1	Area – L (length) x W (width)	Sq.ft.
2	Depth of Bed = D	Ft.
3	Volume = Area x D (Line 1 x Line 2) (stone not considered)	Cu.Ft.
4	factor to determine void volume due to stone = 0.4 x Line 3 = <b>TOTAL VOLUME PROVIDED</b> (Use this number in Step Three)	Cu.Ft.

If additional perforated pipe is used in the bed, adjust volume accordingly.

### **SWM BMP #3 –INFILTRATION TRENCH**

Infiltration trenches are utilized along the perimeter of impervious surfaces to collect, store and infiltrate stormwater runoff. River rock or equivalent will be placed on the bed to allow the stormwater runoff to enter the trench; alternately the bed may utilize a perforated pipe with inlets to get the stormwater into the trench. When on a slope, the trench is constructed as a terraced system with clay dikes to promote infiltration. The depth of the trench may be increased with the approval of the Township Engineer. Pipe can be utilized within the trench to increase the available storage volume. When the trench is installed along a paved area that will need to be compacted during construction, extra attention needs to be paid to avoid compaction in the area of the trench and to loosen the material under the trench prior to installation.



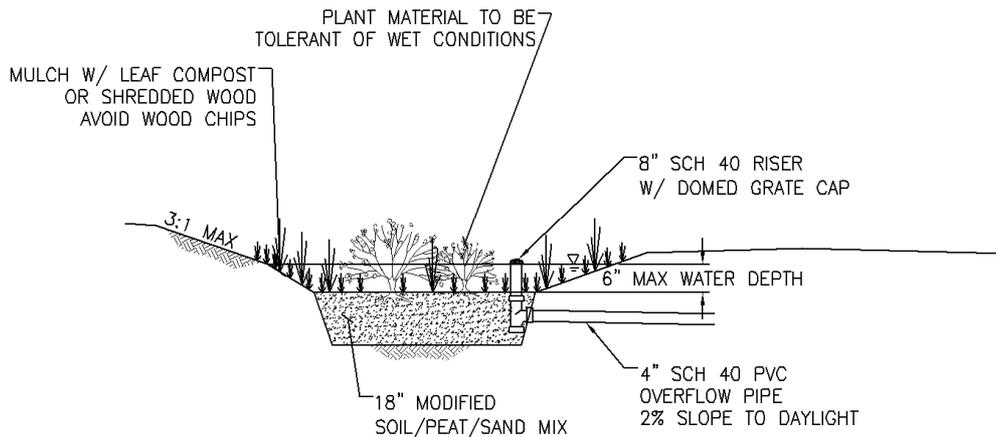
Determination of Water Quality Volume provided:

1	Area = L (length) x W (width)	Sq.ft.
2	Depth of Trench = D	Ft.
3	Volume = Area x D (Line 1 x Line 2) (stone not considered)	Cu.Ft.
4	factor to determine void volume due to stone = 0.4 x Line 3 = <b>TOTAL VOLUME PROVIDED</b> (Use this number in Step Three)	Cu.Ft.

If perforated pipe is used in the bed, adjust volume accordingly.

## **SWM BMP #4 –RAIN GARDEN**

Rain gardens are similar to the infiltration basin, but provide less storage volume and rely more on the plantings to provide water quality and to remove the water through evapo-transpiration. Plant material utilized in the rain garden should be selected by a landscaping professional and be suitable for the proposed conditions. The bottom of the garden is a modified soil intended to hold water and allow it to infiltrate. An overflow pipe is provided to take larger stormwater runoff away. The planted bed needs regular maintenance and should be mulched on an annual basis. The entire bed should be dug up and rejuvenated every three years or as necessary to maintain function. The owner of the facility should be aware of the long term maintenance needs of the plant materials utilized.

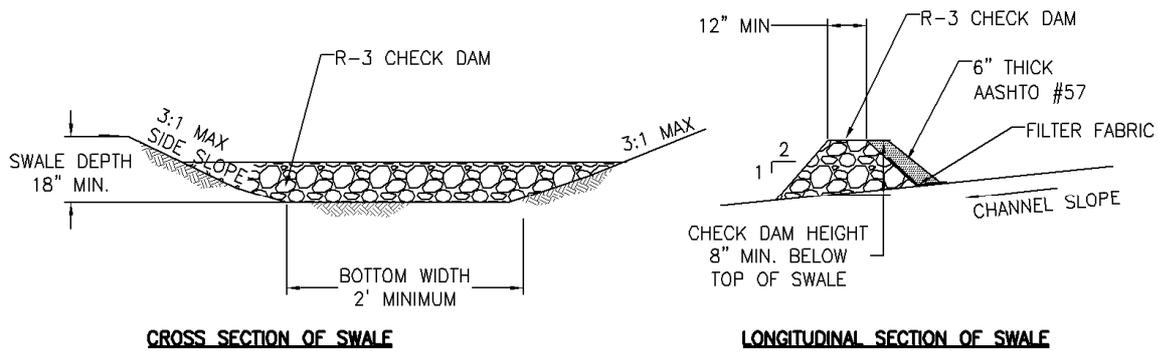


Determination of Water Quality Volume provided:

1	Area – L (length) x W (width) for rectangular areas estimate for irregular shapes	Sq.ft.
2	Depth of Water on Surface = 6" = 0.5'	0.5 Ft.
3	Approx. Above Ground Volume = Area x D (Line 1 x Line 2)	Cu.Ft.
4	Depth of Modified Soil Mix = 18" = 1.5'	1.5 Ft.
5	factor to determine void volume due to modified soil mix = Approx Volume in Soil = Area x D x 0.4 (Line 1 x Line 4 x 0.4)	Cu.Ft.
6	TOTAL VOLUME PROVIDED (Line 3 + Line 5) (Use this number in Step Three)	Cu.Ft.

## **SWM BMP #5 –VEGETATED SWALE WITH CHECK DAM**

A vegetated swale with a check dam provides both a way to convey water around the site and provide an infiltration component. Swales should be installed with longitudinal slopes of 1-6%. Check dams are provided for swales over 3% in slope. The swales should be planted with grasses that are sod forming and can withstand frequent inundation or may be planted with other dense vegetation. For maximum benefit the grasses in the swale should be mowed infrequently. The swale and check dams should be inspected after every storm event to repair any erosion areas that may form. The dimensions shown for the channel and check dam will satisfy most applications. Larger swales may be required depending on actual site conditions.



Note: R-3 is approximately 3 inch stone & AASHTO No. 57 is approximately 1/2 inch stone

Determination of Water Quality Volume provided:

1	Check Dam Height	Ft.
2	Channel Slope = Vertical Rise / 100 ft length x 100%	%
3	Impoundment Length = (Line 1 / Line 2) x 100	Ft.
4	Side Slope (Horizontal Length in Ft./ 1 ft Vertical Rise)	
5	Bottom Width of Channel	Ft.
6	Top Width of Check Dam = Line 5 + 2 x Line 4 x Line 1	Ft.
7	TOTAL VOLUME PROVIDED = 0.5 x Line 3 x Line 1 x (Line 5 + Line 6) / 2 (Use this number in Step Three)	Cu.Ft.

## **SWM BMP #6 –CISTERN/RAIN BARREL**

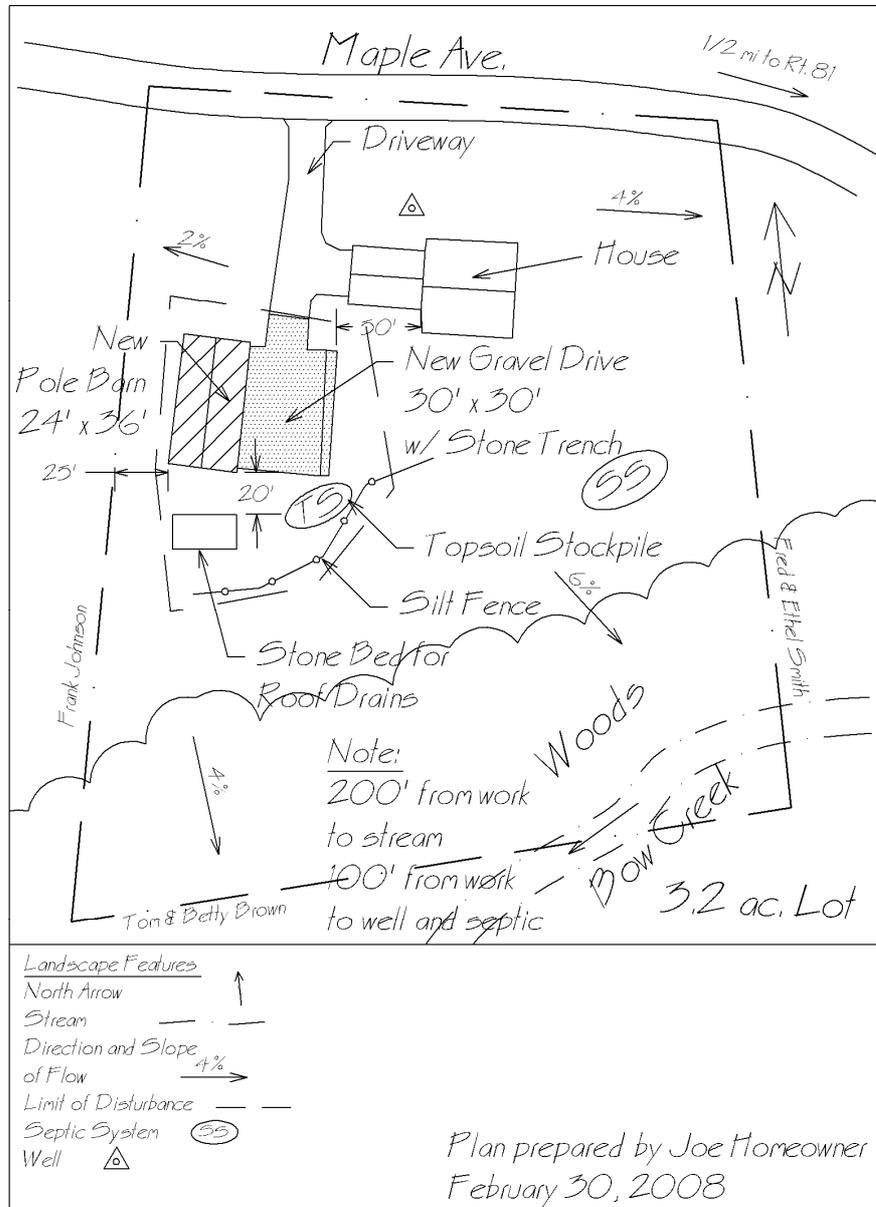
A cistern provides an artificial reservoir, such as a tank, for storing water. Cisterns date back to early civilizations as a way to collect and manage stormwater. Historically the water was collected to serve as a source of drinking water, but for these purposes that is, as a SWM BMP, the cistern is not intended as a source of drinking water but for utilization for watering plants/irrigation systems. The sizing of the facility is primarily based on the intended use of the water. In order for the facility to be effective during storm events it must be emptied on a regular basis between storms. No details are provided here since each use would be unique. The following design criteria should be considered:

- A. Determine the amount needed. Consider the area to be irrigated and the amount to be applied and the frequency. This is the minimum volume to be stored. Consider a factor of safety to allow for drought conditions.
- B. Conversely, methods should be provided to draw down the cistern from time to time especially during non-growing seasons to insure that there is adequate volume in the cistern for storm events.
- C. Stormwater from roofs is preferred due to their low amounts of pollutants and sediments.
- D. Pumps and piping utilized in the system should be clearly labeled that this is not potable water and cross-contamination of drinking water supplies must be avoided. All systems should be watertight.
- E. An overflow system should be provided.
- F. Facilities need to be kept from freezing.

## **SWM BMP #7 –PERVIOUS PAVER BLOCK**

Pervious paver blocks consist of interlocking units (often concrete) that provide some portion of the surface that may be filled with a pervious material such as gravel or topsoil. These are often used in patio area or small parking areas. Pervious paver blocks can be utilized as part of site landscaping plan to minimize the impervious coverage. Brand names of such products include, but are not limited to: Turfstone, UNI Eco-stone, Checkerblock, EcoPaver, Turf Pavers, or Monoslab. If the products are installed per manufacturer's specification as part of a permeable paving system with minimal compaction, the area can be considered as a non-impervious area in calculating the Water Quality Volume requirements as part of Step One of the BMP Worksheets. The Township Engineer shall review all materials proposed to determine if they are suitable for this application.

### Example of Site Sketch Plan



#### Plan shall contain the following items:

- Lot configuration and total acreage.
- Existing features: buildings, driveways, parking areas, woodland, streams, etc.
- Proposed impervious surfaces: driveways, parking areas including dimensions.
- Names of owners immediately adjacent to the project site location.
- Locations of existing streets or easements, railroads, drainage facilities.
- Proposed erosion and sedimentation control facilities.
- Location of watercourses, wetlands, and riparian stream buffer located within the property or one hundred (100) feet from the project site location.
- Distances between the proposed activity and existing features, property lines, on-lot sewage facilities, wells and watercourses.

