

ARTICLE I. - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT⁶¹

Footnotes:

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Editor's note— An ordinance of October 3, 2006, § 1, amended the Code by dividing ch. 5-4 into two articles and adding the title for art. I. Additionally, the term "chapter" has been changed to "article" throughout art. I.

Sec. 5-4-1. - Purpose and intent.

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

- (1) Establish decision-making processes surrounding land development activities that protect the integrity of the watershed and preserve the health of water resources;
- (2) Require that new development and redevelopment maintain the pre-development hydrologic response in their post-development state as nearly as practicable in order to reduce flooding, streambank erosion, nonpoint source pollution and increases in stream temperature, and to maintain the integrity of stream channels and aquatic habitats;
- (3) Establish minimum post-development stormwater management standards and design criteria for the regulation and control of stormwater runoff quantity and quality;
- (4) Establish design and application criteria for the construction and use of structural stormwater control facilities that can be used to meet the minimum post-development stormwater management standards;
- (5) Encourage the use of nonstructural stormwater management and stormwater better site design practices, such as the preservation of greenspace and other conservation areas, to the maximum extent practicable. Coordinate site design plans, with the county's greenspace program, parks and greenway network plan;
- (6) Establish provisions for the long-term responsibility for and maintenance of structural stormwater control facilities and nonstructural stormwater management practices to ensure that they continue to function as designed, are maintained, and pose no threat to public safety or to the integrity of downstream water resources; and
- (7) Establish administrative procedures for the submission, review, approval and disapproval of stormwater management plans, and for the inspection of approved active projects, and long-term follow up.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-2. - Definitions.

Applicant means any person, firm, or governmental agency who executes the necessary forms and procedures to procure official approval of a project or a permit to carry out construction of a project.

Buffers means the riparian buffers as defined in Athens-Clarke County Protected Environmental Areas Chapter 8-6 and state waters buffers defined in Chapter 8-3.

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

Department means the Department of Transportation and Public Works of Athens-Clarke County.

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

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

Developer means a person who undertakes land development activities.

Development means a land development or land development project.

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

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

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

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

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

Flood plain means any land area, such as lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining state water, susceptible to being inundated by water from any source including those areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on flood insurance rate maps and identified or defined through standard engineering analysis by other government agencies or a licensed professional engineer, but not yet incorporated into a FEMA flood insurance rate map.

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

Hotspot means an area where the use of the land has the potential to generate highly contaminated runoff as determined by the Department, with concentrations of pollutants in excess of those typically found in stormwater, such as fueling station, vehicle repair and maintenance facilities. A list of these land uses is provided in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual.

Hydrologic soil group (HSG) means the U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) classification system in which soils are categorized into four runoff potential groups. The groups range from group A soils, with high permeability and little runoff produced, to group D soils, which have low permeability rates and produce much more runoff. NRCS HSG information may be found in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual Appendix B.

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

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

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

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

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

Land development project means a discrete land development undertaking.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project means a land development project.

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

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

Runoff means stormwater runoff.

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

Stormwater better site design means nonstructural site design approaches and techniques as listed in the most recent edition of the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual that can reduce a site's impact on the watershed and can provide for nonstructural stormwater management. Stormwater better site design includes conserving and protecting natural areas and greenspace, reducing impervious cover and using natural features for stormwater management.

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

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

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

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

Stormwater management manual means the most recent edition of the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Volume II (Technical Handbook), produced by the Atlanta Regional Commission (hereinafter in this article referred to as the "Georgia Stormwater Management Manual").

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

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

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

Structural stormwater control means a structural stormwater management facility or device that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristics of that runoff including, but not limited to, the quantity and quality, the period of release or the velocity of flow of such runoff.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-3. - Applicability.

This article shall be applicable to all land development, including, but not limited to, site plan applications, subdivision applications, and land disturbance activity applications, unless exempt pursuant to section 5-4-4.

- (a) *New development and redevelopment sites.* These standards apply to any new development or redevelopment site that meets one or more of the following criteria:
 - (1) New development that involves the creation of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious cover, or that involves other land development activities of 5,000 square feet or greater;
 - (2) Redevelopment that includes the creation or addition of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious cover, or that involves replacement of one acre or more of impervious cover or other land development activity of one acre or more, including projects less than one acre if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale;
 - (3) Any new development or redevelopment, regardless of size, that is determined by the transportation and public works director to be a hotspot land use; or
 - (4) Any development or redevelopment project that is upstream of a known public flooding problem as identified by the Department of Transportation and Public Works in the Area-Wide Stormwater Master Plan, as amended from time to time, on file and available for public inspection at the Department of Transportation and Public Works.
- (b) *Guidelines for redevelopment sites.* For redevelopment projects the following guidelines shall apply unless the project is upstream of a known flooding problem as identified by the Department. Stormwater design plans for redevelopment projects shall be consistent with the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* , except that recharge volume, channel protection storage volume, and overbank flood protection volume requirements do not apply. Stormwater management practices shall be implemented to satisfy water quality criteria set forth in section 5-4-7(1) for at least 20 percent of the site's impervious area.
- (c) *Compatibility with other regulations.* This article is not intended to modify or repeal any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law. The requirements of this article are in addition to the requirements of any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law, and where any provision of this article imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law, whichever provision is more restrictive shall control.
- (d) *Stormwater design manual.* The Department will utilize the policy, criteria and information including technical specifications and standards in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* and any relevant local requirements, for the proper implementation of the requirements of this article. This includes any addenda or updates to the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* or local design guidelines as approved by the Department.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1; Ord. of 12-3-2013, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-4. - Exemptions from requirements.

The following activities are exempt from this article:

- (1) Platted individual single-family or duplex residential lots that are not part of a subdivision or phased development project;
- (2) Additions or modifications to existing single-family or duplex residential structures provided that they do not result in the creation or addition of 5,000 square feet of impervious cover;
- (3) Agricultural or silvicultural land management activities within areas zoned for these activities;
- (4) Land disturbing activities conducted for the purpose of restoration of streams, streambanks, riparian zones, or other environmentally protected areas;
- (5) Repairs to any stormwater management facility deemed necessary by the transportation and public works director; and

- (6) Sidewalks or trails 15 feet wide or less where runoff is directed via sheet flow toward vegetated areas at least twice as wide as the paved area, provided that the potential for erosion is adequately addressed.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1; Ord. of 12-3-2013, § 2; [Ord. of 12-2-2014, § 1](#))

Sec. 5-4-5. - Variance procedure.

The Athens-Clarke County Hearings Board shall sit in a quasi-judicial capacity to hear and decide all variance requests from the requirements of this article. A formal written application for a variance shall be filed with the public works director for submittal to the Athens-Clarke County Hearings Board.

- (a) The following procedures shall apply to all applications:
- (1) The application for variance shall state the specific variances sought and the reasons for their granting.
 - (2) It shall be the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient justification for granting the variance.
 - (3) The Public Works Department shall prepare an evaluation statement concerning each application for variance. The evaluation shall consider the circumstances and supporting documents supplied by the applicant and other generally available technical information pertaining to the variance request. The evaluation statement may include recommendations by the Department concerning the variance to the Hearings Board.
 - (4) In passing upon such applications, the Athens-Clarke County Hearings Board shall consider all technical evaluation and relevant factors presented by the applicant and the government and the standards specified in other sections of this article.
 - (5) After hearing and upon consideration of the application, evidence and applicable law, the Athens-Clarke County Hearings Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose of this article.
- (b) If a variance is granted, it shall be granted upon findings by the Hearings Board that the following standards have been met:
- (1) That failure to grant the variance could result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (2) That granting the variance will not result in increased stormwater pollution, increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, or create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public;
 - (3) That the necessity for a variance is not the result of conditions on the property which have been self-imposed by the applicant; and
 - (4) That the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-6. - Permit procedures and requirements.

It shall be unlawful for any owner or developer to perform any land development activities without first meeting the requirements of this article and obtaining a stormwater permit prior to commencing the proposed activity.

- (a) *Permit application requirements.* Unless specifically exempted by this article, any owner or developer proposing a land development activity shall submit to the Department a stormwater permit application on a form provided by the Department for that purpose. Unless otherwise

exempted by this article, a permit application shall be accompanied by the following items in order to be considered:

- (1) Stormwater concept plan and consultation meeting certification in accordance with section 5-4-6(2);
 - (2) Stormwater management plan in accordance with section 5-4-6(3);
 - (3) Inspection and maintenance agreement in accordance with section 5-4-6(4), if applicable; and
 - (4) Permit application and plan review fees in accordance with section 5-4-6(5).
- (b) *Stormwater concept plan and consultation meeting.* Before any stormwater management permit application is submitted and prior to the preliminary plan review, as required under Title 9, the developer or the developer's representative shall meet with the Department to review the concept plan and to discuss the post-development stormwater management measures necessary for the proposed project, as well as to discuss and assess constraints, opportunities and potential ideas for stormwater management designs before the formal site design engineering is commenced.

The following information shall be included in the concept plan which shall be submitted in advance of the meeting:

- (1) *Existing conditions/proposed site plans.* Existing conditions and proposed site layout sketch plans, which illustrate at a minimum: existing and proposed topography; perennial and intermittent streams; mapping of predominant soils from soil surveys (when available); boundaries of existing predominant vegetation and proposed limits of clearing and grading; and location of existing and proposed roads, buildings, parking areas and other impervious surfaces.
- (2) *Natural resources inventory.* A written and/or graphic inventory of the natural resources at the site and surrounding area of properties adjoining the site as it exists prior to the commencement of the project. This description should include a discussion of soil conditions, forest cover, topography, wetlands, and other native vegetative areas on the site, as well as the location and boundaries of other natural feature protection and conservation areas such as wetlands, lakes, ponds, floodplains, stream buffers and other setbacks (e.g., drinking water well setbacks, septic setbacks, etc.). Particular attention should be paid to environmentally sensitive features that provide particular opportunities or constraints for development.
- (3) *Stormwater management system concept plan.* A written or graphic concept plan of the proposed post-development stormwater management system including: preliminary selection and location of proposed structural stormwater controls; location of existing and proposed conveyance systems such as grass channels, swales, and storm drains; flow paths; location of floodplain/floodway limits; relationship of site to upstream and downstream properties and drainages; and preliminary location of proposed stream channel modifications within the site, such as bridge or culvert crossings.

If applicable, local watershed plans, the Athens-Clarke County greenspace program or greenway network plan, any park development, and any relevant resource protection plans will be consulted in the discussion of the concept plan.

- (c) *Stormwater management plan requirements.* The stormwater management plan shall detail how post-development stormwater runoff will be controlled or managed and how the proposed project will meet the requirements of this article, including the performance criteria set forth in Section 5-4-7.

This plan shall be in accordance with the criteria established in this section and must be submitted with the stamp and signature of a professional engineer (PE) or landscape architect licensed in the state of Georgia, who must verify that the design of all stormwater management facilities and

practices meet the submittal requirements outlined in the submittal checklist(s) found in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* .

The stormwater management plan must ensure that the requirements and criteria in this article are being complied with and that opportunities are being taken to minimize adverse post-development stormwater runoff impacts from the development. The plan shall consist of maps, narrative, and supporting design calculations (hydrologic and hydraulic) for the proposed stormwater management system. The plan shall include all of the information required in the Stormwater Management Site Plan checklist found in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* . This includes:

- (1) Common address and legal description of site.
- (2) Vicinity map.
- (3) Existing conditions hydrologic analysis. The existing condition hydrologic analysis for stormwater runoff rates, volumes, and velocities, which shall include: a topographic map of existing site conditions with the drainage area boundaries indicated; acreage, soil types and land cover of areas for each sub-drainage areas affected by the project; all perennial and intermittent streams and other surface water features as noted through field investigation; all existing stormwater conveyances and structural control facilities that impact design and/or construction of proposed development; direction of flow and inputs to and exits from the site; analysis of runoff provided by off-site areas upstream of the project site; and methodologies, assumptions, site parameters and supporting design calculations used in analyzing the existing conditions site hydrology. For redevelopment sites, predevelopment conditions shall be modeled using the established guidelines determined by the Department for the portion of the site undergoing land development activities.
- (4) Post-development hydrologic analysis. The post-development hydrologic analysis for stormwater runoff rates, volumes, and velocities, which shall include: a topographic map of developed site conditions with the post-development drainage area boundaries indicated; total area of post-development impervious surfaces and other land cover areas for each sub-drainage area affected by the project; calculations for determining the runoff volumes that need to be addressed for each sub drainage area for the development project to meet the post-development stormwater management performance criteria in section 5-4-7; location and boundaries of proposed natural feature protection and conservation areas; documentation and calculations for any applicable site design credits that are being utilized; methodologies, assumptions, site parameters and supporting design calculations used in analyzing the existing conditions site hydrology.
- (5) Stormwater management system. The description, scaled drawings and design calculations for the proposed post-development stormwater management system, which shall include: A map and/or drawing or sketch of the stormwater management facilities, including the location of nonstructural site design features and the placement of existing and proposed structural stormwater controls, including design water surface elevations, storage volumes available from zero to maximum head, location of inlet and outlets, location of bypass and discharge systems, and all orifice/restrictor sizes; a narrative describing how the selected structural stormwater controls will be appropriate and effective; cross-section and profile drawings and design details for each of the structural stormwater controls in the system, including supporting calculations to show that the facility is designed according to the applicable design criteria; a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the stormwater management system for all applicable design storms (including stage-storage or outlet rating curves, and inflow and outflow hydrographs); documentation and supporting calculations to show that the stormwater management system adequately meets the post-development stormwater management performance criteria in section 5-4-7; drawings, design calculations, elevations and hydraulic grade lines for all existing and proposed stormwater conveyance elements including stormwater drains, pipes, culverts, catch basins, channels, swales and areas of overland flow; and where applicable, a narrative describing how the stormwater

management system corresponds with any watershed protection plans and/or local greenspace program, greenway network plan, and park development.

- (6) Post-development downstream flow analysis. A downstream flow analysis will be prepared by the applicant to provide an overview of potential impacts from post development run-off from the site. At a minimum the downstream flow analysis will include:
 - a. A map of each and every point or area along the project site's boundaries at which runoff will exit the property.
 - b. The analysis shall focus on the portion of the drainage channel or watercourse immediately downstream from the project. This area shall extend downstream from the project to a point in the drainage area where the project area is ten percent of the total downstream drainage area.
 - c. Delineation of all downstream structures and property adjacent or within the flow path of the downstream flow analysis.
 - d. Identification of known flooding problems from Athens-Clarke County Stormwater Master Plan or other sources.
 - e. If determined through this preliminary review of the items above that the potential exists for downstream flooding resulting from post development conditions, the Director of the Department can require the applicant to conduct and submit a downstream hydrologic assessment in accordance with the criteria listed in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* criteria for post development downstream analysis.
- (7) Reserved.
- (8) Landscaping and open space plan. A detailed landscaping and vegetation plan describing the woody and herbaceous vegetation that will be used within and adjacent to stormwater management facilities and practices. The landscaping plan must also include: the arrangement of planted areas, natural and greenspace areas and other landscaped features on the site plan; information necessary to construct the landscaping elements shown on the plan drawings; descriptions and standards for the methods, materials and vegetation that are to be used in the construction; density of plantings; descriptions of the stabilization and management techniques used to establish vegetation; and a description of who will be responsible for ongoing maintenance of vegetation for the stormwater management facility and what practices will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is preserved.
- (9) Operations and maintenance plan. Detailed description of ongoing operations and maintenance procedures for stormwater management facilities and practices to ensure their continued function as designed and constructed or preserved. These plans will identify the parts or components of a stormwater management facility or practice that need to be regularly or periodically inspected and maintained, and the equipment and skills or training necessary. The plan shall include an inspection and maintenance schedule, maintenance tasks, responsible parties for maintenance, funding, access and safety issues. Provisions for the periodic review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the maintenance program and the need for revisions or additional maintenance procedures shall be included in the plan.
- (10) Maintenance access easements. The applicant must ensure access from public right-of-way to stormwater management facilities and practices requiring regular maintenance at the site for the purpose of inspection and repair by securing all the maintenance access easements needed on a permanent basis. Such access shall be sufficient for all necessary equipment for maintenance activities. Upon final inspection and approval, a plat or document indicating that such easements exist shall be recorded and shall remain in effect even with the transfer of title of the property.
- (11) Inspection and maintenance agreements. Unless an on-site stormwater management facility or practice is dedicated to and accepted by the Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County as provided in section 5-4-6(d), the applicant must execute an easement and an inspection

and maintenance agreement binding on all subsequent owners of land served by an on-site stormwater management facility or practice in accordance section 5-4-6(d).

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

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

The inspection and maintenance agreement, if applicable, must be approved by the Department prior to plan approval, and recorded in the deed records upon final plat approval.

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

As part of the inspection and maintenance agreement, a schedule shall be developed for when and how often routine inspection and maintenance will occur to ensure proper function of the stormwater management facility or practice. The agreement shall also include plans for annual inspections to ensure proper performance of the facility between scheduled maintenance and shall also include remedies for the default thereof. Copies of routine inspection summaries will be submitted in accordance with approved maintenance plan.

In addition to enforcing the terms of the inspection and maintenance agreement, the Department may also enforce all of the provisions for ongoing inspection and maintenance in section 5-4-9 of this article.

The Mayor and Commission of Athens-Clarke County, in lieu of an inspection and maintenance agreement, may consider dedication to the Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County of any existing or future stormwater management facility for maintenance, upon recommendation by the Director of the Department, provided such facility meets all the requirements of this article and includes adequate and perpetual access and sufficient area, by easement or otherwise, for inspection and regular maintenance.

(e) Application review fees. The fee for review and inspection of any stormwater management application shall be based on the fee schedule in Section 7-1-560. The fee shall be paid by the applicant prior to the issuance of the stormwater management permit for the development.

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

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

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

- (1) Increased threat of flood damage to public health, life, and property;
- (2) Deterioration of existing culverts, bridges, dams, and other structures;
- (3) Accelerated streambank or streambed erosion or siltation;
- (4) Degradation of in-stream biological functions or habitat; or
- (5) Water quality impairment in violation of state water quality standards, and/or violation of any state or federal regulations.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1; Ord. of 11-3-2009, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-7. - Post-development stormwater management performance criteria.

The following performance criteria shall be applicable to all stormwater management plans, unless otherwise provided for in this article:

- (1) *Water quality.* All stormwater runoff generated from a site shall be adequately treated before discharge. Adequately treated is designed to remove 80 percent of the average annual post-development total suspended solids (TSS) load. It will be presumed that a stormwater management system complies with this requirement if:
 - a. It is sized to treat the prescribed water quality treatment volume from the site, as defined in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* ;
 - b. Appropriate structural stormwater controls or nonstructural practices are selected, designed, constructed or preserved, and maintained according to the specific criteria in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* ; and
 - c. Runoff from hotspot land uses and activities identified by the Department are adequately treated and addressed through the use of appropriate structural stormwater controls, nonstructural practices and pollution prevention practices.
- (2) *Groundwater recharge.* Annual groundwater recharge rates shall be maintained by promoting infiltration through the use of structural and non-structural methods. The following standards apply only to those projects that disturb one acre or more of land:
 - a. At a minimum, the annual recharge from post development site conditions shall mimic the annual recharge from pre-development site conditions.
 - b. The criteria for maintaining recharge is based on the average annual recharge rate of the hydrologic soil group(s) (HSG) present at a site as determined from USDA, NRCS soil surveys and from detailed site investigations.
 - c. The recharge volume criterion does not apply to any portion of a site designated as a stormwater hotspot nor any project considered as redevelopment.
 - d. In addition, the appropriate local review authority may alter or eliminate the recharge volume requirement if the site is situated on unsuitable soils. The applicant must provide a professional geo-technical investigation demonstrating the site has unsuitable non-permeable soils.
- (3) *Stream channel protection.* Protection of stream channels from bank and bed erosion and degradation shall be provided by using all of the following three approaches:

- a. Preservation, restoration and/or reforestation with native vegetation of the applicable stream buffer;
 - b. 24-hour extended detention storage of the one-year, 24-hour return frequency storm event; and
 - c. Post development erosion prevention measures such as energy dissipation and velocity control. These measures shall take into consideration location and size of outlet control structure.
- (4) *Overbank flood protection.* Downstream overbank flood protection and property protection shall be provided by controlling the post-development peak discharge rate to the pre-development rate for the 25-year, 24-hour return frequency storm event. If control of the one-year, 24-hour storm under section 5-4-7(3) is exempted, then peak discharge rate attenuation of the two-year through the 25-year return frequency storm event must be provided.
- (5) *Extreme flooding protection.* Extreme flood and public safety protection shall be provided by controlling and safely conveying the 100-year, 24-hour return frequency storm event such that flooding is not exacerbated.
- (6) *Structural stormwater controls.* All structural stormwater management facilities shall be selected and designed using the appropriate criteria from the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* and any local addenda. All structural stormwater controls must be designed appropriately to meet their intended function. For other structural stormwater controls not included in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* , or for which pollutant removal rates have not been provided, the effectiveness and pollutant removal of the structural control must be documented through prior studies, literature reviews, or other means and receive approval from the Department before being included in the design of a stormwater management system.

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

- (7) *Stormwater credits for nonstructural measures.* The use of one or more site design measures by the applicant may allow for a reduction in the water quality treatment volume required under section 5-4-7(1). The applicant may, if approved by the Department, take credit for the use of stormwater better site design practices and reduce the water quality volume requirement. Credits shall be made available pursuant to the provisions governing credits in the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual* .
- (8) *Drainage system guidelines.* Stormwater conveyance facilities, which may include but are not limited to culverts, stormwater drainage pipes, catch basins, drop inlets, junction boxes, headwalls, gutter, swales, channels, ditches, and energy dissipaters shall be provided when necessary for the protection of public right-of-way, public properties, and private properties adjoining project sites and/or public right-of-ways. Stormwater conveyance facilities that are designed to carry runoff from more than one parcel, existing or proposed, shall meet the following requirements:
- a. Methods to calculate stormwater flows shall be in accordance with the stormwater design manual;
 - b. All culverts, pipe systems and open channel flow systems shall be sized in accordance with the stormwater management plan using the methods included in the stormwater design manual; and
 - c. Design and construction of stormwater conveyance facilities shall be in accordance with the criteria and specifications found in the stormwater design manual.
- (9) *Dam design guidelines.* Any land disturbing activity that involves a site which proposes a dam shall comply with the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 12-5-370 et seq. (the "Georgia Safe Dams Act") and the rules for dam safety promulgated thereunder, as applicable.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-8. - Construction inspections of post-development stormwater management system.

- (a) *Inspections to ensure plan compliance during construction.* Periodic inspections of the stormwater management system construction shall be conducted by the staff of the Department or conducted and certified by a professional engineer who has been approved by the Department. Construction inspections shall utilize the approved stormwater management plan for establishing compliance.

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

- (1) The date and location of the inspection;
- (2) Whether construction is in compliance with the approved stormwater management plan;
- (3) Variations from the approved construction specifications; and
- (4) Any other variations or violations of the conditions of the approved stormwater management plan.

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

- (b) *Final inspection and as-built plans.* Upon completion of a project and before a certificate of occupancy shall be granted, the applicant is responsible for certifying that the completed project is in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan. All applicants are required to submit actual "as built" plans for any stormwater management facilities or practices after final construction is completed. The plan must show the final design specifications for all stormwater management facilities and practices and must be certified by a professional engineer. A final inspection by the Department is required before the release of any performance securities can occur.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-9. - Ongoing inspection and maintenance of stormwater facilities and practices.

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

A stormwater management facility or practice shall be inspected on a periodic basis by the responsible person in accordance with the approved inspection and maintenance agreement. In the event that the stormwater management facility has not been maintained and/or becomes a danger to public safety or public health, or threatens downstream water resources, the Department shall notify the person responsible for carrying out the maintenance plan by registered or certified mail to the person specified in the inspection and maintenance agreement. The notice shall specify the measures needed to comply with the agreement and the plan and shall specify the time within which such measures shall be completed. If the responsible person fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the inspection and maintenance agreement, the Department may correct the violation as provided in subsection 5-4-9(d) hereof.

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

- (b) *Right-of-entry for inspection.* The terms of the inspection and maintenance agreement shall provide for the Department to enter the property at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner for the purpose of inspection. This includes the right to enter a property for general inspections or when the

Department has a reasonable basis to believe that a violation of this article is occurring or has occurred and to enter when necessary for abatement of a public nuisance or correction of a violation of this article.

- (c) *Records of maintenance activities.* Parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of a stormwater management facility shall provide records of all maintenance and repairs to the Department.
- (d) *Failure to maintain.* If a responsible person fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the inspection and maintenance agreement, the Department, after 30 days written notice by certified mail (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, 24 hours notice shall be sufficient), may correct a violation of the design standards or maintenance requirements by performing the necessary work to place the facility or practice in proper working condition. The costs of the repair work shall be billed to the owner(s) of the facility. Failure of the owner(s) to pay the costs within 30 days of receipt of the bill shall result in 1.5 percent late charge on the unpaid balance of any bill that becomes delinquent. Suits for collection shall be commenced by Athens-Clarke County in the county of the owner's residence; provided, however, if the owner is not a resident of this state, suit may be filed in the Superior Court of Athens-Clarke County.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-10. - Violations, enforcement and penalties.

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

- (1) *Notice of violation.* If the applicant or other responsible person has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of a permit, an approved stormwater management plan or the provisions of this article, the Department shall issue a written notice of violation to such applicant or other responsible person. The violator shall have the amount of time specified in the written notice to correct the violation. If the violation is not corrected within the time specified in the written notice, the Department shall issue a stop work order requiring that all land disturbing activities on the project be stopped. Where a person is engaged in activity covered by this article without having first secured a stormwater permit, the Department shall issue an immediate stop work order in lieu of a written notice.
- (2) *Penalties.* In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to correct the violation by the date set forth in the notice of violation, any one or more of the following actions or penalties may be taken or assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation was directed.
 - a. *Stop work order.* The Department may issue a stop work order which shall be served on the applicant or other responsible person. A stop work order shall mean that all work on the project must stop unless the work pertains to correcting the violation or installing/maintaining erosion control best management practices in accordance with applicable local ordinances and state law. The stop work order shall remain in effect until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violation or violations described therein, provided the stop work order may be withdrawn or modified to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violation or violations.
 - b. *Withhold certificate of occupancy.* The Department may request that the Athens-Clarke County Building Permits and Inspections Department refuse to issue a certificate of occupancy for the building or other improvements constructed or being constructed on the site until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein.

- c. *Suspension, revocation or modification of permit.* The Department may suspend, revoke or modify the permit authorizing the land development project. A suspended, revoked or modified permit may be reinstated after the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein, provided such permit may be reinstated upon such conditions as the Department may deem necessary to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violations.
- d. *Criminal penalties.* Any person who violates any provision of this article shall be punished as provided in section 1-1-5 of this Code. Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Sec. 5-4-11. - Severability.

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

(Ord. of 6-1-2004, § 1)

Secs. 5-4-12—5-4-19. - Reserved.