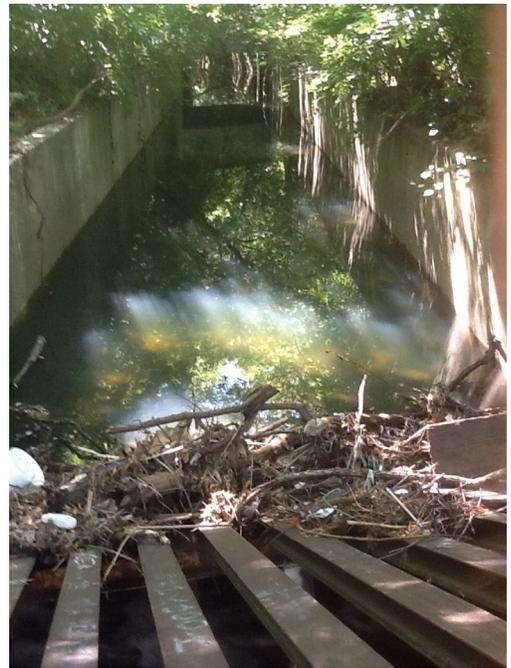


Springfield, Ohio
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



Submitted October 29, 2013



Springfield, Ohio

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for known violations.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Bodenmiller". The signature is fluid and cursive.

James A. Bodenmiller
City Manager

Introduction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Springfield is required to submit a storm water management program (SWMP) in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.32 and Ohio Law. A SWMP is a requirement of the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The permit is issued by Ohio EPA and has a five year cycle. The next generation of the permit begins January 30, 2014. The permit lists six minimum control measures (MCMs) that the City of Springfield must accomplish in order to try to reduce stormwater pollution to the maximum extent practical.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY

Within our organization, we have the legal authority to perform all of the activities for which we claim responsibility in this Storm Water Management Program. Where we do not have legal authority, we have assigned that responsibility to another body possessing the necessary authority to proceed in the manner described.

PERMIT COVERAGE AREA

The storm water management program covers the area within the City of Springfield identified as of 2010 as an Urbanized Area. Springfield has a population of 60,333 residents, 270 miles of roadway, 227 miles of sanitary sewer, 180 miles of storm sewer, and 85 miles of combined sewer. A combined sewer is a pipe that accepts both sanitary waste and stormwater. Each type of system has specific management plans.

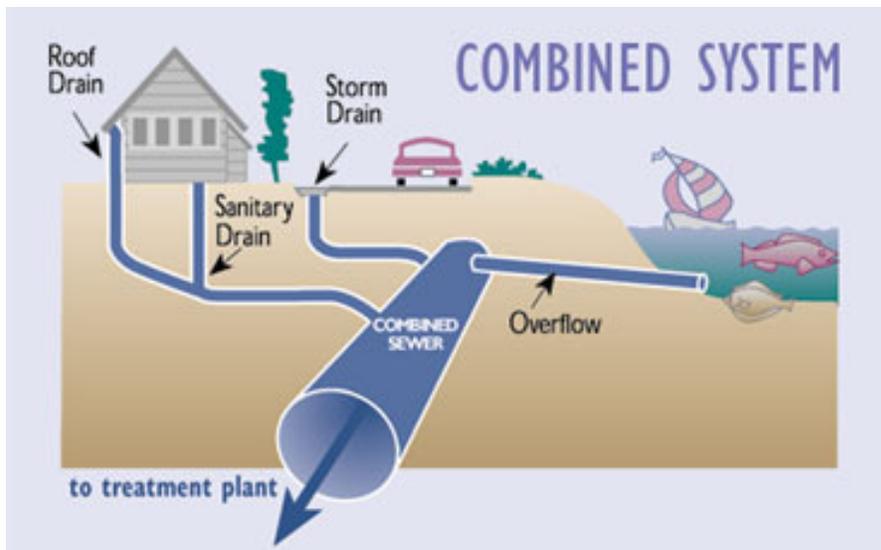


Figure 1: A Combined Sewer

REPORTING

The stormwater management program covers the area within the City. Ohio EPA requires an annual report that includes the status of compliance with the permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of the practices we implement, and progress towards achieving the measurable goals for each of the six minimum control measures. The report will be a summary of the activities to be undertaken during the next reporting cycle, including an implementation schedule. The report will also include any changes to practices or measurable goals and results of information collected and analyzed, if any, during the reporting period. The report will also contain proposed changes to our SWMP, including changes to any practices or any identified measurable goals that apply to the program elements. Details will include notice of where we are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of our permit obligations, if applicable.

Storm Water Management Program of Springfield

This plan outlines the six minimum control measures that are expected to result in significant reductions in pollutants discharged by Springfield.

The six minimum controls are:

- 1) Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
- 2) Public Involvement/Participation
- 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- 4) Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
- 5) Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
- 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Each measure will be addressed separately below. This plan was reviewed by city staff and available for public comment online and at a public meeting before being finalized.

MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

MCM Purpose: Stormwater running off our driveways, lawns, roads, and parking lots picks up dirt, bacteria, and chemicals that damage the quality of local streams. The volume of stormwater is also a problem, as it overtaxes our sewer system, causes backups, road flooding, and overflows into Buck Creek and its tributaries. These problems cannot be solved unless the public understands their causes and solutions.

EPA Expectation: The stormwater public education and outreach program shall include more than one mechanism and target at least five different stormwater themes or messages over the five year permit term. At a minimum, at least one theme or message shall be targeted to the development community. The stormwater public education and outreach program shall reach at least 50% of the population over the five year permit term. Table 1 shows Springfield’s recent efforts to meet EPA’s expectations.

Table 1: 2012-2013 Public Education and Outreach Activities

Activity	Stormwater Theme	Measurable Goal	Schedule	Responsible Party	Rationale
Meet with local builders association	Reducing development’s stormwater impact	Target the development community once during the permit cycle	Spring 2012	City of Springfield	The development community needs to know that a stormwater coordinator has been hired and is an available resource.
Hold Backyard Conservation Workshops	Reduction of residential stormwater pollution	Hold two workshops	Spring 2013	City of Springfield and Clark County Solid Waste	The residential community needs education on simple effective ways to reduce stormwater pollution.
Buy 4 months of billboard advertising	Downspout disconnects	Reach 50% of the population	Spring and Fall 2013	City of Springfield	Billboards were seen as the only reliable way to reach 50% of the population before the permit period expired.
Hold a Site Planning Roundtable (Appendix A)	Low Impact Development	Reach consensus on recommended city code changes that will encourage Low Impact Development	2012-ongoing	City of Springfield, Miami Conservancy District, local developers and other stakeholders	LID is a land planning and engineering approach that manages stormwater closer to its source rather than managing it with pipes and stormwater ponds. LID produces less stormwater runoff and pollution.
Promote the Groundwater Guardian Green Site Program (Appendix B)	Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention reduces polluted stormwater.	Have one property become a GG Green Site	Ongoing	City of Springfield and local land owners	The Green Site program educates managers of campuses, parks, and other large green spaces about their role in controlling polluted runoff.

Springfield NPDES Phase II Storm Water Management Program

Springfield's Future Goals: Up until 2012, Springfield did not have a dedicated employee to focus on the stormwater program, so local and regional agencies were depended on to provide most of its public education and outreach. With the hiring of a stormwater coordinator, Springfield has started offering more targeted education and outreach. In deciding future activities, the City takes into consideration funding, available partners, and local interest and circumstances. Examples are below.

Continue the Backyard Conservation Program: Conversations with program participants led the City to consider doing several other similarly themed events.

- Many residents have asked for a rain barrel program and the City has planned one for summer 2013 and is considering holding them annually.
- The benefit of trees in reducing stormwater was discussed in detail at the Backyard Workshops. Partnering with local garden centers, the City will offer discounted trees to Springfield residents during the fall of 2013. Depending on the success of the program, we will consider making it an annual event.



Figure 2: No-Mow Zone

- Several residents have asked about backyard habitat and ways to landscape along a stream's edge. In response, the City is planning a targeted mailing to properties that border local waterways. The mailing will discuss No-Mow zones and specific planting plans for stream banks. Clark County Master Gardeners is partnering with the City to provide this information. The mailing is planned for 2014.

Meet with Neighborhood Groups: The Backyard Workshops introduced the stormwater coordinator to many members of local neighborhood groups and he has started scheduling meetings to discuss:

- The causes of stormwater runoff,
- The stormwater credit policy, and
- The benefit of downspout disconnects, rain gardens, and rain barrels.

By 2014, the City hopes to complete a prioritization of possible green stormwater project sites. Meeting with neighborhood groups is an important step in this process because local support will be critical in implementing these green projects. Green projects are those where natural hydrology is mimicked as much as possible. For example, whereas a traditional stormwater project manages runoff with pipes and holding ponds, a green stormwater project manages stormwater by allowing it to soak into the ground whenever possible.

Direct Mailings: Every year, the City sends a flyer about Combined Sewers and ways to reduce stormwater runoff to every utility customer. These flyers are identical every year and are planned to continue. We do not have a way to measure how many residents view these flyers. The stormwater coordinator is considering using this direct mail approach for other public education and outreach activities. If the activity offers an incentive to participate, we may get a better idea of how useful direct mailing is. Mailings under consideration are:

- A mailing to advertise the tree and rain barrel program
- A mailing with instructions on how to disconnect downspouts and the stormwater credit available for doing so

Fats Oils Grease (FOG): As FOG builds up in sewer lines, the lines can become clogged and cause backups of sanitary waste. Working with the Service Center and the Clark County Combined Health District, a FOG program is being created. In the summer of 2013, staff will inspect restaurant FOG

Springfield NPDES Phase II Storm Water Management Program

storage chambers (Appendix C). Springfield has FOG information on its webpage, <https://springfieldohio.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/FOG.pdf> , Our FOG education not only meets the goals of MCM 1, but also MCM 2 (see below)

Lessons from Implementing MCM 1:

- Constantly updating the City Stormwater page with resources and program material is not a productive use of time. The 2012 visitor count to the website was less than 100. This low number, combined with limited server space and IT staff resources make posting powerpoints, brochures, signs, and other project material to the website a low priority. The site has specific information for different stakeholders and encourages the public to contact the stormwater coordinator with questions. <https://springfieldohio.gov/springfield-services/storm-water-treatment-in-springfield-ohio/>
- Getting people to public meetings is very expensive. Meeting with neighborhood groups is good for building partnerships, but only offers the opportunity to speak to 10 or fewer people. Over 100 people attended the Backyard Workshops, but the outreach was very expensive. The City put a flyer in every utility bill and mailed a postcard to every property within a third of a mile from a stream. Additional work needs to be done to find the least expensive way to attract people to public events.



The City of Springfield wants to partner with you to protect local streams for future generations. Come learn how you can help!



Figure 3: Bill Stuffer Used to Advertise the Backyard Conservation Program

- Residents are interested in simple or incentivized ways to reduce stormwater. In that vein, we are starting a rain barrel and tree planting program and considering programs to encourage downspout disconnects.
- The successes and failures of past education efforts have guided the development of our upcoming events. Continued evaluation of our programs hopefully will show more ways to adapt them to the public's needs.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

Minimum Control Measure #2

MCM Purpose: Every property, whether by fertilizers, lawn chemicals, pet waste, sediment, or leaking cars contributes to stormwater pollution. Despite its tremendous impact, stormwater pollution is largely unregulated, so reducing it requires voluntary action from the public. With that in mind, the Springfield Stormwater Program strives to offer residents ways they can actively participate in activities that reduce stormwater pollution.

EPA Expectation: The stormwater public involvement/participation program shall include, at a minimum, five public involvement activities over the permit term. Table 2 shows Springfield's recent efforts to meet EPA's expectations.

Table 2: 2011-2013 Public Involvement/Participation Activities

Activity	Measurable Goal	Schedule	Responsible Party	Rationale
Stormwater Utility Feasibility Open House	Give the public a way to actively comment on and question the proposed stormwater utility	Spring 2011	City of Springfield	Since the utility impacts every resident, opportunity to offer comments and ask questions needed to be provided.
Promote the Groundwater Guardian Green Site Program	Have one property become a GG Green Site	2012	City of Springfield and local land owners	The Green Site program incentivizes managers of campuses, parks, and other large green spaces to take steps that control polluted runoff.
Hold a Site Planning Roundtable	Reach consensus on recommended city code changes that will encourage Low Impact Development	2012-ongoing	City of Springfield, Miami Conservancy District, local developers and other stakeholders	The Roundtable was a process that allowed multiple stakeholders to discuss possible code changes and their implications.
Regular residential solid waste collection provided by a licensed hauler	Enforce collection ordinance in City of Springfield	Ongoing	City of Springfield residents	Each household must contract for solid waste collection service and not allow waste to accumulate on their property
Collect Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	Hold collection event for all residents	Every summer	Clark County Solid Waste Management District	Providing a collection day allows residents to drop off HHW that might otherwise be dumped.

Springfield's Future Goals: Up until 2012, Springfield did not have a dedicated employee to focus on the stormwater program, so local and regional agencies were depended on to provide public involvement/participation activities. The Clark County Solid Waste Management District offers several such opportunities. In addition to the HHW pickup day mentioned above, they also offer a paint-recycling program, a motor oil recycling program, and compost facilities. All of these programs offer Springfield residents ways to actively reduce materials that otherwise might contribute to polluted runoff. The City plans on continuing to rely on these programs to meet EPA expectations. In addition, the City hopes to soon have their own public involvement/participation activities during the next permit cycle (2014-2019). These include a tree planting program and a downspout disconnect program. The City will also continue to promote its stormwater credit policy, which offers fee reductions for property owners who take steps to reduce runoff from their property.

Lessons from Implementing MCM 2:

- Residents are unlikely to comment on a proposed program until it is operating and its impact felt. The City widely advertised the Stormwater Utility Feasibility Open House, but only nine residents attended. However, once the utility started, the Stormwater Coordinator fielded scores of phone calls with questions about the utility and suggestions on how it should be administered. In hindsight, it is not clear what else could have been done to gather public comments on the utility. Moving forward, the City will hold a public meeting to re-introduce this document. Perhaps, since residents are more aware of the stormwater utility, attendance will be higher.
- Participation is relatively easy to get if you are offering residents something that they want. The Site Planning Roundtable and HHW drop off are good examples of this principle. In the future, the City's challenge will be to offer people ways to reduce stormwater that they will actually want to do. Further promotion and refinement of the stormwater credit policy will help this effort. We also feel the tree program will have relatively high participation. Looking ahead, a downspout disconnect program will likely have high participation, but that may only be because disconnects are required by City Code and Springfield has options to enforce it.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

Minimum Control Measure #3

MCM Purpose: According to the City's Stormwater Permit, the only flows that can enter Springfield's streams, ditches, catch basins, and other parts of the stormwater system are stormwater. The only exception to this is discharge from permitted facilities. Non-stormwater flows entering the stormwater system are known as illicit discharges and they must be detected and eliminated. This is primarily done by surveying the stormwater system (during dry periods) and investigating any flowing pipes.

EPA Expectation: The stormwater illicit discharge detection and elimination program shall include an initial dry-weather screening of all storm water outfalls (pipes) over the permit period. The program shall establish priorities and specific goals for long-term system wide surveillance of your MS4, as well as for specific investigations of outfalls and their tributary area where previous surveillance demonstrates a high likelihood of illicit discharges. Data collected each year shall be evaluated and priorities and goals shall be revised annually based on this evaluation. A comprehensive storm sewer map shall be updated annually as need. Table 3 shows Springfield's recent efforts to meet EPA's expectations.



Figure 4: One of many outfalls along Springfield's Streams

Table 3: 2012-2013 Illicit Discharge and Elimination Activities

Requirement	Activity	Schedule	Responsible Party
To have an ordinance in place to facilitate appropriate measures for elimination of illicit discharges	Chapter 916 of the Codified Ordinances gives the City authority to inspect for and eliminate illicit discharges coming from private property (Appendix D).	Chapter 916 is currently being revised	City of Springfield
To have a complete map of the stormwater system	Over 450 outfalls were found on local streams. 60 of those were flowing during dry weather. As of August, 2013, only one of those still needs to be traced back to its source.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Septic System listing and mapping	The original map was based on data from 1994 and showed 329 septics. Septics have not been permitted in Springfield since before that date, so we know that no new systems have been added. Using utility billing records, we removed properties from the 1994 list that are now on city sewer. The new list of 271 septics was mapped, and the owner's address for each septic was found through County Auditor records. Information on financial assistance to connect to the city sewer will be sent to each owner (Appendix E).	Completed summer of 2013	City of Springfield
To have a plan outlining responsible parties and procedures for illicit discharges or complaints	City inspectors, as well as dispatch at the City Service Center have been given the Stormwater Coordinator's contact information and asked to forward information about illicit discharges or complaints to him.	Ongoing	City of Springfield

Springfield's Future Goals: We are continuing to refine our map of the stormwater system. The last remaining component is ditches, which are scheduled to be mapped during the summer of 2013. That work may also lead to the discovery of additional outfalls. With respect to outfalls, all of the flows we have found to date have turned out to be groundwater. Actual illicit discharges have not been found. Since illegal connections do not appear to be a large problem, we plan to only revisit the outfalls once a permit cycle. Most likely, an intern will visit them all over the course of one summer. The ordinance is currently being revised. Those revisions are scheduled to be completed before 2014. Three complaints about grass clippings being dumped in the city right of way were fielded in May 2013. The City began an outreach campaign for local landscaping companies (Appendix F)

Lessons from Implementing MCM 3:

- The City greatly underestimated the amount of time it would take to search for outfalls. Previous work on this MCM indicated there were less than 100 outfalls in Springfield, so finding over 450 was quite a surprise. We were also relatively unprepared for the hard work involved in wading through silted streams and hacking through honeysuckle while trying to survey a stream reach.
- Every flowing outfall we found was field tested for chlorine, phosphate, temperature, and pH. The temperature and pH tests never proved useful and in hindsight we should have only done them as secondary tests. Chlorine was a very useful test, as it indicates the possibility of a water line leak. Working with the City Service Center, we have confirmed that many flowing outfalls were caused by line breaks.

CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

Minimum Control Measure #4

MCM Purpose: To develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the stormwater system from construction activities. The City achieves this goal through Chapter 961 of the Codified Ordinances (Appendix G). The City's stormwater permit requires any construction site over one acre to be regulated by this program, but the City will require small projects to control runoff as well. In general, the steps of Springfield's runoff control program are:

- Building plans are submitted to the City.
- The Stormwater Coordinator reviews the plans and either approves or asks for changes to the developer's runoff control plan.
- Once construction begins, the Stormwater Coordinator inspects the site at least monthly, to ensure that the runoff control plan is being followed.
- Violations of the plan are brought to the developer's attention. In extreme cases, the City has a process where fines can be assessed (Appendix G).

EPA Expectation: The Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control program shall include preconstruction runoff control plan review of all projects from construction that results in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. All sites shall be inspected once construction begins and follow-up inspections shall be monthly unless the City deems otherwise. Table 4 shows Springfield's recent efforts to meet EPA's expectations.

Table 4: 2008-2013 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Requirement	Activity	Future Goal	Responsible Party
Ordinance or Other Regulatory Mechanism	The City has a mechanism in place to facilitate appropriate measures for control of runoff: Chapter 961 and 963 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Springfield, Ohio, https://springfieldohio.gov/government/code-library/	A revision of the codes is scheduled to begin in 2014.	City of Springfield
Sediment and Erosion Control Requirements for Developers to Follow	City code references several best management practices. We also refer developers to the Ohio DNR Rainwater and Land Management Handbook.	Requirements will be reevaluated in 2014.	City of Springfield
Have a mechanism in place to receive complaints and begin investigations	Complaints are accepted via phone and email. The Stormwater Coordinator has visited with field staff from other city departments asking them to alert him to construction site erosion issues.	Ongoing. No planned changes.	City of Springfield
Have a mechanism in place to review site plans	All sites requiring a runoff control plan as defined in Chapter 961 are reviewed when submitted to the City Building Division for a Building Permit.	Review criteria will be reevaluated in 2014.	City of Springfield
Have a mechanism in place to inspect sites	Chapter 916 gives the City authority to inspect sites.	Ongoing. No planned changes.	City of Springfield
Have a mechanism in place to penalize offenders	Civil fines can be assessed through Chapter 1324.03 (Appendix H)	This process will be reevaluated in 2014.	City of Springfield

Springfield's Future Goals: The City strives to visit each construction site biweekly. Staffing makes that difficult sometimes, but more frequent visits appears to be a good way to create working relationships with site managers and ensure that issues are corrected in a timely manner. As noted in Table 4, we will begin a review of our ordinances in 2014. This may lead to changes in our construction site regulations.

Lessons from Implementing MCM 4:

Though the City has the authority to penalize offenders, achieving compliance through other means is preferable. While working with developers, we tend to stress compromise and alternatives rather than rigid 'You Must' demands. This approach and the trust it builds generally make it easier to achieve compliance when more serious issues arise.



Figure 5: Construction Erosion

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

Minimum Control Measure #5

MCM Purpose: To develop, implement, and enforce a program to ensure that runoff coming from completed development and redevelopment projects does not exceed the flow rates outlined in Chapter 961 of the Codified Ordinances. Post-construction stormwater runoff is generally managed by retaining the water in ponds or underground storage where it is slowly released into the stormwater system. The steps of Springfield's post-construction program are:

- Building plans are submitted to the City.
- The Stormwater Coordinator reviews the plans and either approves or asks for changes to the developers post-construction runoff control plans.
- Once construction begins, the Stormwater Coordinator inspects the site at least monthly to ensure that the post-construction runoff control practices are properly installed.
- Periodically, the Stormwater Coordinator will inspect completed sites to ensure that the post-construction runoff control practices are being properly maintained.

EPA Expectation: The Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment program shall include pre-construction runoff control plan review of all projects from construction that results in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre to ensure that required controls are designed per requirements. All sites shall be inspected once construction begins to ensure that controls are installed per requirements. The program shall also ensure that long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) plans are developed and agreements in place for all applicable sites. Table 5 shows Springfield's recent efforts to meet EPA's expectations.



Figure 6: Trash collecting in a catch basin

Table 5: 2008-2013 Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Control

Requirement	Activity	Future Goal	Responsible Party
Ordinance or Other Regulatory Mechanism	The City has a mechanism in place to facilitate appropriate measures for control of runoff: Chapter 961 and 963 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Springfield, Ohio, https://springfieldohio.gov/government/code-library/	A revision of the codes is scheduled to begin in 2014.	City of Springfield
Post-Construction Requirements	City code references several best management practices. We also refer developers to the Ohio DNR Rainwater and Land Management Handbook.	Requirements will be reevaluated in 2014.	City of Springfield
Site Plan Review Procedures	Stormwater staff visited every construction site requiring a PC Practice and saw that it was installed according to the site plan.	Ongoing. No planned changes.	City of Springfield
Site Inspection Procedures	Stormwater staff inspected every known PC Practice. A shapefile of their location was made and is being updated as necessary.	Ongoing. No planned changes.	City of Springfield
Enforcement Procedures	Inspections and notification of needed maintenance led to an overall improvement in the efficiency and safety of the private stormwater system.	This process will be reevaluated in 2014.	City of Springfield
Long-Term O&M Plans/Agreements	As part of the plan review process, we have started requiring a written plan, as outlined in Chapter 961. As part of our larger code review process, we are considering updating our O&M requirements.	This process will be reevaluated in 2014.	City of Springfield

Springfield's Future Goals: Historic Post-Construction Practices will be inspected at least once every permit cycle. Most likely, an intern will do those inspections over the course of one summer. Periodically, we also update our GIS shapefile so new practices are included. As noted in Table 5 we will begin a review of our ordinances in 2014. This may lead to changes in our post-construction site regulations.

Lessons from Implementing MCM 5:

While inspecting historic Post-Construction Practices, it became obvious that most owners or property managers had no knowledge of the practice's location or its function. This led to many useful educational opportunities.

POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

Minimum Control Measure #6

MCM Purpose: Just like any other property, City facilities generate runoff. Springfield manages a wide range of properties, including roads, parks, offices, and maintenance facilities. Good Housekeeping is the development and implementation of an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing polluted runoff from Springfield's facilities. There are a variety of ways to accomplish this goal:

- Springfield has written and is implementing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans for the airport and city service center. Periodically, these plans are updated.
- Best management practices are used to minimize the risk of spills and contaminants reaching the stormwater system. For instance, salt piles are kept covered, gas tanks are buried and monitored for leaks, spill kits are kept in the garages, and secondary containment is provided for above ground tanks.
- City streets are swept at least annually, and city catch basins are cleaned.
- Upon being hired, service staff are trained in Good Housekeeping techniques.

EPA Expectation: The Good Housekeeping program shall include an annual employee training. It shall also include appropriate procedures, controls, maintenance schedules, and recordkeeping as outlined in the City's stormwater permit.

Table 6: 2012-2013 Good housekeeping Operations

Requirement	Activity	Schedule	Responsible Party
Employee Training Program	Upon hire, new employees receive good housekeeping training. In 2012, six senior staff went through housekeeping training. A program goal is to provide periodic training for pertinent staff during the next permit cycle.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Proper disposal of waste	City operations recycle oil and other chemicals, as well as paper, cardboard, and batteries. Service staff are continually looking at ways to reduce waste.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Proper management of road salt	Springfield has a salt barn. Any salt stored outside is covered per Ohio EPA guidelines.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Proper Pesticide and Herbicide Usage	Both city and park staff are trained in pesticide and herbicide application.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Proper fertilizer use	Both city and park staff are trained in fertilizer application.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Street Sweeping	City streets are swept annually and as specific issues arise.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Catch Basin Cleaning	City catch basins are vacuumed annually and as specific issues arise.	Ongoing	City of Springfield
Leaf Pickup	Twice a year, Springfield picks up property owners' leaves.	Ongoing	City of Springfield

Springfield's Future Goals: During the next permit cycle, the City will investigate strategies to provide refresher good housekeeping training to pertinent staff. In 2013, the City is improving the Service Center's stormwater pond so it functions more as a wetland/prairie. This change will reduce stormwater pollution and count as a good housekeeping measure. We have also promoted the Groundwater Guardian Green Site program, which encourages managers of large green spaces to practice good housekeeping. A private golf course and the City's water treatment plant have been accepted into the program. In the future, we hope additional properties will participate. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the airport will also be updated once a current sewer expansion project at that site is completed.

Lessons from Implementing MCM 6: Good housekeeping touches on many different departments and city properties. Moving forward, the Coordinator hopes to craft a training program that will not only be pertinent to City activities, but will work well with schedules of service staff.

CONCLUSIONS

Springfield has had a Stormwater Coordinator since December 2011. In that time, all aspects required of the current stormwater permit have been finalized. The City has also set several long-term goals, many of which overlap with the MCMs and were mentioned above.

- The Site Planning Roundtable suggested several ordinance changes to encourage Low Impact Development in Springfield. In the summer of 2013, the City had interns researching those recommendations and assisting staff in preparing them for the Code Review Process. Relevant MCMs include 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.
- A Backyard Conservation Program kicked off in 2013. The program strives to offer residents simple ways to reduce polluted runoff coming from their property. We held a tree sale and a rain barrel program over the summer of 2013. In 2014 we will reach out to properties along local streams and educate them on the importance of no-mow zones and other stream buffers. Relevant MCMs include 1 and 2.
- Promoting the Groundwater Guardian Green Site Program continues to be a priority. Springfield has two sites, and we hope to add at least one more within the next year. Relevant MCMs include 1, 2, and 6.
- In 2012, we researched sites across Springfield that have potential as green stormwater sites. Simply put, we looked for areas where stormwater could be taken out of the stormwater system and put onto the landscape in order to soak into the ground. In 2013, we are taking that data and building on it. Staff are researching which combined sewer drainage areas have the most runoff per acre and the greatest opportunity to install practices that will infiltrate stormwater. Once those areas are prioritized, we can focus resources where funding and education can do the most good. Relevant MCMs include 1, 2, 3, and 6.

None of these projects can find success without community partners and support. The City is actively reaching out to the community in order to promote the goals of the Stormwater Program. Any questions about the program or ideas to improve it are welcome.

Mr. Sky Schelle

Stormwater Coordinator

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<https://springfieldohio.gov/springfield-services/storm-water-treatment-in-springfield-ohio/>

Appendix A: Site Planning Roundtable Overview

Information taken from Miami Conservancy District's webpage 6.10.2013

http://www.miamiconservancy.org/water/building_our_future.asp

SURFACE WATER PROGRAMS Green Infrastructure

Building Our Future in the Great Miami River Watershed

Low Impact Development (LID) is an innovative land management approach that manages rainfall where it lands. The goal is to mimic a site's pre-development landscape by using site design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source. Instead of managing and treating stormwater in large, costly end-of-pipe facilities such as stormwater detention ponds, LID encourages the use of small, cost-effective management practices located on each individual lot. Almost all components of the urban environment have the potential to serve as a management practice. This includes open space, rooftops, streetscapes, parking lots, sidewalks, driveways and medians. LID is a versatile approach that can be applied equally well to new development, urban retrofits, and commercial and industrial projects.

Benefits to using LID in your community

LID has many benefits and advantages over conventional development, including:

- Enhancing the local environment and protecting public health while saving developers and local governments time and money.
- Addressing nonpoint source pollution and stormwater management regulatory challenges in a simple and economical manner.
- Protecting surface water and groundwater from the impacts of runoff and groundwater contamination that can come from urban neighborhoods.
- Helping local governments to better balance conservation, growth, and economic development objectives by having more effective and flexible technology choices.
- Reducing stormwater conveyance and stormwater management infrastructure and their associated construction, maintenance and enforcement costs.
- Reducing water pollution and improving wildlife habitat more effectively than conventional best management practices (BMPs) because LID uses multiple systems.
- Using technologies that universally apply to greenfields, brownfields, and urban redevelopment in any climatic or geological region.
- Enjoying increased quality of life, fiscal health, reduced air pollution, water conservation, better habitat protection and increased property values

How do communities get started?

1st — Communities should take a close look at local zoning codes and ordinances and how they address water resources to identify areas that can be changed. The Miami Conservancy District (MCD) can provide tools and/or assistance to evaluate your community.

2nd — Land use plans and subdivision regulations can be altered to allow innovative Low Impact Development site design techniques. There are model development principles available to provide design guidance for economically viable, yet environmentally sensitive development.

MCD's objective is to help planners, developers, and local officials look for existing ordinances that can be modified to reduce impervious cover, conserve natural areas, and prevent stormwater pollution. These development principles are not national design standards. Instead, they identify areas where existing codes and standards can be changed to better protect streams, groundwater, and wetlands in your community. The development principles are divided into three areas:

- Residential Streets and Parking Lots (Habitat for Cars)
- Lot Development (Habitat for People)
- Conservation of Natural Areas (Habitat for Nature)

3rd — MCD can help encourage developers to use these techniques in your community. The result is communities that offer greater economic benefits, more recreation opportunities, flood prevention, and a higher quality of life.

Appendix B: Groundwater Guardian Green Site Overview

Information taken from the Groundwater Foundation's webpage 6.10.2013

http://mail.groundwater.org/gg/learnmore_greensites.html

The [Groundwater Guardian \(GG\) Green Site](#) program was developed to recognize good stewards of groundwater by encouraging managers and superintendents of highly-managed green spaces to implement, measure, and document their groundwater-friendly practices. The program will document current practices related to pesticide and fertilizer use, water use, pollution prevention, water quality, and environmental stewardship.

Managers of any green spaces can apply for Green Site designation, including, but not limited to:

- Golf courses
- Ball fields
- Educational campuses
- Residential, recreational, city, and office parks
- Wellhead protection areas
- Nature centers

Each GG Green Site collects data and documents the environmental impact of their groundwater friendly practices, such as pounds of fertilizer saved annually by using lower input plants, gallons of water saved annually by using low water/maintenance plant materials, amounts of toxic substances disposed of properly, and other related items. To see a GG Green Site in action, download this [Case Study](#) of Bayside Golf Course in Nebraska.

Education is built in to the GG Green Site program. Locations document their internal education efforts for site staff and external education for site visitors. The application itself serves dual purposes - first, as a way to objectively and uniformly evaluate each site's practices, and second, as an educational tool for site managers that work through it.

Program Benefits

Being guardians and good stewards of groundwater is something managers and superintendents of many highly-managed green spaces strive to do every day, whether it's through protecting a well, using water efficiently, managing fertilizer and pesticide use, or controlling runoff. The Green Site program:

- Publicly recognizes highly-managed green spaces for their groundwater stewardship.
- Generates positive PR for your site.
- Provides an opportunity for managers of highly-managed green space to educate themselves, site staff, and site visitors about groundwater.
- Documents the environmental benefit of each site's groundwater-friendly practices.
- Encourages the sustained use of groundwater-friendly practices on highly-managed green spaces.
- Continuation of a monthly newsletter with water news, program information and updates, funding opportunities, success stories, and more
- Additional case studies highlighted on the Green Site website
- Other educational resources
- Opportunities to connect with other Green Sites, Groundwater Guardians, and water experts through Facebook, blogs, and The Groundwater Foundation's National Conference
- Discounted or free access to Groundwater Foundation webinars

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- 10% discount on Groundwater Catalog products

Tools for Current Groundwater Guardians

The GG Green Sites program is independent of the community-based [Groundwater Guardian program](#), but may be used to complement Groundwater Guardian teams' efforts and provide another option for teams looking for new ways to:

- protect groundwater in their community,
- further their team's impact,
- expand outreach efforts, collect data about groundwater-friendly practices at sites in their community, and
- recognize the environmental stewardship of community partners.

It's Confidential

All information submitted to The Groundwater Foundation in Green Site program applications is confidential, and will not be shared without the permission of the site manager.

Get Involved!

There's no time like the present! Sites can use the exclusive GG Green Site logo and name as soon as they are designated. The nicer weather of the spring and summer months will bring more visitors to your site - get involved as a GG Green Site now and take advantage of the opportunity to share your groundwater stewardship efforts with visitors and the community.

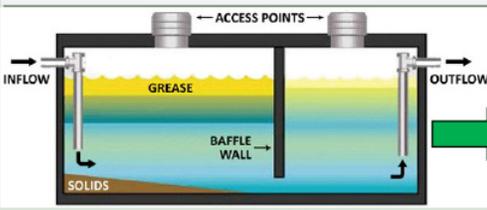
The program is open to any site implementing groundwater-friendly practices. Completed applications must be submitted by December 31 to be designation that program year. Sites designated prior to The Groundwater Foundation's National Conference, held in November, will be nationally recognized in conjunction with the Groundwater Guardian National Designation Celebration.

If you are interested in participating in the GG Green Sites program, download the program [application form](#). To learn more, read the [frequently asked questions](#) page or contact The Groundwater Foundation at 1-800-858-4844 or email guardian@groundwater.org.

Appendix C: FOG Outreach

Both images below were printed as magnets and handed out after the City finished the inspection.

Maintaining Oil Water Separators and Grease Traps Minimizes Fines and Backups



Separator likely buried in parking lot or green space between the building and city sewer line. City requires separator maintenance.

Save Money, Sell Your Used Cooking Oil to Recyclers

Registered Oil Water Separator Pumpers
A-1 Septic Tank, LLC 937-674-7288
Dooley Septic Pro 937-323-1703
Grover Brown Septic Tank Service 937-878-5225
McKeever's 937-652-1898
Mr. Clean Port-A-Potties 937-284-3382
Roto-Rooter Services Co. 937-496-3980
Rumpke Transportation 513-851-0122

Darpro Solutions 855-327-7761
www.darpro.com

G. A. Wintzer 800-331-1801
www.gawintzer.com

Jatro Diesel 937-847-8050
www.jatrodiesel.com

Grease traps beneath kitchen sinks need to be cleaned monthly by staff.



Clean Water Healthy Life
we all live downstream

A FAIR SOLUTION TO Reduce Water Pollution

Contact the Springfield Stormwater Utility for more information: 937-324-7739
<http://www.ci.springfield.oh.us/swu/index.htm>

Fats Oils & Grease Should Stay out of Public Sewers!

- **Chapter 916 of the City of Springfield Codified Ordinances requires that oil water separators be maintained in order to prevent FOG from entering sewers**
- **Violations of Chapter 916 can lead to fines up to \$5,000**

Appendix D: Chapter 916

Chapter 916 of Springfield's Code outlines the use of public sewers, including what can and cannot be placed into them.

(Entire Chapter 916 amended by Ordinance No. 11-101, passed April 12, 2011)

CHAPTER 916 Use of Public Sewers

916.01	Definitions.	916.04	Powers and authority of
916.02	Use of public sewers.		inspectors.
916.03	Protection from damage.	916.99	Penalty.

CROSS REFERENCES

Compulsory sewer connections—see Ohio R.C. 729.06
Sewer regulations—see Ohio R.C. 729.51
Untreated sewage—see Ohio R.C. 3701.59
Private sewage disposal systems—see OAC Ch. 3701.29

916.01 DEFINITIONS.

Whenever used in this chapter:

- (a) "Act" means the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq) as amended.
- (b) "B.O.D." (denoting biochemical oxygen demand) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the carbonaceous and nitrogenous biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at twenty degrees Centigrade, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- (c) "Best Management Practice" (BMP): Any schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in OAC 3745-3-04. BMP's also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
- (d) "CB-B.O.D." (Denoting Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand) means the quantity oxygen utilized in the carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at twenty degrees centigrade, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- (e) "Categorical Pretreatment Standards" means the National Pretreatment Standards of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq) specifying quantities or concentrations of

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- pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged or introduced into the Springfield Wastewater Treatment Plant by specific industrial dischargers.
- (f) "C.F.R." means code of federal regulations.
 - (g) "Chronic violation" means sixty six percent (66%) or more of the measurements exceed the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit in a six (6) month period.
 - (h) "Combined sewer" means a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.
 - (i) "Compatible pollutant" shall mean pollutants which the treatment plant was designed to treat which are B.O.D., suspended solids, fecal coliform, phosphorous and ammonia.
 - (j) "Composite wastewater sample" means a combination of individual samples of water or wastewater taken at selected intervals, either time proportional or flow proportional, as to minimize the effect of the variability of the individual sample. The individual aliquots comprising the time and flow proportional samples will be of roughly equal volume.
 - (k) "Director" means the Director of the Services Department of the City, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.
 - (l) "Dischargers-industrial discharger" means any non-residential user who releases any effluent into the Springfield Sewer System by means of pipes, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, construction drainage ditches, intercepting ditches, and all constructed devices and appliances appurtenant thereto.
 - (m) "Garbage" means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispersing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
 - (n) "Grab Sampling:" An individual sample, taken at one specific point in time, and not combined with any other samples taken.
 - (o) "Hazardous waste" means any waste or combination of wastes which pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or living organisms because such wastes are non-biodegradable or persistent in nature or because they can be biologically magnified, or because they can be lethal, or because they may otherwise cause or tend to cause detrimental cumulative effects, including any substance, combination of substances or mixtures as defined as "hazardous wastes" in 40 CFR Part 261.
 - (p) "High Strength sewage" is defined as sewage containing more than 500 mg/l total Suspended Solids, 400 mg/l B.O.D., and/or 30 mg/l Ammonia Nitrogen.
 - (q) "Industrial wastes" means the liquid or solid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.
 - (r) "Industrial user" means any source of the introduction of pollutants into the Wastewater Treatment Plant from any non- domestic source regulated under Section 307 (B)(C)(D) of the Act.
 - (s) "Interference" means the inhibition or disruption of the Springfield Sewer System, treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of its NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Act or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Clean Air Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (including Title II, more commonly known as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act), the Toxic Substance Control Act, the Marine Protection Research And Recovery Act, or any more stringent state criteria.
 - (t) "Natural outlet" means any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.
 - (u) "New source or new discharger" means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of the proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(C) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that: (1) the building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or (2) the building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or (3) the production or

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- wastewater generating process of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of existing source at the same site.
- (v) "Normal sewage" is defined as sewage containing not more than 250 mg/l Suspended Solids, 200 mg/l B.O.D., 15 mg/l Ammonia Nitrogen.
 - (w) "NPDES" shall mean the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit in effect as issued by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency which regulates the strength of the wastewater treatment plant effluent at its discharge point to the Mad River.
 - (x) "Pass through" means a discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of violation of any requirements of the NPDES Permit.
 - (y) "Person" means any individual, firm, company association, society, corporation, or group.
 - (z) "pH" means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.
 - (aa) "P.O.T.W." means Publicly Owned Treatment Works or any sewage treatment works and the sewers and conveyances appurtenances discharging thereto, owned and operated by the City of Springfield.
 - (bb) "Pretreatment" means the reduction of the amounts of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the wastewater treatment plant.
 - (cc) "Pretreatment regulations" is defined as a discharge limit related to pretreatment that is imposed on an industrial user by the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-3, Chapter 916 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Springfield, Ohio, any control mechanism (including local Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits), categorical pretreatment standards, prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to rule 3745-3-04 of the Ohio Administrative Code, local limits established pursuant to paragraph (C)(4) of rule 3745-3-03 and paragraph (D) of rule 3745-3-04 of the Ohio Administrative Code, and any enforceable schedule designed to achieve compliance with such limit.
 - (dd) "Priority pollutant" means any of the pollutants classified by the U.S.E.P.A. in 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, and amendments. These generally consist of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, pesticides, poly-chlorinated biphenols and metals.
 - (ee) "Properly shredded garbage" means the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.
 - (ff) "Public sewer" means a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and is controlled by public authority.
 - (gg) "Regulated industrial categories" means those categories defined in the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq) as being regulated.
 - (hh) "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.
 - (ii) "Sewage" means a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.
 - (jj) "Sewer" means a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.
 - (kk) "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissive.
 - (ll) "Significant noncompliance" means a violation which remains uncorrected forty five (45) days after notification of noncompliance; which is part of a pattern of noncompliance over a twelve month period, either chronic violations or technical review criteria violations; which involves a failure to accurately report noncompliance; or which resulted

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- in the POTW exercising its emergency authority under 40 CFR, Part 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B)
- (mm) "Significant industrial user" means all categorical industries and any noncategorical industry that has either, 1) a discharge averaging 25,000 gallons per day of process wastewater per billing period, or 2) discharges less than 25,000 GPD [determined by the average daily discharge per billing period] and contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the treatment plant and/or 3) has a reasonable potential, in the opinion of the director, to adversely affect the Wastewater Treatment Plant.
 - (nn) "Slug" means any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen minutes: 1) more than seven and one half (7.5) times the concentration of High Strength Sewage or 2) any constituent at a flow rate and/or concentration that will cause interference with the POTW.
 - (oo) "Storm sewer" means a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.
 - (pp) "Suspended solids" means any solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.
 - (qq) "Technical review criteria (TRC) violations" means those in which thirty three percent (33%) or more of all the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit or average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC=1.4 for fats, oil and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH).
 - (rr) "T.K.N." means total kjeldahl nitrogen determined by the kjeldahl method as nitrogen in the trinegative state and expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
 - (ss) "Total toxic organics" means the sum of masses or concentrations of specific toxic organic compounds found in the industrial user's process discharge at a concentration greater than 0.01 mg/l. Each categorical standard is listed in 40 CFR Part 403, the specific toxic organic compounds that are to be included in the summation to define TTO for the category. If the industry is not defined under the categorical standards, then total toxic organics means the organic constituents that are considered federal priority pollutants.
 - (tt) "Toxic pollutants" means those substances considered by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency as priority pollutants.
 - (uu) "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which a discharger unintentionally and temporarily is in a state of non-compliance with the standards set forth in this ordinance due to factors beyond the reasonable control of the discharger, and excluding non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation thereof.
 - (vv) "Watercourse" means a channel in which flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.
 - (ww) "Wastewater Treatment Plant" means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.
 - (xx) "Non-polar fat, grease, and oil material" means that portion of the Hexane Extractable Material (HEM) not absorbed by silica gel used in USEPA testing Method 1664A. (Ord. 15-90. Passed 3-31-15.)
 - (yy) "Polar fat, grease, and oil material" means that portion of the Hexane Extractable Material (HEM) that is absorbed by silica gel used in USEPA testing Method 1664A. (Ord. 15-90. Passed 3-31-15.)

916.02 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS.

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(a) All dischargers proposing to connect to or discharge sewage, industrial wastes and other wastes to the Wastewater Treatment Plant shall make application and written contract to the City of Springfield before connection or discharging to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

(b) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer. All existing connections allowing such discharge may be reviewed and approved or rejected by the Director upon consideration of the resulting hardships and related factors.

(c) Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged to a storm sewer, combined sewer or natural outlet.

(d) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

- (1) Any liquids, solids, or gasses which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the sewer system or the POTW or to the operation of the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees centigrade using the test method specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Prohibited substances include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, alcohols, bromates, carbides, hydrides, perchlorates, sulfides and any other substance which the City, the state, or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or hazard to the system.
- (2) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous pollutants as solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to human or animals, create a public nuisance or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant, including but not limited to cyanide in excess of 2.3 mg/l as CN in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer, or more than three mg per cubic meter of air in any sewer.
- (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than 11.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.
- (4) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, wood, glass, rags, feathers, tar, flashings, entrails, and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
- (5) Any waters or wastes containing objectionable or toxic substances which may cause the wastewater treatment plant to exceed NPDES conditions. Industrial waste shall not exceed the limits for the specific materials listed below based on a 24-hour composite sample, or the Pretreatment Regulations as outlined in 916.01(cc).

Effluent characteristics	Discharge limitations mg/l
Arsenic (total)	0.04
Cadmium (total)	0.033
Chromium (total)	3
Chromium (hexavalent)	2.400
Copper (total)	0.900
Lead (total)	0.240
Mercury (total)	0.005
Nickel (total)	0.730

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Selenium (total)	1
Silver (total)	0.350
Zinc (total)	1.900
Total toxic organics	2.13

- (6) No discharger shall increase the use of potable or process water in any way, nor mix separate waste streams for the purpose of diluting a discharge to partially or completely substitute adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the standards set forth in this ordinance.
- (7) No person or persons shall discharge any hazardous wastes to the POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipeline. Industrial users are required to notify the POTW if they are disposing of any RCRA listed or characteristic hazardous wastes, as defined in 40 CFR 261, by discharging it into the POTW. Exempt from this notification requirement are these industrial users who discharge 15 kilograms or less per month of non-acute hazardous wastes. All industrial users shall promptly notify the director in advance of any substantial changes in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the industrial user has submitted initial notification under 40 CFR 403.12(p).
- (8) If best management practices (BMP's) are developed as a local limit for any industrial user, then any violation of those BMP's will be treated as a violation of this ordinance.

(e) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Director that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Director will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of sewage treatment process, capability of the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

- (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, or 65 degrees Centigrade at the discharge point into the sewer and/or any temperature which would cause the POTW to have an influent temperature of 104 Fahrenheit or 40 centigrade at any time.
- (2) Any water or wastes containing fats, greases, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 75 mg per liter for non-polar and/or 2,000 mg per liter polar, as defined in 916.01, containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 degrees and 150 Fahrenheit, or between 0 degrees and 65 degrees Centigrade.
(Ord. 15-90. Passed 3-31-15.)
- (3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipment with a motor of three-fourths horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director.
- (4) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions.
- (5) Any waters or wastes containing taste or odor producing substances in such concentrations as exceed limits which may be established by any State, Federal, or other public agency having jurisdiction over the discharge of such substances to the receiving waters.
- (6) Any radioactive waste or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Director in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
- (7) Materials which exert or cause:
 - A. Unusual concentration of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to,

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- Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residue) or of dissolved solids, (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
- B. Excessive discoloration, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tapping solutions.
 - C. Unusual requirements of BOD, suspended solids, or chlorine demand in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment plant.
 - D. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
- (8) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the Wastewater Treatment Plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge of such substances to the receiving waters or will contaminate the sludge thereby rendering it unsuitable for reclamation.
- (9) The National Categorical Pretreatment Standards as promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall be met by all dischargers of the regulated industrial categories. An application for modification of the National Categorical Standards may be considered for submittal to the U.S.E.P.A. Regional Administrator by the City of Springfield, when the City's Wastewater Treatment System achieves consistent removal of the pollutants as defined by 40 CFR 403.7.

(f) Whenever the City finds that any discharger has engaged in conduct which justifies the revocation of a wastewater discharge contract or suspension of service, the City shall serve or cause to be served upon such discharger a written notice either personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, stating the nature of the alleged violation. Within 10 (ten) days of the date of the receipt of the notice, the discharger shall, respond personally, or in writing to the City, advising of its position with respect to the allegations. Thereafter, the parties shall meet to ascertain the veracity of the allegations and where necessary, establish a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (f) above, the City of Springfield may for good cause shown immediately suspend the wastewater treatment services and the wastewater contract of a discharger when it appears to the City of Springfield that an actual or threatened discharge presents or threatens an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons, substantial danger to the environment, interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment plant, violate any pretreatment limits imposed by this ordinance or any wastewater discharge contract issued pursuant to this ordinance. Any discharger notified of the suspension of the City's wastewater treatment service shall within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the City, cease all discharges. In the event of failure of the discharger to comply voluntarily with the suspension order within the specified time, the City shall disconnect service lines from the main sewer system and commence judicial proceedings immediately thereafter to compel the discharger's compliance with such order. The City shall reinstate the wastewater dischargers service and contract and terminate judicial proceedings upon proof by the discharger of the elimination of the non-complying discharge in conditions creating the threat of imminent or substantial danger as set forth above.

(h) The City of Springfield may revoke the contract and/or disconnect the service of any discharger which:

- (1) Fails to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge in any baseline, quarterly or any other required report;
- (2) Fails to report significant changes in the wastewater constituents or characteristics;
- (3) Refuses reasonable access to the discharger's premises by representatives of the City of Springfield for the purpose of inspecting or monitoring;
- (4) Violates the conditions of its application and contract, or this ordinance, or any final judicial order entered with respect thereto.

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(i) If the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows is required herein, then the design and installation of the plants and equipment required thereby shall be subject to the Director's approval as well as all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided, when in the opinion of the City, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters of dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the City, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(j) Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any water or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(k) When required by the City, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure together with such necessary meters, flow measuring devices and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such structure, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the City. The structure shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(l) All analysis shall be performed by the discharger, or by his agent, in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR, Part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling, and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedure set forth in the most recent publication of the U.S.E.P.A., "Sampling And Analysis Procedures For Screening Of Industrial Effluents For Priority Pollutants", and/or the U.S.E.P.A. manual "Methods For Chemical Analysis For Water And Wastes" and/or the American Public Health Association "Standard Methods For the Examination Of The Water And Wastewater" and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedure approved by the administrator of the U.S.E.P.A. or O.E.P.A. All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined at the control structure (Section K) provided, or upon suitable samples taken at the control structure. In event no special structure has been required, the control structure shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by the customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the property. The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Samples will be collected by and analyzed by personnel assigned by the City for that duty.. Additionally, when flow-measuring equipment has been required to be installed, sampling shall be completed using the flow proportional method for those parameters requiring composite sampling.

(m) All dischargers subject to this ordinance shall retain and preserve for no less than three (3) years, any records, books, documents, memoranda, reports, correspondence and any and all summaries thereof, relating to monitoring, sampling, and chemical analysis made by or on the behalf of a discharger in connection with its discharge. All records which pertain to matters which are subject to administration adjustment or any other enforcement or litigation activities brought by the City of Springfield pursuant hereto shall be retained and preserved by the discharger until all enforcement activities have concluded and all periods of limitations with respect to any and all appeals have expired.

(n) Any discharger subject to this ordinance shall, if deemed necessary by the City, submit to the wastewater treatment plant a quarterly report indicating the nature and concentration of all substances prohibited or regulated by this ordinance or Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards that are contained in its discharge and the average and maximum daily flows in gallons.

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(o) All existing and new industrial dischargers will submit to the Springfield Wastewater Treatment Plant an Industrial Baseline Report within 90 days after connection to the sanitary sewer system. Significant industrial users that fall under the federal categorical standards shall submit their baseline report 90 days before discharge into the sanitary sewer system. The questionnaire shall include, but not be limited to, the Standard Industrial Classification number, site and sewer plumbing plans, and plant activities, processes, and raw materials. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not what additional operating and maintenance and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the discharger into compliance with the applicable pretreatment requirements.

(p) In addition to the questionnaire in subsection (o), the industrial users regulated by the Federal Categorical pretreatment standards as promulgated by the U.S.E.P.A. shall submit to the City within ninety (90) days of initial discharge and on a bi-annual basis, a compliance report. This compliance report shall include, but not be limited to, the nature and concentration of prohibited or regulated substances in the effluent which are limited by the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards. In addition this report shall include a record of all measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows during the reporting period. All analysis shall be performed by the discharger, or by his agent, in accordance with 40 CFR, part 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR, part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedure set forth in EPA publication, "Sampling And Analysis Procedures For Screening Of Industrial Effluents For Priority Pollutants", April, 1977, and amendments hereto, or with any other sampling and analysis procedures approved by the administrator of the U.S.E.P.A. If any significant industry that is required to self monitor analyzes any pollutant more frequently than required by its discharge permit, using approved analytical methods as specified herein, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reportings to the POTW in the following bi-annual reports. If any self monitoring, results are a violation of this ordinance then the discharger must notify the City within twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of the violation and must resample for the parameters in violation and report the results to the POTW within thirty (30) days of becoming aware of the initial violation.

(q) In the event any substance, material, slug, upset, water or waste the discharge of which is prohibited by subsection (d) or (e) herein is discharged into the sewer system, the person responsible for such discharge shall notify the Wastewater Treatment Plant immediately, and in no case later than one (1) hour following such discharge, so that remedial action can be taken. The person(s) responsible for such discharge shall report to the POTW in writing within five (5) days from verbal notification as to the cause, action taken, and measures taken to prevent such occurrences from happening again. All cost incurred to correct any damage resulting from such discharge shall be charged to the person responsible for such discharge. Each such discharge shall be considered separately and costs and charges shall be levied accordingly. Failure of the person responsible for such discharge to report same, or to institute such corrective measures as are necessary to prevent a subsequent such discharge after having been notified in writing by the City to do so and having been given a responsible time in which to institute such measures, shall result in the sewer through which such discharge enters the public sewer being disconnected from the public sewer. Said sewer will not be reconnected until, in the opinion of the Director, appropriate corrective measures have been implemented.

(r) Every industrial user which discharges " High Strength sewage" rather than, or in addition to "Normal sewage", either directly or indirectly, into the City's wastewater treatment system shall be charged and pay a sewer system surcharge in addition to the sewerage service charge. Every person discharging sewage into the City's wastewater treatment system having a concentration of any one or more of the sewage constituents described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (r), which is more than two (2) times the "Normal sewage" value of that sewage constituent, as defined in Section 916.01(t), shall be charged a surcharge (SC1) for the billing period. The surcharge will apply at all volumes discharged during a billing period above 15,000 gallons per day and shall be determined by the average daily

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discharge per billing period. Every person discharging sewage into the City's wastewater treatment system having a concentration of any one or more of the sewage constituents described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (r), which is more than seven and one half (7.5) times the "High Strength sewage" value for that sewage constituent, as defined in Section 916.01(p), (i.e. a Slug or sometimes called a "Slug Load"), shall be charged an additional surcharge (SC2) for the billing period.

- (1) The amount of the surcharge shall be based on the levels of the following three sewage constituents pertinent to the wastewater being discharged into the City's wastewater treatment system:
 - A. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
 - B. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD)
 - C. Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₃)
- (2) Surcharges imposed under this paragraph (r) shall be calculated based on all constituent values over the "High Strength sewage" value for the concentration values for the sewage constituents described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (r) discharged by the customer during the billing period, as determined by use of the applicable formulas shown below.

"High Strength sewage" Formula:

$$SC1 = Q \times (CV - SL - HSS) \times 8.34 \times SCR$$

"Slug Load" Formula:

$$SC2 = Q \times SL \times 8.34 \times (SCR \times 4)$$

Wherein:

SL = Surchargeable Slug Load concentration (mg/L)₂

$$SL = CV - SLV$$

(When SL is less than or equal to zero, the SL value used in the above formulas shall be zero.)

SC1 = Surcharge for a constituent's High Strength sewage concentration (\$).

SC2 = Total charge for Slug Load surcharge for concentration (\$).

Q = Total quantity of the waste flow million gallons (MG).

CV = Constituents concentration from sampling (mg/L).

HSS = High Strength sewage value for constituent (mg/L).

$$\text{CBOD} = 400 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{TSS} = 500 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{NH}_3 = 30 \text{ mg/L}$$

SLV = Slug Load value for constituent (mg/L)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CBOD} &= 3000 \text{ mg/L} \\ \text{TSS} &= 3750 \text{ mg/L} \\ \text{NH}_3 &= 225 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

SCR = Base rate of surcharge per pound for constituent (\$).

Table Of Base Rates Of Surcharge Per Pound For Constituent

	High Strength sewage	Slug Load value
<i>CBOD Surcharge per Lb</i>	<i>\$0.16</i>	<i>\$0.64</i>
<i>TSS Surcharge per Lb</i>	<i>\$0.13</i>	<i>\$0.52</i>
NH ₃ Surcharge per Lb	\$0.60	\$2.40

The total of all surcharges imposed under this paragraph (r) for a billing period shall be the sum of SC1 plus SC2 computed for each of the three constituents listed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (r) [this may require six calculations and the summation of six surcharge numbers]. Surcharges amounts will be added to the customers bill for the billing period.

- (3) The measurements described in subparagraph 2 above shall be volumetric measurements determined from samples taken from discharge points determined by the City at such a time or times, of such duration and in such a manner as the City may elect.
- (4) If for any one or more of the sewage constituents described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (r) the mass amount of the sewage constituent discharge for a sample is equivalent to five percent (5%) or more of the Wastewater Treatment Plant Average Headworks Loading for that sewage constituent, as defined herein, the Director may establish a compliance schedule under which the customer must reduce the concentration of the discharged sewage constituent: (a) so that the discharge of the sewage constituent does not meet the definition of a slug; or (b) to a maximum mass discharge amount of four percent (4%) of the Wastewater Treatment Plant Average Headworks Loading, whichever is greater. Wastewater Treatment Plant Average Headworks Loading is defined as the average monthly mass amount of each sewage constituent, described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (r), received by the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant, as determined from the City's latest Wastewater Treatment Plant influent analysis, less any process recycle loading in the most recent calendar year for which data is available.

(s) All Industrial users proposing to connect to or contribute to the POTW shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit from the Springfield Wastewater Treatment Plant before connecting to or contributing to the POTW. Users required to obtain a wastewater permit shall complete and file with the City a baseline report, an application contract card and any other pertinent documents deemed by the City as being necessary to determine discharge characteristics and flow. If, in the opinion of the superintendent, a significant industrial user is required to develop a slug discharge control plan, the plan must be submitted and approved before the permit may be approved. This plan must be reviewed and updated each time the permit is renewed. The wastewater permit will be issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit is non transferable and shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation. Any succeeding owner or user shall also apply for a new permit, if applicable. The City of Springfield has the right to disapprove permit applications for new dischargers or increases to existing loadings before

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discharges actually commence. The City has the right to revoke existing permits should it become necessary to protect the POTW or its discharge points or for flagrant violations of this ordinance. No significant industrial user shall discharge into any City sewer, whether directly or indirectly, without a valid wastewater discharge permit. Should changes occur to the significant industrial user's operation or any system that might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater, that user must notify the Superintendent at least thirty (30) days in advance, and a new permit shall be issued.

(t) All reports required under this section shall include the following certification statement: "I certify that under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." All reports that are more than forty five (45) days late shall require that the Sewer User be found in Significant Non-Compliance. All reports shall be signed by a manager that is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and of initiating and directing other comprehensive measures, to assure the long-term environmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

(u) No person shall access the sewer system or POTW for any activity including discharge of hauled septic or industrial wastes except at the locations and at times designated by the Director. Any removal of manhole lids, or other access to the sewer system for the purpose of discharging wastes at times and/or locations other than those designated by the Director, or without the express permission of the Director, shall be considered a violation and shall be subject to enforcement action including fines and penalties allowed under this Chapter.

916.03 PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE.

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, uncover, deface or tamper with sewage works.

916.04 POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS.

(a) The Director and other authorized employees of the City with proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter at reasonable times all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The Director or his representative shall be given access to and allowed to copy any records, forms, or reports necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable discharge requirements, hazardous waste requirements and pretreatment requirements which shall include, but not be limited to, any hazardous wastes manifests, chemical inventories, solid or liquid disposal reports, material safety data sheets (M.S.D.S), discharge analysis, or any other related records. The Director or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers and waterways or facilities for waste treatment. They shall observe all safety regulations which are applicable to the premises.

(b) If any provision, paragraph, word, or section of this chapter is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words and sections shall continue in full force and effect.

(c) Information and data furnished to the City of Springfield with respect to the nature and frequency of discharge shall be available to the public or other governmental agencies without restriction unless the discharger specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City that the

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release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets or proprietary information of the discharger. When requested by a discharger furnishing a report, the portions of a report which may disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this ordinance, the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, State Disposal System Permit and/or the pretreatment programs; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any State agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the discharger furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information. Information accepted by the City of Springfield as confidential, shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the City of Springfield until and unless a ten (10) day notification is given to the discharger.

(d) Whenever the Director or his agent finds that any industrial user has violated or is violating this ordinance, or a wastewater permit, or order issued hereunder, the Director or his agent may serve upon said user a written notice of violation. Within ten (10) working days of the receipt date of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted to the Director or his agent. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after the receipt of the notice of violation.

(e) The Director or his agent is hereby empowered to enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the industrial user responsible for the noncompliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the industrial user to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the order. Consent orders shall have the same force and effect as administrative orders issued pursuant to Section 916.04(G).

(f) The Director or his agent may order any industrial user which causes or contributes to violation of this ordinance or wastewater permit or order issued hereunder, to show cause why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action and the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any principal executive, general partner or corporate officer. Whether or not a duly notified industrial user appears as noticed, immediate enforcement action may be pursued.

(g) When the Director or his agent finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the ordinance or a permit or order issued thereunder, he may issue an order to the industrial user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, sewer service shall be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances have been installed or are properly operating. Orders may also contain such other requirements as might be reasonably necessary and appropriate to address the noncompliance, including the installation of pretreatment technology, additional self-monitoring, and management practices.

(h) When the Director or his agent finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate this ordinance or a permit or order issued hereunder, he may issue an order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to comply forthwith; or to take such appropriate or remedial or preventative action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and terminating the discharge.

916.99 PENALTY.

(a) Whoever violates any provision of this chapter, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for each violation. Each day in which

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any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense. Such assessments shall be added to the user's next scheduled sewer service charge and the Director or his agent shall have such other collection as he has to collect other service charges. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall constitute a lien against the individual users property. Industrial users desiring to dispute such fines must file a request for the Director or his agent to reconsider the fine within ten (10) days of being notified of the fine. When the Director or his agent believes the request has merit, he shall convene a hearing on the matter within thirty (30) days of receiving the request from the industrial user.

(b) Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this ordinance, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this ordinance shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or more than five thousand dollars (\$5000.00) for each violation.

(c) Whoever violates any provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the City for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the City by reason of such violation including those costs assessed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and/or The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a result of the wastewater treatment plant's inability to treat and effectively reduce the said pollutant.

(d) At least annually, the Director shall publish a list of all industrial users which at any time during the previous twelve months were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment requirements. For the purpose of this provision, an industrial user is in significant non compliance if its violations meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) For significant industrial users, Any Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (By any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the same pollutant parameter;
- (2) For significant industrial users, Any Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC= 1.4 for fats, oil and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- (3) For all industrial users, Any other violation of pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or longer term average) that the Director determines has caused, alone or in combination with other dischargers, interferences or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or general public);
- (4) For all industrial users, Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment of human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) For all industrial users, Any Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- (6) For all industrial users, Any Failure to provide, within forty five (45) after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90 day compliance reports, periodic self- monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) For all industrial users, Any Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- (8) For all industrial users, Any other violation or group of violations which the Director determines will or has adversely affected the operation or implementation of the City's pretreatment program.

(e) Whenever an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this

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ordinance or permit or order issued hereunder, the Director, through counsel may petition the courts for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction or both (as may be appropriate) which restrains or compels the activities on the part of the industrial user. The Director shall have such remedies to collect these fees as it has to collect other sewer charges.

(f) Whenever an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this ordinance or an order or permit issued hereunder, water service to the industrial user may be severed and service will only recommence, at the user's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

(g) Any industrial user who has violated or continues to violate this ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, may be charged a civil penalty of not more the five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) but at least five hundred dollars (\$500.00) plus actual damages incurred by the treatment plant per violation per day for as long as the violation continues. In addition to the above described penalty and damages, the Director or his agent may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and other expenses associated with the enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses. The Director or his agent may petition the court to impose, and recover such sums. In determining the amount of liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration, any economic benefit gained through the industrial user's violation, corrective actions by the industrial user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.

(h) Any industrial user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this ordinance or any orders or permits issued hereunder shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than one year or both. In the event of a second conviction, the user shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than three years or both.

Appendix E: Septic System Flyer

Cost-Share Opportunities to Eliminate Your Septic System

Why you should consider connecting to the city sewer

- Septic systems require regular maintenance and pumping,
- Can depress property value, and
- If leaking, may pollute groundwater and streams and spread disease.



Leaky septic tanks contaminate groundwater.

Eliminating a Septic System is Expensive, but there is Funding!



City Stormwater Coordinator
Sky Schelle: sschelle@ci.springfield.oh.us, (937)324-7739
www.ci.springfield.oh.us/swu/index.htm.

Funding Available

- The City Service Department has funds to assist eligible residential property owners obtain a gravity connection or, where a gravity connection is not practical, a sewer grinder pump to serve the property.
- The Community Development Department's Emergency Repair Program is a zero interest loan that may assist with the cost of retiring a septic system and connecting to the sewer. Eligibility is based, in part, on household income.



Appendix F: Grass Clipping Outreach

**Only Rain Down
the Drain!**

Placing anything within the catch basins is illegal and can have impacts on the surrounding area.

City ordinance prohibits the placing of materials or obstructions within the city Right-of Way, and this includes catch basins.

Clogged catch basins increase flooding on city streets.

Catch basins drain to the nearest stream and do not go to the waste water plant for treatment. Anything put in a catch basin ends up in a local waterway.

Large obstructions in catch basins may cause backups that reach nearby basements.

Clean Water Healthy Life
we all live downstream

A FAIR SOLUTION TO Reduce Water Pollution

Outreach to be mailed to local landscapers

Only Rain Down the Drain!



Window Cling for landscape vehicles

Appendix G: Chapter 961

WHEREAS, illicit discharges to the City of Springfield separate storm sewer system create water quality risks to public health, safety, and general welfare; and,

WHEREAS, illicit discharges may cause damage to and necessitate repair of storm sewers and ditches; damage to public and private property; and may damage water resources by reducing water quality; and,

WHEREAS, flooding is a significant threat to property and public health and safety and stormwater management lessens flood damage by reducing and holding runoff and releasing it slowly; and,

WHEREAS, streambank erosion is a significant threat to property and public health and safety and stormwater management slows runoff and reduces its erosive force; and,

WHEREAS, insufficient control of stormwater can result in significant damage to receiving water resources, impairing the capacity of these resources to sustain aquatic systems and their associated aquatic life use designations; and,

WHEREAS, land development projects and associated increases in impervious cover alter the hydrologic response of local watersheds and increase stormwater runoff rates and volumes, flooding, stream channel erosion, and sediment transport and deposition; and,

WHEREAS, stormwater runoff, stream channel erosion, and nonpoint source pollution can be controlled and minimized through the regulation of runoff from land development projects; and,

WHEREAS, there are watershed-wide efforts to reduce illicit discharges, flooding, erosion, and water quality problems in the Mad River watershed and to protect and enhance the water resources of the Mad River watershed; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Springfield finds that the lands and waters within its borders are finite natural resources and that their quality is of primary importance in promoting and maintaining public health and safety within its borders; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Springfield desires to establish standards, principles, and procedures for the elimination of illicit discharges and regulation of soil disturbing activities that may increase flooding and erosion and may cause adverse impacts to water resources, resulting from stormwater runoff; and,

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Commission of The City of Springfield Ohio:

SECTION 1: Codified Ordinance Chapter 961 Stormwater Management, is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 961
COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Springfield NPDES Phase II Storm Water Management Program

961.01 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- A. The purpose of this regulation is to establish technically feasible and economically reasonable stormwater management standards to achieve a level of stormwater quality and quantity control that will minimize damage to property and degradation of water resources and will promote and maintain the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the City of Springfield:

- B. This regulation prohibits illicit connections to the stormwater system and requires owners who develop or redevelop their property within the City of Springfield to:
 - 1. Control stormwater runoff from their property and ensure that all stormwater management practices, facilities and improvements are properly designed, constructed, and maintained.
 - 2. Reduce water quality impacts that may be caused by new development or redevelopment activities.
 - 3. Control the volume, rate, and quality of stormwater runoff originating from their property so that surface water and ground water are protected and flooding and erosion potential are not increased.
 - 4. Minimize the need to construct, repair, and replace subsurface storm drain systems.
 - 5. Preserve natural infiltration and ground water recharge, and maintain subsurface flow that replenishes water resources, except in inappropriate soils.
 - 6. Incorporate stormwater quality and quantity controls into site planning and design at the earliest possible stage in the development process.
 - 7. Maximize use of stormwater management practices that serve multiple beneficial purposes including, but not limited to, flood control, erosion control, fire protection, water quality protection, recreation, and habitat preservation.
 - 8. Design sites to minimize the number of water resource crossings and the width of associated disturbance in order to minimize future expenses to the public related to the maintenance and repair of water resource crossings.
 - 9. Maintain, promote, establish and re-establish conditions necessary for naturally occurring stream processes that assimilate pollutants, attenuate flood flows, and provide a healthy water resource.

- C. This regulation shall apply to all parcels used or being developed, redeveloped or demolished, either wholly or partially, for new or relocated projects involving highways and roads; subdivisions or larger common plans of development; industrial, commercial, institutional, or residential projects; building activities on farms; redevelopment activities; and grading.

- D. This regulation does not apply to activities regulated by, and in compliance with, the Ohio Agricultural Sediment Pollution Abatement Rules.

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- E. This regulation does not require a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan for linear construction projects, such as pipeline or utility line installation, that do not result in the installation of impervious surface. Such projects must be designed to minimize the number of stream crossings and the width of disturbance. Linear construction projects must comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Rainwater and Land Development Manual or other erosion control guideline approved by the City Engineer.

961.02 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Chapter 961, the following terms shall have the meaning herein indicated:

- A. **AS-BUILT SURVEY:** A survey shown on a plan or drawing prepared by a Registered Surveyor in Ohio indicating the actual dimensions, elevations, and locations of any structures, underground utilities, swales, detention facilities, and sewage treatment facilities after construction has been completed.
- B. **COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN:** The written document and plans meeting the requirements of Chapter 961 that describes and specifies practices, facilities and improvements to minimize stormwater runoff from a development area, to safely convey or temporarily store and release post-development runoff at a rate that minimizes flooding and stream bank erosion, and protects or improves stormwater quality and stream channels.
- C. **DEVELOPMENT AREA:** A parcel or contiguous parcels in a common ownership and operated as one development unit, and which is the site of construction or alteration activities that changes runoff characteristics.
- D. **DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA:** A combination of each hydraulically unique watershed with individual outlet points on the development area.
- E. **DRAINAGE:** The removal of surface water or groundwater from land by surface or subsurface drains.
- F. **EROSION:** The process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water or other liquid, ice, gravity, or any combination of those forces.
- G. **FINAL STABILIZATION:** All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 80% coverage for the area has been established or equivalent stabilization practices, such as the use of mulches or geotextiles, have been employed.
- H. **GRADING:** The process in which the topography of the land is altered to a new slope.
- I. **ILLCIT DISCHARGE:** Any discharge to the Stormwater System not composed entirely of stormwater except the following: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR

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- 35.2005(b)(20)), uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual car washing, charity car wash events, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, street wash water, home sewer treatment systems that discharge in accordance with Clark County Combined Health District Codes and permits, and discharges or flows from fire fighting activities.
- J. **IMPERVIOUS SURFACE:** Any surface meeting the definition of impervious surface in Chapter 918.02 of these Codified Ordinances.
- K. **INFILTRATION:** A stormwater management practice that reduces discharge during the precipitation event, requiring collected runoff to either infiltrate into the groundwater and/or be consumed by evapotranspiration, thereby retaining stormwater pollutants in the facility.
- L. **LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT:** A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one plan.
- M. **NPDES:** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A regulatory program in the Federal Clean Water Act that prohibits the discharge of pollutants into surface waters of the United States without a permit.
- N. **POST-DEVELOPMENT:** The conditions that exist following the completion of soil disturbing activity in terms of topography, vegetation, land use, and the rate, volume, quality, or direction of stormwater runoff.
- O. **PRE-DEVELOPMENT:** The conditions that exist prior to the initiation of soil disturbing activity in terms of topography, vegetation, land use, and the rate, volume, quality, or direction of stormwater runoff.
- P. **PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER:** A Professional Engineer registered in the State of Ohio.
- Q. **REDEVELOPMENT:** A construction project on land where impervious surface has previously been developed and where the new land use will not increase the runoff coefficient. If the new land use will increase the runoff coefficient, then the project is considered to be a new development project rather than a redevelopment project.
- R. **RUNOFF:** The portion of rainfall, melted snow, or irrigation water that flows across the ground surface and is eventually returned to water resources.
- S. **SEDIMENT:** The soils or other surface materials that can be transported or deposited by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity as a product of erosion.
- T. **SITE OWNER or PROPERTY OWNER:** Any individual, corporation, firm, trust, commission, board, public or private partnership, joint venture, agency, unincorporated association, municipal corporation, county or state agency, the federal government, other legal entity, or an agent thereof that is responsible for the overall construction site.
- U. **SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITY:** Clearing, grading, excavating, filling, or other alteration of the earth's surface where natural or human made ground cover is destroyed and that may result in, or contribute to, increased stormwater quantity and/or decreased stormwater quality.

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- V. **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY:** A structural or non structural device, basin, infiltration cell, or other system approved by the City of Springfield to collect, convey, and/or manage surface runoff.
- W. **STORMWATER SYSTEM:** The City's system or network of storm and surface water management facilities as defined in Chapter 918 of these codified ordinances.
- X. **WATER RESOURCE:** Any public or private body of water; including wetlands; the area within the ordinary high water level of lakes and ponds; as well as the area within the ordinary high water level of any ditch, brook, creek, river, or stream having a defined bed and bank (either natural or artificial) which confines and conducts continuous or intermittent flow.
- Y. **WATERSHED:** The total drainage area contributing stormwater runoff to a single point.
- Z. **WETLAND:** Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (See, 40 CFR 232.2, as amended).

961.03 DISCLAIMER

- A. Compliance with the provisions of this regulation shall not relieve any person from responsibility for damage to any person otherwise imposed by law. The provisions of this regulation are promulgated to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the public and are not designed for the benefit of any individual or any particular parcel of property.
- B. By approving a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan under this regulation, the City of Springfield does not accept responsibility for the design, installation, and operation and maintenance of stormwater management practices, facilities and improvements.

961.04 CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, NUISANCES & RESPONSIBILITY

- A. Where this regulation is in conflict with other provisions of law or ordinance, the most restrictive provisions shall prevail.
- B. If any clause, section, or provision of this regulation is declared invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remainder shall not be affected thereby.
- C. This regulation shall not be construed as authorizing any person to maintain a nuisance on their property, and compliance with the provisions of this regulation shall not be a defense in any action to abate such a nuisance.

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- D. Failure of the City of Springfield to observe or recognize hazardous or unsightly conditions or to recommend corrective measures shall not relieve the site owner from the responsibility for the condition or damage resulting therefrom, and shall not result in the City of Springfield, its officers, employees, or agents being responsible for any condition or damage resulting therefrom.

961.05 COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS – PLAN DEVELOPMENT

- A. This regulation requires that a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan be developed and implemented according to the requirements set forth in the most recent version of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's General Permit Authorization for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System : 1) for soil disturbing activities disturbing one or more acres of total land, or less than one (1) acre if the disturbing activities are part of a larger common plan of development or redevelopment disturbing one or more acres of total land, 2) for soil disturbing activities disturbing less than one (1) acre of land when the City Engineer determines that development and implementation of a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan is necessary to serve the purposes of this Chapter and 3) for soil disturbing activities which are part of any regulated activity described in Section 961.01(C). The City Engineer may require the development and implementation of a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan for soil disturbing activities disturbing less than one acres of land and which are not part of a larger common plan of development, when necessary to accomplish the purposes described in Section 961.01.
- B. The City of Springfield through the office of its City Engineer shall administer this regulation, shall be responsible for determination of compliance with this regulation, and shall issue notices and orders as may be necessary.

961.06 PROHIBITIONS

- A. No person or entity shall discharge or cause to be discharged any illicit discharge to the stormwater system.
- B. No person or entity shall engage in non-agricultural, earth-disturbing activities performed on lands located within the City of Springfield's corporate boundaries, and which are lands not subject to the jurisdiction of a state or federal governmental agency which regulates the matters governed by this Chapter, when a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan is required to be developed and implemented under Section 961.05 of this Chapter; unless a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan has been submitted to and approved by the City Engineer for the non-agricultural, earth-disturbing activities.
- C. No person or entity shall engage in non-agricultural, earth-disturbing activities or install stormwater management facilities or improvements which are inconsistent with the applicable approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.
- D. No person or entity shall engage in stormwater management practices which are inconsistent with the applicable approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.

961.07 COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS – APPLICATION PROCEDURES

- A. Pre-Application Meeting: Applicants for permissions granted under the Chapter 961 are encouraged to meet with the City Engineer to discuss the proposed project, review the requirements of this and other pertinent regulations, identify unique aspects of the project that must be addressed during the review process, and establish a preliminary review and approval schedule in advance of tendering an application to the City Engineer.

- B. Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan: The applicant shall submit one (1) set of a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan and supporting documents to the City in conjunction with the submittal of the final plat, improvement plans, or application for a building, off street parking, or demolition permit for the site. The Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall meet the requirements of Section 961.09 and must be approved by the City Engineer before the applicant performs soil disturbing activities.

- C. Review and Comment: The City Engineer shall review the Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan submitted, and shall either approve the plan or return the plan with comments and recommendations for revisions.

- D. Approval Necessary: No person shall begin land clearing and/or soil-disturbing activities unless the City Engineer has approved the related Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.

- E. Valid for One Year: Approvals issued in accordance with this regulation shall be void one (1) year from the date of approval unless soil disturbing activities have commenced.

961.08 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Approvals issued in accordance with this regulation do not relieve the applicant of responsibility for obtaining all other necessary permits and/or approvals from other federal, state, and/or county agencies and other public entities having regulatory jurisdiction. Applicants may be required to show compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements.

961.09 COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS – PLAN CONTENT

- A. Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan Required: The applicant shall develop a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan describing how the quantity and quality of stormwater will be managed during and after construction is complete. The Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall be prepared by a Professional Engineer and shall include supporting calculations, plan sheets and design details. The Plan will illustrate the type, location, and dimensions of every stormwater management practice incorporated into the site design. The chosen stormwater management practices, facilities and improvements must address runoff within the site as well as flooding that may be caused by the development upstream and downstream of the site. The chosen stormwater management practices, facilities and improvements must also minimize impacts to the physical, chemical, and biological

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characteristics of on-site and downstream water resources and avoid predictable degradation of water resources.

B. Contents of Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan: The Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall meet the requirements of the latest edition of Ohio EPA's General Permit Authorization For Stormwater Discharges Associated With Construction Activity Under The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and shall provide the following information:

1. Plans must include the following notes:
 - a. At the end of construction, all stormwater pipes, basins, channels, etc. shall be cleaned out of all sediment accumulation and restored to the original design as shown per these plans.
 - b. Forty-eight hours prior to any earth disturbance work, the Contractor shall notify the City of Springfield, Engineering Department.
 - c. All mud/dirt tracked onto roads from the site, due to construction, shall be promptly removed at the end of each day.
 - d. No construction shall commence until all City of Springfield permits and connection fees have been issued as required.
 - e. Stormwater control facilities composed of straw are not permitted.
 - f. Clearing, grading, and equipment storage is prohibited within twenty-five (25) feet of all water resources unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.
 - g. Where construction activity is necessary within ten (10) feet of a water resources high water mark, perimeter protection using Filtrexx erosion control socks or similar material shall be used.
 - h. Construction projects scheduled to last six (6) months or more shall not use silt fence as perimeter protection; instead, Filtrexx erosion control sock or similar material shall be used.
 - i. Dewatering discharges shall not be directed into the City of Springfield's stormwater system without the prior approval of the City Engineer or his designee.
2. Location of all existing easements, covenants and restrictions impacting each stormwater management practice, facility, or improvement.
3. An Inspection and Maintenance Plan designed to ensure that all pipes and channels built to convey stormwater to the stormwater control facility, as well as all structures, improvements, and vegetation provided to control the quantity and quality of the stormwater discharged from the facility serves its designed purpose through its expected period of use shall be submitted as a stand-alone document for review and approval by the City Engineer during the Plan approval process. At a minimum, the Inspection and Maintenance Plan shall include a method and frequency for the following activities:

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- a. Inspection of all permanent structures,
 - b. Debris/clogging control through appropriate removal and disposal,
 - c. Vegetation control (mowing, harvesting, eradication of undesirable plants),
 - d. Erosion repair,
 - e. Non-routine maintenance should include pollutant and sediment removal and the “rejuvenation” or replacement of filters and appropriate soils, and
 - f. Disposal of collected pollutants, sediments, and filter media in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
 - g. Inspection and Maintenance Plans shall include language affirming the following:
 - i). The City of Springfield has the authority and right to enter upon the development area to conduct inspections as necessary to verify that the stormwater management practices are being maintained and operated in accordance with this regulation.
 - ii). Notice that the City of Springfield maintains public records of the results of site inspections for the period of time specified in the City of Springfield’s record retention schedule, shall inform the site owner(s) or organization responsible for maintenance (by written notice served on the tax mailing address for the subject land) of the inspection results, and shall specifically indicate any corrective actions required to bring the stormwater practices into proper working condition.
 - iii). If the City of Springfield notifies the site owner(s), or other entity responsible for maintenance, of maintenance deficiencies that require correction, the specific corrective actions shall be taken within thirty (30) days of the service of the notice; unless the City Engineer grants an extension of time to complete correcting deficiencies due to the impracticality of completing the correction of deficiencies within thirty (30) days.
 - iv). Maintenance deficiencies not corrected within thirty (30) days may be declared a public nuisance in accordance with Chapter 1323 of these codified ordinances.
 - v). The method of funding long-term maintenance and inspections of all stormwater management practices, facilities and improvements.
4. Calculations required: The applicant shall submit calculations for projected stormwater runoff flows, volumes, and timing into and through all stormwater management facilities for flood control, channel protection, water quality, and the condition of the habitat, stability, and incision of each water resource and its the floodplain, as required in Section 961.10 of this regulation. These submittals shall be completed for both pre- and post-

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development land use conditions and shall include the underlying assumptions and hydrologic and hydraulic methods and parameters used for these calculations. The applicant shall also include critical storm (See 961.10(C)) determination and demonstrate that the runoff from upper watershed areas have been considered in the calculations. Redevelopment projects shall only submit calculations at the discretion of the City Engineer.

5. The Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall include a time schedule for completing all elements of the work to construct Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan facilities and achieve final stabilization.
6. Detention exemption: When the total detention required on a development area is under 1,000 cubic feet, the City Engineer may, upon the request of the developer, waive the detention requirements of this chapter; provided, however that the City Engineer shall not grant a waiver if it is determined that storm water drainage would be a threat to adjacent properties if no detention were to be provided or if it is determined that the public sewer system downstream of the development area is not adequate to handle the increased storm flow.
 - a. _____ Residential development of three units or less that are not part of a larger common plan of development or redevelopment are exempt from the detention requirements of this chapter; provided, however that the City Engineer shall not determine that storm water drainage would be a threat to adjacent properties if no detention were to be provided or if it is determined that the public sewer system downstream of the development area is not adequate to handle the increased storm flow.
7. The Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall conform to the performance standards specified in Section 961.10.

961.10 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- A. General: Each Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall include stormwater management facilities for storage, treatment and control, and conveyance, shall be designed to prevent structure flooding during a 100-year, 24-hour storm event; to maintain predevelopment flow rates, and discharge volumes; and to meet the following criteria:
 1. Exemption: The site where soil-disturbing activities are conducted shall be exempt from the requirements of Section 961.10 if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the City Engineer that the site is part of a larger common plan of development where the stormwater management requirements for the site are provided by an existing stormwater management practice, facility or improvement.
 2. Maintenance: All stormwater management facilities shall be maintained in accordance with the approved Inspection and Maintenance Plans prepared pursuant to Section 961.09. All stormwater management facilities whether mandated by this ordinance or not shall maintain their facility in accordance with standard best practices or may be declared a public nuisance as described in section 961.08 of these codified ordinances.

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3. Velocity dissipation: Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall to provide non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water resource so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions of the water resource are maintained and protected.
- B. Stormwater Quality Control:
1. Criteria applying to all stormwater management facilities. Each facility shall be designed to facilitate sediment removal, vegetation management, debris control, and other maintenance activities defined in the Inspection and Maintenance Plan for the site. Approved practices are listed in the Ohio DNR Rainwater and Land Development Manual (Third Edition, 2006). The City Engineer may approve other proposed facilities if the applicant can demonstrate to the City Engineer's satisfaction that these facilities meet the objectives of this regulation.
 2. Additional criteria applying to infiltration facilities.
 - a. All runoff directed into an infiltration basin must first flow through a pretreatment facility as described in the Ohio DNR Rainwater and Land Development Manual, (Third Edition, 2006).
 - b. Pursuant to Chapter 1153 of these Codified Ordinances, a site owner required to provide off street parking can receive a reduction of required parking spaces for the use of stormwater practices described therein.
 - c. The City Engineer may require a soil engineering report to be prepared for the site to demonstrate that a proposed infiltration facility meets these performance standards.
 3. Additional criteria for above ground stormwater management facilities:
 - a. A forebay and micropool, as described in the Ohio DNR Rainwater and Land Development Manual, (Third Edition, 2006) shall be a part of all above ground stormwater management facilities.
 - b. Above ground stormwater management facilities shall be designed to spread stormwater across its floor and promote infiltration and filtering of pollutants. Low flow concrete channels are strictly prohibited.
- C. Stormwater Quantity Control: The Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall describe how the proposed stormwater management practices are designed to meet the following requirements for stormwater quantity control for each watershed in the development:
1. The Critical Storm for each specific development drainage area shall be determined according to the Ohio Stormwater Control Guidebook (ODNR, 1980).
 2. Critical Storm calculations shall meet the following standards:

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- a. Calculations shall include the lot coverage assumptions used for full build out as proposed.
 - (1) Calculations shall be based on the entire contributing watershed to the development area.
 - (2) Curve numbers for the pre-development condition may reflect any curve number from 10 years preceding application.
3. The peak discharge rate of runoff from the Critical Storm and all more frequent storms occurring under post-development conditions shall not exceed the peak discharge rate of runoff from a 1-year, 24-hour storm occurring on the same development drainage area under pre-development conditions.
4. The peak discharge rate of runoff from storms of less frequent occurrence (longer return periods) than the Critical Storm, up to the 100-year, 24-hour storm shall have peak runoff discharge rates no greater than the peak runoff rates from equivalent size storms under pre-development conditions. The 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100-year storms shall be considered in designing a facility to meet this requirement.

961.11 MAINTENANCE AND FINAL INSPECTION APPROVAL

To receive final inspection and a determination by the City Engineer that the approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan and the requirements of this regulation have been complied with in performing a construction project, the following must be completed:

- A. All permanent stormwater management facilities must be installed, free of debris, and made functional per the approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.
- B. An as-built survey, sealed, signed and dated by a Professional Surveyor and a written certification by a Professional Engineer certifying that permanent stormwater management facilities, as designed and installed, meet the requirements of the approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall be delivered to the City Engineer. The as-built survey must provide the location, dimensions, details, volume, and bearing of such facilities. In evaluating this certification, the City Engineer may require the submission of a new set of stormwater calculations if he/she determines that the design was altered materially from the approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.

961.12 AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Proposed amendments to an approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan shall be made to the City Engineer within seven (7) working days of the site owner identifying said need. The site owner shall provide the City Engineer with any requested calculations, drawings, or other information requested in order to determine if the proposed amendment satisfies the requirements of this chapter.

961.13 FEES

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The Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan review and inspection fees are part of a complete submittal and shall be paid to the City of Springfield at the issuance of the applicable permit. The inspection fee is specified in Chapter 1313.

961.14 VIOLATIONS

No person shall violate or cause or knowingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of this regulation, or fail to comply with any of such provisions or with any lawful requirements of any public authority made pursuant to this regulation, or knowingly use or cause or permit the use of any lands in violation of this regulation or in violation of any permit granted under this regulation.

961.15 APPEALS

A person adversely affected by a final determination or order made under this Chapter 961 may appeal such determination or order as provided in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 2506.

SECTION 2: Codified Ordinance Section 1324.03, is hereby amended to read in total as follows:

1324.03 CLASS B CIVIL OFFENSES.

A person who violates a standard of conduct set forth in a provision of the *Codified Ordinances of The City of Springfield, Ohio*, listed below is liable for the civil fine specified in Section 1324.99 for a Class B Civil Offense. If the provision is listed under paragraph (a) below, the otherwise applicable civil fine is reduced by 75 percent if the person charged shows in accordance with Section 1324.08 that the violation has been corrected. If a person has previously been found to have violated the same provision of the *Codified Ordinances of The City of Springfield, Ohio*, within one year that person may be charged as a second offender and on being found to have committed a second or subsequent offense is liable for the civil fine for the subsequent offense provided below, the amount of which fine is specified in Section 1324.99 and is not subject to reduction for correction of the violation.

- (a) Class B Civil Offenses With Civil Fines Subject to 75 Percent Reduction for Correction of Violation:
- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|--|
| (1) | Section 1323.02 | Prohibition of Public Nuisance. |
| (2) | Chapter 1321 | Historic Landmarks Commission. |
| (3) | Chapter 901 | Improvements and Excavations. |
| (4) | Chapter 903 | Sidewalks, Curbs, and Gutters. |
| (5) | Chapter 741 | Peddlers. |
| (6) | Part 11 | Zoning Code. |
| (7) | Chapter 521 | Health, Safety, and Sanitation. |
| (8) | Section 961.05 | Comprehensive Stormwater Management – Prohibitions |
| (9) | <u>Section 961.07(D)</u> | <u>Comprehensive Stormwater Management Required</u> |
| (10) | <u>Section 961.16</u> | <u>Comprehensive Stormwater Management -- Violations</u> |
- (b) Class B Civil Offenses with Civil Fines Not Subject to 75 Percent Reduction for Correction of Violation:
- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|
| (1) | Chapter 1311 | Permits. |
| (2) | Section 916.02(d)(2) | Dumping/discharge into Public Sewer System. |
| (3) | Section 916.02(d)(3) | Dumping/discharge into Public Sewer System. |
| (4) | Section 916.02(e)(1) | Dumping/discharge into Public Sewer System. |
| (5) | Section 916.02(e)(2) | Dumping/discharge into Public Sewer System. |

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If a person is found to have violated the same provision of the *Codified Ordinances of The City of Springfield, Ohio*, for the third time within a period of twelve consecutive months, that person may be charged as a recalcitrant offender and on being found to have committed such thirds or subsequent repeat offense is liable for an additional recalcitrant offender civil fine, which fine is specified in Section 1324.99, for each third and subsequent violation occurring within a period of twelve consecutive months and which shall be in addition to any civil fine imposed under this chapter. Such additional recalcitrant offender civil fine is not subject to reduction for correction of the violation.

Section __. Existing Chapter 961 and Section 1324.03 of the Codified Ordinances of The City of Springfield, Ohio, is hereby repealed.

Section __. That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fourteen (14) days from the date of its passage.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, A.D., 2014.

PRESIDENT
OF THE CITY COMMISSION

CLERK OF
THE CITY COMMISSION

(Published: Springfield News-Sun
_____, 2014)

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 14-_____ was duly published
in the Springfield News-Sun on _____, _____, 2014.

CLERK OF THE CITY COMMISSION

Appendix H: Civil Penalty Letter for Construction Sites



Date

(Property Owner)
(Address)
(Address line 2)

Dear:

This letter is in reference to a lack of erosion control, as required by your Ohio EPA General Construction Permit Number OHC000003, at the *project name* located at *address*. Enclosed are my copies of site inspections that were given to your on-site representative. The *describe problem* has not been addressed to the specifications in your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. This deficiency is classified as a Class B Civil Offence subject to a civil fine as outlined in ordinance 1324.03.

The fines for civil offenses are:

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Initial Civil Fine</u>	<u>If Delinquent</u>	<u>If Sent For Collection</u>
Class A	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$133.33
Class B	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$266.66
Class C	\$200.00	\$400.00	\$533.32

If the issue(s) listed above is not corrected within seven days of this letter's receipt, you may receive notice of a Class B Civil Fine. We will also forward our findings to Ohio EPA. Please contact Sky Schelle, city Stormwater Coordinator, with any questions.

Sincerely,

Sky Schelle
Stormwater Coordinator
937-324-7739
sschelle@springfieldohio.gov