

Storm Water Management Program

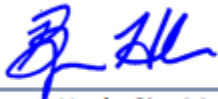
Revised March 2022



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 knowing violations."



3/31/2022

Bryan Heck, City Manager

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Executive Summary

Purpose: This Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) lays out the City of Springfield, Ohio’s efforts to reduce or eliminate negative impacts to water quality from storm water discharges. This document provides guidance primarily for City staff, however it is also useful for elected officials, community partners, businesses and residents involved in storm water pollution reduction. The Storm Water Management Program is required by 40 CFR 123.25 and Ohio law (OAC 3745-39). The overall goal of the program is to undertake efforts to protect water quality by reducing or preventing pollutants from mixing with storm water runoff that flows into the City’s owned and operated small municipal storm sewer system (MS4) and eventually into waterways.

The Storm Water Management Program requires urbanized communities to increase community awareness and involvement in managing storm water; maintain accurate records on location of municipal storm sewers including structures, pipes, and ditches; identify and eliminate illegal discharges into storm sewers and ditches; regulate and inspect active construction sites and completed developments to ensure compliance with state regulations; and manage storm water runoff from municipal properties and community roadways. The goals are accomplished through the Six Minimum Control Measures as required by state regulations.

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Involvement and 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 and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

This Storm Water Management Program includes general procedures for evaluation, record keeping, and reporting. The program also identifies the City’s legal authority to implement the requirements of the OEPA’s general permit, OHQ000004, in effect from April 1, 2021- March 31, 2026.

Permit Coverage Area/Site Description

The City of Springfield has an estimated population of 58,662, and the City limits cover approximately 26 square miles. Springfield is served by a municipal water/wastewater/stormwater utility and has both a combined sewer system, and areas with separate storm water and waste water systems. The MS4 permit coverage area is only those areas served by the separate storm water system, as the combined sewer is regulated under a different NPDES permit. The City of Springfield’s MS4 system (Not including the CSO system) consists of nearly 78 miles of pipes, 2795 catch basins, 456 known outfalls, and also involves open ditches and constructed channels. The MS4 system drains into Buck Creek, Mill Creek, Mill Run, Mad River, and tributary streams of the Little Miami River. Springfield’s MS4 permit area overlaps with two watersheds which have TMDLs associated with them. The Mad River has a TMDL for *E. coli*, and the Upper Little Miami River has TMDLs for sediment and total phosphorous. A general map of the system is shown in figure 2.

Introduction

Purpose

This Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) is a requirement of the Ohio EPA MS4 storm water program, which is in place to protect the surface and ground waters of Ohio and the United States from pollutants carried in storm water runoff from urban areas. The SWMP lays out the City of Springfield’s responsibilities from the MS4 permit, which are divided into six categories:

1. Public outreach/education
2. Public participation
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Enforcement of construction best management practices
5. Enforcement of post-construction BMP design and maintenance
6. Practicing “good housekeeping” of municipal operations which could contribute to storm water pollution, or which reduce storm water pollution.

These minimum control measures are the foundation of the City of Springfield’s stormwater program, which is in place to reduce pollution from storm water runoff in accordance with the guidelines provided in the Ohio EPA MS4 permit, version OHQ000004 issued on April 1, 2021, and due for revision by April 1, 2026. This plan is also consistent with federal (40 CFR Part 132.30-137) and state (OAC 3745-39) rules.

Scope

This document is primarily intended to be used by employees of the City of Springfield who are involved in operations related to stormwater management. This document is also intended to familiarize anyone new to storm water duties what their responsibilities are, and the resources available to assist them in their work. (See Succession planning).

Exceptions

This management program only applies to the Separate Storm Sewer System, and any waters which enter the system. The extent of the separate storm sewer system is shown in figure 2, and available as a GIS file on the server at \\Utiliserv\GIS\Stormwater. The Combined Sewer System (CSO) is permitted separately, and a copy of the current NPDES CSO permit is available at <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/dsw/permits/doc/1PE00007.pdf>.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) performance standards apply only within the specified TMDL area. For public outreach, education and participation, the programs must at least reach individuals and businesses within the TMDL, but may also extend outside of the TMDL area. For work related to construction/post-construction activities, and good housekeeping, the work is required to occur within the TMDL area. In some cases responsibility can be shared with other MS4 entities, so long as they are within the same TMDL watershed.

For example, the Upper Miami Valley watershed (see figure 2) has two TMDL pollutants, sediment and total phosphorous. Any storm water public education programs related to these pollutants must involve individuals or businesses within the TMDL area, but could also happen city-wide. However, a retrofit of a post construction BMP to include water quality improvements would have to occur within the TMDL area to qualify as part of the storm water management program.

City of Springfield – Service Department

Responsibilities

The responsibility for overseeing this Storm Water Management Program is divided among several departments and individuals, as shown by the organizational table in figure 1. Each Minimum Control Measure description also lays out the responsible parties, and legal authority where needed.

MCM 1 (Public outreach and education) is overseen by the City Service Department, under the guidance of the City Service Director’s designee. Additional support for public outreach and education programs is provided by city and county partners, as listed in figure 1.

MCM 2 (Public participation) is overseen by the City Service Department, under the guidance of the City Service Director’s designee. Additional support for public participation programs is provided by city and county partners, as listed in figure 1.

MCM 3 (Illicit Discharge detection and elimination) is overseen by the City Service Department, under the guidance of the City Service Director’s designee.

MCM 4 (Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control) implementation is overseen by the City Service Department. Plan review and approval, including long term O&M plans/agreements, is managed by the City Engineer. Site inspections, and enforcement is managed by the Construction Division Superintendent. Development of new procedures and changes in existing procedures managed by the City Service Director’s designee in coordination with the City Engineer and the Construction Division Superintendent.

MCM 5 (Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment) is overseen the City Service Department. Long term O&M plan review and approval is managed by the City Engineer. The final site inspections to confirm that post construction BMPs are built and installed per the approved plans are carried out by the Construction Division. Ongoing inspections of post construction BMPs and enforcement is managed by the City Service Director’s designee. Development of new procedures and changes in existing procedures are managed by the City Service Director’s designee in coordination with the City Engineer and the Construction Division Superintendent.

MCM 6 (Good Housekeeping) is overseen by the City Service Director’s designee, but primarily implemented by the Service Department’s Street and Forestry Divisions. Most good housekeeping activities are overseen by the Public Works or Forestry Superintendents. The City of Springfield Fleet and Facilities Divisions also contribute to the waste disposal component of this MCM. Overall coordination is provided by the City Service Director’s designee.

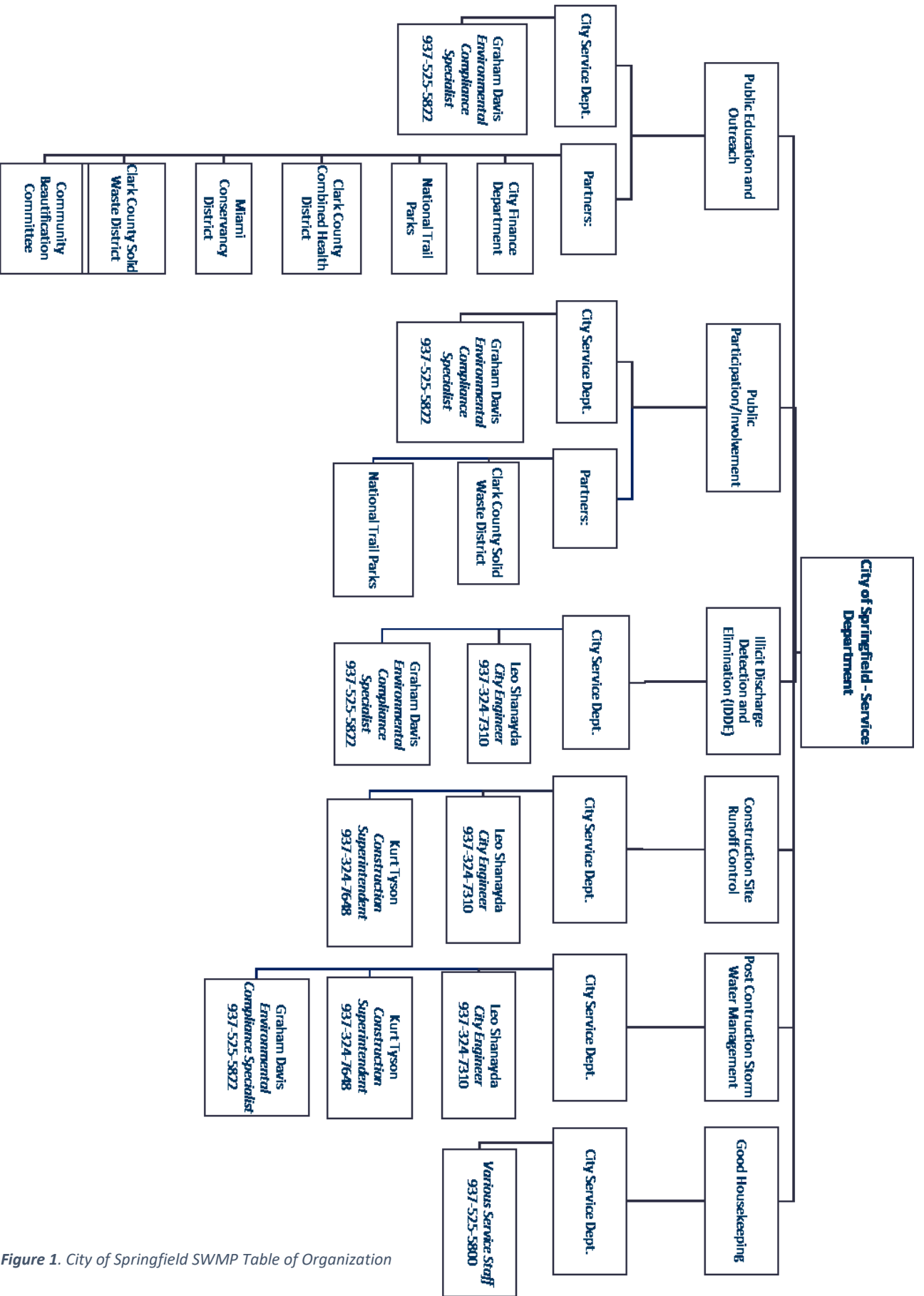


Figure 1. City of Springfield SWMP Table of Organization

City of Springfield – Service Department

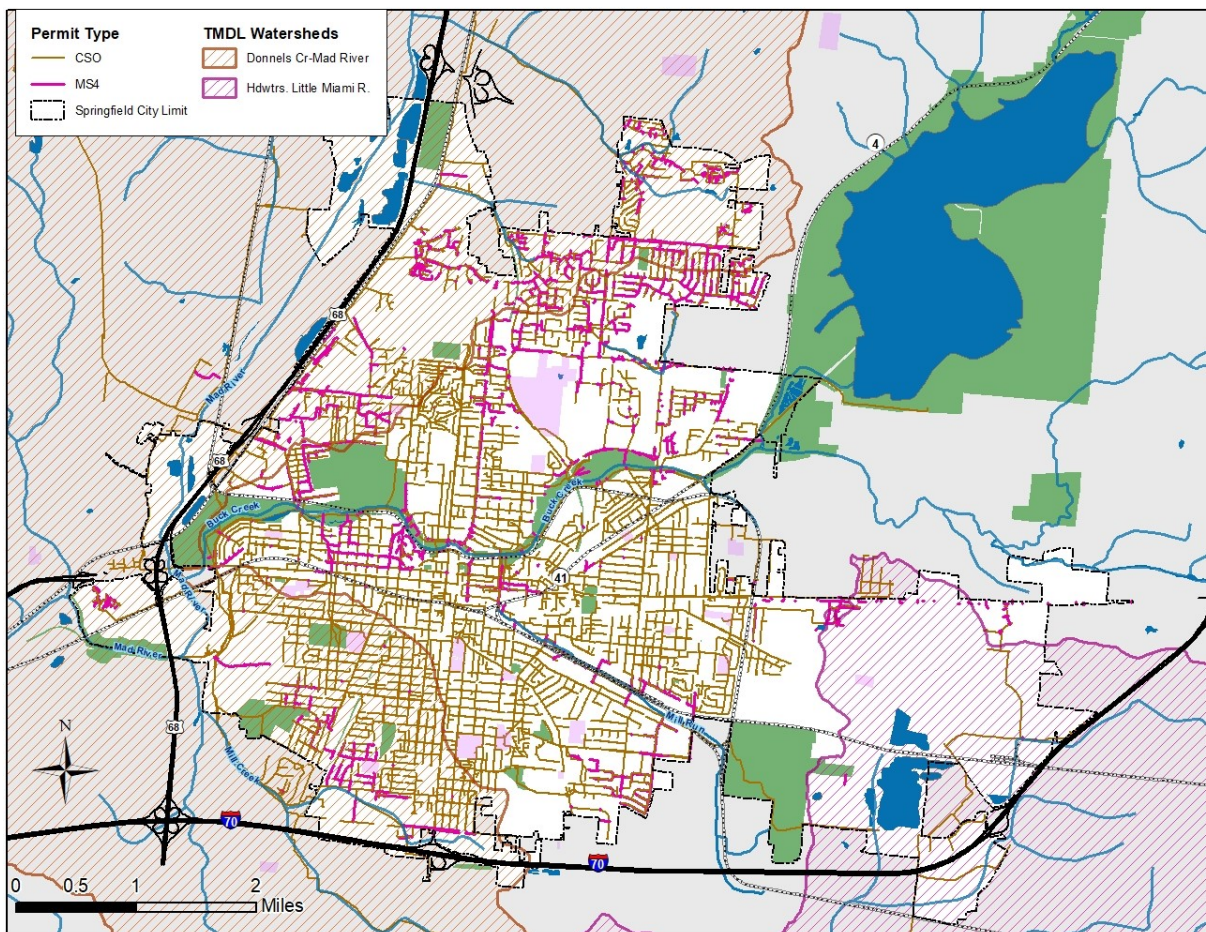


Figure 2. General Map of Springfield's MS4 system, including watersheds with TMDLs

Policy Details

This section is divided into sections based on the Six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) requirements of the current MS4 permit. Each MCM contains the following sections:

1. Introduction/Summary of the MCM
2. Rationale Statement explaining the decision making process used to development the overall MCM program, as well as each BMP. (This is a regulatory requirement.)
3. Best Management Practices (BMPs) in place or proposed for the permit term
 - Measurable goals for each BMP
4. Legal authority and Responsible Party for each BMP
5. Performance Standards
 - There are three TMDL pollutants within the City of Springfield's MS4 permit area: The Mad River has a TMDL for ***E. coli***, and the Upper Little Miami River has TMDLs for **sediment**, and **total phosphorous**. Within the watersheds of these rivers there are additional performance standards for each MCM. These performance standards will be addressed in each MCM section, with the TMDL pollutant listed in a bold font.

City of Springfield – Service Department

Training requirements are listed within the various MCMs, and are also summarized in a separate section following the MCMs.

The basic procedures for non-routine tasks are listed after the MCMs. These are not specifically required in the permit, but are useful to have documented, and should be updated as unusual scenarios occur.

City of Springfield – Service Department

1. Public Education and Outreach

Introduction

Pollution from urban storm water runoff is the result of many small decisions made by residents and businesses throughout the MS4 permit area. Consequently, reducing stormwater pollution is a problem which requires stakeholder buy-in. Public education and outreach is a key component of making residents aware of how their actions can have positive or negative impacts on storm water runoff, and thus water quality. Increased awareness is the first step towards building a community which is actively involved in storm water management and environmental stewardship. An engaged population that takes pride in their accomplishments will be more likely to advocate for others to engage in behaviors which result in improved environmental conditions.

Rationale Statement

The City will create a program which is designed to improve water quality by encouraging the residents of the MS4 area to make small changes to their daily habits, and have a better understanding of how their behaviors impact overall water quality. By encouraging a manageable change across a large population, this program hopes to reduce storm water pollution city wide.

The primary means of communication for public outreach and education will be distribution of education content through the water/wastewater utility bill, as well as the use of mass media such as the City's Facebook page. There will also be targeted communication designed to engage key stakeholder groups such as students, development/construction industry, small businesses, and existing groups and individuals with an interest in environmental protection.

For K-12 programming the focus will be on understanding the storm water system in urban environments, and how storm water is an integral part of the water cycle. The students will also be provided with information on becoming stewards of their waterways.

For adult education and outreach there are two strategies. The first strategy is to suggest small and manageable changes in behaviors and habits which can have a large effect when multiplied across a large population. The second strategy is to target existing groups and demographics with a vested interest in improving storm water quality (e.g. residents near streams, environmental and civic groups, adult learning organizations, community development groups, etc.). The hope for the second group is to create partnerships with these groups and expand the reach of the messaging.

Another key component of the public outreach and education involves outreach and education to the construction and development community about their activities' potential impacts on storm water quality and quantity. This education will be complimentary with the education requirements of MCM 5's TMDL performance standard.

Themes

The following five themes will be addressed during the current permit term. These themes were selected to address all three TMDLs present within the permit area (*E. coli*, sediment, total phosphorous), as well as promote behaviors and values which will reduce pollution from storm water runoff.

City of Springfield – Service Department

1. **Lawn and landscape management for improved storm water** – This theme focuses on the variety of practices which businesses and home owners can undertake to reduce phosphorous pollution (**TMDL - TP**) as well as other excess nutrient sources. The focus of this theme will be keeping organic debris out of and away from storm drains, in particular yard waste such as grass clippings and raked leaves. Solutions included for this theme involve mulching/composting organic matter if possible, and, if not, the appropriate disposal methods for yard waste, including the city's leaf pickup program. Messaging with this theme will also address reducing fertilizer usage.
2. **Thinking beyond the construction general permit** – This theme will focus on how to properly manage construction projects from planning through post-construction maintenance for better water quality, infiltration and regulation compliance. This theme will also include the types of green storm water infrastructure available, and the benefits of green infrastructure for water quality. This theme is primarily designed for developers and those in the construction industry, and overlaps with the TMDL performance standards in MCM 5. This theme will also emphasize sediment control, which is especially important since much of the new development around Springfield is taking place in the Upper Little Miami Watershed which has a TMDL in place (**TMDL – sediment**).
3. **Where does it all go?** – This theme will use maps, diagrams, and demonstrations to track the path water takes from the cloud to the sea via the city's storm water infrastructure and waterways. This theme will examine potential pollutants that may be encountered on the journey. The challenges of managing storm water in an urban setting will be emphasized, including green and grey infrastructure the city has in place.
4. **Litter and pet waste cleanup** – This theme will address various ways in which litter in storm water runoff negatively impacts the areas waterways. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of pet waste in contributing to bacterial contamination in the waterways as part of the **TMDL – E. coli** performance standard.
5. **Storm water at home** – This theme will focus on storm water impacts on the home, as well as how homeowner activity influences storm water quality and quantity. Ecofriendly options for residential storm water management, such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and limiting impervious surfaces will be addressed. The role of trees and native vegetation in capturing and cleaning storm water will be discussed. Proper use and storage of chemicals for landscaping is another component of this theme, as is sediment control during small residential construction projects.

Public Education and Outreach BMPs

The following BMPs are currently in use, or planned for development during the current MS4 permit cycle, outreach mechanisms are underlined.

1. **Provide general stormwater education to the public** by mailing brochures with water bills. This is planned to address all five required themes through an annual distribution schedule with a different theme each year. By bundling outreach with water/wastewater bills it is expected that the message should reach nearly every household in the storm water system. This will also reach a large number of households in the portion of the City served by a combined sewer system, but the beneficial impacts expected should outweigh the expense of the extra brochures. This outreach mechanism also achieves the required performance standard of reaching 50% of the population over the permit terms. A digital copy of the brochure will be available on the City website, and additional print copies will be available at City facilities.
 - Measurable Goal: Reach at least 75% of the population.

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2. **Provide environmental education to students (K-12)** through in-class visits which include presentations of the educational content and interactive programs. This outreach is also being developed to include at-home activities which can be offered for remote learning situations.
 - **Responsible Parties:** The Clark County Solid Waste District has been performing the in-class visits for the last several years and plans to continue to do so. The City Service Department is currently developing new outreach materials, particularly remote learning opportunities, for the current permit term. This is being overseen by the Service Department's Environmental Compliance Specialist.
 - **Measurable Goal 1:** Develop at least one remote learning activity which can be distributed as a supplement to in-class learning and for homeschool students.
 - **Measurable Goal 2:** Visit at least one new classroom each year to discuss storm water issues and promote environmental stewardship.

Responsibility and Legal Authority

The City Service Department will oversee the management and implementation of the storm water public education and outreach program. The City Service Department has the capacity and legal authority to carry out all planned public education and outreach activities, in partnership with the Clark County Solid Waste District, the National Trail Parks and Recreation District, the Mad River Conservancy District, and other non-governmental entities. No additional regulatory or legal authority is required for education and outreach at this time.

City of Springfield – Service Department

2. Public Involvement and Participation

Introduction

Managing urban storm water runoff requires public support and community action. Public input during the development of, and revisions to, the Storm Water Management Plan can provide input about the types of storm water management activities they find most beneficial, and can also identify problems which may have been overlooked. Public involvement also results in better understanding of storm water issues, broader public support, improvements to the program plan, shorter implementation schedules, and greater benefits to water quality in the city and surrounding watersheds.

Rationale Statement

The original Storm Water Management Plan appears to have been developed without significant public input. The City will seek public input for all future revisions of the Storm Water Management Plan. The City's public website will host the current Storm Water Management Plan, recent annual reports, and offer citizens the opportunity to provide input for future versions of the plan.

The City of Springfield has a diverse population, and it is important to involve all populations in storm water management activities. Unless specifically noted in the BMP descriptions, the public involvement and participation program is anticipated to reach and engage citizens and businesses from all economic and ethnic backgrounds.

Public Involvement Activities/BMPs

The current MS4 permit requires five public involvement activities over the permit term, however, it does not specify that these need to be five different activities. Although five different activities are listed here, some may repeat within the permit term.

1. **Household Hazardous Waste Collection** - The City will periodically advertise the household hazardous waste collection opportunities offered by the Clark County Solid Waste District.
 - Responsible Parties: The Clark County Solid Waste District will oversee the household waste and collection program with the City offering support in the form of advertisements and promotion of proper waste disposal. Only the Clark County Solid Waste District has the legal authority to properly dispose of the collected waste.
 - Measurable Goal: Provide regular opportunities for household hazardous waste drop-off, using pound of waste collected as a comparable metric.
2. **Pet Waste Disposal Program** –The City will develop a program to place pet waste disposal bags and containers around popular trails and parks. Potential partners include the National Trails Parks and Recreation District, and the Springfield Conservancy District. There will also be signs explaining the role of pet waste in contributing to bacterial contamination of our waterways via storm water runoff (**TMDL – E. coli**). As this activity is related to a TMDL performance standard, the location of the pet waste bags and signs will be prioritized for parks and trails near the Mad River and within the Mad River Watershed.
 - Responsible Parties: It is expected that program will be overseen by the National Trails Parks and Recreation. The City will provide the signage related to bacterial contamination.

City of Springfield – Service Department

- Measurable Goal: To start a pet waste disposal pilot program during the current permit term. This program will help determine projected costs, and help identify ways to improve the program in future locations.
3. **Promote Storm Water Utility Incentives** – The City will promote various incentives for reducing storm water pollution, including the current credits available to reduce the storm water utility charge for businesses. These credits offer a reduction in the storm water utility bill for those businesses and property owners who undertake various activities to either reduce the quantity, or improve the water quality of the storm water running off of their properties. The City will also work to develop a public recognition system for individuals and businesses which actively work to reduce the negative effects of storm water. The messaging of this program will specifically address **TMDL** pollution from **sediment** and **total phosphorous**. This program will initially target businesses within the Upper Little Miami watershed, although any businesses in the permit area are welcome to participate.
 - Responsible Parties: This program will be overseen by the City of Springfield Service Department. Legal Authority to issue storm water utility bills and credits is granted by Chapter 918 of the City of Springfield’s codified ordinances.
 - Measurable Goal: To enroll at least one new business in the program each year.
 4. **Backyard Conservation Workshops (Rain Barrels, Rain Gardens and More)** – The City will promote various incentives for reducing storm water pollution, including the current credits available to reduce the storm water utility charge for residential property owners. Topics for this outreach will include the use of rain barrels and rain gardens to reduce storm water runoff from properties, and the role that native plants and trees play in reducing pollutants in storm water. This program is the residential equivalent of the Storm Water Utility Incentive, but is specifically targeted at residential home owners and individuals who are interested in sustainability and environmental stewardship.
 - Responsible Parties: This program will be overseen by the City of Springfield Service Department. Legal Authority to issue storm water utility bills and credits is granted by Chapter 918 of the City of Springfield’s codified ordinances.
 - Measurable Goal: To provide at least one workshop each year.
 5. **Stream Cleanup** – The City will host a cleanup day for streams which are involved in conveying urban storm water runoff to the larger waterways. These streams, often unceremoniously referred to as ditches, will have litter and debris removed. This program will also provide an opportunity to provide participants with information regarding proper lawn care practices (especially for properties close to streams) and illegal discharges.
 - Responsible Parties: This program will be overseen by the City of Springfield Service Department.
 - Measurable Goal: To host at least one storm water stream cleanup

Responsible Parties and Legal Authority

The Responsible parties and legal authority for each BMP are listed within the BMP description for clarity.

City of Springfield – Service Department

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Introduction

The City of Springfield has ongoing efforts to detect and prevent illicit discharges into the storm water system. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination involves the inventory of the entire storm water system, especially outfalls, identification of illegal discharges into the storm water system, and the elimination of those illegal discharges.

Illicit Discharge Exceptions

Waterline flushing, springs, water from crawl space and sump pumps, footing drains, landscape irrigation, lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, individual residential car washing, uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, air conditioning condensation, de-chlorinated swimming pools, potable water sources, flow from riparian habitats and wetlands, street wash water, and discharges or flows from firefighting activities.

Rationale Statement

Addressing this minimum control measure includes providing the public with information on illicit discharges, mapping the storm water system, legal prohibition and enforcement, and a plan to detect and address illicit discharges.

The MS4 permit specifically addresses Home Sewage Treatment Systems as a problem in much of its language, however, to the best of our knowledge these systems are not known to discharge into our MS4. The permitting and inspection of these systems is handled by the Clark County Combined Health District, per OAC 3701-29.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination BMPs

1. Public information - The City website provides information to businesses, and the public on identifying illicit discharges and the hazards associated with these discharges. The public educations and outreach required by MCM 1 will also include information on illicit discharges as appropriate for the program content.

2. Comprehensive storm sewer map - The City has previously developed a GIS map of the entire MS4 area (See figure 2 for a general map). The map was initially developed using existing records of building plans. Outfalls locations were all verified through field inspections. The map is updated continuously as new assets are added, eliminated or moved. Employees receive training on identifying assets which are incorrectly located or missing on the map, and the procedure for reporting these so that they can be added. This map includes:

- The location of all known outfalls, and all surface waters of the state which receive discharges from these outfalls.
- Assets owned and operated by the City of Springfield, including:
 - Catch basins
 - Pipes and culverts
 - Ditches (only those owned and maintained by the City)
 - Flood control facilities (retention/detention ponds)

City of Springfield – Service Department

- Post-construction water quality BMPs (public and private) which have been installed to satisfy Ohio EPA’s NPDES construction storm water general permit and/or your local post-construction water quality BMP requirements.
 - Post-construction BMPs will be identified by type of practice (e.g., wet extended detection basin, bioretention, etc.). Previously existing post-construction BMPs are in the process of being labeled by the type of practice. Labeling will be completed within the current permit term.

3. Regulatory Mechanism - Illicit discharges into the storm sewer system are prohibited by Chapter 961 of the City Ordinances. This ordinance is attached to this document as appendix A per the Permit requirements in B.3.i.ii.

4. Home Sewage Treatment System Inventory - The City maintains a list and map of known home sewage treatment systems (HSTS). There are not currently any known HSTS connected to or discharging into the MS4 system, as this is not permitted under Chapter 916 of the city ordinance or OAC 3701-29. The permitting and inspection of these systems is handled by the Clark County Combined Health District, per OAC 3701-29. HSTSs were proactively identified within the City boundaries by cross referencing property records with wastewater bills to locate developed properties that are not currently connected to the City wastewater infrastructure. As there is no complete record detailing the locations and ownership of existing systems, the Clark County Combined Health District issues permits to existing HSTSs as they are located through routine work, building site approvals, and inspections performed as part of real estate transactions. Per the Health District, new HSTSs are not permitted if public sewer is accessible. The Health District defines accessible as 200 feet to the right of way containing the sewer, and any failing HSTS within this distance to an existing sewer line is required to connect to the City sewer.

5. Long term system surveillance – The City conducts dry weather screenings of outfalls. The public can report illicit discharges through the City website, or by calling the Service Department. When discharges are detected, the City will attempt to determine the source of the discharge and whether it is an illicit discharge.

- Discharge Source Tracing:
 - Samples of the discharging material will be collected and tested for chlorine (drinking water leak) and phosphorous (possible organic contamination, i.e. sewage).
 - Examination of upstream manholes and catch basins for potential discharge source, and boundaries.
 - If the outfall is of sufficient diameter, the city has inspection cameras which can be deployed.
- Discharge Elimination:
 - If the source of an illicit discharge is found to be from City owned property or asset, such as a leaking sanitary line, the City will repair the issue.
 - If the source is from a private source, the owner will be advised, and can be issued a 3-day water shut-off notice, and/or letter of violation, with potential fines should the problem remain unresolved.
 - If the event of an ephemeral discharge with no clear responsible party, then the City will increase monitoring efforts at the outfall.
- Priorities and Goals

City of Springfield – Service Department

- The surveillance program is designed to target priority areas based on system knowledge, staff observations, known problem areas, and public complaints. The goal of this surveillance is to leverage system knowledge to efficiently prevent illicit discharges and to promptly eliminate any illicit discharges whenever detected.

6. Employee Training – Employees will receive training on detecting and identifying illicit discharges as part of the regular annual training required by MCM 6, Good Housekeeping, and to meet the TMDL performance standard for *E. coli*, and **total phosphorous**.

Notification

In accordance with the permit, the City will notify the OEPA of illicit discharges from illicit sanitary cross connections, except for those from single-family homes. OEPA will also be notified in the event of leaking or broken sanitary sewer lines actively contributing sewage to the MS4 system (not including the combined sewer system). Notification shall include the location, general description, date, and approximate time the discharge was discovered. Notification shall be made within 24 hours of the discovery.

Responsible Parties and Legal Authority

The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program will be overseen by the City Service Department, which has legal authority to perform illicit discharge inspections and enforcement procedures through Chapter 916 of the City Codified Ordinances.

Home Sewage Treatment System permitting and monitoring is overseen by the Clark County Health District which has legal authority through OAC 3701-29.

City of Springfield – Service Department

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

Introduction

Construction and earth disturbing activities can produce sediment laden runoff which can deposit more sediment and pollutants in a stream than would be deposited there over the course of decades from other land use types. The resulting siltation, and other pollutants, can cause physical, chemical, and biological harm to the waterways. In order to prevent degradation of our waterways from these activities the City has the following policies.

Rationale Statement

It is necessary to prevent storm water from transporting sediment and other pollutants from construction sites into the MS4 infrastructure, and eventually into waterways. To accomplish this goal, the City has an ordinance in place which gives it the authority to enforce appropriate erosion control and management of construction waste. The City accomplishes this by requiring the submittal of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) which is consistent with the requirements of the most current Ohio EPA General Permit Authorization for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Construction is not permitted to proceed until the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been approved. Construction activities are also subject to site inspections and final approval of storm water controls, as well as enforcement procedures if the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is not followed. Public Complaints and input related to construction are also registered by the City.

The requirements of this plan apply to all construction activities which disturb one acre or more, including projects less than one acre which are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The ordinance also provides for enforcement of construction projects smaller than one acre, at the discretion of the City Engineer if they are having negative impacts on the MS4.

Construction Sediment and Pollution Control BMPs

1. Construction Sediment and Pollution Control Ordinance – The City of Springfield has developed an ordinance which grants it the authority to require erosion and sediment controls, and non-sediment controls at construction sites. Chapter 961 of the City of Springfield Codified Ordinances requires a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) which is consistent with the requirements of the most current Ohio EPA General Permit Authorization for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. This mechanism was chosen because it provides both the City and construction operators with consistent guidelines for preventing storm water pollution associated with construction.

2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Review – During early stages of planned development, the engineer developing the plans is provided with the current version of the Ohio EPA Construction General Permit Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Checklist. The checklist is to be completed along with the submitted site plan and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. This checklist is also used by the City Engineer to verify that the submitted plans are consistent with the requirements of the most current Ohio EPA General Permit Authorization for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, prior to plan approval.

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Any communications regarding review and plan revisions and any notification to obtain NPDES permit coverage will be maintained.

3. Construction Site Storm Water Control Inspections – All applicable sites will receive an initial inspection to check that required storm water controls are in place prior to the start of construction activities. Sites will be inspected at least once every 31 calendar days. These site inspections will be documented using a checklist or GIS based software.

Construction sites with any of the following compliance issues will be inspected at least once every 14 calendar days until the compliance issues have been addressed and verified.

1. Construction activities have started at the site with no SWP3 reviewed and approved by the City
2. Failure to install sediment basin(s) when the SWP3 and/or site drainage clearly indicate as a first step (within 7 days prior to grading and within 7 days of grubbing)
3. Construction activities taking place with no sediment or erosion controls
4. Dewatering activities resulting in turbid discharges

4. Public Information and Complaint Investigation – Storm water construction complaints, or other information are received by the City either through its website or by calling the City Service Center. The complaints and information are documented and directed to the City Engineer and to the Construction Division for investigation and correction. The storm water inspector will contact the contractor and the developer with required corrective actions. If action is not taken, then the City will begin enforcement procedures under Chapter 961 of the City Codified Ordinances.

Responsible Parties and Legal Authority

The Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control MCM is overseen by the City Engineer for plan review and approvals, and the Construction Division of the Service Department for site inspections and final site approval. Chapter 961 of the City Codified Ordinances gives the City the legal authority for these requirements.

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5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management

Introduction

Controlling post-construction runoff reduces erosion and sedimentation along waterways and ditches, and prevents pollutants from entering streams and rivers. Reducing runoff quantities during storm events also limits property damage costs from flooding. Post-construction runoff control also reduces maintenance requirements, and increases the life span of storm water infrastructure. The resulting improved water quality results in streams and rivers with greater ecological and recreational value, as well as protecting groundwater and downstream drinking water supplies.

Rationale Statement

The City of Springfield storm water management program utilizes both structural and non-structural post-construction water quality BMPs to reduce pollution in urban storm water runoff. The City also has an ordinance which requires all new development or redevelopment projects to have post-construction BMPs in place as well as a long term O&M plan for those BMPs. The post construction requirements are part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan submitted prior to construction and subject to plan approval prior to the beginning of construction. The ordinance also gives the City the right to inspect post-construction BMPs and enforce any violations of the O&M agreements.

The City encourages the use of both structural and non-structural post-construction runoff quantity and quality controls through the use of credit system which discounts storm water utility rates. The guidance for the runoff controls are derived from existing sources such as the Ohio Rainwater and Land Development Manual, The Ohio Stormwater Control Guidebook and the US EPA National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater.

Post-Construction BMPs

1. Post-Construction Storm Water Control Ordinance - Chapter 961 of the City of Springfield Codified ordinances requires a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) which is consistent with the requirements of the most current Ohio EPA General Permit Authorization for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, which includes post-construction storm water management. This mechanism was chosen because it provides both the City and construction operators with consistent guidelines for installing measures to control post construction storm water runoff.

The Ohio EPA Construction General Permit Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Checklist will be used to verify that post-construction controls are consistent with the requirements of the most current Ohio EPA General Permit Authorization for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, prior to plan approval.

Any communications regarding review and plan revisions, and any notification to obtain NPDES permit coverage will be maintained. Copies of the long-term O&M plans will also be maintained.

2. Post-Construction Site Inspections – All construction sites will have a final inspection to verify that all post-construction BMPs have been installed per the approved plans, and are functioning correctly. This inspection will be documented using a checklist or GIS software.

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3. Long Term Operation and Maintenance (O&M) – The long-term O&M agreements and site plans will be maintained for construction sites which have post-construction storm water facilities that were part of an approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. All post-construction storm water management facilities will be inspected at least once per permit term to verify compliance with the long-term O&M agreement. An inspection report will be completed and sent to the owner of the facility. If the inspection reveals maintenance is needed, the owner will be sent a notification. Failure to address the problem will result in enforcement action under Chapter 961 of the City’s Codified Ordinances. The site inspections will be completed using GIS software.

4. Complaint Investigation – Post-construction storm water complaints can be registered on the City website, or called in to the City Service Department. The Service Department will perform an inspection, and if necessary contact the owner with corrective actions. Failure to address the problem will result in enforcement action under Chapter 961 of the City’s Codified Ordinances. The complaint, site inspection, communications regarding the complaint, and any enforcement actions will all be documented and maintained.

5. Storm Water Credit Program – The City offers reductions in the storm water utility fee using a credit system for post-construction BMPs which reduce runoff quantity and/or improve water quality, with an emphasis on green infrastructure where possible. The guidance for acceptable runoff controls are derived from existing sources such as the Ohio Rainwater and Land Development Manual and the US EPA National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater. Chapter 918 of the City’s Codified Ordinances provides the legal authority to offer these credits.

6. Green Infrastructure Education Opportunity - The City will offer an educational opportunity to contractors, SWP3 designers and/or employees on green infrastructure practices at least once during the permit term. This is per the permit requirements for the Upper Little Miami watershed which has **TMDLs** in place for **sediment**, and **total phosphorous**.

7. Other TMDL Performance Standard – The City is evaluating the feasibility of performing one of the options listed below during the permit term.

1. Retrofit one existing storm water practice that solely provides a peak discharge function to meet the performance standard for an extended detention post-construction practice in accordance with OHC000005 Table 4a or 4b
2. Perform restoration of at least 300 linear feet of channelized stream where natural channel stability and floodplain restoration will reduce stream erosion
3. Update the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require OHC000005 Table 4b practices and/or other green infrastructure practices where feasible
4. Install one (1) or more OHC000005 Table 4b practices to treat a minimum of one acre of existing impervious area developed prior to 2003

These TMDL performance standards may be implemented outside our jurisdictional boundary but must be implemented within the identified TMDL Project watershed. The relevant watershed (Upper Little Miami) makes up only a small portion of our MS4 permit area, which makes locating suitable sites for some of these options challenging.

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Responsible Parties and Legal Authority

The Post-Construction Site Storm Water Management MCM is overseen by the City Engineer for plan review and approval, the Construction Division of the Service Department for final as-built site inspections, and the Environmental Compliance Specialist for long-term O&M inspections, and complaint investigation. Chapters 918 and 961 of the City of Springfield Codified Ordinances gives the City the legal authority for these requirements.

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6. Good Housekeeping - Pollution Prevention for Municipal Operations

Introduction

The City is committed to reducing storm water runoff pollution from municipal operations, and in so doing, demonstrate the City's commitment to sustainable operations. Working to improve water quality is also extremely important to the City of Springfield, and the City has several initiatives in place to reduce storm water runoff impacts city-wide, including annual street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, a leaf pick program, and winter salt reduction.

Rationale Statement

The City has an MS4 Operation & Maintenance (O&M) program in place and performs an annual evaluation of, and repairs to, the storm water system. The City also has ongoing catch basin cleaning program, and all streets are swept annually. The City maintains numerous vacant lots and performs litter and debris removal at these sites. The City also maintains a 10,000 sq. ft. regional bioretention cell.

The City employs several "good housekeeping" procedures to reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations including:

- Proper disposal of waste and grease from fleet maintenance activities
- Spill kits and secondary containment is present for chemicals used in fleet maintenance activities
- Waste from street sweeping and catch basin cleaning is brought to the Service Center for dewatering, and then disposed of properly
- Salt is stored in a covered building
- Reducing winter salt usage with Beet Heat, automated salt spreaders and procedural controls

The City currently operates two facilities (City Service Center and Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport) which have Storm Water Pollution Plans developed and in place. The airport updated their Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan in 2019. The Service Center's Storm Water Pollution Plan is in the process of being updated during this permit term.

Employees receive annual training on storm water pollution reduction, using materials available from federal, state and/or local agencies. The City also tracks several waste disposal and material use metrics in order to evaluate performance goals.

Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention BMPs

1. Employee Training Program – Storm water pollution prevention training will be provided to all employees on an annual basis. The training curriculum will be built using materials available from federal, state and/or local agencies. In addition to good housekeeping procedures, employees will also receive training on detecting and identifying illegal discharges and on post-construction green infrastructure. Training will be conducted using City staff, although outside sources for storm water training should also be considered to add variety to the training program.

- Measurable Goal – Provide annual training to all Service Department employees

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2. MS4 Operation and Maintenance – The City will continue document all repairs and maintenance of the MS4 system. In addition to standard maintenance the city will continue and document the following activities:

- Annual streets sweeping
 - Goal or Metric: All streets swept annually
- Scheduled Catch Basin Cleaning
 - Goal or Metric: Number of catch basins cleaned annually
- Leaf Pickup program
 - Goal or Metric: Bags of leaves collected
- Debris and litter removal
 - Goal or Metric: Approximate volume collected

The City also has taken several steps to prevent potential pollutants used in municipal operations from entering the storm system, either through proper containment, reduction, or proper disposal. All wastes are disposed of using established proper disposal procedures with documentation. Pollutant Prevention BMPs include:

- Chemical spill kits are present at Service Center, and secondary containment is present for chemicals used in fleet maintenance operations
- Salt is stored in a covered facility, and brine tanks have barrier protection
- Winter Salt usage is tracked to identify potential for reducing the amount used
 - Goal or Metric: Volume or mass of Salt and Deicers used
- Fertilizer and Pesticide/Herbicide use is tracked
 - Goal or Metric: Volume or Mass used
- Waste from street sweeping and catch basin cleaning is collected, dewatered and properly disposed of.
 - Goal or Metric: Volume or mass of waste material disposed of.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans have been developed and implemented for the City Service Center and the Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport. The Airport updated their plan in 2019, and the Service Center Plan will be updated during the permit term.

4. Soil Stabilization with Ditch maintenance - The City will develop protocols to stabilize soil disturbance resulting from ditch/MS4 maintenance. For maintenance activities requiring soil stabilization within 50 feet of a surface water of the state, the soil will be stabilized within two days of reaching final grade, or within two days if the area is to remain inactive for over 14 days. For maintenance activities requiring soil stabilization that are not within 50 feet of a surface water of the state, the soil will be stabilized within seven days of reaching final grade, or within seven days if the area is to remain inactive for over 14 days. This BMP will be implemented by April 1, 2023.

5. TMDL Performance Standard – The City already has street sweeping and leaf collection programs under the Operation and Maintenance BMP which meet the requirements of the TMDL performance standard.

Responsible Parties

Storm water Pollution Prevention training and the Service Center SWPPP plan are overseen by the Environmental Compliance Specialist for the Service Department. The MS4 maintenance program is

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overseen by multiple entities within the Service Department including the Public Works, Forestry and Utilities Divisions depending on the type of maintenance required.

Evaluation

The City of Springfield will evaluate the entire Storm Water Management Program annually to determine if the goals are being met and if any revisions need to be made. This will occur in conjunction with compiling information for the annual report so that revisions to the plan can be submitted at the same time as the annual report.

Reporting

The City of Springfield will submit its required update annually to the OEPA during the permit cycle. The report will include the status of compliance with the permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of the best management practices (BMPs) and progress towards achieving measurable goals for each of the Six Minimum Control Measures. A summary of the activities the City will undertake during the subsequent annual reporting cycle and any changes to the BMPs or measurable goals will be included in the annual report.

Recordkeeping

Any communications regarding SWP3 review and plan revisions and any notification to obtain NPDES permit coverage will be maintained. The checklists used for SWP3 reviews, construction site inspections, and final site approval will also be maintained. Any construction related storm water complaints and enforcement actions will be documented and maintained. Post-construction BMP inspection records, letters of notification, and enforcement actions will be documented and maintained.

Management of Change

In the event that any of the individuals mentioned in table 1 change, or a new storm water position is created, the person inheriting storm water responsibilities should be provided with the following information:

- This Storm Water Management Plan
- The location of the current MS4 permit
- Copies of all MS4 annual reports for the last 5 years
- Training materials related to the MS4 requirements
- The Service Center Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Access to all GIS data related to storm water management

Appendix A – Storm Water Ordinances

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CHAPTER 918

Stormwater Utility Charges

Entire Chapter 918 amended by Ordinance No. 15-164

- 918.01 Establishment of stormwater utility, purposes.
- 918.02 Definitions.
- 918.03 Calculation of stormwater utility service charge.
- 918.04 Stormwater utility service charges; ESU rates.
- 918.05 Stormwater utility service charge credits.
- 918.06 Payment of stormwater utility service charge.
- 918.07 Collection of stormwater utility service charge.
- 918.08 Failure to pay stormwater utility service charge.
- 918.09 Late payments.
- 918.10 Stormwater utility coordinator; appeals.
- 918.11 Establishment and use of stormwater utility fund.

918.01 ESTABLISHMENT OF STORMWATER UTILITY, PURPOSES.

(a) There is established in the City a stormwater utility to provide efficient and effective management and financing of a stormwater system within the City; to provide a system for mitigating the damaging effects of uncontrolled and unplanned stormwater runoff; to mitigate and reduce the amount of stormwater mixed with sanitary sewage and sent to the City's wastewater treatment facilities; to protect the public health, safety and welfare by providing for the safe and efficient capture and conveyance of stormwater runoff, for the correction of stormwater conditions detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare; to authorize the establishment and implementation of plans and mechanisms for dealing with stormwater drainage, including design, coordination construction, management, operation, maintenance and replacement of stormwater management facilities, inspection and enforcement activities and administration of the City's stormwater utility; to establish reasonable stormwater utility service charges based on each property's contribution of stormwater runoff to the system and use and benefit of services and facilities to fund the City's stormwater system; and to encourage and facilitate urban water resources management techniques, including detention of stormwater runoff, enhancing the amount of and use of permeable surfaces, minimization of the need to construct storm sewers, and the protection of the environment.

(b) It is determined that the establishment of a stormwater utility is necessary to enable the City to comply with the unfunded mandates imposed on it under the federal Clean Water Act and under requirements imposed on the City under the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

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(c) It is determined and declared to be necessary and conducive to the protection of the public health, safety, welfare and necessary in order to accomplish the aforementioned purposes that a stormwater utility service charge shall be made on each lot or parcel in the City from which stormwater drains and which contributes to stormwater runoff. Each property's contribution to runoff shall be the primary consideration in setting the service charge. Secondary consideration shall be given to specific or unusual service requirements of some properties, and special and general benefits accruing to or from properties as a result of providing their own stormwater runoff mitigation facilities.

(d) The City's stormwater utility service charges are intended and designed to be fair and reasonable and bear a substantial relationship to the cost of providing service and facilities, regulation of stormwater runoff and administration of the City's stormwater utility. Similar properties shall pay similar stormwater service charges. Charges shall reflect the area of each property and its intensity of development, since these factors bear directly on the peak rate of stormwater runoff. Stormwater utility service charge rates are designed to recover the cost of rendering stormwater service for the time period under consideration. The stormwater utility service charge rates are also established so as to maintain adequate fund reserves to provide for reasonably expected variations in the cost of providing services, as well as variations in the demand for services.

(Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

918.02 DEFINITIONS.

The definition of terms provided in Sections 101.02 of the Codified Ordinances shall be applicable to this Chapter; except as a term is otherwise defined in this section.

(a) "Calendar year" means a twelve calendar month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

(b) "Commercial property" means property with a Stormwater Class of Commercial.

(c) "Condominium property" means property with a Stormwater Class of Condominium.

(d) "Credit" means a reduction in the amount of the stormwater utility service charge that is levied against a Property.

(e) One "Equivalent Stormwater Unit" or "ESU" is equal to 1,898 square feet of Impervious Area.

(f) "ESU Rate" means a fee charge on each ESU.

(g) "Gross area" means a total square footage of a parcel as measured by the Auditor of Clark County, Ohio.

(h) "Impervious Area" means the number of square feet of horizontal surface area covered by buildings and other impervious surfaces.

(i) "Impervious Surface" means a surface area which is compacted or covered with a material that is resistant to infiltration by water or to allow water to percolate through, including, but not limited to, pavements, most conventionally surfaced streets, roofs, sidewalks, patios,

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driveways, parking lots, and any other oiled, graded, or compacted soils, or other surface which impedes the natural infiltration of surface water.

(j) "Month" or "monthly" means a period of approximately thirty days.

(k) "Non-Residential Property" means property with a Stormwater Class of Commercial, Condominium, or Agricultural. The term "Non-Residential Property" includes all property which is not defined as Residential Property under the definition of Residential Property established in this section.

(l) "Owner" means the legal owner of a freehold estate in real property.

(m) "Property" means land and buildings together considered as a parcel as identified by the tax parcel established by the County Auditor.

(n) Residential Property means property with a Stormwater Class of Residential (being property with a residential use and which is a single, two or three family dwelling, but does not include condominium units).

(o) "Runoff Coefficient" means the percentage that is used to estimate the impervious area for property. The Runoff Coefficient for property with a Stormwater Class as Agricultural is 10 percent. The Runoff Coefficient for all other property is 15 percent.

(p) "Stormwater Class" means the classification of property as Residential, Commercial, Condominium, and Agricultural based on the land use code applied to the property by the Auditor of Clark County and as designated by the following table:

Stormwater Class	Land Use Code
Residential	500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 540, 541, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 599
Commercial	103, 104, 108, 109, 113, 114, 200, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 300, 400 401, 402, 403, 410, 411, 412, 415, 416, 419, 420, 421, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 435, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 447, 448, 449, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 480, 482, 490, 496, 499, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 645, 650, 660, 670, 680, 685, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 399, 400
Condominium	450, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555
Agricultural	101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 100, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 190, 199

(q) "Stormwater Service Charge" means the schedule of user charges created by this Chapter to operate, maintain, and improve the system and for such other purposes as stated in this Chapter.

(r) "Stormwater System" means the City's system or network of storm and surface water management facilities including but not limited to inlets, conduits, manholes, channels, ditches,

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gullies, canals, lakes and ponds, curb and gutter, infiltration facilities, components (or allocated portions of components) of the City’s wastewater treatment system deemed necessary to treat wastewater containing stormwater, and other components as well as natural waterways.

(Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

918.03 CALCULATION OF STORMWATER UTILITY SERVICE CHARGE.

(a) Residential Property. There are established five rate tiers for Residential Property to account for the wide range of the amount of Impervious Area that exists on individual Residential Property in the City. The classification of Residential Property into the five tiers is made based on calculated impervious area. The five Residential Property tiers are as follows:

Residential Property Tier	Amount of Impervious Area
Tier No. 1	1 to 999 square feet of Impervious Area
Tier No. 2	1,000 to 1699 square feet of Impervious Area
Tier No. 3	1,700 to 2099 square feet of Impervious Area
Tier No. 4	2,100 to 3,399 square feet of Impervious Area
Tier No. 5	Over 3,399 square feet of Impervious Area

(b) For Residential Property, the monthly Stormwater Service Charge shall be based on the Residential Property Tiers described in 918.03(a) and the greater amount of impervious area derived from the following:

- (1) Multiplying the gross area of the property by the Runoff Coefficient, or
- (2) Measuring the Impervious Surface on the property.

(c) For Commercial, Condominium, and Agricultural Properties, the monthly Stormwater Service Charge shall be determined as follows:

(1) Agricultural and Commercial Property. The monthly Stormwater Service Charge shall be based on the greater number of ESUs derived from the following:

A. The numerical factor obtained by multiplying the gross area of the property by the Runoff Coefficient and then dividing the above product by the calculated ESU. (This division shall be calculated to the second decimal place.)

B. The impervious Surface on the property divided by the ESU. (This division shall be calculated to the second decimal place.)

(2) Condominium Property. The monthly Stormwater Service Charge shall be based on the ESU derived when the Impervious Surface in the Condominium Association is the dividend and the total number of parcels in the Condominium Association is the divisor. (This division shall be calculated to the second decimal place.)

(Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

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918.04 STORMWATER UTILITY SERVICE CHARGES; ESU RATES.

For the purposes identified in Sections 918.01, there is levied and assessed upon all properties in the City and upon the owner of such premises, a stormwater utility service charge at rates to be in effect and payable as hereinafter provided, and in the amount, as applicable, determined as follows:

(a) Stormwater utility service charge on Residential Property within the City's corporate boundaries:

Monthly ESU Rate of \$2.50 - Effective January 1, 2022

Tier	ESU	Monthly Service Charge
Tier No. 1	0.40	\$1.00/month
Tier No. 2	0.75	\$1.88/month
Tier No. 3	1.00	\$2.50/month
Tier No. 4	1.30	\$3.25/month
Tier No. 5	2.00	\$5.00/month

Monthly ESU Rate of \$2.75 - Effective January 1, 2023

Tier	ESU	Monthly Service Charge
Tier No. 1	0.40	\$1.10/month
Tier No. 2	0.75	\$2.06/month
Tier No. 3	1.00	\$2.75/month
Tier No. 4	1.30	\$3.58/month
Tier No. 5	2.00	\$5.50/month

Monthly ESU Rate of \$3.00 - Effective January 1, 2024

Tier	ESU	Monthly Service Charge
Tier No. 1	0.40	\$1.20/month
Tier No. 2	0.75	\$2.25/month
Tier No. 3	1.00	\$3.00/month
Tier No. 4	1.30	\$3.90/month
Tier No. 5	2.00	\$6.00/month

(b) The Stormwater utility service charge on Non-Residential Property within the City's corporate boundaries is:

Effective January 1, 2022 \$2.50 per ESU per month

Effective January 1, 2023 \$2.75 per ESU per month

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Effective January 1, 2024 \$3.00 per ESU per month

(c) Voluntarily accepted additional stormwater utility service charges: The charges pertaining to a property owner's allocated share of total costs to design, construct, and collect costs related to City constructed stormwater utility improvements benefiting the property and which a property owner has voluntarily accepted, in writing, as additional service charges. The voluntarily accepted additional stormwater utility service charges shall be billed to the customer receiving services at the property to which the voluntarily accepted additional service charges apply, regardless of changes in ownership, until paid in full.

(d) No stormwater utility service charge shall be imposed upon premises owned or operated by either the City of Springfield or by National Trail Parks and Recreation District.

(Ord. 15-259, Passed 9-15-15; Ord. 15-336, Passed 12-22-15; Ord. 21-216, Passed 7-20-21.)

918.05 STORMWATER UTILITY SERVICE CHARGE CREDITS.

(a) A 100-percent credit shall be allowed for Agricultural lands; with the exception that no credit shall be allowed for Agricultural lands operated under an NPDES permit nor for Agricultural lands which have a land use code of 102 or 112.

(b) Additional credits shall be allowed as provided for in stormwater utility charge credit policies adopted by the City Commission.

(Ord. 11-352, Passed 12-20-11; Ord. 13-59, Passed 3-5-13; Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

918.06 PAYMENT OF STORMWATER UTILITY SERVICE CHARGE.

(a) The stormwater utility service charge levied and assessed by this Chapter shall be payable in payment periods determined by the Finance Director, as applicable, in each calendar year; provided, that if the charge exceeds \$50.00 per month for a Property, the amount of the charge payable for its first payment period after service begins shall be determined on the basis of a per diem proration of the minimum charge herein established, otherwise there shall be no proration of monthly stormwater utility service charges.

(b) Notwithstanding all other provisions of the Chapter, public right-of-way [i.e. government-owned roads (whether or not dedicated), utility easements, sidewalks, bridges, bike trails, and the like] and railroad track right-of-way is exempt from the assessment of stormwater utility service charges and no stormwater utility service charge is required to be paid for such Property.

(c) It is the intent of this Chapter that the stormwater utility service charge be imposed only on property that is likely to contribute stormwater to the Stormwater System. There is a presumption that all properties in the City are likely to contribute stormwater to the Stormwater System; however, a property owner may rebut this presumption by providing

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evidence to the City’s Stormwater Utility Coordinator proving that a property is unlikely under any circumstances to contribute stormwater to the Stormwater System. In the event a property owner is able to prove that the property owner’s property is unlikely under any circumstances to contribute stormwater to the Stormwater System, then no stormwater utility service charge will be applicable to that property.

(Ord. 13-59, Passed 3-5-13; Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

918.07 COLLECTION OF STORMWATER UTILITY SERVICE CHARGE.

Each stormwater utility service charge levied pursuant to this Chapter shall be collected by the Finance Director, and the City Manager shall make and enforce such bylaws and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the safe, economical and efficient management and protection of the City stormwater system and the City’s sewage treatment and disposal works, for the construction and use of house rainwater handling systems, drainage, sump pumps, sewers and connections to the City’s sewage system and for the regulations, collection, rebating and refunding stormwater utility service charges.

(Ord. 13-59, Passed 3-5-13; Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

918.08 FAILURE TO PAY STORMWATER UTILITY SERVICE CHARGE.

(a) Unpaid Charges Made a Lien. Each stormwater utility service charge levied by or pursuant to this Chapter is hereby made a lien upon the corresponding lot, land or premises served by the City’s stormwater system and, if the same is not paid within thirty days after it is due and payable, it shall be certified to the Auditor of Clark County, who shall place the same on the tax duplicate of the County, with the interest and penalties allowed by law and be collected as other taxes are collected.

(b) Payment Required Prior to Water Service Resumption. Where a bill for a stormwater utility service charge levied and assessed by this Chapter has not been paid as provided by the rules and regulations of the City Manager and the proper shutoff notice has been delivered, the water shall thereafter be shut off in accordance with these rules and regulations, it shall not thereafter be turned on again until all charges due and payable, including advance charges, if any, are fully paid.

(c) Application. This section shall apply whether or not there has been, in the meantime, a change of ownership or possession of the Property to which the stormwater utility service charge pertains, except as provided in subsections (d) and (e) hereof.

(d) Insolvent or Bankrupt Sewer User. Where premises in arrears for payment of stormwater utility service charges becomes subject to a bankruptcy or insolvency court, the City Manager may permit the supply of water to such premises to be continued or restored without previous

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payment of the stormwater utility service charge accrued under the bankrupt or insolvent owner.

(e) Foreclosure Proceedings Against Premises Supplied With City Storm-water Utility Services. Whenever the Department of Finance, Utilities Billing Division, has been given written notice that foreclosure proceedings have been instituted against Property supplied with City stormwater utility services, the Department shall arrange to require deposit payments or other suitable guaranties in advance for the stormwater utility services furnished to such premises until the premises have been sold or the proceedings otherwise terminated. If the Department receives notification in writing of the pendency of the foreclosure proceedings and the location of the Property affected thereby prior to such sale, the purchaser at the foreclosure sale shall be entitled to have stormwater utility services furnished to the Property without payment of charges accrued under the previous owner, for any period subsequent to the date of the receipt of notice of the pendency of foreclosure proceedings by the Department.

(Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

918.09 LATE PAYMENTS.

All stormwater utility service charges due from Property owners under the provisions of the Chapter and remaining unpaid after they have become due shall bear interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month or part thereof.

(Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

918.10 STORMWATER UTILITY COORDINATOR; APPEALS.

(a) Stormwater Utility Coordinator. The City Manager shall designate a City employee who shall report to the Service Director or designee and who shall administer the City's stormwater utility, including;

- (1) Receiving reviewing and granting or denying applications for credits,
- (2) Determining the appropriate Stormwater Class for Properties based on GIS and land use information collected and maintained by the County Auditor,
- (3) Using any and all land use data, determining the Impervious Area measurement for Properties, and
- (4) Reviewing and granting or denying applications for reconsideration of ESU multiples, Stormwater Class determinations, determinations of impervious surface, determinations of whether a property is unlikely under any circumstances to contribute stormwater to the Stormwater System, the amount of a stormwater utility service charge assessed, and other determinations made by the Stormwater Utility Coordinator.

(b) Any person obligated under this Chapter to pay a stormwater utility service charge to the City may make application to the Stormwater Utility Coordinator, on application forms to be prescribed by the Stormwater Utility Coordinator, seeking a credit or seeking a determination of whether a property is unlikely under any circumstances to contribute stormwater to the

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Stormwater System or seeking reconsideration of a determination made by the Stormwater Utility Coordinator. The application shall be accompanied by a processing fee reasonably related to recovering the City's costs expected to be experienced in processing such applications, as determined by the Finance Director. The applicant shall attach to the application any affidavits and/or other documentary evidence the applicant relies upon to justify the request in the application and shall fully explain in writing in the application the applicant's reasons and support for the relief sought. The Stormwater Utility Coordinator shall grant or deny the application and issue a written explanation of the Stormwater Utility Coordinator's decision.

(c) Appeals. An applicant aggrieved by a decision of the Stormwater Utility Coordinator made on an application filed with the City, may file an appeal with the Service Director or designee along with a processing fee of \$100.00 for property with a Commercial or Industrial Stormwater Class designation and \$25.00 for property with an Agricultural, Condominium, Residential, or Vacant Stormwater Class designation; provided that the filing of the appeal is made within fourteen days after the Stormwater Utility Coordinator issues his/her decision granting or denying the application. The appeal shall be made to a panel comprised of the City Manager, the Finance Director and the Law Director, or their designees. The appeal panel shall consider the provisions of this Chapter, land use data establishing the actual conditions of the property, the application and its attachments, the decision of the Stormwater Utility Coordinator and the contents of the appeal document in reviewing the Stormwater Utility Coordinator's decision and shall affirm or reverse or reverse and remand the Stormwater Utility Coordinator's decision. The decision of the appeal panel shall be final. Further appeal shall be to the Court of Common Pleas.

(Ord. 13-59, Passed 3-5-13; Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15. Ord. 19-289, Passed 12-10-19.)

918.11 ESTABLISHMENT AND USE OF STORMWATER UTILITY FUND.

The funds received from the collection of the stormwater utility service charges authorized by this Chapter shall be deposited daily with the City Treasurer and shall be accounted for and be known as the Stormwater Utility Revenue Fund and when appropriated by the City Commission, shall be used solely for the payment of the costs and expenses of design, coordination construction, management, operation, maintenance and replacement of stormwater management facilities, inspection and enforcement activities pertaining to the City's stormwater system and administration of the City's stormwater utility and any surplus in such Fund shall be used for the payment of the principal and interest on bonds issued or loans obtained and outstanding or which may be issued to provide funds with which to pay the City's portion of the costs of constructing components of such system, and to retire such bonds or loans when they mature, and for the enlargement or replacement of the stormwater system.

(Ord. 15-164, Passed 6-9-15.)

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CHAPTER 961

Comprehensive Stormwater Management

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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 .

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(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; and 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.

(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.

(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

961.02 DEFINITIONS.

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

(a) “As-built survey” means 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” means 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.

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(c) “Development area” means 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” means a combination of each hydraulically unique watershed with individual outlet points on the development area.

(e) “Drainage” means the removal of surface water or groundwater from land by surface or subsurface drains.

(f) “Erosion” means 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” means 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” means the process in which the topography of the land is altered to a new slope.

(i) “Illicit discharge” means 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 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” means any surface meeting the definition of impervious surface in Chapter 918.02 of these Codified Ordinances.

(k) “Infiltration” means 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) “Large common plat of development” means 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” means 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” means 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.

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(o) “Predevelopment” means 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” means a professional engineer registered in the State of Ohio.

(q) “Redevelopment” means 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” means the portion of rainfall, melted snow, or irrigation water that flows across the ground surface and is eventually returned to water resources.

(s) “Sediment” means 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” means 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” means 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.

(v) “Stormwater management facility” means 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” means 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” means 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” means the total drainage area contributing stormwater runoff to a single point.

(z) “Wetland” means 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.

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(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, AND 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.

(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 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 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.

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(b) The City of Springfield through the Service Department shall administer this regulation, shall be responsible for determination of compliance with this regulation, and shall issue notices and orders as may be necessary.

(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

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 Service Director or designee 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.

(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

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 Service Director or designee 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.

(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 Service Director or designee 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 has approved the related Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.

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(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.
(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

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 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, Service 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.

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F. Clearing, grading, and equipment storage is prohibited within twenty-five (25) feet of all water resources unless otherwise approved by the Service Director or designee.

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 Service Director or 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 Service Director or designee during the Plan approval process. At a minimum, the Inspection and Maintenance Plan shall include a method and frequency for the following activities:

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 grants an extension of time to complete correcting deficiencies due to the impracticality of completing the correction of deficiencies within thirty (30) days.

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(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-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 Section 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 request of the City.

(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 may, upon the request of the developer, waive the detention requirements of this chapter; provided, however that the City 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 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.

(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

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; shall maintain predevelopment flow rates and discharge volumes; and shall 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 that the site is part of a larger common plan of development where the stormwater management

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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.

(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 may approve other proposed facilities if the applicant can demonstrate to the City'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 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).

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(2) Critical Storm calculations shall meet the following standards:

A. Calculations shall include the lot coverage assumptions used for full build out as proposed.

(i) Calculations shall be based on the entire contributing watershed to the development area.

(ii) 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.

(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

961.11 MAINTENANCE AND FINAL INSPECTION APPROVAL

To receive final inspection and a determination by the City 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. The as-built survey must provide the location, dimensions, details, volume, and bearing of such facilities. In evaluating this certification, the City may require the submission of a new set of stormwater calculations if the City determines that the design was altered materially from the approved Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.

(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

961.12 AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

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

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(Ord. 19-289. Passed 12-10-19.)

961.13 FEES.

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.