

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CODE

OF THE TOWN OF WHITELAND

(Chapters 170-176 of Title XV: Land Usage, of the Whiteland Town Code)

DATED: _____

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CHAPTER 170
General Information

170.01 AUTHORITY AND TITLE

This Stormwater Management Code (Chapters 170-176 of Title XV: Land Usage, of the Whiteland Town Code, the “Stormwater Management Code”) is adopted in accordance with statutory authority granted to the Town of Whiteland (the “Town”) under IC 36-1-3 (“Home Rule”), IC 36-9-27 (the “Indiana Drainage Code”), IC 36-9-27.4, and all other statutes, rules or authority conferring authority upon the Town to adopt ordinances dealing with stormwater management, and further is required by Phase II of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater program (40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124; December 8, 1999) authorized by the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management’s (IDEM) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit (MS4 GP), and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management’s Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP). Based on this authority and these requirements, this Stormwater Management Code regulates:

- (A) Discharges of prohibited non-stormwater flows into the stormwater drainage system.
- (B) Stormwater drainage improvements related to development of lands located within the Town.
- (C) Drainage control systems installed during new construction and grading of lots and other parcels of land.
- (D) Stormwater, including stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, associated with construction activity.
- (E) Stormwater discharges from construction support activities directly related to construction sites subject to this Stormwater Management Code.
- (F) Erosion and sediment control systems installed during new construction and grading of lots and other parcels of land.
- (G) The design, construction, and maintenance of stormwater drainage facilities and systems.
- (H) The design, construction, and maintenance of stormwater quality facilities and systems.

This Stormwater Management Code shall be known and may be cited as the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Management Code. Once adopted, this Stormwater Management Code will supersede any conflicting ordinances previously adopted by the Town.

170.02 APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

This Stormwater Management Code shall regulate all development and redevelopment occurring within the Town. No building permit shall be issued and no land disturbance started for any construction in a development, as defined in Section 170.05, until the plans required by this Stormwater Management Code for such construction have been accepted in writing by the Town. However, agricultural land-disturbing activities are exempt from this Stormwater Management Code.

In addition to the requirements of this Stormwater Management Code and its companion Stormwater Technical Standards Manual (Version 1.0, 2023), compliance with all applicable titles of the Town Code as well as with applicable Federal, State of Indiana, and other Local statutes and regulations shall also be required. All construction activities by the Town shall be required to obtain a permit, to the extent applicable, and are expected to meet all applicable technical requirements of this Stormwater Management Code and the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual. If the project site is located within a Johnson County Regulated Drain Watershed, the applicant will need to check with the Johnson County Surveyor's Office to learn if additional Surveyor's Office requirements specific to that regulated drain would apply to the site. In case there are conflicts between the requirements contained in this Stormwater Management Code and applicable requirements contained in other regulatory documents referenced above, the most restrictive shall prevail.

Any construction activity which has had its final drainage plan approved by the Town within a 2-year period prior to the effective date of this Stormwater Management Code shall be exempt from all requirements of this Stormwater Management Code that are in excess of the requirements in effect at the time of approval; provided, however, such an exemption is not applicable to the requirements detailed in Chapter 171 of this Stormwater Management Code.

The Town of Whiteland Town Council has the authority to modify or amend this Stormwater Management Code. The Whiteland Town Council has the authority to grant exemptions, and/or waive any and all the requirements of this Stormwater Management Code and its associated technical standards document. A pre-submittal meeting with a Town representative may be requested by the applicant to discuss the applicability of various provisions of the Stormwater Management Code and its associated technical standards document with regards to unique or unusual circumstances relating to a project. However, any initial determination of such applicability shall not be binding on future determinations of the Town that may be based on the review of more detailed information and plans.

170.03 FINDINGS

The Town finds that:

- (A) Water bodies, roadways, structures, and other property within the Town or its planning jurisdiction boundary are at times subjected to flooding;
- (B) Flooding is a danger to the lives and property of the public and is also a danger to the natural resources of the region;
- (C) Land development alters the hydrologic response of watersheds, resulting in increased stormwater runoff rates and volumes, increased flooding, increased stream channel erosion, and increased sediment transport and deposition;

- (D) Soil erosion resulting from land-disturbing activities causes a significant amount of sediment and other pollutants to be transported off-site and deposited in ditches, streams, wetlands, lakes, and reservoirs;
- (E) Increased stormwater runoff rates and volumes, and the sediments and pollutants associated with stormwater runoff from future development projects within the Town will, absent reasonable regulation and control, adversely affect the Town's water bodies and water resources;
- (F) Pollutant contributions from illicit discharges within the Town will, absent reasonable regulation, monitoring, and enforcement, adversely affect the Town's water bodies and water resources;
- (G) Stormwater runoff, soil erosion, non-point source pollution, and illicit sources of pollution can be controlled and minimized by the regulation of stormwater management;
- (H) Adopting the standards, criteria, and procedures contained and referenced in this Stormwater Management Code and implementing the same will address many of the deleterious effects of stormwater runoff and illicit discharges;
- (I) Adopting this Stormwater Management Code is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, and welfare, for the conservation of natural resources, and for compliance with State and Federal regulations.

170.04 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Stormwater Management Code is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Town through the regulation of stormwater and non-stormwater discharges to the storm drainage system and to protect, conserve and promote the orderly development of land and water resources within the Town. This Stormwater Management Code establishes methods for managing the quantity and quality of stormwater entering into the stormwater drainage system. The objectives of this Stormwater Management Code are:

- (A) To reduce the hazard to public health and safety caused by excessive stormwater runoff.
- (B) To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the stormwater drainage system from construction site runoff.
- (C) To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the stormwater drainage system from runoff from new development and re-development.
- (D) To prohibit illicit discharges into the stormwater drainage system.
- (E) To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, monitoring, and enforcement procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this Stormwater Management Code.

170.05 ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Stormwater Management Code, the following abbreviations and definitions shall apply.

ABBREVIATIONS

BMP	Best Management Practice
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
CSGP	Indiana Department of Environmental Management's Construction Stormwater General Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographical Information System
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NRCS	USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

DEFINITIONS

Agricultural land disturbing activity. Tillage, planting, cultivation, or harvesting operations for the production of agricultural or nursery vegetative crops. The term also includes pasture renovation and establishment, the construction of agricultural conservation practices, and the installation and maintenance of agricultural drainage tile, excluding activity within a regulated drain easement.

Base Flow. Stream discharge derived from groundwater sources as differentiated from surface runoff. Sometimes considered to include flows from regulated lakes or reservoirs.

Best Management Practices. Design, construction, and maintenance practices and criteria for stormwater facilities that minimize the impact of stormwater runoff rates and volumes, prevent erosion, and capture pollutants.

Buffer Strip. An existing, variable width strip of vegetated land intended to protect water quality and habitat.

Capacity (of a Storm Drainage Facility). The maximum flow that can be conveyed or stored by a storm drainage facility without causing damage to public or private property.

Catch Basin. A chamber usually built at the curb line of a street for the admission of surface water to a storm drain or subdrain, having at its base a sediment sump designed to retain grit and detritus below the point of overflow.

Channel. A portion of a natural or artificial watercourse which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. It has a defined bed and banks which serve to confine the water.

Comprehensive Stormwater Management. A comprehensive stormwater program for effective management of stormwater quantity and quality throughout the community.

Constructed Wetland. A manmade shallow pool that creates growing conditions suitable for wetland vegetation and is designed to maximize pollutant removal.

Construction activity. Land disturbing activities, and land disturbing activities associated with the construction of infrastructure and structures. This term does not include routine ditch or road maintenance or minor landscaping projects.

Construction site access. A stabilized stone surface at all points of ingress or egress to a project site, for the purpose of capturing and detaining sediment carried by tires of vehicles or other equipment entering or exiting the project site.

Construction Support Activities. Include but are not limited to the following: concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas. Such activities must not support multiple, unrelated projects, be a commercial/industrial operation, or continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity for the project it supports.

Contiguous. Adjoining or in actual contact with.

Contour. An imaginary line on the surface of the earth connecting points of the same elevation.

Contour Line. Line on a map which represents a contour or points of equal elevation.

Contractor or subcontractor. An individual or company hired by the project site or lot owner, their agent, or the lot operator to perform services on the project site.

Conveyance. Any structural method for transferring stormwater between at least two points. The term includes piping, ditches, swales, curbs, gutters, catch basins, channels, storm drains, and roadways.

Cross Section. A graph or plot of ground elevation across a stream valley or a portion of it, usually along a line perpendicular to the stream or direction of flow.

Culvert. A closed conduit used for the conveyance of surface drainage water under a roadway, railroad, canal or other impediment.

Dechlorinated swimming pool discharge. Chlorinated water that has either sat idle for seven (7) days following chlorination prior to discharge to the MS4 conveyance, or, by analysis, does not contain detectable concentrations (less than five-hundredths (0.05) milligram per liter) of chlorinated residual.

Design Storm. A selected storm event, described in terms of the probability of occurring once within a given number of years, for which drainage or flood control improvements are designed and built.

Detention. Managing stormwater runoff by temporary holding and controlled release.

Detention Basin. A facility constructed or modified to restrict the flow of stormwater to a prescribed maximum rate, and to detain concurrently the excess waters that accumulate behind the outlet.

Detention Storage. The temporary detaining or storage of stormwater in storage facilities, on rooftops, in streets, parking lots, school yards, parks, open spaces or other areas under predetermined and controlled conditions, with the rate of release regulated by appropriately installed devices.

Detention Time. The theoretical time required to displace the contents of a tank or unit at a given rate of discharge (volume divided by rate of discharge).

Detritus. Dead or decaying organic matter; generally contributed to stormwater as fallen leaves and sticks or as dead aquatic organisms.

Developer. Any person financially responsible for construction activity, or an owner of property who sells or leases, or offers for sale or lease, any lots in a subdivision.

Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate including but not limited to:

- (A) Construction, reconstruction, or placement of a building or any addition to a building;
- (B) Construction of flood control structures such as levees, dikes, dams or channel improvements;
- (C) Construction or reconstruction of bridges or culverts;

- (D) Installing a manufactured home on a site, preparing a site for a manufactured home, or installing a recreational vehicle on a site for more than hundred eight (180) days;
- (E) Installing utilities, erection of walls, construction of roads, or similar projects;
- (F) Mining, dredging, filling, grading, excavation, or drilling operations;
- (G) Storage of materials; or
- (H) Any other activity that might change the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface waters.

The term "Development" does not include activities such as the maintenance of existing buildings and facilities such as painting, re-roofing, resurfacing roads, or gardening, plowing and similar agricultural practices that do not involve filling, grading, excavation, or the construction of permanent buildings.

Discharge. Usually the rate of water flow. A volume of fluid passing a point per unit time commonly expressed as cubic feet per second, cubic meters per second, gallons per minute, or millions of gallons per day.

Disposal. The discharge, deposit, injection, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or hazardous waste, or any constituent of the waste, may enter the environment, be emitted into the air, or be discharged into any waters, including ground water.

Ditch. A man-made, open watercourse in or into which excess surface water or groundwater drained from land, stormwater runoff, or floodwaters flow either continuously or intermittently.

Drain. A buried slotted or perforated pipe or other conduit (subsurface drain) or a ditch (open drain) for carrying off surplus groundwater or surface water.

Drainage. The removal of excess surface water or groundwater from land by means of ditches or subsurface drains. Also see Natural drainage.

Drainage Area. The area draining into a stream at a given point. It may be of different sizes for surface runoff, subsurface flow and base flow, but generally the surface runoff area is considered as the drainage area.

Dry Well. A type of infiltration practice that allows stormwater runoff to flow directly into the ground via a bored or otherwise excavated opening in the ground surface.

Duration. The time period of a rainfall event.

Environment. The sum total of all the external conditions that may act upon a living organism or community to influence its development or existence.

Erodibility Index (EI). The soil erodibility index (EI) provides a numerical expression of the potential for a soil to erode considering the physical and chemical properties of the soil and the climatic conditions where it is located. The higher the index, the greater the

investment needed to maintain the sustainability of the soil resource base if intensively cropped. It is defined to be the maximum of $(R \times K \times LS)/T$ (from the Universal Soil Loss Equation) and $(C \times I)/T$ (from the Wind Erosion Equation), where R is a measure of rainfall and runoff, K is a factor of the susceptibility of the soil to water erosion, LS is a measure of the combined effects of slope length and steepness, C is a climatic characterization of windspeed and surface soil moisture and I is a measure of the susceptibility of the soil to wind erosion. Erodibility Index scores equal to or greater than 8 are considered highly erodible land.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, gravity, or other geological agents. The following terms are used to describe different types of water erosion:

- (A) Accelerated erosion--Erosion much more rapid than normal or geologic erosion, primarily as a result of the activities of man.
- (B) Channel erosion --An erosion process whereby the volume and velocity of flow wears away the bed and/or banks of a well-defined channel.
- (C) Gully erosion --An erosion process whereby runoff water accumulates in narrow channels and, over relatively short periods, removes the soil to considerable depths, ranging from 1-2 ft. to as much as 75-100 ft.
- (D) Rill erosion--An erosion process in which numerous small channels only several inches deep are formed; occurs mainly on recently disturbed and exposed soils (see Rill).
- (E) Splash erosion--The spattering of small soil particles caused by the impact of raindrops on wet soils; the loosened and spattered particles may or may not be subsequently removed by surface runoff.
- (F) Sheet erosion--The gradual removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil from the land surface by runoff water.

Erosion and sediment control. A practice, or a combination of practices, to minimize sedimentation by first reducing or eliminating erosion at the source and then as necessary, trapping sediment to prevent it from being discharged from or within a project site.

Filter Strip. Usually a long, relatively narrow area (usually, 20-75 feet wide) of undisturbed or planted vegetation used near disturbed or impervious surfaces to filter stormwater pollutants for the protection of watercourses, reservoirs, or adjacent properties.

Floatable. Any solid waste that will float on the surface of the water.

Flood (or Flood Waters). A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow, the unusual and rapid accumulation, or the runoff of surface waters from any source.

Floodplain. The channel proper and the areas adjoining the channel which have been or hereafter may be covered by the regulatory or 100-year flood. Any normally dry land area

that is susceptible to being inundated by water from any natural source. The floodplain includes both the floodway and the floodway fringe districts.

Floodway. The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplains adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream.

Floodway Fringe. That portion of the flood plain lying outside the floodway, which is inundated by the regulatory flood.

Fluvial Erosion Hazard (FEH) Corridor. Fluvial Erosion Hazard corridors represent the areas along the streams (including the channel and immediate overbanks areas) that are believed to be subject to stream movement or streambank erosion. These corridors have been delineated for most actively migrating and relatively stationary streams in Indiana through an Indiana Silver Jackets initiative.

Footing Drain. A drain pipe installed around the exterior of a basement wall foundation to relieve water pressure caused by high groundwater elevation.

Garbage. All putrescible animal solid, vegetable solid, and semisolid wastes resulting from the processing, handling, preparation, cooking, serving, or consumption of food or food materials.

Gasoline outlet. An operating gasoline or diesel fueling facility whose primary function is the resale of fuels. The term applies to facilities that create five thousand (5,000) or more square feet of impervious surface, or generate an average daily traffic count of one hundred (100) vehicles per one thousand (1,000) square feet of land area.

Geographical Information System. A computer system capable of assembling, storing, manipulation, and displaying geographically referenced information. This technology can be used for resource management and development planning.

Grade. (1) The inclination or slope of a channel, canal, conduit, etc., or natural ground surface usually expressed in terms of the percentage the vertical rise (or fall) bears to the corresponding horizontal distance. (2) The finished surface of a canal bed, roadbed, top of embankment, or bottom of excavation; any surface prepared to a design elevation for the support of construction, such as paving or the laying of a conduit. (3) To finish the surface of a canal bed, roadbed, top of embankment, or bottom of excavation, or other land area to a smooth, even condition.

Grading. The cutting and filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

Grass. A member of the botanical family Graminae, characterized by blade-like leaves that originate as a sheath wrapped around the stem.

Groundwater. Accumulation of underground water, natural or artificial. The term does not include manmade underground storage or conveyance structures.

Habitat. The environment in which the life needs of a plant or animal are supplied.

Hazardous Materials. Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Highly Erodible Land (HEL). Land that has an erodibility index of eight or more.

Hot Spot Development. Projects involving land uses considered to be high pollutant producers such as vehicle service and maintenance facilities, vehicle salvage yards and recycling facilities, vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities, fleet storage areas for buses, trucks, etc., industrial/commercial or any hazardous waste storage areas or areas that generate such wastes, industrial sites, restaurants and convenience stores, any activity involving chemical mixing or loading/unloading, outdoor liquid container storage, public works storage areas, commercial container nurseries, and some high traffic retail uses characterized by frequent vehicle turnover.

Hydrologic Unit Code. A numeric United States Geologic Survey code that corresponds to a watershed area. Each area also has a text description associated with the numeric code.

Hydrology. The science of the behavior of water in the atmosphere, on the surface of the earth, and underground. A typical hydrologic study is undertaken to compute flow rates associated with specified flood events.

Illicit Discharge. Any discharge to a conveyance that is not composed entirely of stormwater except naturally occurring floatables, such as leaves or tree limbs.

Impaired Waters. Waters that do not or are not expected to meet applicable water quality standards, as included on IDEM's CWA Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

Impervious surface. Surfaces, such as pavement and rooftops, which prevent the infiltration of stormwater into the soil.

Infiltration. Passage or movement of water into the soil. Infiltration practices include any structural BMP designed to facilitate the percolation of runoff through the soil to groundwater. Examples include infiltration basins or trenches, dry wells, and porous pavement.

Inlet. An opening into a stormwater drainage system for the entrance of surface stormwater runoff, more completely described as a storm drain inlet.

Land-disturbing Activity. Any man-made change of the land surface, including removing vegetative cover that exposes the underlying soil, excavating, filling, transporting and grading.

Land Surveyor. A person licensed under the laws of the State of Indiana to practice land surveying.

Larger common plan of development or sale. A plan, undertaken by a single project site owner or a group of project site owners acting in concert, to offer lots for sale or lease; where such land is contiguous, or is known, designated, purchased or advertised as a common unit or by a common name, such land shall be presumed as being offered for sale or lease as part of a larger common plan. The term also includes phased or other construction activity by a single entity for its own use.

Lot. A single parcel, tract, plot, portion of a subdivision, or other parcel of land established or described as a unit (whether platted or described by metes and bounds), which may include parts of or a combination of such land when adjacent to one another and used or treated as one, for the purpose, whether past, present, or future, of transfer of ownership or of development.

Lot operator. A contractor or subcontractor working on a lot.

Lot owner. A person who has financial control of construction activities for a lot.

Lowest Adjacent Grade. The elevation of the lowest grade adjacent to a structure, where the soil meets the foundation around the outside of the structure (including structural members such as basement walkout, patios, decks, porches, support posts or piers, and rim of the window well).

Lowest Floor. Refers to the lowest of the following:

- (A) The top of the basement floor;
- (B) The top of the garage floor, if the garage is the lowest level of the building;
- (C) The top of the first floor of buildings constructed on a slab or of buildings elevated on pilings or constructed on a crawl space with permanent openings; or
- (D) The top of the floor level of any enclosure below an elevated building where the walls of the enclosure provide any resistance to the flow of flood waters, unless:
 - 1) The walls are designed to automatically equalize the hydrostatic flood forces on the walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters, by providing a minimum of two openings (in addition to doorways and windows) having a total area of one (1) square foot for every two (2) square feet of enclosed area subject to flooding. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above grade. And,
 - 2) Such enclosed space shall be usable only for the parking of vehicles or building access.

Manhole. Storm drain structure through which a person may enter to gain access to an underground storm drain or enclosed structure.

Measurable storm event. A precipitation event that results in a total measured precipitation accumulation equal to, or greater than, one-half (0.5) inch of rainfall.

Mulch. A natural or artificial layer of plant residue or other materials covering the land surface which conserves moisture, holds soil in place, aids in establishing plant cover, and minimizes temperature fluctuations.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). A system of storm sewers that meet all the following criteria: (1) is a conveyance or system of conveyances owned by the state, county, city, town, or other public entity; (2) discharges to waters of the U.S.; (3) is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (4) is not a combined sewer; and, (5) is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A permit developed by the U.S. EPA through the Clean Water Act. In Indiana, the permitting process has been delegated to IDEM. This permit covers aspects of municipal stormwater quality.

Natural Drainage. The flow patterns of stormwater runoff over the land in its pre-development state.

Nutrient(s). (1) A substance necessary for the growth and reproduction of organisms. (2) In water, those substances (chiefly nitrates and phosphates) that promote growth of algae and bacteria.

Open Drain. A natural watercourse or constructed open channel that conveys drainage water.

Open Space. Any land area devoid of any disturbed or impervious surfaces created by industrial, commercial, residential, agricultural, or other manmade activities.

Outfall. The point, location, or structure where a pipe or open drain discharges to a receiving body of water.

Outlet. The point, location, or structure where water flows out of a drain, stream, river, lake, tidewater, or other body of water and into a stormwater drainage structure, watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

Peak Discharge (or Peak Flow). The maximum instantaneous flow from a given storm condition at a specific location.

Percolation. The movement of water through soil.

Permanent stabilization. The establishment, at a uniform density of seventy percent (70%) across the disturbed area, of vegetative cover or permanent non-erosive material that will ensure the resistance of the soil to erosion, sliding, or other movement.

Pervious. Allowing movement of water.

Point Source. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, or container from

which pollutants are or may be discharged (Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, P.L. 92-500, Section 502[14]).

Pollutants. May include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform, and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

Porous pavement. A type of infiltration practice to improve the quality and reduce the quantity of stormwater runoff via the use of manmade, pervious pavement which allows runoff to percolate through the pavement and into underlying soils

Professional Engineer. A person licensed under the laws of the State of Indiana to practice professional engineering.

Project site. The entire area on which construction activity is to be performed.

Project site owner. The developer or other person who has financial and operational control of construction activities on a lot, including control of project plans and specifications and the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications. Project site owners are the persons required to submit a stormwater permit application, and are required to comply with the terms of this Stormwater Management Code.

Rain garden. A vegetative practice used to alter impervious surfaces, such as roofs, into pervious surfaces for absorption and treatment of rainfall.

Receiving Stream, Receiving Channel, or Receiving Water. The body of water into which runoff or effluent is discharged. The term does not include private drains, unnamed conveyances, retention and detention basins, or constructed wetlands used as treatment.

Recharge. Replenishment of groundwater reservoirs by infiltration and transmission from the outcrop of an aquifer or from permeable soils.

Redevelopment. Development occurring on a previously developed site.

Refueling area. An operating gasoline or diesel fueling area whose primary function is to provide fuel to equipment or vehicles.

Regional Pond. A detention/retention basin sized to detain/retain the runoff from the entire watershed, on-site and off-site, tributary to the pond's outlet.

Regulatory Flood. The discharge or elevation associated with the 100-year flood as calculated by a method and procedure which is acceptable to and approved by the

Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The "regulatory flood" is also known as the "base flood".

Regulatory Floodway. See Floodway.

Release Rate. The amount of stormwater release from a stormwater control facility per unit of time.

Reservoir. A natural or artificially created pond, lake or other space used for storage, regulation or control of water. May be either permanent or temporary. The term is also used in the hydrologic modeling of storage facilities.

Retention. The storage of stormwater to prevent it from leaving the development site. May be temporary or permanent.

Retention Basin. A type of storage practice, that has no positive outlet, used to retain stormwater runoff for an indefinite amount of time. Runoff from this type of basin is removed only by infiltration through a porous bottom or by evaporation.

Return Period. The average interval of time within which a given rainfall event will be equaled or exceeded once. A flood having a return period of 100 years has a one percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any one year.

Riparian Zone. Of, on or pertaining to the banks of a stream, river, or pond.

Riparian Habitat. A land area adjacent to a waterbody that supports animal and plant life associated with that waterbody.

Runoff. That portion of precipitation that flows from a drainage area on the land surface, in open channels, or in stormwater conveyance systems.

Runoff Coefficient. A decimal fraction relating the amount of rain which appears as runoff and reaches the storm drain system to the total amount of rain falling. A coefficient of 0.5 implies that 50 percent of the rain falling on a given surface appears as stormwater runoff.

Sediment. Solid material (both mineral and organic) that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface.

Sedimentation. The process that deposits soils, debris and other unconsolidated materials either on the ground surfaces or in bodies of water or watercourses.

Sensitive Water. A waterbody that is in need of priority protection or remediation based on its:

- (A) Providing habitat for threatened or endangered species,
- (B) Usage as a public water supply intake,
- (C) Relevant community value,

- (D) Usage for full body contact recreation,
- (E) Exceptional use classification as found in 327 IAC 2-1-11(b),
- (F) Outstanding state resource water classification as found in 327 IAC 2-1-2(3) and 327 IAC 2-1.5-19(b).

Silvicultural. The practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values.

- (A) Nonpoint source silvicultural activities include activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance from which there is natural runoff. Some of these activities (such as stream crossing for roads) may involve the placement of dredged or fill material which may require a CWA section 404 permit and a 401 Water Quality Certification.
- (B) Point source silvicultural activities include any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities which are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States or the State.

Site. The entire area included within the legal description of the land on which land disturbing activity is to be performed.

Slope. Degree of deviation of a surface from the horizontal, measured as a numerical ratio or percent. Expressed as a ratio, the first number is commonly the horizontal distance (run) and the second is the vertical distance (rise)--e.g., 2:1. However, the preferred method for designation of slopes is to clearly identify the horizontal (H) and vertical (V) components (length (L) and Width (W) components for horizontal angles). Also note that according to international standards (Metric), the slopes are presented as the vertical or width component shown on the numerator--e.g., 1V:2H. Slope expressions in this Stormwater Management Code follow the common presentation of slopes--e.g., 2:1 with the metric presentation shown in parentheses--e.g., (1V:2H). Slopes can also be expressed in "percents". Slopes given in percents are always expressed as $(100 \cdot V/H)$ -- e.g., a 2:1 (1V:2H) slope is a 50% slope.

Soil. The unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of land plants.

Soil and Water Conservation District. A public organization created under state law as a special-purpose district to develop and carry out a program of soil, water, and related resource conservation, use, and development within its boundaries. A subdivision of state government with a local governing body, established under IC 14-32.

Solid Waste. Any garbage, refuse, debris, or other discarded material.

Spill. The unexpected, unintended, abnormal, or unapproved dumping, leakage, drainage, seepage, discharge, or other loss of petroleum, hazardous substances, extremely

hazardous substances, or objectionable substances. The term does not include releases to impervious surfaces when the substance does not migrate off the surface or penetrate the surface and enter the soil.

Storm Duration. The length of time that water may be stored in any stormwater control facility, computed from the time water first begins to be stored.

Storm Event. An estimate of the expected amount of precipitation within a given period of time. For example, a 10-yr. frequency, 24-hr. duration storm event is a storm that has a 10% probability of occurring in any one year. Precipitation is measured over a 24-hr. period.

Storm Sewer. A closed conduit for conveying collected stormwater, while excluding sewage and industrial wastes. Also called a storm drain.

Stormwater. Water resulting from rain, melting or melted snow, hail, or sleet.

Stormwater Drainage System. All means, natural or man-made, used for conducting stormwater to, through or from a drainage area to any of the following: conduits and appurtenant features, canals, channels, ditches, storage facilities, swales, streams, culverts, streets and pumping stations.

Stormwater Management System. A collection of structural and non-structural practices and infrastructure designed to manage stormwater on a site. This system may include but is not limited to erosion control measures, storm drainage infrastructure, detention/retention facilities, and stormwater quality BMP's.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. A plan developed to minimize the impact of stormwater pollutants resulting from construction activities.

Stormwater Runoff. The water derived from rains falling within a tributary basin, flowing over the surface of the ground or collected in channels or conduits.

Stormwater Quality Management Plan. A comprehensive written document that addresses stormwater runoff quality.

Stormwater Quality Measure. A practice, or a combination of practices, to control or minimize pollutants associated with stormwater runoff.

Strip Development. A multi-lot project where all buildable lots front on an existing road.

Subdivision, Major. Any land that is divided or proposed to be divided into four (4) or more lots, whether contiguous or subject to zoning requirements, for the purpose of sale or lease as part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

Subdivision, Minor. Any land that is divided or proposed to be divided into less than four (4) lots, whether contiguous or subject to zoning requirements, for the purpose of sale or lease as part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

Subsurface Drain. A pervious backfield trench, usually containing stone and perforated pipe, for intercepting groundwater or seepage.

Surface Runoff. Precipitation that flows onto the surfaces of roofs, streets, the ground, etc., and is not absorbed or retained by that surface but collects and runs off.

Swale. An elongated depression in the land surface that is at least seasonally wet, is usually heavily vegetated, and is normally without flowing water. Swales conduct stormwater into primary drainage channels and may provide some groundwater recharge.

Temporary Stabilization. The covering of soil to ensure its resistance to erosion, sliding, or other movement. The term includes vegetative cover, anchored mulch, or other non-erosive material applied at a uniform density of seventy percent (70%) across the disturbed area.

Tile Drain. Pipe made of perforated plastic, burned clay, concrete, or similar material, laid to a designed grade and depth, to collect and carry excess water from the soil.

Topographic Map. Graphical portrayal of the topographic features of a land area, showing both the horizontal distances between the features and their elevations above a given datum.

Topography. The representation of a portion of the earth's surface showing natural and man-made features of a give locality such as rivers, streams, ditches, lakes, roads, buildings and most importantly, variations in ground elevations for the terrain of the area.

Trained individual. An individual who is trained and experienced in the principles of stormwater quality, including erosion and sediment control as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certification (such as MS4CECI, CESSWI and/or CPESC certification), or other documented and applicable experience or coursework as deemed sufficient by the Town that enable the individual to make judgments regarding stormwater control or treatment and monitoring.

Urban Drain. A drain defined as "Urban Drain" in Indiana Drainage Code (IC 36-9-27-1 *et. seq.*).

Urbanization. The development, change or improvement of any parcel of land consisting of one or more lots for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational or public utility purposes.

Vegetated swale. A type of vegetative practice used to filter stormwater runoff via a vegetated, shallow-channel conveyance.

Water Quality. A term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.

Water Resources. The supply of groundwater and surface water in a given area.

Waterbody. Any accumulation of water, surface, or underground, natural or artificial, excluding water features designed and designated as water pollution control facilities.

Watercourse. Any river, stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or man-made drainageway in or into which stormwater runoff or floodwaters flow either continuously or intermittently.

Watershed. The region drained by or contributing water to a specific point that could be along a stream, lake or other stormwater facility. Watersheds are often broken down into subareas for the purpose of hydrologic modeling.

Watershed Area. All land and water within the confines of a drainage divide. See also Watershed.

Wetlands. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

170.06 RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATION

The Town Manager, or the Town Director of Administration in the absence of a Town Manager, or its designee, shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Stormwater Management Code. Any powers granted or duties imposed upon the authorized enforcement agency may be delegated in writing by the Town to qualified persons or entities acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the Town.

170.07 INTERPRETATION

Words and phrases in this Stormwater Management Code shall be construed according to their common and accepted meanings, except that words and phrases defined in Section 170.05, shall be construed according to the respective definitions given in that section. Technical words and technical phrases that are not defined in this Stormwater Management Code, but which have acquired particular meanings in law or in technical usage shall be construed according to such meanings.

170.08 SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this Stormwater Management Code are hereby declared severable, and if any court of competent jurisdiction should declare any part or provision of this Stormwater Management Code invalid or unenforceable, such invalidity or

unenforceability shall not affect any other part or provision of this Stormwater Management Code.

170.09 DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of protection required by this Stormwater Management Code is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on historical records, engineering, and scientific methods of study. Larger storms may occur or stormwater runoff amounts may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Stormwater Management Code does not imply that land uses permitted will be free from stormwater damage. This Stormwater Management Code shall not create liability on the part of the Town or any officer, representative, or employee thereof, for any damage that may result from reliance on this Stormwater Management Code or on any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

The word “approve”, and its common derivation as used in this Stormwater Management Code in relation to plans, reports, calculations, and permits shall mean that the plans, reports, and calculations have been reviewed as required by this Stormwater Management Code for general compliance with this Stormwater Management Code and the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, and that such compliance would qualify the applicant to receive a stormwater management approval or permit. Such an “approval” is based on the assumption that the project engineer has followed all appropriate engineering methods in the design. Any stormwater quantity (drainage) or water quality problems associated with the project caused by poor construction by the contractor and/or poor engineering design or judgment, either on-site or off-site, are the responsibility of the developer and the project engineer.

Consideration, design, construction, and maintenance of safety measures for proposed or existing stormwater facilities shall be the responsibility of the developer, applicant, and/or the property owner. The Town and its officials and representatives shall not be responsible for maintenance nor liability for any accidents.

CHAPTER 171

Prohibited Discharges and Connections

171.01 APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

This chapter shall apply to all discharges, including illegal dumping, entering the stormwater drainage system under the control, jurisdiction, or authority of the Town, regardless of whether the discharge originates from developed or undeveloped lands, and regardless of whether the discharge is generated from an active construction site or a stabilized site. These discharges include, without limitation, flows from direct connections to the stormwater drainage system, illegal dumping, and contaminated runoff.

Stormwater runoff from agricultural, timber harvesting, and mining activities is exempted from the requirements of this chapter unless determined to be in excess of standard practices. Farm residences are **not** included in this exemption.

Any non-stormwater discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver (unless the waiver is solely based on point source considerations, still allowing non-point source discharge of a pollutant), or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for the subject discharge to the stormwater drainage system, is also exempted from this chapter.

171.02 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS

No person shall discharge to a MS4 conveyance, watercourse, or waterbody, directly or indirectly, any substance other than stormwater or an exempted discharge. Any person discharging stormwater shall effectively minimize pollutants from also being discharged with the stormwater, through the use of best management practices (BMP's). As soon as any person responsible for a facility, activity or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility, activity or operation has information of any known or suspected release of pollutants or non-stormwater discharges from that facility or operation which are resulting or may result in illicit discharges or pollutants discharging into stormwater drainage system, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release so as to minimize the effects of the discharge.

Concrete washout material must be properly contained within an appropriate practice and any waste material properly disposed of.

The Town is authorized to require dischargers to implement pollution prevention measures, utilizing BMP's necessary to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into the Town's stormwater drainage system.

171.03 EXEMPTED DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS

Notwithstanding other requirements in this Stormwater Management Code, the following categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows are exempted from the requirements of this chapter:

- (A) Water line flushing;
- (B) Landscape irrigation;
- (C) Diverted streamflows;
- (D) Rising ground waters;
- (E) Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration;
- (F) Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- (G) Discharges from potable water sources;

- (H) Foundation drains;
- (I) Air conditioning condensation;
- (J) Irrigation water; Springs;
- (K) Water from crawl space pumps;
- (L) Footing drains;
- (M) Lawn watering;
- (N) Individual residential car washing;
- (O) Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- (P) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- (Q) Street wash water;
- (R) Discharges from firefighting activities;
- (S) Naturally introduced detritus (e.g. leaves and twigs).

171.04 STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC MATERIAL

Storage or stockpiling of hazardous or toxic material within any watercourse, or in its associated floodway or floodplain, or within a regulated drain easement, is strictly prohibited. Storage or stockpiling of hazardous or toxic material, including sewage treatment plant stockpiles, on active construction sites must include adequate protection and/or containment so as to prevent any such materials from entering any temporary or permanent stormwater conveyance or watercourse.

171.05 PRIVATE PROPERTY MAINTENANCE DUTIES

Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse located within their property boundaries, free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

171.06 SPILL REPORTING

Any discharger who accidentally discharges into a waterbody or watercourse or regulated drain any substance other than stormwater or an exempted discharge shall immediately inform the Town concerning the discharge. A written report concerning the discharge shall be filed with the Town and IDEM, by the dischargers, within five (5) days. The written report shall specify:

- (A) The composition of the discharge and the cause thereof;
- (B) The date, time, and estimated volume of the discharge;
- (C) All measures taken to clean up the accidental discharge, and all measures proposed to be taken to prevent any recurrence;

- (D) The name and telephone number of the person making the report, and the name and telephone number of a person who may be contacted for additional information on the matter.

A discharge shall be considered properly reported only if the discharger complies with all the requirements of this section. This requirement does not relieve discharger from notifying other entities as required by state or federal regulations.

171.07 INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

- (A) Stormwater Drainage System

The Town has the authority to inspect properties, facilities, and any portion of the stormwater drainage system under the Town's control, jurisdiction, or authority, in an effort to detect and eliminate illicit connections and discharges into the stormwater drainage system, which shall be as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this Chapter. This inspection will include a screening of discharges from outfalls connected to the stormwater drainage system in order to determine if prohibited flows are being conveyed into the stormwater drainage system. It could also include spot testing of waters contained in the stormwater drainage system itself to detect the introduction of pollutants into the stormwater drainage system by means other than a defined outfall, such as dumping or contaminated sheet runoff.

- (B) Potential Polluters

If, as a result of a stormwater drainage system inspection, a discharger is suspected of an illicit discharge, the Town may inspect and/or obtain stormwater samples from stormwater runoff facilities of the subject discharger, to determine compliance with the requirements of this Stormwater Management Code. Upon request, the discharger shall allow properly identified Town representatives to enter upon the premises of the discharger at all hours necessary for the purposes of such inspection or sampling. The Town or its properly identified representatives may place on the discharger's property the equipment or devices used for such sampling or inspection. Identified illicit connections or discharges shall be subject to enforcement action as described in Chapter 176 of this Stormwater Management Code.

- (C) New Development and Re-Development

Following the final completion of construction and the receipt of as-built drawings by the Town. The Town has the authority to inspect new development and redevelopment sites to verify that all on-site stormwater conveyances and connections to the stormwater drainage system are in compliance with this chapter.

CHAPTER 172

Stormwater Quantity Management

172.01 APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

The storage and controlled release of excess stormwater runoff shall be required for all new business and institutional developments, commercial and industrial developments, residential subdivisions, planned development, rural estate subdivisions, and any redevelopment or other new construction located within the Town. The Town, after thorough investigation and evaluation, may waive the requirement of controlled runoff for minor subdivisions and parcelization. Additional potential exemptions regarding the detention requirements are provided under section 172.02.

172.02 POLICY ON STORMWATER QUANTITY MANAGEMENT

It is recognized that most streams and drainage channels serving the Town do not have sufficient capacity to receive and convey stormwater runoff resulting from continued urbanization. Accordingly, the storage and controlled release of excess stormwater runoff as well as compensation for loss of floodplain storage shall be required for all developments and redevelopments (as defined in Section 170.05) located within the Town. Release rate requirements, downstream restriction considerations, acceptable outlet, adjoining property impact considerations, policy on dams and levees, policy on Fluvial Erosion Hazard corridors, and compensatory floodplain storage rates are detailed in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

Due to unknowns regarding the future development patterns and the associated proposed stormwater quantity management systems within a watershed, it is the policy of the Town to discourage direct release of runoff from a new development or redevelopment without providing detention. However, in rare circumstances, where a comprehensive watershed-wide hydrologic study or watershed plan of a major stream (not a “beat the peak” analysis) approved by the Town substantiates the benefits of (or allows for) direct release for a proposed development located adjacent to a major stream, the detention requirements provided in this Stormwater Management Code may be waived. Other special circumstances when such a waiver may be considered by the Town include situations where the design of a regional pond has already taken into account the provision of direct release in certain areas in the watershed.

172.03 CALCULATIONS AND DESIGN STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The calculation methods as well as the type, sizing, and placement of all stormwater facilities shall meet the design criteria, standards, and specifications outlined in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual. The methods and procedures in the Stormwater Technical Standards Manual are intended to be consistent with the policy stated above.

172.04 DRAINAGE EASEMENT REQUIREMENTS

All stormwater drainage systems, including detention or retention basins, conveyance systems, structures and appurtenances, located outside of the public road right-of-way shall be placed within a drainage easement. There shall be no trees or shrubs planted, nor any structures or fences erected in any drainage easement, unless otherwise accepted by the Town. Additional easement requirements along stormwater conveyance systems are contained in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual. All drainage improvements performed relative to the conveyance of stormwater runoff and the perpetual maintenance thereof, within the easements, shall be the responsibility of the owner(s) of the property served by the drainage improvements and any homeowners or lot owners association applicable to the property served by the drainage improvements.

Any outlet to, crossing, and/or encroachment of a county Regulated Drainage Easement requires application and acceptance from the County Drainage Board in accordance with the Indiana Drainage Code.

172.05 PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES

No utility company may disturb existing storm drainage facilities without the consent of the Town staff, whose decision may be appealed to the Town Council of the Town. All existing drainage facilities shall have senior rights and damage to said facilities shall result in penalties as prescribed in Chapter 176 of this Stormwater Management Code.

172.06 STRUCTURES NEAR COUNTY REGULATED DRAINS

For regulated drains not located in platted subdivisions, unless otherwise accepted by the Johnson County Drainage Board, no permanent structure (including fences) shall be erected within seventy-five feet measured at right angles from a) the existing top edge of each bank of a regulated open drain, as determined by the Johnson County Drainage Board; or b) the center line of a piped Regulated Drain. The Indiana Drainage Code may be consulted for further details.

172.07 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, RECORD KEEPING, AND REPORTING

After the approval of the Stormwater Permit by the Town and the commencement of construction activities, the Town has the authority to conduct inspections of the work being done to ensure full compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the Stormwater Management Code, the Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, design and construction standards, and the terms and conditions of the approved permit.

The Town also has the authority to perform long-term, post-construction inspection of all public or privately owned stormwater quantity facilities. The inspection will cover physical

conditions, available storage capacity, and the operational condition of key facility elements. Stormwater quantity facilities shall be maintained in good condition, in accordance with the designed and approved performance specifications for the facilities, in addition to any prescribed Operation & Maintenance procedures, and shall not be subsequently altered, revised or replaced except as approved by the Town. If deficiencies are found during the inspection, the owner of the facility will be notified by the Town and will be required to take all necessary measures to correct such deficiencies. If the owner fails to correct the deficiencies within the allowed time period, as specified in the notification letter, the Town may undertake the work and collect from the owner using lien rights if necessary.

Assignment of responsibility for maintaining facilities serving more than one lot or holding shall be documented by recording of appropriate covenants within the chain of title of the property, unless responsibility is formally accepted by a public body, and shall be determined and documented before the final Stormwater Permit is approved.

CHAPTER 173

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES

173.01 APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

The Town will require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which includes erosion and sediment control measures and materials handling procedures, to be submitted as part of a project's construction plans and specifications. Any project located within the corporate boundaries of the Town that includes clearing, grading, excavation or other land disturbing activities is subject to the requirements of this chapter. This includes both new development and redevelopment. Chapter 173.03 provides guidelines for calculating land disturbance. Projects meeting the coverage requirements of IDEM's CSGP shall also be in compliance with the requirements contained in that permit.

The requirements under this chapter do not apply to the following activities, provided other applicable state permits contain provisions requiring immediate implementation of soil erosion control measures:

- (A) Landfills that have been issued a certification of closure under 329 IAC 10.
- (B) Coal mining activities permitted under IC 14-34.
- (C) Municipal solid waste landfills that are accepting waste pursuant to a permit issued by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management under 329 IAC 10 that contains equivalent stormwater requirements, including the expansion of landfill boundaries and construction of new cells either within or outside the original solid waste permit boundary.

For a lot where land disturbance is expected to be one (1) acre or more, the lot owner must complete their own notice of intent letter, apply for a Stormwater Permit from the Town and ensure that a sufficient construction and stormwater pollution prevention plan is completed and submitted in accordance with Chapter 175 of this Stormwater Management Code, regardless of whether the individual lot is part of a larger permitted

project site. For a lot where land disturbance is less than one (1) acre, a Stormwater Permit is required prior to receiving a building permit. Details of the permitting process are contained in Chapter 175.

A lot with land disturbance of less than one (1) acre, located within a larger permitted project site, is considered part of the larger permitted project site, and the lot operator must comply with the terms and conditions of the Stormwater Permit approved for the larger project site. The Stormwater Permit application for the larger project site must include detailed erosion and sediment control measures for individual lots. In addition, these individual lots are required to obtain a Stormwater Permit prior to receiving a building permit. Details of the permitting process are contained in Chapter 175 and additional requirements for individual lots may be found in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

It will be the responsibility of the project site owner to complete a Stormwater Permit application and ensure that a sufficient construction plan is completed and submitted to the Town in accordance with Chapter 175 of this Stormwater Management Code. It is the responsibility of the project site owner to ensure compliance with this Stormwater Management Code during construction activity and implementation of the construction plan, to notify the Town upon completion of the project and stabilization of the site, and to request a termination inspection to be performed by the Town. However, all persons engaging in construction and land disturbing activities on a permitted project site meeting the applicability requirements must comply with the requirements of this chapter and this Stormwater Management Code.

173.02 POLICY ON STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Effective stormwater pollution prevention on construction sites is dependent on a combination of preventing movement of soil from its original position (erosion control), intercepting displaced soil prior to entering a waterbody (sediment control), and proper on-site materials handling.

For land disturbance of one (1) acre or more, the developer must submit to the Town a SWPPP with detailed erosion and sediment control plans as well as a narrative describing materials handling and storage, and construction sequencing. The SWPPP and the project management log must be retained by the project site owner for at least three (3) years from the date the project permit is terminated. For land disturbances less than one (1) acre, appropriate erosion and sediment control measures that are consistent with the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual must be designed and shown on the plans.

The required IDEM general and implementation requirements that apply to all land-disturbing activities are contained in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

173.03 CALCULATIONS AND DESIGN STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

- (A) In calculating the total area of land disturbance, for the purposes of determining applicability of this chapter to a project, the following guidelines should be used:
- 1) Off-site construction activities that provide services (for example, road extensions, sewer, water, offsite stockpiles, and other utilities) to a land disturbing project site, must be considered as a part of the total land disturbance calculation for the project site, when the activity is under the control of the project site owner.
- (B) To determine if multi-lot project sites are regulated by this chapter, the area of land disturbance shall be calculated by adding the total area of land disturbance for improvements, such as, roads, utilities, or common areas, and the expected total disturbance on each individual lot, as determined by the following:
- 1) For a single-family residential project site where the lots are one-half (0.5) acre or more, one-half (0.5) acre of land disturbance must be used as the expected lot disturbance.
 - 2) For a single-family residential project site where the lots are less than one half (0.5) acre in size, the total lot must be calculated as being disturbed.
 - 3) To calculate lot disturbance on all other types of project sites, such as industrial and commercial project sites, a minimum of one (1) acre of land disturbance must be used as the expected lot disturbance, unless the lots are less than one (1) acre in size, in which case the total lot must be calculated as being disturbed.
- (C) The calculation methods as well as the type, sizing, and placement of all stormwater pollution prevention measures for construction sites shall meet the design criteria, standards, and specifications outlined in the Indiana Stormwater Quality Manual, the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, and the product guidance/specifications of the manufacturer. The methods and procedures included in the above two manuals are in keeping with the above stated policy and meet the requirements of IDEM's CSGP Permit. A Copy of the Indiana Stormwater Quality Manual may be obtained through IDEM.

The design requirements that apply to all land-disturbing activities and that shall be considered in the selection, design, and implementation of all stormwater quality and management measures contained in the SWPPP, are contained in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

173.04 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, RECORD KEEPING, AND REPORTING

Following approval of the Stormwater Permit by the Town and commencement of construction activities, the Town has the authority to conduct inspections of the site to

ensure full compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the approved SWPPP, the Indiana Stormwater Quality Manual, and the terms and conditions of the approved permit.

A self-monitoring program (SMP) must be implemented by the project site owner to ensure the SWPPP is working effectively. A trained individual, acceptable to the Town, shall monitor and manage project construction and stormwater activities. Details regarding the required monitoring activities are contained in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

The SWPPP shall serve as a guideline for stormwater quality but should not be interpreted to be the only basis for implementation of stormwater quality measures for a project site. The project site owner is responsible for implementing, in accordance with this chapter, all measures necessary to adequately prevent polluted stormwater runoff. Recommendations by the trained individual for modified stormwater quality measures should be implemented to the extent consistent with the purposes and intent of this chapter.

CHAPTER 174

Stormwater Quality Management for Post-construction

174.01 APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

In addition to the requirements of Chapter 173, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which is to be submitted to the Town as part of the Stormwater Permit application, must also include post-construction stormwater quality measures. These measures are incorporated as a permanent feature into the site plan and are left in place following completion of construction activities to continuously treat stormwater runoff from the stabilized site. Any project located within the corporate boundaries of the Town that includes clearing, grading, excavation, and other land disturbing activities, resulting in the disturbance of one (1) acre or more of total land area is subject to the requirements of this chapter. This includes both new development and redevelopment, and disturbances of land less than one (1) acre of total land area that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one (1) acre or more of total land area. In addition, regardless of the amount of disturbance, the Town reserves the right to require pre-treatment BMPs for proposed hot spot developments in accordance with provisions contained in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

The requirements under this chapter do not apply to any of the following activities:

- (A) agricultural land disturbing activities;
- (B) silvicultural activities per 40 CFR 122.27;
- (C) oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities per 40 CFR 122.26;
- (D) single family residences and private ponds that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;

- (E) individual residential building lots within a permitted project site;
- (F) Land-disturbing activities where there will be no additional impervious surfaces associated with the final completed project, including but not limited to, ditch construction/reconstruction and utility installation/maintenance activities;
- (G) Single-family residential strip development offered for sale or lease without land improvements and the project is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale; or
- (H) Residential developments consisting of four (4) or fewer lots where the proposed impervious surfaces are 10% or less of the project acreage. The impervious surface percentage is determined by the sum of the acreage of all impervious infrastructure (roads, paths, parking, etc.) plus the sum of the hard surface acreage associated with all buildings (built or planned to be built) on the lots within the development, together divided by the total acreage of the lots within the development.

The requirements under this chapter do not apply to the following activities, provided other applicable state permits contain provisions requiring immediate implementation of soil erosion control measures:

- (A) Landfills that have been issued a certification of closure under 329 IAC 10.
- (B) Coal mining activities permitted under IC 14-34.
- (C) Municipal solid waste landfills that are accepting waste pursuant to a permit issued by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management under 329 IAC 10 that contains equivalent stormwater requirements, including the expansion of landfill boundaries and construction of new cells either within or outside the original solid waste permit boundary.

It will be the responsibility of the project site owner to complete a Stormwater Permit application and ensure that a sufficient construction plan is completed and submitted to the Town in accordance with Chapter 175 of this Stormwater Management Code. It will be the responsibility of the project site owner to ensure proper construction and installation of all stormwater BMP's (especially, the protection of post-stormwater BMPs during construction phase) in compliance with this Stormwater Management Code and with the approved Stormwater Permit, to notify the Town upon completion of the project and stabilization of the site, and to request a termination inspection to be performed by the Town. However, all eventual property owners of stormwater quality facilities meeting the applicability requirements must comply with the requirements of this chapter and this Stormwater Management Code.

174.02 POLICY ON STORMWATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

It is recognized that developed areas, as compared to undeveloped areas, generally have increased imperviousness, decreased infiltration rates, increased runoff rates, and increased concentrations of pollutants such as fertilizers, herbicides, greases, oil, salts and other pollutants. As new development and re-development continues within the corporate boundaries of the Town, measures must be taken to intercept and filter

pollutants from stormwater runoff prior to reaching regional creeks, streams, and rivers. Through the use of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMP's), stormwater runoff will be filtered and harmful amounts of sediment, nutrients, and contaminants will be removed.

It is also recognized that another major source of pollution in many Indiana streams, including those within the corporate boundaries of the Town, is the streambank erosion associated with urbanizing watersheds. Stream channels develop their shape in response to the volume and rate of runoff that they receive from their contributing watersheds. Research has shown that in hydrologically stable watersheds, the stream flow responsible for most of the shaping of the channel (called the bankfull flow) occurs between every one to two years. When land is developed, the volume and rate of runoff from that land increases for these comparatively small flooding events that are not normally addressed by the detention practices and the stream channel will adapt by changing its shape. As the stream channel works to reach a new stable shape, excess erosion occurs. As new development and redevelopment continues within the Town, measures must be taken to minimize the impact of such development or redevelopment on streambank erosion. Through the use of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMP's), the volume and rate of runoff for channel forming flows will be reduced in an attempt to minimize increased streambank erosion in the receiving streams and channels.

For land disturbance of one (1) acre or more, the project site owner must submit to the Town a SWPPP that shows placement of appropriate BMP(s) from a pre-approved list of BMP's specified in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual. The SWPPP submittal shall include an Operation and Maintenance Manual for all post-construction BMP(s) included in the project and a notarized Maintenance Agreement, consistent with the sample agreement provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, providing for the long-term maintenance of those BMPs, both of which shall be recorded in the chain of title of for the property on which the project is located, by the property owner and at the property owner's expense. The noted BMP(s) must be designed, constructed, and maintained according to guidelines provided or referenced in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual. Practices other than those specified in the pre-approved list may be utilized. However, the burden of proof, as to whether the performance and ease of maintenance of such practices will be according to guidelines provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, is placed with the applicant. Details regarding the procedures and criteria for consideration of acceptance of such BMP's are provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

Gasoline outlets and refueling areas must install appropriate practices to reduce lead, copper, zinc, and polyaromatic hydrocarbons in stormwater runoff. These requirements will apply to all new facilities and existing facilities that replace their tanks, regardless of the size of the facility.

Discharges from new development and redevelopment sites will not be allowed directly into karst features without pre-treatment.

174.03 CALCULATIONS AND DESIGN STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Calculation of land disturbance should follow the guidelines discussed in Section 173.03.

The calculation methods as well as the type, sizing, and placement of all stormwater quality management measures, or BMPs shall meet the design criteria, standards, and specifications outlined in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual. The methods and procedures included in the referenced Standards is in keeping with the above stated policy and meet or exceed the requirements of IDEM's MS4 GP.

174.04 EASEMENT REQUIREMENTS

All stormwater quality management systems, including detention or retention basins, filter strips, pocket wetlands, in-line filters, infiltration systems, conveyance systems, structures and appurtenances located outside of the right-of-way shall be incorporated into permanent easements. For the purposes of monitoring, inspection, and general maintenance activities, adequate easement width, as detailed in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, beyond the actual footprint of the stormwater quality management facility as well as an access easement from a public right-of-way to each BMP shall be provided at a minimum of 20-foot wide.

174.05 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, RECORD KEEPING, AND REPORTING

After the approval of the Stormwater Permit by the Town and the commencement of construction activities, the Town has the authority to conduct inspections of the work being done to ensure full compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the approved SWPPP, the Stormwater Management Code, the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, and the terms and conditions of the approved permit.

Stormwater quality facilities shall be maintained in good condition, in accordance with the Operation and Maintenance procedures and schedules listed in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, in addition to the designed and approved performance specifications for the facilities and shall not be subsequently altered, revised, or replaced except as approved by the Town.

Details regarding the required stormwater BMP Maintenance Agreement and O&M Maintenance Manual, and their transfer to other parties or subsequent owners prior to release of the maintenance bond discussed in Chapter 175 of this Stormwater Management Code is provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

The Town also has the authority to perform long-term, post-construction inspection of all public or privately owned stormwater quality facilities. The inspection will cover physical conditions, available water quality storage capacity and the operational condition of key

facility elements. Noted deficiencies and required or recommended corrective action will be included in an inspection report.

CHAPTER 175

Permit Requirements and Procedures

175.01 CONCEPTUAL STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN REVIEW

In order to gain an understanding of the stormwater drainage requirements for a specific project, a developer may submit conceptual stormwater drainage plans and calculations for review by the Town. The direction provided by the Town during such a review is based on preliminary data and shall not be construed as an acceptance or binding on either party. The following is a general listing of minimum data requirements for the review of conceptual stormwater drainage plans:

- (A) Two (2) complete sets of conceptual plans showing general project layout, including existing and proposed stormwater drainage systems (plan sheets must be larger than 11" by 17", but not to exceed 24" by 36").
- (B) General description of the existing and proposed stormwater drainage systems in narrative form.
- (C) Map showing on-site 100-year floodplain and floodway (please note if none exists).
- (D) Map showing all wetlands, lakes, and ponds on or adjacent to the site.
- (E) Watershed Boundaries with USGS Contours or best information possible.
- (F) Two (2) copies of drainage calculations detailing existing and proposed discharges from the site
- (G) Existing watercourse or regulated drains.

175.02 PERMIT PROCEDURES

This chapter applies to all development, or redevelopment of land, that results in land disturbance of one (1) acre or more. Individual lots with land disturbance of less than one (1) acre shall refer to Chapters 173 and 174 and Section 175.04 below for plan review requirements and procedures. Figure 1 is a flowchart summarizing the plan review/permit approval/project termination compliance process for land disturbance of one (1) acre or more and can be found at the end of this chapter.

- (A) General Procedures
The project site owner shall submit an application for a Stormwater Permit to the Town. The application shall include a completed application checklist, construction plan sheets, a stormwater drainage technical report, a stormwater pollution prevention plan, and any other necessary support information. Specific information to be included in the application can be found in Section 175.03 below. Two copies of each application must be submitted to the Town. The Town may, at its discretion, require one or more copies be submitted to the Director of

Administration, or other entity deemed appropriate by the Town. Additionally, a digital copy of the construction plans is required in a format accepted by the Town.

After the Town's receipt of the application, the applicant will be notified as to whether their application was complete or insufficient. The applicant will be asked for additional information if the application is insufficient. If the application is complete, it will be reviewed in detail by the Town and/or its plan review consultant(s). Once all comments have been received and review completed, the Town will either approve the project, request modifications or deny the project. If the applicant does not agree with or accept the review findings and wishes to seek an appeal, the Town will place the project on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Town Council, provided the agenda for the meeting has not yet been advertised or published. If time for notification does not allow, the project shall be placed on the following regularly scheduled meeting of the Town Council. If the project must go through a scheduled meeting, the Town will furnish the applicant a complete list of comments and objections to the plans and accompanying data prior to the scheduled meeting. After the scheduled meeting, the Town will either issue a permit, request modifications to the construction plans, or deny the project.

The project site owner must notify the Town and IDEM before beginning construction. Notification to the Town shall be in the form of an email while the notification to IDEM shall be in the form of an online IDEM NOI submittal. Once a permit has been issued and the required construction notifications have been submitted to the Town and IDEM before the beginning of construction, construction may commence. Once construction starts, the project site owner shall monitor construction activities and inspect all stormwater pollution prevention measures in compliance with this Stormwater Management Code and the terms and conditions of the approved permit. Upon completion of construction activities, a Certification of Completion and Compliance and as-built plans must be submitted to the Town. Once the construction site has been stabilized and all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, a notification shall be sent to the Town, requesting a termination inspection. The Town, or its representative, shall inspect the construction site to verify that the completed project is fully stabilized and meets the requirements of the Town of Whiteland's Stormwater Management Code and its technical standards and that the terms and conditions of the permit. Once the applicant receives a signed copy of the Termination Inspection Checklist confirming compliance, they must forward a copy to IDEM along with the required IDEM NOT form. Permits issued by the Town under this scenario will expire 5 years from the date of issuance. If construction is not completed within 5 years, an updated permit application must be submitted to the Town and an updated NOI must be resubmitted to IDEM at least 90 days prior to expiration.

(B) SWPPP Review Time Limits

Pursuant to IC 13-18-27, an MS4-designated entity or other review authority such as SWCD must make a preliminary determination as to whether the construction plan associated with a SWPPP is substantially complete before the end of the tenth (10th) working day after the day on which the construction plan associated with a SWPPP is submitted to the review authority, in the case of a less than 5 acres construction activity site, or the fourteenth (14th) working day after the day on which the construction plan associated with a SWPPP is submitted to the review authority, in the case of a 5 acres or larger construction activity site. Depending on the outcome of the SWPPP review, the following scenarios may play out:

- 1) No SWPPP review notification received: If the review authority does not notify the applicant of its preliminary determination as to whether the construction plan is substantially complete within either 10 or 14 days as noted above, the project site owner may submit a notice of intent letter to IDEM together with the information required by IDEM, this Stormwater Management Code, and the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, and after submission of the notice of intent letter to IDEM, may begin the construction project, including the land disturbing activities of the construction project.
- 2) SWPPP not substantially complete: If the review authority notifies the applicant that the construction plan is not substantially complete, the project site owner may not submit a notice of intent letter to IDEM until the review authority makes a conclusive favorable determination concerning the construction plan under the IDEM rule/permit, this Stormwater Management Code, and the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.
- 3) Unfavorable SWPPP: If the review authority notifies the applicant that the construction plan is substantially complete, and thereafter makes a conclusive unfavorable determination concerning the construction plan under IDEM rule/permit, this Stormwater Management Code, and the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual, and notifies the applicant accordingly, the land disturbing activities of the construction project may not begin, and if begun, must stop when the review authority notifies the project site owner of the review authority's conclusive unfavorable determination concerning the construction plan.

Note that the above time limits only apply to the SWPPP portion of the overall stormwater permit submittal and does not affect any official or non-official permit review timelines set by the entity for other aspects of the stormwater permit application.

175.03 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (One acre or more)

Specific projects or activities may be exempt from all or part of the informational requirements listed below. Exemptions are detailed in the “Applicability and Exemptions”

sections of Chapters 170 through 174. If a project or activity is exempt from any or all requirements of this Stormwater Management Code, an application should be filed listing the exemption criteria met, in lieu of the information requirements listed below. The level of detailed information below is not required for a project or activity disturbing less than 1 acre of land on an individual lot developed within a larger permitted project site. Review and acceptance of such lots is covered under Section 175.04.

The different elements of a permit submittal include an application checklist, construction plans, a stormwater drainage technical report, a stormwater pollution prevention plan for active construction sites, a post-construction stormwater pollution prevention plan, and any other necessary supporting information. All plans, reports, calculations, and narratives shall be signed and sealed by a professional engineer or a licensed surveyor, registered in the State of Indiana who also meets the definition of a Trained Individual found in Section 170.05.

(A) Application Checklist

As part of the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Permit application package, the application checklist provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual must be completed by the applicant and provided along with other required supporting material.

(B) Construction Plans

Construction plan sheets (larger than 11" by 17", but not to exceed 24" by 36" in size) and an accompanying narrative report shall describe and depict the existing and proposed conditions. Note that in order to gain an understanding of and to evaluate the relationship between the proposed improvements for a specific project section/phase and the proposed improvements for an overall multi-section (phased) project, the detailed information requested herein for the first section/phase being permitted must be accompanied by an overall project plan that includes the location, dimensions, and supporting analyses of all detention/retention facilities, primary conveyance facilities, and outlet conditions. Construction plans must include items listed in the application checklist provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

(C) Stormwater Drainage Technical Report

A written stormwater drainage technical report must contain a discussion of the steps taken in the design of the stormwater drainage system. Note that in order to gain an understanding of and to evaluate the relationship between the proposed improvements for a specific project section/phase and the proposed improvements for an overall multi-section (phased) project, the detailed information requested herein for the first section/phase being permitted must be accompanied by an overall project plan that includes the location, dimensions, and supporting analyses of all detention/retention facilities, primary conveyance facilities, and outlet conditions. The technical report needs to include items listed in the application checklist provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

- (D) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Construction Sites
For sites with total disturbance of one (1) acre or more, a stormwater pollution prevention plan associated with construction activities must be designed to, at least, meet the requirements of this Stormwater Management Code. The SWPPP and construction plans must include the items listed in the application checklist provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.
- (E) Post-Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
For land disturbance of one (1) acre or more of total land area, a post-construction stormwater pollution prevention plan must be designed to, at least, meet the requirements of this Stormwater Management Code and must include the information provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual. The post-construction stormwater pollution prevention plan must include the items listed in the application checklist provided in the Town of Whiteland Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

175.04 PERMIT PROCEDURES (Less than one acre)

For all individual lots with land disturbance of less than one (1) acre, a formal review and issuance of a Stormwater Permit will be required before a building permit or Improvement Location Permit can be issued. Similarly, for individual lots with land disturbance less than one (1) acre, developed within a larger permitted project, a formal review and issuance of a Stormwater Permit will be required before a building permit or Improvement Location Permit can be issued. All stormwater management measures necessary to comply with this Stormwater Management Code must be implemented in accordance with the permitted plan for the larger project.

The following information must be submitted to the Town, for review and acceptance, by the individual lot operator, whether owning the property or acting as the agent of the property owner, as part of a request for review and issuance of a Stormwater Permit that must be obtained prior to the issuance of a building permit or Improvement Location Permit.

- (A) A site layout for the subject lot and all adjacent lots showing building pad location, dimensions, and elevations, and the drainage patterns and swales.
- (B) Erosion and sediment control plan that, at the discretion of the Town, may include the following measures:
 - 1) Installation and maintenance of a stable construction site access.
 - 2) Installation and maintenance of appropriate perimeter erosion and sediment control measures prior to land disturbance.
 - 3) Minimization of sediment discharge and tracking from the lot.
 - 4) Clean-up of sediment that is either tracked or washed onto roads. Bulk clearing of sediment shall not include flushing the area with water. Cleared sediment must be redistributed or disposed of in a manner that is in compliance with all applicable statutes, rules, and requirements.

- 5) Implementation of concrete washout practices that securely contain and allow for the proper disposal of washout waste.
- 6) Adjacent lots disturbed by an individual lot operator must be repaired and stabilized with temporary or permanent surface stabilization.
- 7) Self-monitoring program including plan and procedures.

The individual lot operator is responsible for installation and maintenance of all erosion and sediment control measures until the site is stabilized.

175.05 CHANGES TO PLANS

Any changes or deviations in the detailed plans and specifications after approval of the applicable Stormwater Permit shall be filed with, and accepted by, the Town prior to the land development involving the change. Copies of the changes, if accepted, shall be attached to the original plans and specifications.

175.06 FEE STRUCTURE

As a condition of the submittal and the review of development plans by the Town, the applicant shall submit with the application the applicable application fees and enter into an engineering review agreement and agree to pay the Town the applicable review fees, as set by the Town with respect to the review of all drainage submittals, preliminary plans, final plans, construction plans and accompanying information and data, as well as prepaid inspection and testing fees, as applicable. Stormwater Permit Application and Inspection Fees will be in accordance with the fee schedule set by the Town. The Town shall have the right to not accept the drainage improvements or to not approve the advancement of any project for which the applicable fees have not been paid.

175.07 REQUIRED ASSURANCES

This chapter shall apply to all projects whether the stormwater management system or portions thereof will be dedicated to the Town or retained privately. As a condition of approval and issuance of the permit, the Town shall require the applicant to provide assurance in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit or a performance bond when the stormwater management plan has been accepted and before construction begins. Said assurance shall guarantee a good faith execution of the stormwater drainage plan, the stormwater pollution prevention plan, the stormwater quality management plan, and any permit conditions, and shall be in a form acceptable to the Town. The assurance shall be for an amount equal to 125 percent of the total costs of all stormwater management measures for the entire project. The above-mentioned costs shall be based on an estimate as prepared by a registered engineer or land surveyor. Said costs shall be for the installation and ongoing monitoring and maintenance of erosion control measures and the construction and ongoing monitoring and maintenance of storm drainage infrastructure, detention/retention facilities, and stormwater quality BMP's, as regulated under this Stormwater Management Code, until the construction is completed, the site is

stabilized, and as-built plans are accepted by the Town. Assurances shall be for a minimum of \$5,000. All other performance bonds, maintenance bonds or other assurances required by the Town in accordance with any and all other Town Code requirements shall also apply and so be required. Local governmental jurisdictions may require additional performance and/or maintenance assurances. The intent of this assurance is not only to complete the installation of storm drain infrastructure for the project, but also to assure that adequate stormwater pollution prevention measures are properly installed and maintained. If adequate assurances are set aside by the project site owner for the overall project, proof of total assurance can be submitted in place of an individual stormwater assurance.

175.08 TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PERMITS

In granting a Stormwater Permit, the Town may impose such terms and conditions as are reasonably necessary to meet the purposes of this Stormwater Management Code. The project site owner shall ensure compliance with such terms and conditions. Non-compliance with the terms and conditions of permits will be subject to enforcement as described in Chapter 176.

The project site owner shall inform all general contractor, construction management firms, grading or excavating contractors, utility contractors, and the contractors that have primary oversight of the development on any lot, of the terms and conditions of the Stormwater Permit and the schedule for proposed implementation.

In the event that a project site is determined to impact or discharge to a Sensitive Area or is located in an Impact Drainage Area, the Town may require more stringent stormwater quantity and quality measures than detailed in this Stormwater Management Code or in the Indiana Stormwater Quality Manual.

(A) **Determination of Sensitive Areas**

Sensitive Areas include highly erodible soils, wetlands, karst areas, threatened or endangered species habitat, outstanding waters, impaired waters, recreational waters, and surface drinking water sources. Any discharge from a stormwater practice that is a Class V injection well shall meet the Indiana groundwater quality standards and be registered with US EPA as required by the IDEM MS4 GP. If wetlands are suspected on a site, a wetland delineation should be completed in accordance with the methodology established by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). The need for the applicant to check for the presence of threatened or endangered species habitat will be determined on a case by case basis. Special terms and conditions for development determined to impact or discharge to any Sensitive Area shall be included in the Stormwater Permit.

(B) **Determination of Impact Drainage Areas**

The following areas shall be designated as Impact Drainage Areas, unless good reason for not including them is presented to the Town.

- 1) A floodway or floodplain as designated by the most updated FEMA Code dealing with floodplain regulation and/or by the Best Available Data through IDNR.
- 2) Land within 25 feet of each bank of any ditch within the Town's stormwater drainage system.
- 3) Land within 15 feet of the centerline of any stormwater infrastructure or enclosed conduit within the Town's stormwater drainage system.
- 4) Land lying within 75 feet of any regulated drain, the 75 feet shall be measured at right angles to the physical centerline of the regulated tile, or the top edge of each bank of an open ditch as determined by the Johnson County Surveyor.
- 5) Land within 50 feet of a natural drainageway.
- 6) Land within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard (FEH) corridor.
- 7) Land within the expected breach inundation zone of an existing or proposed new dam, and areas protected from flooding by a levee.

The Town is authorized, but is not required, to classify certain geographical areas as Impact Drainage Areas. In determining Impact Drainage Areas, the Town may consider such factors as topography, soil type, capacity of existing drains, and distance from adequate drainage facility.

Land that does not have an adequate outlet, taking into consideration the capacity and depth of the outlet, may be designated as an Impact Drainage Area by the Town. Special terms and conditions for development within any Impact Drainage Area shall be included in the Stormwater Permit.

175.09 CERTIFICATION OF AS-BUILT PLANS

This section shall apply to all projects whether the stormwater management system or portions thereof will be dedicated to the Town or retained privately. After completion of construction of the project and before the release of required performance assurances referenced in Section 175.07 above, a professionally prepared and certified 'as-built' set of plans (record drawings) shall be submitted to the Town for review. These as-built plans/record drawings must be prepared and certified by the Engineer of Record, i.e., the company/engineer who originally prepared the construction plans. Additionally, a digital copy of the 'as-built' plans (record drawings) as well as finalized digital versions of all analyses, models, manuals, and reports that are consistent with the as-built conditions is required in a format acceptable to the Town. These plans shall include all pertinent data relevant to the completed stormwater drainage system and stormwater management facilities, and shall include those required elements included in the Stormwater Permit application packet obtained through the Town.

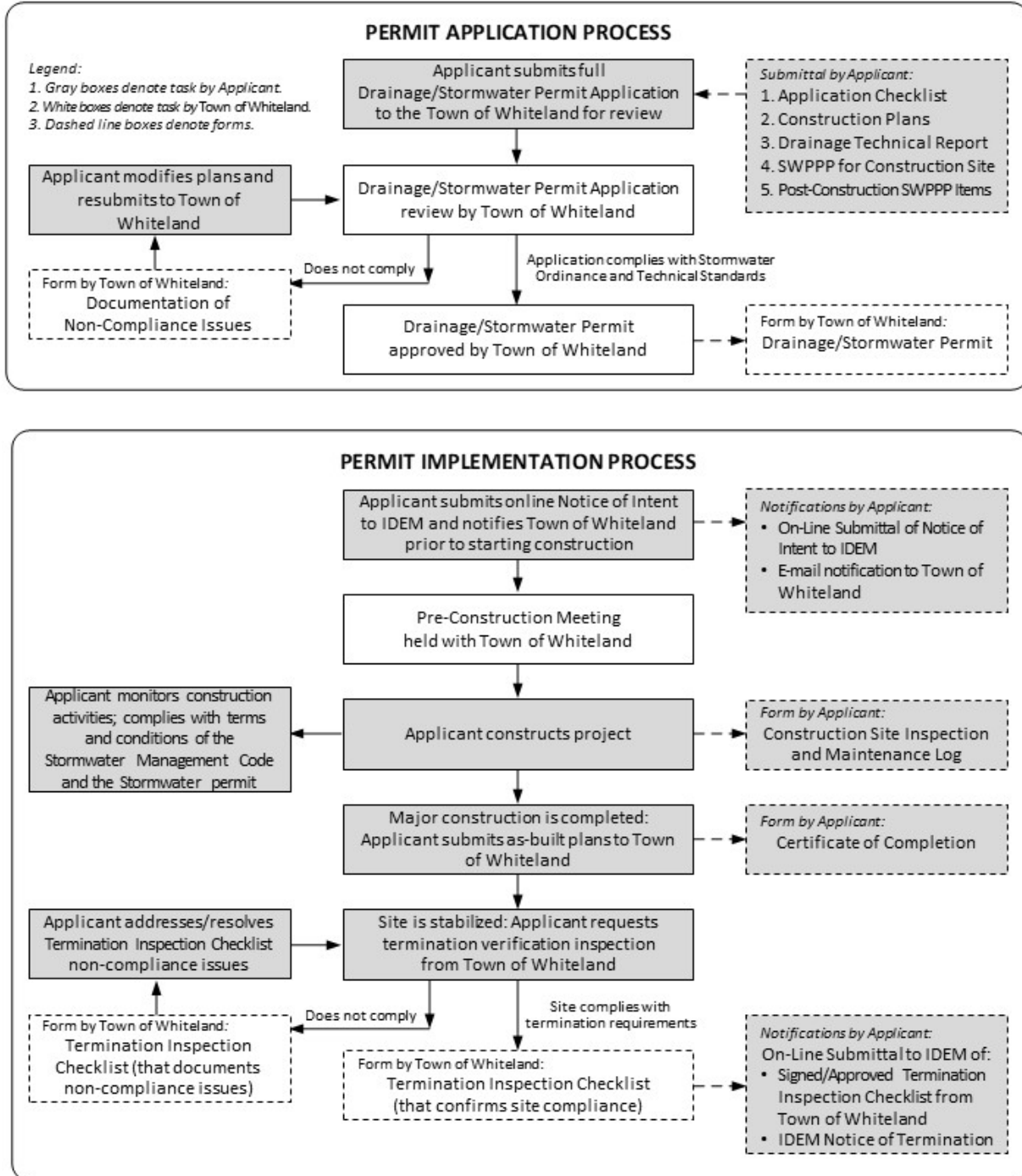
175.010 POST-PROJECT MAINTENANCE BOND AND VERIFICATIONS

In addition to as-built plans and the certification of completion and compliance as a condition of the release of performance assurances, the property owner, developer, or contractor shall be required to file a three-year maintenance bond or other acceptable guarantee with the Town in an amount not to exceed twenty five percent (25%) of the cost of the stormwater management system located outside the public road rights-of-way, and in a form satisfactory to the Town in order to assure that such stormwater drainage system installation was constructed according to standards of good workmanship, that the materials used in the construction and installation were of good quality and construction, and that such project was constructed in accordance with the accepted plans and this Stormwater Management Code. The bond or other acceptable guarantee shall be in effect for a period of three years after the date of the release of required performance assurances referenced in Section 175.07 above. The beneficiary of all maintenance bonds shall be the Town.

Additional requirements for transfer of any applicable stormwater BMP Maintenance Agreement and O&M Maintenance Manual to subsequent owners prior to release of the maintenance bond is discussed in Chapter 174 of this Stormwater Management Code.

Figure 1

(Flowchart summarizing the plan review/permit approval/project termination compliance process for land disturbance of one (1) acre or more.)



CHAPTER 176
Compliance and Enforcement

176.01 COMPLIANCE WITH THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CODE

In addition to the requirements of the Stormwater Management Code, compliance with the requirements set forth in the Town's Land Usage provisions of the Town Code is also necessary. Compliance with all applicable ordinances and Town Code provisions of the Town as well as with applicable State of Indiana statutes and regulations shall also be required. Unless otherwise stated, all other specifications referred to in the Stormwater Management Code shall be the most recent edition available. Violations of the requirements of the Stormwater Management Code are subject to the penalties listed below.

(A) Violations

Any action or inaction which violates the provisions of the Stormwater Management Code, the requirements of an approved stormwater management design plan or permit, and/or the requirements of a recorded stormwater maintenance agreement may be subject to the enforcement actions outlined in this Chapter. Any such action or inaction is deemed to be a public nuisance and may be abated by injunctive or other equitable relief. The imposition of any of the penalties described below shall not prevent such equitable relief.

(B) Warning Notice

When the Town finds that any person has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of the Stormwater Management Code, or any order issued hereunder, the Town may serve upon that person a written Warning Notice, specifying the particular violation believed to have occurred and requesting the discharger to immediately investigate the matter and to seek a resolution whereby any offending discharge will cease. Investigation and/or resolution of the matter in response to the Warning Notice in no way relieves the alleged violator of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the Warning Notice. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the Town to take any action, including emergency action or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a Warning Notice.

176.02 ENFORCEMENT OF THIS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CODE

(A) Notice of Violation

If the Town determines that a permit applicant has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of a permit, an approved stormwater management design plan, a recorded stormwater management maintenance agreement, or the provisions of the Stormwater Management Code, it shall issue a Notice of Violation to such applicant. Where a person is engaged in activity covered by the Stormwater Management Code without having first secured a permit therefore, the Notice of

Violation shall be served on the property owner or the responsible person in charge of the activity being conducted on the site.

The Notice of Violation shall be in the form of a written letter that contains detailed inspection findings, notice of penalty assessed, required remedial actions, reasonable deadlines for those remedial actions and payment of penalty, and the date of re-inspection. The Notice of Violation may be served by personal service, by certified mail, or by placement in a conspicuous place on the property where the violation occurs and shall serve as notice to a person that he or she has committed a violation of the Stormwater Management Code.

(B) Compensatory Action

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this Stormwater Management Code, the Town may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory actions, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, public education, etc.

(C) Civil Penalties for Violations

Any person found in violation of any provision of this Stormwater Management Code shall be subject to a maximum fine of \$2,500 for each offense, plus costs, damages, attorney's fees, and expenses, including without limitation, any federal or state penalties incurred by the Town and caused by the person found guilty of such violations. Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense. The rights and remedies provided for in this chapter are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies provided by law. An admission or determination of responsibility shall not exempt the offender from compliance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Code.

Any person who aids or abets a person in a violation of the Stormwater Management Code shall be subject to the penalties provided in this section.

For purposes of this section, "subsequent offense" means a violation of the provisions of the Stormwater Management Code committed by the same permit applicant within 24 months of a previous violation of the same provision of the Stormwater Management Code for which said person admitted responsibility or was adjudicated to be responsible.

The Town has established an Enforcement Response Schedule that standardizes the approach the Town may take in dealing with stormwater regulations offenses under the Stormwater Management Code and the associated Technical Standards document. The enforcement response schedule is as noted in the following table:

Offense #	Type of Response Anticipated
1st offense	Written Warning Notice

2nd offense	Notice of Violation, Administrative Penalty and/or Site Visit
3rd offense	Notice of Violation, Administrative Penalty and/or Site Visit
4th offense	Notice of Violation, Administrative Penalty and/or Site Visit
5th offense	Compliance Resolution, Administrative Penalty and/or Site Visit
6th offense	Administrative Penalty and/or Site Visit
7th offense	Administrative Penalty and/or Site Visit
8th offense	Litigation and Administrative Penalty

The Administrative Penalties shall be assessed on a per violation, per offense basis. The schedule of penalties is summarized in the following table:

Offense #	Penalty
2nd offense	\$500.00
3rd offense	\$1,000.00
4th offense and subsequent	\$2,500.00

The Town reserves the right to immediately issue a maximum penalty and pursue litigation for any violation deemed sufficiently egregious or otherwise determined by the Town to warrant a maximum penalty. The following factors may be considered by the Town in determining whether the issuance of a maximum penalty or immediately pursuing litigation is warranted:

- 1) Whether the person has previously violated the statute or rule giving rise to the penalty;
 - 2) The amount of the monetary penalty as compared to the seriousness of the violation;
 - 3) The financial resources of the person;
 - 4) The likelihood of future violations;
 - 5) Remedial measures taken by the person after the violation;
 - 6) Whether the violation was inadvertent, negligent, reckless, or intentional; or
 - 7) Any other factor that the Town determines is relevant.
- (D) Stop Work Order
In addition to the penalties listed above, if land disturbance activities are conducted contrary to the provisions of the Stormwater Management Code or

accepted final stormwater management plans, the Town may order the work stopped by notice in writing served on any person engaged in the doing or causing of such work to be done, and any such persons shall forthwith stop such work until authorized by the Town to proceed with the work. A Stop Work Order will be posted on the site by the Town, and it is unlawful for any person to remove the notice or continue any work on the site without permission from the Town. The Town may also undertake or cause to be undertaken, any necessary or advisable protective measures to prevent violations of the Stormwater Management Code or to avoid or reduce the effects of noncompliance herewith. The cost of any such protective measures shall be the responsibility of the owner of the property upon which the work is being done and the responsibility of any person carrying out or participating in the work in violation of the Stormwater Management Code.

Any person who neglects or fails to comply with a stop work order shall be fined up to \$300 per day. A permit reinstatement fee may also be assessed by the Town.

For construction projects that are operating under a SWPPP approved by the Town, if a Stop Work Order is issued on the grounds that the erosion and sediment control measures included in the construction plan are not adequate, the project site owner must be notified in writing of the inadequacies in the erosion and sediment control measures and the project site owner has seventy-two (72) hours after receiving written notice to resolve the identified inadequacies before the Stop Work Order can take effect.

The seventy-two (72) hour period to resolve identified inadequacies on a construction project does not apply if the Stop Work Order is issued to a construction project where the project site owner is creating a public health hazard or safety hazard.

(E) Withhold Certificate of Occupancy

The Town may refuse to issue a certificate of occupancy for the building or other improvements constructed or being constructed on the site until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the Notice of Violation or has otherwise satisfied the requirements of the Stormwater Management Code as determined by the Town.

(F) Modification of Permits

The Town may modify any existing permit that the violator may also have been previously granted.

(G) Suspension of Access to the Stormwater Drainage System

1) Emergency Cease and Desist Orders

When the Town finds that any person has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of the Stormwater Management Code, or any order issued hereunder, or that the person's past violations are likely to recur, and that the

person's violation(s) has (have) caused or contributed to an actual or threatened discharge to the MS4 or waters of the United States which reasonably appears to present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or to the environment, the Town may issue an order to the violator directing it immediately to cease and desist all such violations and directing the violator to immediately comply with all applicable requirements and take such appropriate preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including immediately halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.

Any person notified of an emergency order directed to it under this subsection shall immediately comply and stop or eliminate its endangering discharge. In the event of a discharger's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the emergency order, the Town may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize harm to the stormwater drainage system or waters of the United States, and/or endangerment to persons or to the environment, including immediate termination of a facility's water supply, sewer connection, or other municipal utility services.

The Town may allow the person to recommence its discharge when it has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Town that the threat of endangerment has passed, unless further termination proceedings are initiated against the discharger under the Stormwater Management Code. A person that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful discharge and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the Town within 5 days of receipt of the emergency order. Issuance of an emergency cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the violator.

2) **Suspension Due to Illicit Discharges in Emergency Situations**

The Town may, without prior notice, suspend stormwater drainage system discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of persons, or to the stormwater drainage system or waters of the state if the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, and the Town may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the stormwater drainage system or waters of the state, or to minimize danger to persons.

3) **Suspension Due to the Detection of Illicit Discharge**

Any person discharging to the stormwater drainage system in violation of this Stormwater Management Code may have their stormwater drainage system access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. The Town will notify a violator of the proposed termination of its

stormwater drainage system access. The violator may petition the Town for a reconsideration and hearing. A person commits an offense if the person reinstates stormwater drainage system access to premises terminated pursuant to this Chapter, without the prior approval of the Town.

4) **Criminal Penalties for Violations**

For intentional and flagrant violations of this Stormwater Management Code, the Town may issue a notice to the applicant or other responsible person and the owner of the property, requiring such person to appear in the Circuit or Superior Court of Johnson County to answer charges for such violation. The applicant or other responsible person and the owner of the property may also be prosecuted and subject to criminal penalties under IC 13-30-10 or any successor provisions, and all other applicable state and federal laws, and shall be subject to payment of reasonable attorney's fees for enforcement, costs, damages, and expenses. Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense.

176.03 COST OF ABATEMENT OF THE VIOLATION

In addition to any other remedies, should any owner fail to comply with the provisions of the Stormwater Management Code, the Town may, after giving notice and opportunity for compliance, have the necessary work done, and the property owner shall be required to promptly reimburse the Town for all costs of such work.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town from taking such other lawful action as may be necessary to prevent or remedy any violation. All costs connected therewith shall accrue to the person or persons responsible. Costs include, but are not limited to, repairs to the stormwater drainage system made necessary by the violation, as well as those penalties levied by the EPA or IDEM for violation of the Town's NPDES permit, administrative costs, attorney fees, court costs, and other costs and expenses associated with the enforcement of this Stormwater Management Code, including sampling and monitoring expenses.

If the amount due for abatement of the violation is not paid within a timely manner as determined by the decision of the Town or by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment.

176.04 APPEALS

(A) **Appeal of Notice of Violation**

Any person to whom any provision of the Stormwater Management Code has been applied may appeal in writing, not later than 30 days after the action or decision being appealed from, to the Town Council of the Town, the action or decision whereby any such provision was so applied, except for actions or

decisions of the Town Council of the Town, which must be appealed following the procedures found in IC 36-9-27-106. An appeal to the Town Council of the Town shall identify the matter being appealed, and the basis for the appeal. The Town Council of the Town shall consider the appeal and make a decision whereby it affirms, rejects, or modifies the action being appealed. In considering any such appeal, the Town Council of the Town may consider the recommendations of the Town staff and the comments of other persons having knowledge of the matter. In considering any such appeal, the Town Council of the Town may grant a variance from the terms of the Stormwater Management Code to provide relief, in whole or in part, from the action being appealed, but only upon finding that the following requirements are satisfied:

- 1) The application of the Stormwater Management Code provisions being appealed will present or cause practical difficulties for a development or development site; provided, however, that practical difficulties shall not include the need for the developer to incur additional reasonable expenses in order to comply with the Stormwater Management Code; and
- 2) The granting of the relief requested will not substantially prevent the achievement of the goals and purposes of the Stormwater Management Code, nor result in less effective management of stormwater runoff.

(B) Enforcement Measures After Appeal

If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation, or, in the event of an appeal, within 5 days of the decision of the Town Council upholding the decision of the Town, then representatives of the Town shall enter upon the subject private property and are authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the Town or its designated representatives or contractors to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.