

CHAPTER 31

CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS, POST- CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS, ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

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31.01 AUTHORITY FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) These requirements is adopted under the authority granted by s. 62.234, Wis. Stats. These requirements supersedes all provisions of an ordinance previously enacted under s.62.23, Wis. Stats., that relate to construction site erosion control. Except as otherwise specified in s. 62.234 Wis. Stats., s. 62.23, Wis. Stats., applies to these requirements and to any amendments to these requirements.

(2) The provisions of these requirements are deemed not to limit any other lawful regulatory powers of the same governing body.

(3) The Board of Public Works hereby designates the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to administer and enforce the provisions of these requirements.

(4) The requirements of these requirements do not pre-empt more stringent erosion and sediment control requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:

(a) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals including those authorized under ss. 281.16 and 283.33, Wis. Stats.

(b) Targeted non-agricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under s. NR 151.004, Wis. Adm. Code.

31.02 FINDINGS OF FACT FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

The Board of Public Works finds that runoff from land disturbing construction activity carries a significant amount of sediment and other pollutants to the waters of the state in City of Stevens Point.

31.03 PURPOSE FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

It is the purpose of these requirements to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; prevent and control water pollution; prevent and control soil erosion; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; preserve ground cover and scenic beauty; and promote sound economic growth, by minimizing the amount of sediment and other pollutants carried by runoff or discharged from land disturbing construction activity to waters of the state in the City of Stevens Point.

31.04 APPLICABILITY AND JURISDICTION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) APPLICABILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(a) These requirements apply to land disturbing construction activities which have one or more acres of land disturbing construction activity.

(b) These requirements does not apply to the following:

1. Land disturbing construction activity that includes the construction of a building and is otherwise regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce under s. COMM 21.125 or COMM 50.115, Wis. Adm. Code.

2. A construction project that is exempted by federal statutes or regulations from the requirement to have a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued under chapter 40, Code of Federal Regulations, part 122, for land disturbing construction activity.

3. Nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices.

4. Nonpoint discharges from silviculture activities.

5. Routine maintenance for project sites under 5 acres of land disturbance if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.

(c) Notwithstanding the applicability requirements in paragraph (a), these requirements applies to construction sites of any size that, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, are likely to result in runoff that exceeds the safe capacity of the existing drainage facilities or receiving body of water, that causes undue channel erosion, that increases water pollution by scouring or the transportation of particulate matter or that endangers property or public safety.

(2) JURISDICTION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

These requirements applies to land disturbing construction activities on lands within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the City of Stevens Point, as well as all lands located within the extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction of City of Stevens Point, even if plat approval is not involved.

(3) EXCLUSIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

These requirements is not applicable to activities conducted by a state agency, as defined under s. 227.01 (1), Wis. Stats., but also including the office of district attorney, which is subject to the state plan promulgated or a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 281.33 (2), Wis. Stats.

31.05 DEFINITIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) "Administering authority" means a governmental employee, or a regional planning commission empowered under s. 62.234, Wis. Stats., that is designated by the Board of Public Works to administer these requirements.

(2) "Agricultural facilities and practices" has the meaning in s. 281.16(1), Wis. Stats.

(3) "Average annual rainfall" means a calendar year of precipitation, excluding snow, which is considered typical.

(4) "Best management practice" or "BMP" means structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

(5) "Business day" means a day the office of the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, is routinely and customarily open for business.

(6) "Cease and desist order" means a court-issued order to halt land disturbing construction activity that is being conducted without the required permit.

(7) "Construction site" means an area upon which one or more land disturbing construction activities occur, including areas that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan.

(8) "Division of land" means the creation from one parcel of two or more parcels regardless of size.

(9) "Erosion" means the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

(10) “Erosion and sediment control plan” means a comprehensive plan developed to address pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation of soil particles or rock fragments during construction.

(11) “Extraterritorial” means the unincorporated area within 3 miles of the corporate limits of a first, second, or third class city, or within 1.5 miles of a fourth class city or village.

(12) “Final stabilization” means that all land disturbing construction activities at the construction site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established, with a density of at least 70 percent of the cover, for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or that employ equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

(13) “Governing body” means town board of supervisors, county board of supervisors, city council, village board of trustees or village council.

(14) “Land disturbing construction activity” means any man-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or non-vegetative soil cover, that may result in runoff and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state. Land disturbing construction activity includes clearing and grubbing, demolition, excavating, pit trench dewatering, filling and grading activities.

(15) “MEP” or “maximum extent practicable” means a level of implementing best management practices in order to achieve a performance standard specified in this chapter which takes into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness and other competing issues such as human safety and welfare, endangered and threatened resources, historic properties and geographic features. MEP allows flexibility in the way to meet the performance standards and may vary based on the performance standard and site conditions.

(16) “Performance standard” means a narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.

(17) “Permit” means a written authorization made by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to the applicant to conduct land disturbing construction activity or to discharge post-construction runoff to waters of the state.

(18) “Pollutant” has the meaning given in s. 283.01 (13), Wis. Stats.

(19) “Pollution” has the meaning given in s. 281.01 (10), Wis. Stats.

(20) “Responsible party” means any entity holding fee title to the property or performing services to meet the performance standards of these requirements through a contract or other agreement.

(21) “Runoff” means storm water or precipitation including rain, snow or ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.

(22) “Sediment” means settleable solid material that is transported by runoff, suspended within runoff or deposited by runoff away from its original location.

(23) “Separate storm sewer” means a conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels or storm drains, which meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) Is designed or used for collecting water or conveying runoff.
- (b) Is not part of a combined sewer system.
- (c) Is not draining to a storm water treatment device or system.
- (d) Discharges directly or indirectly to waters of the state.

(24) “Site” means the entire area included in the legal description of the land on which the land disturbing construction activity is proposed in the permit application.

(25) “Stop work order” means an order issued by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, which requires that all construction activity on the site be stopped.

(26) "Technical standard" means a document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance specifications for a material, device or method.

(27) “Waters of the state” has the meaning given in s. 281.01 (18), Wis. Stats.

31.06 TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) DESIGN CRITERIA, STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. All BMPs required to comply with these requirements shall meet the design criteria, standards and specifications based on any of the following:

(a) Applicable design criteria, standards and specifications identified in the *Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook*, WDNR Pub. WR-222 November 1993 Revision.

(b) Other design guidance and technical standards identified or developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under subchapter V of chapter NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code.

(c) For these requirements, average annual basis is calculated using the appropriate annual rainfall or runoff factor, also referred to as the R factor, or an equivalent design storm using a type II distribution, with consideration given to the geographic location of the site and the period of disturbance.

(2) OTHER STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL.

Other technical standards not identified or developed in sub. (a), may be used provided that the methods have been approved by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee.

31.07 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL.

The responsible party shall implement an erosion and sediment control plan, developed in accordance with 31.09, which incorporates the requirements of this section.

(2) PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. A written plan shall be developed in accordance with 31.09 and implemented for each construction site.

(3) EROSION AND OTHER POLLUTANT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. The plan required under sub. (2) shall include the following:

(a) BMPs that, by design, achieve to the maximum extent practicable, a reduction of 80% of the sediment load carried in runoff, on an average annual basis, as compared with no sediment or erosion controls until the construction site has undergone final stabilization. No person shall be required to exceed an 80% sediment reduction to meet the requirements of this paragraph. Erosion and sediment control BMPs may be used alone or in combination to meet the requirements of this paragraph. Credit toward meeting the sediment reduction shall be given for limiting the duration or area, or both, of land disturbing construction activity, or other appropriate mechanism.

(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), if BMPs cannot be designed and implemented to reduce the sediment load by 80%, on an average annual basis, the plan shall include a written and site-specific explanation as to why the 80% reduction goal is not attainable and the sediment load shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) Where appropriate, the plan shall include sediment controls to do all of the following to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Prevent tracking of sediment from the construction site onto roads and other paved surfaces.
2. Prevent the discharge of sediment as part of site de-watering.
3. Protect the separate storm drain inlet structure from receiving sediment.

(d) The use, storage and disposal of chemicals, cement and other compounds and materials used on the construction site shall be managed during the construction period, to prevent their entrance into waters of the state. However, projects that require the placement of these materials in waters of the state, such as constructing bridge footings or BMP installations, are not prohibited by this paragraph.

(4) LOCATION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be located prior to runoff entering waters of the state.

(5) ALTERNATE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may establish storm water management requirements more stringent than those set forth in this section if the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, determines that an added level of protection is needed for sensitive resources.

31.08 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS, PROCEDURES AND FEES FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) PERMIT REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. No responsible party may commence a land disturbing construction activity subject to these requirements without receiving prior approval of an erosion and sediment control plan for the site and a permit from the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee.

(2) PERMIT APPLICATION AND FEES FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. At least one responsible party desiring to undertake a land disturbing construction activity subject to these requirements shall submit an application for a permit and an erosion and sediment control plan that meets the requirements of 31.09 and shall pay an application fee to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee. By submitting an application, the applicant is authorizing the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to enter the site to obtain information required for the review of the erosion and sediment control plan.

(3) REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PERMIT APPLICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall review any permit application that is submitted with erosion and sediment control plan, and the required fee. The following approval procedure shall be used:

(a) Within 30 business days of the receipt of a complete permit application, as required by sub. (2), the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall inform the applicant whether the application and plan are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of these requirements.

(b) If the permit application and plan are approved, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall issue the permit.

(c) If the permit application or plan is disapproved, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall state in writing the reasons for disapproval.

(d) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may request additional information from the applicant. If additional information is submitted, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall have 30 business days from the date the additional information is received to inform the applicant that the plan is either approved or disapproved.

(4) SURETY BOND FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. As a condition of approval and issuance of the permit, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may require the applicant to deposit a surety bond or irrevocable letter of credit to guarantee a good faith execution of the approved erosion control plan and any permit conditions.

(5) PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. All permits shall require the responsible party to:

(a) Notify the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, within 48 hours of commencing any land disturbing construction activity.

(b) Notify the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, of completion of any BMPs within 14 days after their installation.

(c) Obtain permission in writing from the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, prior to any modification pursuant to 31.09 (3) of the erosion and sediment control plan.

(d) Install all BMPs as identified in the approved erosion and sediment control plan.

(e) Maintain all road drainage systems, stormwater drainage systems, BMPs and other facilities identified in the erosion and sediment control plan.

(f) Repair any siltation or erosion damage to adjoining surfaces and drainage ways resulting from land disturbing construction activities and document repairs in a site erosion control log.

(g) Inspect the BMPs within 24 hours after each rain of 0.5 inches or more which results in runoff during active construction periods, and at least once each week, make needed repairs and document the findings of the inspections in a site erosion control log with the date of inspection, the name of the person conducting the inspection, and a description of the present phase of the construction at the site.

(h) Allow the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to enter the site for the purpose of inspecting compliance with the erosion and sediment control plan or for performing any work necessary to bring the site into compliance with the control plan. Keep a copy of the erosion and sediment control plan at the construction site.

(6) PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. Permits issued under this section may include conditions established by Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, in addition to the requirements set forth in sub. (5), where needed to assure compliance with the performance standards in 31.07.

(7) PERMIT DURATION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. Permits issued under this section shall be valid for a period of 180 days, or the length of the building permit or other construction authorizations, whichever is longer, from the date of issuance. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may extend the period one or more times for up to an additional 180 days. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may require additional BMPs as a condition of the extension if they are necessary to meet the requirements of these requirements.

(8) MAINTENANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. The responsible party throughout the duration of the construction activities shall maintain all BMPs necessary to meet the requirements of these requirements until the site has undergone final stabilization.

31.09 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN, STATEMENT, AND AMENDMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL.

(a) An erosion and sediment control plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee.

(b) The erosion and sediment control plan shall be designed to meet the performance standards in 31.07 and other requirements of these requirements.

(c) The erosion and sediment control plan shall address pollution caused by soil erosion and sedimentation during construction and up to final stabilization of the site. The erosion and sediment control plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. The name(s) and address(es) of the owner or developer of the site, and of any consulting firm retained by the applicant, together with the name of the applicant's principal contact at such firm. The application shall also include start and end dates for construction.

2. Description of the site and the nature of the construction activity, including representation of the limits of land disturbance on a United States Geological Service 7.5 minute series topographic map.

3. A sequence of construction of the development site, including stripping and clearing; rough grading; construction of utilities, infrastructure, and buildings; and final grading and landscaping. Sequencing shall identify the expected date on which clearing will begin, the estimated duration of exposure of cleared areas, areas of clearing, installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures, and establishment of permanent vegetation.

4. Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area of the site that is expected to be disturbed by construction activities.

5. Estimates, including calculations, if any, of the runoff coefficient of the site before and after construction activities are completed.

6. Calculations to show the expected percent reduction in the average annual sediment load carried in runoff as compared to no sediment or erosion controls.

7. Existing data describing the surface soil as well as subsoils.

8. Depth to groundwater, as indicated by Natural Resources Conservation Service soil information where available.

9. Name of the immediate named receiving water from the United States Geological Service 7.5 minute series topographic maps.

(d) The erosion and sediment control plan shall include a site map. The site map shall include the following items and shall be at a scale not greater than 100 feet per inch and at a contour interval not to exceed five feet.

1. Existing topography, vegetative cover, natural and engineered drainage systems, roads and surface waters. Lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site shall be shown. Any identified 100-year flood plains, flood fringes and floodways shall also be shown.

2. Boundaries of the construction site.

3. Drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities.

4. Areas of soil disturbance.

5. Location of major structural and non-structural controls identified in the plan.

6. Location of areas where stabilization practices will be employed.

7. Areas which will be vegetated following construction.

8. Areal extent of wetland acreage on the site and locations where storm water is discharged to a surface water or wetland.

9. Locations of all surface waters and wetlands within one mile of the construction site.

10. An alphanumeric or equivalent grid overlying the entire construction site map.

(e) Each erosion and sediment control plan shall include a description of appropriate controls and measures that will be performed at the site to prevent pollutants from reaching waters of the state. The plan shall clearly describe the appropriate control measures for each major activity and the timing during the construction process that the measures will be implemented. The description of erosion controls shall include, when appropriate, the following minimum requirements:

1. Description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including a practice implementation schedule. Site plans shall ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized.

2. Description of structural practices to divert flow away from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from the site. Unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, structural measures shall be installed on upland soils.

3. Management of overland flow at all sites, unless otherwise controlled by outfall controls.

4. Trapping of sediment in channelized flow.

5. Staging construction to limit bare areas subject to erosion.

6. Protection of downslope drainage inlets where they occur.

7. Minimization of tracking at all sites.

8. Clean up of off-site sediment deposits.

9. Proper disposal of building and waste materials at all sites.

10. Stabilization of drainage ways.

11. Control of soil erosion from dirt stockpiles.

12. Installation of permanent stabilization practices as soon as possible after final grading.

13. Minimization of dust to the maximum extent practicable.

(f) The erosion and sediment control plan shall require that velocity dissipation devices be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel, as necessary, to provide a non-erosive flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected.

(2) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN STATEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. For each construction site identified under 31.04 (1)(c), an erosion and sediment control plan statement shall be prepared. This statement shall be submitted to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee. The control plan statement shall briefly describe the site, including a site map. Further, it shall also include the best management practices that will be used to meet the requirements of the ordinance, including the site development schedule.

(3) AMENDMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL. The applicant shall amend the plan if any of the following occur:

(a) There is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance at the site which has the reasonable potential for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and which has not otherwise been addressed in the plan.

(b) The actions required by the plan fail to reduce the impacts of pollutants carried by construction site runoff.

(c) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, notifies the applicant of changes needed in the plan.

31.10 FEE SCHEDULE FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

The fees referred to in other sections of these requirements shall be established by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, and may from time to time be modified by resolution. A schedule of the fees established by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall be available for review in the City of Stevens Point City Hall.

31.11 INSPECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

If land disturbing construction activities are being carried out without a permit required by these requirements, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may enter the land pursuant to the provisions of ss. 66.0119(1), (2), and (3), Wis. Stats.

31.12 ENFORCEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may post a stop-work order if any of the following occurs:

(a) Any land disturbing construction activity regulated under these requirements is being undertaken without a permit.

(b) The erosion and sediment control plan is not being implemented in a good faith manner.

(c) The conditions of the permit are not being met.

(2) If the responsible party does not cease activity as required in a stop-work order posted under this section or fails to comply with the erosion and sediment control plan or permit conditions, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may revoke the permit.

(3) If the responsible party, where no permit has been issued, does not cease the activity after being notified by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, or if a responsible party violates a stop-work order posted under sub. (1), the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may request the city attorney to obtain a cease and desist order in any court of jurisdiction.

(4) The Director of Public Works may retract the stop-work order issued under sub. (1) or the permit revocation under sub. (2).

(5) After posting a stop-work order under sub. (1), the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may issue a notice of intent to the responsible party of its intent to perform work necessary to comply with these requirements. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may go on the land and commence the work after issuing the notice of intent. The costs of the work performed under this subsection by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, plus interest at the rate authorized by Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall be billed to the responsible party. In the event a responsible party fails to pay the amount due, the clerk shall enter the amount due on the tax rolls and collect as a special assessment or charge against the property pursuant to ch. 66, Wis. Stats.

(6) Any person violating any of the provisions of these requirements shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 and the costs of prosecution for each violation. Each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

(7) Compliance with the provisions of these requirements may also be enforced by injunction in any court of jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease and desist order before resorting to injunctive proceedings.

31.13 APPEALS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

(1) **BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL.** The board of Public Works created pursuant to section 62.15 of Wis. Stats and pursuant to s. 62.23(7)(e), Wis. Stats.:

(a) Shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any order, decision or determination made by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, in administering these requirements except for cease and desist orders obtained under 31.12 (3).

(b) Upon appeal, may authorize variances from the provisions of these requirements which are not contrary to the public interest and where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship; and

31.14 SEVERABILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL

If a court of competent jurisdiction adjudicates any section, clause, provision or portion of these requirements unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of the ordinance shall remain in force and not be affected by such judgment.

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

31.15 AUTHORITY FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) These requirements are adopted by the Common Council under the authority granted by s. 62.234, Wis. Stats. These requirements supersede all provisions of an ordinance previously enacted under s. 62.23, Wis. Stats., that relate to storm water management regulations. Except as otherwise specified in s. 62.234, Wis. Stats., s. 62.23, Wis. Stats., applies to these requirements and to any amendments to these requirements.

(2) The provisions of these requirements are deemed not to limit any other lawful regulatory powers of the same common council.

(3) The Common Council hereby designates the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to administer and enforce the provisions of these requirements.

(4) These requirements do not pre-empt more stringent storm water management requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:

(a) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals including those authorized under ss. 281.16 and 283.33, Wis. Stats.

(b) Targeted non-agricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under s. NR 151.004, Wis. Adm. Code.

31.16 FINDINGS OF FACT FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

The Common Council finds that uncontrolled, post-construction runoff has a significant impact upon water resources and the health, safety and general welfare of the community and diminishes the public enjoyment and use of natural resources. Specifically, uncontrolled post-construction runoff can:

(1) Degrade physical stream habitat by increasing stream bank erosion, increasing streambed scour, diminishing groundwater recharge, diminishing stream base flows and increasing stream temperature.

(2) Diminish the capacity of lakes and streams to support fish, aquatic life, recreational and water supply uses by increasing pollutant loading of sediment, suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, bacteria, pathogens and other urban pollutants.

(3) Alter wetland communities by changing wetland hydrology and by increasing pollutant loads.

(4) Reduce the quality of groundwater by increasing pollutant loading.

(5) Threaten public health, safety, property and general welfare by overtaxing storm sewers, drainage ways, and other minor drainage facilities.

(6) Threaten public health, safety, property and general welfare by increasing major flood peaks and volumes.

(7) Undermine floodplain management efforts by increasing the incidence and levels of flooding.

31.17 PURPOSE AND INTENT FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) PURPOSE FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.

The general purpose of these requirements is to establish long-term, post-construction runoff management requirements that will diminish the threats to public health, safety, welfare and the aquatic environment. Specific purposes are to:

(a) Further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.

(b) Prevent and control the adverse effects of storm water; prevent and control soil erosion; prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; preserve ground cover and scenic beauty; and promote sound economic growth.

(c) Control exceedence of the safe capacity of existing drainage facilities and receiving water bodies; prevent undue channel erosion; control increases in the scouring and transportation of particulate matter; and prevent conditions that endanger downstream property.

(2) INTENT FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. It is the intent of the Common Council that these requirements regulate post-construction storm water discharges to waters of the state. These requirements may be applied on a site-by-site basis. The Common Council recognizes, however, that the preferred method of achieving the storm water performance standards set forth in these requirements is through the preparation and implementation of comprehensive, systems-level storm water management plans that cover hydrologic units, such as watersheds, on a municipal and regional scale. Such plans may prescribe regional storm water devices, practices or systems, any of which may be designed to treat runoff from more than one site prior to discharge to waters of the state. Where such plans are in conformance with the performance standards developed under s. 281.16, Wis. Stats., for regional storm water management measures and have been approved by the Common Council, it is the intent of this ordinance that the approved plan be used to identify post-construction management measures acceptable for the community.

31.18 APPLICABILITY AND JURISDICTION FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) APPLICABILITY FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.

(a) Where not otherwise limited by law, this ordinance applies after final stabilization to a post-development construction site that had one or more acres of land disturbing construction activity.

(b) A site that meets any of the criteria in this paragraph is exempt from the requirements of this ordinance.

1. A redevelopment post-construction site with no increase in exposed parking lots or roads.

2. A post-construction site with less than 10% connected imperviousness based on complete development of the post-construction site, provided the cumulative area of all parking lots and rooftops is less than one acre.

3. Nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices.

4. Nonpoint discharges from silviculture activities.

5. Routine maintenance for project sites under 5 acres of land disturbance if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.

6. Underground utility construction such as water, sewer and fiberoptic lines. This exemption does not apply to the construction of any above ground structures associated with utility construction.

(c) Notwithstanding the applicability requirements in paragraph (a), these requirements apply to post-construction sites of any size that, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, is likely to result in runoff that exceeds the safe capacity of the existing drainage facilities or receiving body of water, that causes undue channel erosion, that increases water pollution by scouring or the transportation of particulate matter or that endangers property or public safety.

(2) JURISDICTION FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. These requirements apply to post construction sites within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the City of Stevens Point, as well as all lands located within the extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction of the City of Stevens Point, even if plat approval is not involved.

(3) EXCLUSIONS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. These requirements are not applicable to activities conducted by a state agency, as defined under s. 227.01 (1), Wis. Stats., but also including the office of district attorney, which is subject to the state plan promulgated or a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 281.33 (2), Wis. Stats.

31.19 DEFINITIONS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) "Director of Public Works" means a governmental employee, or a regional planning commission empowered under s. 62.234, Wis. Stats., that is designated by the Common Council to administer this ordinance.

(2) "Agricultural facilities and practices" has the meaning given in s. 281.16, Wis. Stats.

(3) "Average annual rainfall" means a calendar year of precipitation, excluding snow, which is considered typical.

(4) "Best management practice" or "BMP" means structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

(5) "Business day" means a day the office of the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, is routinely and customarily open for business.

(6) "Cease and desist order" means a court-issued order to halt land disturbing construction activity that is being conducted without the required permit.

(7) "Combined sewer system" means a system for conveying both sanitary sewage and storm water runoff.

(8) "Connected imperviousness" means an impervious surface that is directly connected to a separate storm sewer or water of the state via an impervious flow path.

(9) "Design storm" means a hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency, and total depth of rainfall.

(10) "Development" means residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land uses and associated roads.

(11) "Division of land" means the creation from one parcel of two or more parcels or building sites regardless of size.

(12) "Effective infiltration area" means the area of the infiltration system that is used to infiltrate runoff and does not include the area used for site access, berms or pretreatment.

(13) "Erosion" means the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

(14) "Exceptional resource waters" means waters listed in s. NR 102.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

(15) "Extraterritorial" means the unincorporated area within 3 miles of the corporate limits of a first, second, or third class city, or within 1.5 miles of a fourth class city or village.

(16) "Final stabilization" means that all land disturbing construction activities at the construction site have been completed and that a uniform, perennial, vegetative cover has been established, with a density of at least 70% of the cover, for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or employment of equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

(17) "Financial guarantee" means a performance bond, maintenance bond, surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or similar guarantees submitted to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, by the responsible party to assure that requirements of the ordinance are carried out in compliance with the storm water management plan.

(18) "Common Council" means town board of supervisors, county board of supervisors, city council, village board of trustees or village council.

(19) "Impervious surface" means an area that releases as runoff all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and streets are examples of areas that typically are impervious.

(20) "In-fill area" means an undeveloped area of land located within existing development.

(21) "Infiltration" means the entry of precipitation or runoff into or through the soil.

(22) "Infiltration system" means a device or practice such as a basin, trench, rain garden or swale designed specifically to encourage infiltration, but does not include natural infiltration in pervious surfaces such as lawns, redirecting of rooftop downspouts onto lawns or minimal infiltration from practices, such as swales or road side channels designed for conveyance and pollutant removal only.

(23) "Karst feature" means an area or surficial geologic feature subject to bedrock dissolution so that it is likely to provide a conduit to groundwater, and may include caves, enlarged fractures, mine features, exposed bedrock surfaces, sinkholes, springs, seeps or swallets.

(24) "Land disturbing construction activity" means any man-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or non-vegetative soil cover, that may result in runoff and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state. Land disturbing construction activity includes clearing and grubbing, demolition, excavating, pit trench dewatering, filling and grading activities.

(25) "Maintenance agreement" means a legal document that provides for long-term maintenance of storm water management practices.

(26) "MEP" or "maximum extent practicable" means a level of implementing best management practices in order to achieve a performance standard specified in this ordinance which takes into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness and other competing issues such as human safety and welfare, endangered and threatened resources, historic properties and geographic features. MEP allows flexibility in the way to meet the performance standards and may vary based on the performance standard and site conditions.

(27) "New development" means development resulting from the conversion of previously undeveloped land or agricultural land uses.

(28) "Off-site" means located outside the property boundary described in the permit application.

(29) "On-site" means located within the property boundary described in the permit application.

(30) "Ordinary high-water mark" has the meaning given in s. NR 115.03(6), Wis. Adm. Code.

(31) "Outstanding resource waters" means waters listed in s. NR 102.10, Wis. Adm. Code.

(32) "Percent fines" means the percentage of a given sample of soil, which passes through a # 200 sieve.

(33) "Performance standard" means a narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.

(34) "Permit" means a written authorization made by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to the applicant to conduct land disturbing construction activity or to discharge post-construction runoff to waters of the state.

(35) "Permit administration fee" means a sum of money paid to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, by the permit applicant for the purpose of recouping the expenses incurred by the authority in administering the permit.

(36) "Pervious surface" means an area that releases as runoff a small portion of the precipitation that falls on it. Lawns, gardens, parks, forests or other similar vegetated areas are examples of surfaces that typically are pervious.

(37) "Pollutant" has the meaning given in s. 283.01(13), Wis. Stats.

(38) "Pollution" has the meaning given in s. 281.01(10), Wis. Stats.

(39) "Post-construction site" means a construction site following the completion of land disturbing construction activity and final site stabilization.

(40) "Pre-development condition" means the extent and distribution of land cover types present before the initiation of land disturbing construction activity, assuming that all land uses prior to development activity are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

(41) "Preventive action limit" has the meaning given in s. NR 140.05(17), Wis. Adm. Code.

(42) "Redevelopment" means areas where development is replacing older development.

(43) "Responsible party" means any entity holding fee title to the property or other person contracted or obligated by other agreement to implement and maintain post-construction storm water BMPs.

(44) "Runoff" means storm water or precipitation including rain, snow or ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.

(45) "Separate storm sewer" means a conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels or storm drains, which meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) Is designed or used for collecting water or conveying runoff.
- (b) Is not part of a combined sewer system.
- (c) Is not draining to a storm water treatment device or system.
- (d) Discharges directly or indirectly to waters of the state.

(46) "Site" means the entire area included in the legal description of the land on which the land disturbing construction activity occurred.

(47) "Stop work order" means an order issued by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, which requires that all construction activity on the site be stopped.

(48) "Storm water management plan" means a comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm water after the site has undergone final stabilization following completion of the construction activity.

(49) "Storm water management system plan" is a comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of runoff and pollutants from hydrologic units on a regional or municipal scale.

(50) "Technical standard" means a document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance specifications for a material, device or method.

(51) "Top of the channel" means an edge, or point on the landscape, landward from the ordinary high-water mark of a surface water of the state, where the slope of the land begins to be less than 12% continually for at least 50 feet. If the slope of the land is 12% or less continually for the initial 50 feet, landward from the ordinary high-water mark, the top of the channel is the ordinary high-water mark.

(52) "TR-55" means the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (previously Soil Conservation Service), Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Second Edition, Technical Release 55, June 1986.

(53) "Type II distribution" means a rainfall type curve as established in the "United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Technical Paper 149, published 1973". The Type II curve is applicable to all of Wisconsin and represents the most intense storm pattern.

(54) "Waters of the state" has the meaning given in s. 281.01 (18), Wis. Stats.

31.20 TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

The following methods shall be used in designing the water quality; peak flow shaving and infiltration components of storm water practices needed to meet the water quality standards of this ordinance:

(1) Technical standards identified, developed or disseminated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under subchapter V of chapter NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code.

(2) Where technical standards have not been identified or developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, other technical standards may be used provided that the methods have been approved by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee,.

(3) In these requirements, the following year(s) and location(s) has been selected as average annual rainfall(s): Green Bay, 1969 (Mar. 29-Nov. 25).

31.21 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The responsible party shall implement a post-construction storm water management plan that incorporates the requirements of this section.

(2) PLAN FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. A written storm water management plan in accordance with 31.23 shall be developed and implemented for each post-construction site.

(3) REQUIREMENTS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The plan required under sub. (2) shall include the following:

(a) TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. BMPs shall be designed, installed and maintained to control total suspended solids carried in runoff from the post-construction site as follows:

1. For new development, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 80%, based on the average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. No person shall be required to exceed an 80% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision.

2. For redevelopment, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 40%, based on the average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. No person shall be required to exceed a 40% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision.

3. For in-fill development under 5 acres that occurs within 10 years after the effective date of this rule, August 20, 2007, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 40%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. No person shall be required to exceed a 40% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision.

4. For in-fill development that occurs 10 or more years after the effective date of this rule, August 20, 2007, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 80%, based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. No person shall be required to exceed an 80% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision.

5. Notwithstanding subds. 1. to 4., if the design cannot achieve the applicable total suspended solids reduction specified, the storm water management plan shall include a written and site-specific explanation why that level of reduction is not attained and the total suspended solids load shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

(b) PEAK DISCHARGE FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.

1. By design, BMPs shall be employed to maintain or reduce the peak runoff discharge rates, to the maximum extent practicable, as compared to pre-development conditions for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year 24-hour design storms applicable to the post-construction site. Pre-development conditions shall assume “good hydrologic conditions” for appropriate land covers as identified in TR-55 or an equivalent methodology. The meaning of “hydrologic soil group” and “runoff curve number” are as determined in TR-55. However, when pre-development land cover is cropland, rather than using TR-55 values for cropland, the runoff curve numbers in Table 1 shall be used. Either SCS Type II Storms or Huff-Angel rainfall distributions, as defined by IB-71, shall be used.

Maximum Pre-Development Runoff Curve Numbers for Cropland Areas				
Soil Group	A	B	C	D
Curve Number	56	70	79	83

2. This subsection of the ordinance does not apply to any of the following:

- a. A post-construction site where the change in hydrology due to development does not increase the existing surface water elevation at any point within the downstream receiving water by more than 0.01 of a foot for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event.
- b. A redevelopment post-construction site.
- c. An in-fill development area less than 5 acres.

(c) INFILTRATION FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. BMPs shall be designed, installed, and maintained to infiltrate runoff to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the following, except as provided in subds. 5. through 8.

1. For residential developments one of the following shall be met:

- a. Infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 90% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 1% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.
- b. Infiltrate 25% of the post-development runoff from the 2 year -24 hour design storm with a type II distribution. Separate curve numbers for pervious and impervious surfaces shall be used to calculate runoff volumes and not composite curve numbers as defined in TR-55. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 1% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.

2. For non-residential development, including commercial, industrial and institutional development, one of the following shall be met:

- a. Infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 60% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.

b. Infiltrate 10% of the runoff from the 2 year - 24 hour design storm with a type II distribution. Separate curve numbers for pervious and impervious surfaces shall be used to calculate runoff volumes, and not composite curve numbers as defined in TR-55. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.

3. Pre-development condition shall be the same as in par. (b).

4. Before infiltrating runoff, pretreatment shall be required for parking lot runoff and for runoff from new road construction in commercial, industrial and institutional areas that will enter an infiltration system. The pretreatment shall be designed to protect the infiltration system from clogging prior to scheduled maintenance and to protect groundwater quality in accordance with subd. 8. Pretreatment options may include, but are not limited to, oil/grease separation, sedimentation, biofiltration, filtration, swales or filter strips.

5. Exclusions. The runoff from the following areas is prohibited from meeting the requirements of this paragraph:

a. Areas associated with tier 1 industrial facilities identified in s. NR 216.21(2)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, including storage, loading, rooftop and parking.

b. Storage and loading areas of tier 2 industrial facilities identified in s. NR 216.21(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code.

c. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas.

d. Areas within 1000 feet upgradient or within 100 feet downgradient of karst features.

e. Areas with less than 3 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock, except this subd. 5.e. does not prohibit infiltration of roof runoff.

f. Areas with runoff from industrial, commercial and institutional parking lots and roads and residential arterial roads with less than 5 feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock.

g. Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in s. NR 811.16(4), Wis. Adm. Code, or within 100 feet of a private well as specified in s. NR 812.08(4), Wis. Adm. Code, for runoff infiltrated from commercial, industrial and institutional land uses or regional devices for residential development.

h. Areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in s. NR 720.03(2), Wis. Adm. Code are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur.

i. Any area where the soil does not exhibit one of the following soil characteristics between the bottom of the infiltration system and the seasonal high groundwater and top of bedrock: at least a 3-foot soil layer with 20% fines or greater; or at least a 5-foot soil layer with 10% fines or greater. This does not apply where the soil medium within the infiltration system provides an equivalent level of protection. This subd. 5.i. does not prohibit infiltration of roof runoff.

6. Exemptions. The following are not required to meet the requirements of this paragraph:

a. Areas where the infiltration rate of the soil is less than 0.6 inches/hour measured at the site.

b. Parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for commercial and industrial development.

c. Redevelopment post-construction sites.

d. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.

e. Infiltration areas during periods when the soil on the site is frozen.

f. Roads in commercial, industrial, and institutional land uses, and arterial residential roads.

7. Where alternate uses of runoff are employed, such as for toilet flushing, laundry or irrigation, such alternate use shall be given equal credit toward the infiltration volume required by this paragraph.

a. Infiltration systems designed in accordance with this paragraph shall, to the extent technically and economically feasible, minimize the level of pollutants infiltrating to groundwater and shall maintain compliance with the preventive action limit at a point of standards application in accordance with ch. NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code. However, if site specific information indicates that compliance with a preventive action limit is not achievable, the infiltration BMP may not be installed or shall be modified to prevent infiltration to the maximum extent practicable.

b. Notwithstanding subd. par. a., the discharge from BMPs shall remain below the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.

(d) PROTECTIVE AREAS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.

1. "Protective area" means an area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams and rivers, or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of the following widths, as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface. However, in this paragraph, "protective area" does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert, such that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location.

a. For outstanding resource waters and exceptional resource waters, and for wetlands in areas of special natural resource interest as specified in s. NR 103.04, 75 feet.

b. For perennial and intermittent streams identified on a United States geological survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, or a county soil survey map, whichever is more current, 50 feet.

c. For lakes, 50 feet.

d. For highly susceptible wetlands, 50 feet. Highly susceptible wetlands include the following types: fens, sedge meadows, bogs, low prairies, conifer swamps, shrub swamps, other forested wetlands, fresh wet meadows, shallow marshes, deep marshes and seasonally flooded basins. Wetland boundary delineations shall be made in accordance with s. NR 103.08(1m). This paragraph does not apply to wetlands that have been completely filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The protective area for wetlands that have been partially filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations shall be measured from the wetland boundary delineation after fill has been placed.

e. For less susceptible wetlands, 10 percent of the average wetland width, but no less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet. Less susceptible wetlands include degraded wetlands dominated by invasive species such as reed canary grass.

f. In subd. 1.a., d. and e., determinations of the extent of the protective area adjacent to wetlands shall be made on the basis of the sensitivity and runoff susceptibility of the wetland in accordance with the standards and criteria in s. NR 103.03.

g. For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres, 10 feet.

2. This paragraph applies to post-construction sites located within a protective area, except those areas exempted pursuant to subd. 4.

3. The following requirements shall be met:

a. Impervious surfaces shall be kept out of the protective area to the maximum extent practicable. The storm water management plan shall contain a written site-specific explanation for any parts of the protective area that are disturbed during construction.

b. Where land disturbing construction activity occurs within a protective area, and where no impervious surface is present, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70% or greater shall be established and maintained. The adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover shall be sufficient to provide for bank stability, maintenance of fish habitat and filtering of pollutants from upslope overland flow areas under sheet flow conditions. Non-vegetative materials, such as rock riprap, may be employed on the bank as necessary to prevent erosion, such as on steep slopes or where high velocity flows occur.

c. Best management practices such as filter strips, swales, or wet detention basins, which are designed to control pollutants from non-point sources, may be located in the protective area.

4. This paragraph does not apply to:

a. Redevelopment post-construction sites.

b. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.

c. Structures that cross or access surface waters such as boat landings, bridges and culverts.

d. Structures constructed in accordance with s. 59.692(1v), Wis. Stats.

e. Post-construction a site from which runoff does not enter the surface water, except to the extent that vegetative ground cover is necessary to maintain bank stability.

(e) FUELING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AREAS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall, to the maximum extent practicable, have BMPs designed, installed and maintained to reduce petroleum within runoff, such that the runoff that enters waters of the state contains no visible petroleum sheen.

(f) SWALE TREATMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.

1. Applicability. Except as provided in subd. 2., transportation facilities that use swales for runoff conveyance and pollutant removal meet all of the requirements of this section, if the swales are designed to the maximum extent practicable to do all of the following:

a. Be vegetated. However, where appropriate, non-vegetative measures may be employed to prevent erosion or provide for runoff treatment, such as rock riprap stabilization or check dams.

b. Carry runoff through a swale for 200 feet or more in length that is designed with a flow velocity no greater than 1.5 feet per second for the peak flow generated using either a 2-year, 24-hour design storm or a 2-year storm with a duration equal to the time of concentration as appropriate. If a swale of 200 feet in length cannot be designed with a flow velocity of 1.5 feet per second or less, then the flow velocity shall be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

2. Exemptions. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may, consistent with water quality standards, require other provisions of this section be met on a transportation facility with an average daily travel of vehicles greater than 2500 and where the initial surface water of the state that the runoff directly enters is any of the following:

a. An outstanding resource water.

b. An exceptional resource water.

c. Waters listed in s. 303(d) of the federal clean water act that are identified as impaired in whole or in part, due to nonpoint source impacts.

d. Waters where targeted performance standards are developed under s. NR 151.004, Wis. Adm. Code, to meet water quality standards.

(4) GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE STORM WATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The following considerations shall be observed in managing runoff:

(a) Natural topography and land cover features such as natural swales, natural depressions, native soil infiltrating capacity, and natural groundwater recharge areas shall be preserved and used, to the extent possible, to meet the requirements of this section.

(b) Emergency overland flow for all storm water facilities shall be provided to prevent exceeding the safe capacity of downstream drainage facilities and prevent endangerment of downstream property or public safety.

(5) LOCATION AND REGIONAL TREATMENT OPTION FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.

(a) The BMPs may be located on-site or off-site as part of a regional storm water device, practice or system.

(b) Post-construction runoff within a non-navigable surface water that flows into a BMP, such as a wet detention pond, is not required to meet the performance standards of this ordinance. Post-construction BMPs may be located in non-navigable surface waters.

(c) Except as allowed under par. (d), post-construction runoff from new development shall meet the post-construction performance standards prior to entering navigable surface water.

(d) Post-construction runoff from any development within a navigable surface water that flows into a BMP is not required to meet the performance standards of this ordinance if:

1. The BMP was constructed prior to the effective date of this ordinance and the BMP either received a permit issued under ch. 30, Stats., or the BMP did not require a ch. 30, Wis. Stats., permit; and

2. The BMP is designed to provide runoff treatment from future upland development.

(e) Runoff from existing development, redevelopment and in-fill areas shall meet the post-construction performance standards in accordance with this paragraph.

1. To the maximum extent practicable, BMPs shall be located to treat runoff prior to discharge to navigable surface waters.

2. Post-construction BMPs for such runoff may be located in a navigable surface water if allowable under all other applicable federal, state and local regulations such as ch. NR 103, Wis. Adm. Code and ch. 30, Wis. Stats.

(f) The discharge of runoff from a BMP, such as a wet detention pond, or after a series of such BMPs is subject to this chapter.

(g) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may approve off-site management measures provided that all of the following conditions are met:

1. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, determines that the post-construction runoff is covered by a storm water management system plan that is approved by the City of Stevens Point and that contains management requirements consistent with the purpose and intent of this ordinance.

2. The off-site facility meets all of the following conditions:

a. The facility is in place.

b. The facility is designed and adequately sized to provide a level of storm water control equal to or greater than that which would be afforded by on-site practices meeting the performance standards of this ordinance.

c. The facility has a legally obligated entity responsible for its long-term operation and maintenance.

(h) Where a regional treatment option exists such that the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, exempts the applicant from all or part of the minimum on-site storm water management requirements, the applicant shall be required to pay a fee in an amount determined in negotiation with the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee,. In determining the fee for post-construction runoff, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall consider an equitable distribution of the cost for land, engineering design, construction, and maintenance of the regional treatment option.

(6) ALTERNATE REQUIREMENTS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may establish storm water management requirements more stringent than those set forth in this section if the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, determines that an added level of protection is needed to protect sensitive resources.

31.22 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS, PROCEDURES AND FEES FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) PERMIT REQUIRED FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. No responsible party may undertake a land disturbing construction activity without receiving a post-construction runoff permit from the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, prior to commencing the proposed activity.

(2) PERMIT APPLICATION AND FEES FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. Unless specifically excluded by this ordinance, any responsible party desiring a permit shall submit to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, a permit application made on a form provided by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, for that purpose.

(a) Unless otherwise accepted in these requirements, a permit application must be accompanied by a storm water management plan, a maintenance agreement and a non-refundable permit administration fee.

(b) The storm water management plan shall be prepared to meet the requirements of 31.21 and 31.23, the maintenance agreement shall be prepared to meet the requirements of 31.24, the financial guarantee shall meet the requirements of 31.25, and fees shall be those established by the Common Council as set forth in 31.26.

(3) REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PERMIT APPLICATION FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall review any permit application that is submitted with a storm water management plan, maintenance agreement, and the required fee. The following approval procedure shall be used:

(a) Within 30 business days of the receipt of a complete permit application, including all items as required by sub. (2), the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall inform the applicant whether the application, plan and maintenance agreement are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of this ordinance.

(b) If the storm water permit application, plan and maintenance agreement are approved, or if an agreed upon payment of fees in lieu of storm water management practices is made, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall issue the permit.

(c) If the storm water permit application, plan or maintenance agreement is disapproved, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall detail in writing the reasons for disapproval.

(d) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may request additional information from the applicant. If additional information is submitted, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall have 30 days from the date the additional information is received to inform the applicant that the plan and maintenance agreement are either approved or disapproved.

(4) PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. All permits issued under this ordinance shall be subject to the following conditions, and holders of permits issued under this ordinance shall be deemed to have accepted these conditions. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may suspend or revoke a permit for violation of a permit condition, following written notification of the responsible party. An action by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to suspend or revoke this permit may be appealed in accordance with 31.28.

(a) Compliance with this permit does not relieve the responsible party of the responsibility to comply with other applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

(b) The responsible party shall design and install all structural and non-structural storm water management measures in accordance with the approved storm water management plan and this permit.

(c) The responsible party shall notify the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, at least 10 business days before commencing any work in conjunction with the storm water management plan, and within 10 business days upon completion of the storm water management practices. If required as a special condition under sub. (5), the responsible party shall make additional notification according to a schedule set forth by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, so that practice installations can be inspected during construction.

(d) Practice installations required as part of this ordinance shall be certified "as built" by a licensed professional engineer. Completed storm water management practices must pass a final inspection by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, or its designee to determine if they are in accordance with the approved storm water management plan and ordinance. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, or its designee shall notify the responsible party in writing of any changes required in such practices to bring them into compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(e) The responsible party shall notify the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, of any significant modifications it intends to make to an approved storm water management plan. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may require that the proposed modifications be submitted to it for approval prior to incorporation into the storm water management plan and execution by the responsible party.

(f) The responsible party shall maintain all storm water management practices in accordance with the storm water management plan until the practices either become the responsibility of the Common Council, or are transferred to subsequent private owners as specified in the approved maintenance agreement.

(g) The responsible party authorizes the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to perform any work or operations necessary to bring storm water management measures into conformance with the approved storm water management plan, and consents to a special assessment or charge against the property as authorized under subch. VII of ch. 66, Wis. Stats., or to charging such costs against the financial guarantee posted under 31.25.

(h) If so directed by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, the responsible party shall repair at the responsible party's own expense all damage to adjoining municipal facilities and drainage ways caused by runoff, where such damage is caused by activities that are not in compliance with the approved storm water management plan.

(i) The responsible party shall permit property access to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, or its designee for the purpose of inspecting the property for compliance with the approved storm water management plan and this permit.

(j) Where site development or redevelopment involves changes in direction, increases in peak rate and/or total volume of runoff from a site, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may require the responsible party to make appropriate legal arrangements with affected property owners concerning the prevention of endangerment to property or public safety.

(k) The responsible party is subject to the enforcement actions and penalties detailed in 31.27, if the responsible party fails to comply with the terms of this permit.

(5) PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. Permits issued under this subsection may include conditions established by Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, in addition to the requirements needed to meet the performance standards in 31.21 or a financial guarantee as provided for in 31.25.

(6) PERMIT DURATION FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. Permits issued under this section shall be valid from the date of issuance through the date the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, notifies the responsible party that all storm water management practices have passed the final inspection required under sub. (4)(d).

31.23 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The storm water management plan required under 31.22 (2) shall contain at a minimum the following information:

(a) Name, address, and telephone number for the following or their designees: landowner; developer; project engineer for practice design and certification; person(s) responsible for installation of storm water management practices; and person(s) responsible for maintenance of storm water management practices prior to the transfer, if any, of maintenance responsibility to another party.

(b) A proper legal description of the property proposed to be developed, referenced to the U.S. Public Land Survey system or to block and lot numbers within a recorded land subdivision plat.

(c) Pre-development site conditions, including:

1. One or more site maps at a scale of not less than 1 inch equals 100 feet. The site maps shall show the following: site location and legal property description; predominant soil types and hydrologic soil groups; existing cover type and condition; topographic contours of the site at a scale not to exceed 1 foot; topography and drainage network including enough of the contiguous properties to show runoff patterns onto, through, and from the site;

watercourses that may affect or be affected by runoff from the site; flow path and direction for all storm water conveyance sections; watershed boundaries used in hydrology determinations to show compliance with performance standards; lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches, and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site; limits of the 100 year floodplain; location of wells and wellhead protection areas covering the project area and delineated pursuant to s. NR 811.16, Wis. Adm. Code.

2. Hydrology and pollutant loading computations as needed to show compliance with performance standards. All major assumptions used in developing input parameters shall be clearly stated. The geographic areas used in making the calculations shall be clearly cross-referenced to the required map(s).

(d) Post-development site conditions, including:

1. Explanation of the provisions to preserve and use natural topography and land cover features to minimize changes in peak flow runoff rates and volumes to surface waters and wetlands.

2. Explanation of any restrictions on storm water management measures in the development area imposed by wellhead protection plans and ordinances.

3. One or more site maps at a scale of not less than 1 inch equals 100 feet showing the following: post-construction pervious areas including vegetative cover type and condition; impervious surfaces including all buildings, structures, and pavement; post-construction topographic contours of the site at a scale not to exceed 1 foot; post-construction drainage network including enough of the contiguous properties to show runoff patterns onto, through, and from the site; locations and dimensions of drainage easements; locations of maintenance easements specified in the maintenance agreement; flow path and direction for all storm water conveyance sections; location and type of all storm water management conveyance and treatment practices, including the on-site and off-site tributary drainage area; location and type of conveyance system that will carry runoff from the drainage and treatment practices to the nearest adequate outlet such as a curbed street, storm drain, or natural drainage way; watershed boundaries used in hydrology and pollutant loading calculations and any changes to lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches, and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site.

4. Hydrology and pollutant loading computations as needed to show compliance with performance standards. The computations shall be made for each discharge point in the development, and the geographic areas used in making the calculations shall be clearly cross-referenced to the required map(s).

5. Results of investigations of soils and groundwater required for the placement and design of storm water management measures. Detailed drawings including cross-sections and profiles of all permanent storm water conveyance and treatment practices.

(e) A description and installation schedule for the storm water management practices needed to meet the performance standards in 31.21.

(f) A maintenance plan developed for the life of each storm water management practice including the required maintenance activities and maintenance activity schedule.

(g) Cost estimates for the construction, operation, and maintenance of each storm water management practice.

(h) Other information requested in writing by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to determine compliance of the proposed storm water management measures with the provisions of this ordinance.

(i) All site investigations, plans, designs, computations, and drawings shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer to be prepared in accordance with accepted engineering practice and requirements of this ordinance.

(j) An electronic version of record drawings shall be submitted in Portage County Coordinate System in a format specified by the Director of Public Works.

(2) ALTERNATE REQUIREMENTS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may prescribe alternative submittal requirements for applicants seeking an exemption to on-site storm water management performance standards under 31.21 (5).

31.24 MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT REQUIRED FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The maintenance agreement required under 31.22 (2) for storm water management practices shall be an agreement between the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, and the responsible party to provide for maintenance of storm water practices beyond the duration period of this permit. The maintenance agreement shall be filed with the County Register of Deeds as a property deed restriction so that it is binding upon all subsequent owners of the land served by the storm water management practices.

(2) AGREEMENT PROVISIONS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The maintenance agreement shall contain the following information and provisions and be consistent with the maintenance plan required by 31.24 (1)(f):

(a) Identification of the storm water facilities and designation of the drainage area served by the facilities.

(b) A schedule for regular maintenance of each aspect of the storm water management system consistent with the storm water management plan required under 31.23 (2).

(c) Identification of the responsible party(s), organization or city, county, town or village responsible for long term maintenance of the storm water management practices identified in the storm water management plan required under 31.23 (2).

(d) Requirement that the responsible party(s), organization, or city, county, town or village shall maintain storm water management practices in accordance with the schedule included in par. (b).

(e) Authorization for the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to access the property to conduct inspections of storm water management practices as necessary to ascertain that the practices are being maintained and operated in accordance with the agreement.

(f) A requirement on the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to maintain public records of the results of the site inspections, to inform the responsible party responsible for maintenance of the inspection results, and to specifically indicate any corrective actions required to bring the storm water management practice into proper working condition.

(g) Agreement that the party designated under par. (c), as responsible for long term maintenance of the storm water management practices, shall be notified by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, of maintenance problems which require correction. The specified corrective actions shall be undertaken within a reasonable time frame as set by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee.

(h) Authorization of the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to perform the corrected actions identified in the inspection report if the responsible party designated under par. (c) does not make the required corrections in the specified time period. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall enter the amount due on the tax rolls and collect the money as a special charge against the property pursuant to ch. 66, Wis. Stats.

31.25 FINANCIAL GUARANTEE FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GUARANTEE FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may require the submittal of a financial guarantee, the form and type of which shall be acceptable to the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee. The financial guarantee shall be in an amount determined by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to be the estimated cost of construction and the estimated cost of maintenance of the storm water management practices during the period which the designated party in the maintenance agreement has maintenance responsibility. The financial guarantee shall give the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, the authorization to use the funds to complete the storm water management practices if the responsible party defaults or does not properly implement the approved storm water management plan, upon written notice to the responsible party by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, that the requirements of this ordinance have not been met.

(2) CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. Conditions for the release of the financial guarantee are as follows:

(a) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall release the portion of the financial guarantee established under this section, less any costs incurred by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, to complete installation of practices, upon submission of "as built plans" by a licensed professional engineer. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may make provisions for a partial pro-rata release of the financial guarantee based on the completion of various development stages.

(b) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall release the portion of the financial guarantee established under this section to assure maintenance of storm water practices, less any costs incurred by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, at such time that the responsibility for practice maintenance is passed on to another entity via an approved maintenance agreement.

31.26 FEE SCHEDULE FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

The fees referred to in other sections of this ordinance shall be established by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, and may from time to time be modified by resolution. A schedule of the fees established by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall be available for review in the office of the Director of Public Works.

31.27 ENFORCEMENT FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) Any land disturbing construction activity or post-construction runoff initiated after the effective date of this ordinance by any person, firm, association, or corporation subject to the ordinance provisions shall be deemed a violation unless conducted in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance.

(2) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall notify the responsible party by certified mail of any non-complying land disturbing construction activity or post-construction runoff. The notice shall describe the nature of the violation, remedial actions needed, a schedule for remedial action, and additional enforcement action which may be taken.

(3) Upon receipt of written notification from the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, under sub. (2), the responsible party shall correct work that does not comply with the storm water management plan or other provisions of this permit. The responsible party shall make corrections as necessary to meet the specifications and schedule set forth by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, in the notice.

(4) If the violations to a permit issued pursuant to this ordinance are likely to result in damage to properties, public facilities, or waters of the state, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may enter the land and take emergency actions necessary to prevent such damage. The costs incurred by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, plus interest and legal costs shall be billed to the responsible party.

(5) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, is authorized to post a stop work order on all land disturbing construction activity that is in violation of these requirements, or to request the municipal attorney to obtain a cease and desists order in any court with jurisdiction.

(6) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may revoke a permit issued under these requirements for non-compliance with ordinance provisions.

(7) Any permit revocation, stop work order, or cease and desist order shall remain in effect unless retracted by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, or by a court with jurisdiction.

(8) The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, is authorized to refer any violation of these requirements, or of a stop work order or cease and desist order issued pursuant to these requirements, to the City Attorney for the commencement of further legal proceedings in any court of jurisdiction.

(9) Any person, firm, association, or corporation who does not comply with the provisions of these requirements shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than 100 dollars or more than 5,000 dollars per offense, together with the costs of prosecution. Each day that the violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

(10) Compliance with the provisions of these requirements may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease and desist order before resorting to injunctive proceedings.

(11) When the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, determines that the holder of a permit issued pursuant to these requirements has failed to follow practices set forth in the storm water management plan, or has failed to comply with schedules set forth in said storm water management plan, the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, or a party designated by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, may enter upon the land and perform the work or other operations necessary to bring the condition of said lands into conformance with requirements of the approved plan. The Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, shall keep a detailed accounting of the costs and expenses of performing this work. These costs and expenses shall be deducted from any financial security posted pursuant to 31.25 of this ordinance. Where such a security has not been established, or where such a security is insufficient to cover these costs, the costs and expenses shall be entered on the tax roll as a special charge against the property and collected with any other taxes levied thereon for the year in which the work is completed.

31.28 APPEALS FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. The Board of Public Works, created pursuant to section shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any order, decision or determination made by the Director of Public Works, or appointed designee, in administering this ordinance. The board shall also use the rules, procedures, duties, and powers authorized by statute in hearing and deciding appeals. Upon appeal, the board may authorize variances from the provisions of this ordinance that are not contrary to the public interest, and where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship.

31.29 SEVERABILITY FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

If any section, clause, provision or portion of this ordinance is judged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the ordinance shall remain in force and not be affected by such judgment.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

31.30 PURPOSE/INTERNT FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of these requirements is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Stevens Point through the regulation of non-storm water discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. These requirements establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in order to comply with requirements of the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit process. The objectives of these requirements are:

1. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) by storm water discharges by any user
2. To prohibit Illicit Connections and Discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system.
3. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with these requirements

31.31 DEFINITIONS FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

For the purposes of these requirements, the following shall mean:

Authorized Enforcement Agency. Director of Public Works, or representative designated in writing.

Best Management Practices (BMPs). Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to storm water, receiving waters, or storm water conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Clean Water Act. The federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

Construction Activity. Activities subject to WPDES Construction Permits. Currently, these include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of 1 acre or more. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

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.

Illegal Discharge. Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted in Section X of these requirements.

Illicit Connections. An illicit connection is defined as either of the following: Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any non-storm water discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the storm drain system and any connections to the system, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an authorized enforcement agency or, any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.

Industrial Activity. Activities subject to WPDES Industrial Permits.

Non-Storm Water Discharge. Any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of storm water.

Person. Means any individual, association, organization, partnership, firm, corporation or other entity recognized by law and acting as either the owner or as the owner's agent.

Pollutant. Anything which causes or contributes to pollution. 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, ordinances, 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.

Premises. Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land whether improved or unimproved including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

Storm Drainage System. Publicly-owned facilities by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures.

Storm Water. Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. A document which describes the BMPs and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to Storm Water, Storm Water Conveyance Systems, and/or Receiving Waters to the Maximum Extent Practicable.

Wastewater. Any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated storm water, discharged from a facility.

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Discharge Permit. A permit issued by WDNR that authorizes discharges to the Waters of the State, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group, or general area-wide basis.

31.32 APPLICABILITY FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

These requirements shall apply to all water entering the storm drain system generated on any developed and undeveloped lands unless explicitly exempted by an authorized enforcement agency.

31.33 RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATION FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

The Director of Public Works shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these requirements. Any powers granted or duties imposed upon the authorized enforcement agency may be delegated in writing by the Director of the authorized enforcement agency to persons or entities acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the agency.

31.34 SEVERABILITY FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

The provisions of these requirements are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of these requirements or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or application of these requirements.

31.35 ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to these requirements are minimum standards; therefore, these requirements does not intend nor imply that compliance by any person will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, nor unauthorized discharge of pollutants.

31.36 DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Prohibition of Illegal Discharges.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than storm water. The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the storm drain system is prohibited except as described as follows:

1. The following discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by these requirements: water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, groundwater infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, swimming pools (if dechlorinated - typically less than one PPM chlorine), firefighting activities, and any other water source not containing Pollutants.
2. Discharges specified in writing by the authorized enforcement agency as being necessary to protect public health and safety.
3. Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a verbal notification to the authorized enforcement agency prior to the time of the test.
4. The prohibition shall not apply to any non-storm water discharge permitted under a WPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the WDNR, 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 any discharge to the storm drain system.

Prohibition of Illicit Connections.

1. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system is prohibited.
2. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
3. A person is considered to be in violation of these requirements if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the MS4, or allows such a connection to continue.

31.37 SUSPENSION OF MS4 ACCESS FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS**Suspension Due to Illicit Discharges in Emergency Situations.**

The Director of Public Works may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 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 MS4 or Waters of the State. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the authorized enforcement agency may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the MS4 or Waters of the State, or to minimize danger to persons.

Suspension Due to the Detection of Illicit Discharge.

Any person discharging to the MS4 in violation of these requirements may have their MS4 access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. The authorized enforcement agency will notify a violator of the proposed termination of its MS4 access. The violator may petition the authorized enforcement agency for a reconsideration and hearing.

A person commits an offense if the person reinstates MS4 access to premises terminated pursuant to this Section, without the prior approval of the authorized enforcement agency.

31.38 INDUSTRIAL OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY DISCHARGE FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity WPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the Director of Public Works prior to the allowing of discharges to the MS4.

31.39 MONITORING OF DISCHARGES FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

A Applicability.

This section applies to all facilities that have storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, including construction activity.

B. Access to Facilities.

1. The Director of Public Works shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under these requirements as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with these requirements. If a discharger has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to representatives of the authorized enforcement agency.

2. Facility operators shall allow the Director of Public Works ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination, and copying of records that must be kept under the conditions of an NPDES permit to discharge storm water, and the performance of any additional duties as defined by state and federal law.

3. The Director of Public Works shall have the right to set up on any permitted facility such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the authorized enforcement agency to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the facility's storm water discharge.

4. The Director of Public Works has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the discharger at its own expense. All devices used to measure storm water flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.

5. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the operator at the written or oral request of the Director of Public Works and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the operator.

6. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Director of Public Works access to a permitted facility is a violation of a storm water discharge permit and of these requirements. A person who is the operator of a facility with an NPDES permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity commits an offense if the person denies the authorized enforcement agency reasonable access to the permitted facility for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by these requirements.

7. If the Director of Public Works has been refused access to any part of the premises from which storm water is discharged, and he/she is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of these requirements, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with these requirements or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community, then the authorized enforcement agency may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

31.40 REQUIREMENTS TO PREVENT, CONTROL, AND REDUCE STORM WATER POLLUTANTS BY THE USE OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Director of Public Works will adopt requirements identifying BMPs for any activity, operation, or facility which may cause or contribute to pollution or contamination of storm water, the storm drain system, or Waters of the State. The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide, at their own expense, reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses through the use of these structural and non-structural BMPs. Further, any person responsible for a property or premise, which is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge, may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and non-structural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system. Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity, to the extent practicable, shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of this section. These BMPs shall be part of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of the WPDES permit.

31.41 WATERCOURSE PROTECTION FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property 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.

31.42 NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation, has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into storm water, the storm drain system, or water of the U.S., said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, said person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of non-hazardous materials, said person shall notify the authorized enforcement agency in person or by phone or facsimile no later than the next business day. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the Director of Public Works within three business days of the phone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

31.43 ENFORCEMENT FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

A Notice of Violation.

Whenever the Director of Public Works finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of these requirements, the authorized enforcement agency may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:

1. The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting.
2. The elimination of illicit connections or discharges.
3. That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist.
4. The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property.
5. Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs.
6. The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor, and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

31.44 APPEAL OF NOTICE OF VIOLATION FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Any person receiving a Notice of Violation may appeal the determination of the authorized enforcement agency. The notice of appeal must be received within 30 days from the date of the Notice of Violation. Hearing on the appeal before the Board of Public Works shall take place within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the municipal authority or their designee shall be final.

31.45 ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AFTER APPEAL FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

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 10 days of the decision of the municipal authority upholding the decision of the authorized enforcement agency, then representatives of the authorized enforcement agency 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 government agency or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.

31.46 COST OF ABATEMENT OF THE VIOLATION FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Within 30 days after abatement of the violation, the owner of the property will be notified of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the assessment within 10 days. If the amount due is not paid within a timely manner as determined by the decision of the municipal authority 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. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall become liable to the city by reason of such violation. Interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum shall be assessed on the balance beginning on the 31st day following discovery of the violation.

31.47 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of these requirements. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of these requirements, the authorized enforcement agency may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

31.48 APPEAL OF NOTICE OF VIOLATION FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by these requirements, the authorized enforcement agency may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory action, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.

31.49 VIOLATIONS DEEMED A PUBLIC NUISANCE FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of these requirements is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

31.50 CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Any person that has violated or continues to violate these requirements shall be subject to a forfeiter of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 per violation; each day such violation exists shall be deemed a separate violation.

The authorized enforcement agency may recover all attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement of these requirements, including sampling and monitoring expenses.

31.51 REMEDIES NOT EXCLUSIVE FOR ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND
ELIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

The remedies listed in these requirements are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state, or local law, and it is within the discretion of the authorized enforcement agency to seek cumulative remedies.