

Chapter 88. Land Use

Article XIII. Stormwater Control

[Added 5-9-2006 by Ord. No. 06-06]

§ 88-89. Scope and purpose.

- A. Policy statement. Stormwater management is the process of minimizing stormwater runoff and directing stormwater-appropriate nonstructural and structural stormwater management measures so as to control flooding, recharge groundwater and reduce pollution of water resources. Transport of stormwater-related pollutants into local surface and ground waters can result in: the destruction of fish, wildlife, and habitats; threats to public health due to contaminated food and drinking water supplies; and losses of recreational and aesthetic values. Stormwater management shall occur with the understanding and acceptance of stormwater as a resource; low-impact and nonstructural measures shall be tailored to a site and applied wherever and to the extent feasible.
- B. Purpose. The purpose of this article is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development and to reduce the amount of nonpoint-source pollution entering surface and ground waters. this article guides new development in a manner that is proactive and minimizes harmful impacts to natural resources. Specifically, this article shall:
- (1) Reduce artificially induced flood damage to public health, life, and property;
 - (2) Minimize increased stormwater runoff rates and volumes;
 - (3) Minimize the deterioration of existing structures that would result from increased rates of stormwater runoff;
 - (4) Induce water recharge into the ground wherever suitable infiltration, soil permeability, and favorable geological conditions exist;
 - (5) Prevent an increase in nonpoint-source pollution;
 - (6) Maintain the integrity and stability of stream channels and buffers for their ecological functions, as well as for drainage, the conveyance of floodwater, and other purposes;
 - (7) Control and minimize soil erosion and the transport of sediment;
 - (8) Minimize public safety hazards at any stormwater detention facility constructed pursuant to subdivision or site plan approval;
 - (9) Maintain adequate baseflow and natural flow regimes in all streams and other surface water bodies to protect the aquatic ecosystem;
 - (10) Protect all surface water resources from degradation; and
 - (11) Protect groundwater resources from degradation and diminution.

C. Applicability.

- (1) this article shall be applicable to all site plans and subdivisions for the following major developments that require preliminary or final site plan or subdivision review:
 - (a) Nonresidential major developments; and
 - (b) Aspects of residential major developments that are not preempted by the Residential Site Improvement Standards (RSIS) at N.J.A.C. 5:21. The provisions of both this article and the RSIS are to be applied and reviewed concurrently for any residential major development.
 - (c) In the case of agricultural or horticultural development that meets the definition of "major development" under N.J.A.C. 7:8, a farm conservation plan that addresses the protection of soil and water resources shall be developed and implemented. Such a plan shall be approved by the Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District.
- (2) this article shall also be applicable to all major developments undertaken by Borough of Glen Gardner.
- (3) this article does not apply to activities of Hunterdon County, the State of New Jersey and the government of the United States of America when those activities are specifically exempted from municipal regulation by relevant state or federal law.

D. Compatibility with other permit and ordinance requirements. Development approvals issued for subdivisions and site plans pursuant to this article are to be considered an integral part of development approvals under the subdivision and site plan review process and do not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to secure required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other applicable code, rule, act, or ordinance. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this article shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the promotion of the public health, safety, and general welfare. this article shall be construed to assure consistency with the requirements of New Jersey laws and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, applicable implementing regulations, and any existing or future municipal NJPDES permits and any amendments or revisions thereto or reissuance thereof. This article is not intended to interfere with, abrogate, or annul any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute, or other provision of law. Where any provision of this article imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule or regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher standards shall control.

§ 88-90. Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this article shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this article its most reasonable application. Where common definitions exist, the definitions below are the same as or based on the corresponding definitions in the Stormwater Management Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2.

AGRICULTURE OR HORTICULTURE or AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL USE

The use of the land for common farmsite activities, including but not limited to production, harvesting, storage, grading, packaging, processing and the wholesale and retail marketing of crops, plants, animals and other related commodities and the use and application of techniques and methods of soil preparation and management, fertilization, weed, disease and pest control, disposal of farm waste, irrigation, drainage, and water management, and grazing.

AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Construction for the purposes of supporting common farmsite activities, including but not limited to: the production, harvesting, storage, grading, packaging, processing, and the wholesale and retail marketing of crops, plants, animals, and other related commodities and the use and application of techniques and methods of soil preparation and management, fertilization, weed, disease, and pest control, disposal of farm waste, irrigation, drainage and water management, and grazing.

CATEGORY ONE (C1) WATERS

Waters of the state designated in N.J.A.C. 7:9B.

COMPACTION

The increase in soil bulk density caused by subjecting soil to greater-than-normal loading. Compaction can also decrease soil infiltration and permeability rates.

CORE

A pedestrian-oriented area of commercial and civic uses serving the surrounding municipality, generally including housing and access to public transportation.

COUNTY REVIEW AGENCY

The Hunterdon County Planning Board, as designated by the County Board of Chosen Freeholders to review municipal stormwater management plans and implementing ordinance(s).

DEPARTMENT

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DESIGNATED CENTER

A State Development and Redevelopment Plan Center, such as urban, regional, town, village, or hamlet, as designated by the State Planning Commission.

DESIGN ENGINEER

A person professionally qualified and duly licensed in New Jersey to perform engineering services that may include, but not necessarily be limited to, development of project requirements, creation and development of project design and preparation of drawings and specifications.

DEVELOPMENT

The division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels, the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any building or structure, any mining excavation or landfill, and any use or change in the use of any building or other structure, or land or extension of use of land, by any person, for which permission is required under the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq. In the case of development of agricultural lands, development means; any activity that requires a state permit; any activity reviewed by the County Agricultural Board (CAB) and the State Agricultural Development Committee (SADC), and municipal review of any activity not exempted by the Right to Farm Act, N.J.S.A. 4:1C-1 et seq.

DISTURBANCE

Any activity, including the clearing, excavating, storing, grading, filling or transportation of soil or any other activity, that causes soil to be exposed to the danger of erosion.

DRAINAGE AREA

A geographic area within which stormwater, sediments, or dissolved materials drain to a particular receiving water body or to a particular point along a receiving water body.

ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREA

An area or feature which is of significant environmental value, including but not limited to: stream corridors; natural heritage priority sites; habitat of endangered or threatened species; large areas of contiguous open space or upland forest; steep slopes; wellhead protection areas; and groundwater recharge areas. Habitats of endangered or threatened species are those identified by the Department's Landscape Project as approved by the Department's Endangered and Nongame Species Program, or by the Department pursuant to the Highlands Act at N.J.S.A. 13:20-32k and 13:20-34a(4).

EROSION

The detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice or gravity.

GROUNDWATER

A body of water below the surface of the land in a zone of saturation where the spaces between the soil or geological materials are fully saturated with water.

HIGHLANDS ACT

The Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act. P.L. 2004, c.120, codified at N.J.S.A. 13:20-1 et. seq., as amended.

HUC-14

A watershed as defined by the United States Geological Survey with a fourteen-digit identifier; a subwatershed.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE

A surface that has been covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration by water relative to natural conditions in the area.

INFILTRATION

The process by which water from precipitation seeps into the soil to a level below the normal root soil of plant species.

KARST TERRAIN

An area where karst topography, with its characteristic surface and subterranean features, is developed as a result of the dissolution of limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock. Characteristic physiographic features present in karst terrains include but are not limited to sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, blind valleys, large springs and subterranean drainage. See also "limestone area."

LIMESTONE AREA

An area of Hunterdon County underlain by carbonate sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate. Limestone is commonly used as a general term for the class of rocks that consist of at least eighty-percent calcium or magnesium carbonate. See also "karst terrain."

LOW-IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID)

Methods incorporating design measures to replicate predevelopment hydrology to reduce the impacts of development at a lot-level basis, treating rainwater where it falls by creating conditions that allow the water to infiltrate back into the ground. LID emphasizes greater infiltration of stormwater on site rather than regarding the stormwater as a nuisance condition and disposable.

MAINTENANCE PLAN

A document required for all major development projects for stormwater management maintenance. The document shall contain specific preventive maintenance tasks and schedules; cost estimates, including estimated cost of sediment, debris, or trash removal; and the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons responsible for preventive and corrective maintenance (including replacement).

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT

Any development that provides for ultimately disturbing one or more acres of land or would create 1/4 acre or more of new impervious surface, except that within the Highlands Preservation Area, "major development" shall mean "Major Highlands Development," as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:38-1.4.

MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE

Compliance with the specific objective to the greatest extent possible taking into account equitable considerations and competing factors, including but not limited to, environmental benefits, pollutant removal effectiveness, regulatory compliance, ability to implement given site-specific environmental conditions, cost and technical or engineering feasibility.

MITIGATION

An action by an applicant providing compensation or offset actions for on-site stormwater management requirements where the applicant has demonstrated the inability or impracticality of strict compliance with the stormwater management requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:8, in an adopted regional stormwater management plan, or in this local ordinance, and has received a waiver from strict compliance from the

municipality. Mitigation, for the purposes of this article, includes both the mitigation plan detailing how the project's failure to strictly comply will be compensated, and the implementation of the approved mitigation plan within the same HUC-14 within which the subject project is proposed (if possible and practical), or a contribution of funding toward a regional stormwater control project, or provision for equivalent treatment at an alternate location, or other equivalent water quality benefit.

MUNICIPALITY

The Town of Clinton.

NODE

An area designated by the State Planning Commission concentrating facilities and activities that are not organized in a compact form.

NONSTRUCTURAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Techniques that control or reduce stormwater runoff in the absence of stormwater structures (e.g., basins and piped conveyances), such as minimizing site disturbance, preserving important site features, including but not limited to natural vegetation, reducing and disconnecting impervious cover, minimizing slopes, utilizing native vegetation, minimizing turf grass lawns, increasing time of concentration and maintaining and enhancing natural drainage features and characteristics.

NUTRIENT

A chemical element or compound, such as nitrogen or phosphorus, which is essential to and promotes the development of plants, algae and other organisms or vegetation.

NUTRIENT LOAD

The total amount of a nutrient such as nitrogen or phosphorus entering the water during a given time, such as "tons of nitrogen per year" or "pounds of phosphorus per day." Nutrients may enter the water from runoff, groundwater recharge, point source discharges, or the air (in the form of wet deposition such as rain or snow as well as dry deposition).

NUTRIENT CONCENTRATION

The amount of a nutrient in a defined volume of water (such as milligrams of nitrogen per liter). The relationship between nutrient concentration and nutrient load can vary and depends on the surface water flow, the volume of water in the water body or aquifer, and watershed characteristics.

PERMEABLE

A surface or land cover capable of transmitting or percolating a significant amount of precipitation into the underlying soils.

PERSON

Any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, the Town of Clinton, or political subdivision of this state subject to municipal jurisdiction pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.

POLLUTANT

Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, refuse, oil, grease, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, medical wastes, radioactive substance [except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)], thermal waste, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, industrial, municipal, agricultural, and construction waste or runoff, or other residue discharged directly or indirectly to the land, groundwaters or surface waters of the state, or to a domestic treatment works. "Pollutant" includes both hazardous and nonhazardous pollutants.

POLLUTION

The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water to the extent that the pollutant concentration or level violates either the groundwater quality standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9-6) or the surface water quality standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9B) of New Jersey.

PRECONSTRUCTION

Prior to the proposed major development.

RECHARGE

The amount of water from precipitation that infiltrates into the ground and becomes part of a groundwater body.

REVIEW AGENCY (MUNICIPAL)

The municipal body or official that is responsible for the review of a major development project for compliance with the stormwater management requirements.

SEDIMENT

Solid material, mineral or organic, that is in suspension and is being transported or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water or gravity as a product of erosion.

SITE

The lot or lots upon which a major development is to occur or has occurred.

SOIL

All unconsolidated mineral and organic material of any origin.

SOLID AND FLOATABLE MATERIALS

Sediment, debris, trash, and other floating, suspended, or settleable solids.

SOURCE MATERIAL

Any material(s) or machinery, located at an industrial facility, that is directly or indirectly related to process, manufacturing, or other industrial activities, that could be a source of pollutants in any industrial stormwater discharge to ground or surface water. Source materials include, but are not limited to, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery and fuels, and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to process, manufacturing, or other industrial activities that are exposed to stormwater.

STATE PLAN POLICY MAP

The geographic application of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan's goals and statewide policies, and the official map of these goals and policies.

STORMWATER

Water resulting from precipitation (including rain and snow) that runs off the land's surface, is transmitted to the subsurface, or is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewage or drainage facilities, or conveyed by snow removal equipment.

STORMWATER RUNOFF

The flow of stormwater on or across the surface of the ground, in drainage facilities or in storm sewers.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BASIN

An excavation or embankment and related areas designed to retain stormwater runoff. A stormwater management basin may either be normally dry (that is, a detention basin or infiltration basin), retain water in a permanent pool (a retention basin), or be planted mainly with wetland vegetation (a constructed stormwater wetland).

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURE

Any structural or nonstructural strategy, practice, technology, process, program, or other method intended to control or reduce stormwater runoff and associated pollutants, or to induce or control the infiltration or groundwater recharge of stormwater or to eliminate illicit or illegal nonstormwater discharge into stormwater conveyances.

STREAM BUFFER

A strip of land located immediately adjacent to a stream channel consisting of natural, undisturbed vegetative cover, which serves as a transition area between uplands and riparian lands. A stream buffer may encompass wetlands, may be contained within a floodplain or floodway or may extend beyond a wetland, floodplain or floodway boundary.

STRUCTURAL STORMWATER TECHNIQUES

A stormwater management measure that involves control of concentrated stormwater runoff or infiltration such as stormwater basins, piped conveyance systems and manufactured stormwater devices, and can include various types of basins, filters, surfaces, and devices located on individual lots in a residential development or throughout a commercial, industrial, or institutional development site in areas not typically suited for larger, centralized structural facilities.

TAILWATER

The downstream surface water elevation at a discharge (pipe, weir, spillway, channel, etc.).

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Endangered species are those whose prospects for survival in New Jersey are in immediate danger because of a loss or change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, disturbance or contamination. Assistance is needed to prevent future extinction in New Jersey. Threatened species are those who may become endangered if conditions surrounding them begin to or continue to deteriorate. Habitats of endangered or threatened species are those identified by the Department's Landscape Project as approved by the Department's Endangered and Nongame Species Program, or by the Department pursuant to the Highlands Act at N.J.S.A. 13:20-32k and 13:20-34a(4).

TIME OF CONCENTRATION

The time it takes for stormwater runoff to travel from the hydraulically most distant point of the watershed to the point of interest within a watershed.

TRANSITION AREA

An area of protected uplands adjacent to a freshwater wetland that minimizes adverse impacts on the wetland or serves as an integral component of the wetlands ecosystem. Also called "buffer" area.

WATERS OF THE STATE

The ocean and its estuaries, all springs, streams, wetlands, and bodies of surface or groundwater, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey or subject to its jurisdiction.

WETLANDS or WETLAND

An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation.

§ 88-91. General standards.

A. Design and performance standards for stormwater management measures.

- (1) Stormwater management measures for major development shall be designed to meet the erosion control, groundwater recharge, and stormwater runoff quantity and quality standards in § 88-92, as described in technical guidance documents listed in § 88-95. As detailed in § 88-92, to the maximum extent practicable, these standards shall be met by incorporating nonstructural stormwater management strategies into the design. If these strategies alone are not sufficient to meet these standards, structural stormwater management measures necessary to meet these standards shall be incorporated into the design along with the practicable nonstructural strategies.
- (2) The standards in this article apply to new major development and are intended to minimize the impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and water quantity in receiving water bodies and maintain groundwater recharge. The standards do not apply to major development to the extent that alternative

design and performance standards are applicable under a regional stormwater management plan or water quality management plan adopted in accordance with Department rules.

§ 88-92. Stormwater management requirements for major development.

A. Nonstructural stormwater management strategies.

- (1) To the maximum extent practicable, the standards in Subsections **B** and **C** shall be met by incorporating nonstructural stormwater management strategies set forth in this subsection into the design. The applicant shall identify the nonstructural measures incorporated into the design of the project by preparation of the NJDEP Nonstructural Strategies Points System (NSPS) spreadsheet and, if further review of proposed nonstructural measures is necessary, the preparation of the NJDEP low-impact development checklist. If the applicant contends that it is not feasible for engineering, environmental, or safety reasons to incorporate any or only specific nonstructural stormwater management measures identified in Subsection **A(2)** below into the design of a particular project, the applicant shall identify the strategy or strategies considered and provide a basis for the contention. The applicant bears the burden of proving any impracticability.
- (2) Nonstructural stormwater management strategies incorporated into site design shall:
 - (a) Protect areas that provide water quality benefits or areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss;
 - (b) Minimize the creation of new impervious surfaces and reduce, break up or otherwise disconnect the flow of runoff over impervious surfaces;
 - (c) Maximize the protection of natural drainage features and vegetation, except where native or natural vegetation is considered invasive;
 - (d) Minimize the decrease in the time of concentration from preconstruction to postconstruction;
 - (e) Minimize land clearing and disturbance and overall site grading;
 - (f) Minimize soil compaction;
 - (g) Retain native, noninvasive vegetation, plant low-maintenance landscaping, plant native vegetation, and minimize the creation of lawns to reduce the use of fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation;
 - (h) Provide vegetated open-channel conveyance systems discharging into and through stable vegetated areas;
 - (i) Provide other source controls to prevent or minimize the use, exposure and/or mobilization of pollutants and prevent or minimize the release and transport of those pollutants into stormwater runoff. Such source controls include, but are not limited to:
 - [1] Site design features that help to prevent accumulation of trash and debris in drainage systems, including features that satisfy Subsection **A(3)** below;
 - [2] Site design features that help to prevent discharge of trash and debris from drainage systems;
 - [3] Site design features that help to prevent and/or contain spills or other harmful accumulations of pollutants at industrial or commercial developments; and
 - [4] When establishing vegetation after land disturbance, application of fertilizer in accordance with the requirements established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act. N.J.S.A.

4:24-39 et seq., and implementing rules. Prior to applying fertilizer, soil tests must be conducted on site to determine the type of fertilization necessary.

- (3) Site design features identified under Subsection **A(2)(i)[2]** above shall comply with the following standard to control passage of solid and floatable materials through storm drain inlets. For exemptions to this standard see Subsection **A(3)(c)** below.
 - (a) Design engineers shall use either of the following grates whenever they use a grate in pavement or another ground surface to collect stormwater from that surface into a storm drain or surface water body under that grate:
 - [1] The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) bicycle safe grate, which is described in Chapter 2.4 of the NJDOT Bicycle Compatible Roadways and Bikeways Planning and Design Guidelines (April 1996); or
 - [2] A different grate, if each individual clear space in that grate has an area of no more than seven square inches, or is no greater than 0.5 inches across the smallest dimension.
 - (b) Whenever design engineers use a curb-opening inlet, the clear space in that curb opening (or each individual clear space, if the curb opening has two or more clear spaces) shall have an area of no more than seven square inches, or be no greater than two inches across the smallest dimension.
 - (c) This standard does not apply:
 - [1] Where the review agency determines that this standard would cause inadequate hydraulic performance that could not practicably be overcome by using additional or larger storm drain inlets that meet these standards;
 - [2] Where flows from the water quality design storm as specified in Subsection **C(1)** are conveyed through any device (e.g., end-of-pipe netting facility, manufactured treatment device, or a catch basin hood) that is designed, at a minimum, to prevent delivery of all solid and floatable materials that could not pass through one of the following:
 - [a] A rectangular space $4 \frac{5}{8}$ inches long and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches wide (this option does not apply for outfall netting facilities); or
 - [b] A bar screen having a bar spacing of 0.5 inches.
 - [3] Where flows are conveyed through a trash rack that has parallel bars with one-inch spacing between the bars, to the elevation of the water quality design storm as specified in Subsection **C(1)**; or
 - [4] Where the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection determines, pursuant to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(c), that action to meet this standard is an undertaking that constitutes an encroachment or will damage or destroy the New Jersey Register listed historic property.
- (4) Any land area used as a nonstructural stormwater management measure to meet the performance standards in Subsections **B** and **C** shall be:
 - (a) Dedicated to a government agency;
 - (b) Subjected to a conservation restriction filed with the Hunterdon County Clerk's office; or
 - (c) Subject to an approved equivalent restriction that ensures that measure or an equivalent stormwater management measure approved by the reviewing agency is maintained in perpetuity.
- (5) Guidance for nonstructural stormwater management strategies is available in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual. The BMP Manual may be obtained from the address

identified in § 88-95, or found on the Department's Web site at www.njstormwater.org.

B. Erosion control, groundwater recharge and stormwater runoff quantity control standards.

(1) This subsection contains minimum design and performance standards to control erosion, maintain groundwater recharge, and control stormwater runoff quantity impacts of major development.

(a) The minimum design and performance standards for erosion control are those established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., and implementing rules.

(b) The minimum design and performance standards for groundwater recharge are as follows:

[1] Using the criteria for calculating stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge in § 88-93B, the design engineer shall comply with at least one of the following standards:

[a] Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the site and its stormwater management measures maintain 100% of the average annual preconstruction groundwater recharge volume for the site; or

[b] Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the increase of stormwater runoff volume from preconstruction to postconstruction for the two-year storm is infiltrated.

[2] The following two types of stormwater runoff shall not be recharged:

[a] Stormwater runoff from areas of high pollutant loading. High pollutant loading areas are: 1) areas in industrial and commercial developments where solvents and/or petroleum products are loaded/unloaded, stored, or applied; 2) areas where pesticides are loaded/unloaded or stored; 3) areas where hazardous materials are expected to be present in greater than reportable quantities" as defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR 302.4; and 4) areas where recharge would be inconsistent with a Department-approved remedial action work plan or landfill closure plan and areas with high risks for spills of toxic materials, such as gas stations and vehicle maintenance facilities.

[b] Stormwater runoff from industrial areas exposed to source material.

[3] The design engineer shall assess the hydraulic impact on the groundwater table and design the project site and all site groundwater recharge measures so as to avoid adverse hydraulic impacts. Adverse hydraulic impacts include, but are not limited to, raising the groundwater table so as to cause surface ponding, flooding of basements and other subsurface facilities, and interference with the proper operation of subsurface sewage disposal systems and other subsurface structures in the vicinity of a groundwater recharge measure.

(c) The minimum design and performance standards for the control of stormwater runoff quantity are as follows:

[1] Using the criteria for calculating stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge in § 88-93, the design engineer shall comply with at least one of the following standards:

[a] Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the postdeveloped stormwater runoff hydrographs from the project site for the two-, ten- and one-hundred-year storms do not exceed, at any point in time, the site's predeveloped runoff hydrographs for the same storms;

[b] Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that there is no increase, as compared to the preconstruction condition, in the peak runoff rates of stormwater leaving the site for the two-, ten- and one-hundred-year storm events and that the increased volume or change in timing of stormwater runoff will not increase flood damage at or downstream of the site. This analysis shall include the analysis of impacts

of existing land uses and projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning and land use ordinances in the drainage area; or

[c] Design stormwater management measures so that the postconstruction peak runoff rates for the two-, ten- and one-hundred-year storm events are 50%, 75% and 80% respectively of the preconstruction peak runoff rates. The percentages apply only to the postconstruction stormwater runoff that is attributable to the portion of the site on which the proposed development or project is to be constructed

- (2) Any application for a new agricultural or horticultural development that meets the definition of major development in § 88-90 shall be submitted to the Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District for review and approval in accordance with the requirements of this section and any applicable soil conservation district guidelines for stormwater runoff quantity and erosion control.

C. Stormwater runoff quality standards.

- (1) Stormwater management measures shall be designed to reduce the postconstruction load of total suspended solids (TSS) in stormwater runoff by 80% of the anticipated load from the developed site, expressed as an annual average. Stormwater management measures shall only be required for water quality control if an additional 1/4 acre or more of impervious surface is being proposed on a development site. The requirement to reduce TSS does not apply to any stormwater runoff in a discharge regulated under a numeric effluent limitation for TSS imposed under the New Jersey Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, or in a discharge specifically exempt under a NJPDES permit from this requirement. Daily limits of TSS (TMDL) may apply to the site development based on conditions of regulatory approvals.
- (2) The water quality design storm shall be 1.25 inches of rainfall in two hours. Water quality calculations shall take into account the distribution of rain from the water quality design storm, as reflected in Table 1, subject to revision due to subsequent rule changes. The calculation of the volume of runoff may take into account the implementation of nonstructural and structural stormwater management measures::

Table 1: Water Quality Design Storm Distribution

Time (minutes)	Cumulative Rainfall (inches)	Time (minutes)	Cumulative Rainfall (inches)
0	0.0000	65	0.8917
5	0.0083	70	0.9917
10	0.0166	75	1.0500
15	0.0250	80	1.0840
20	0.0500	85	1.1170
25	0.0750	90	1.1500
30	0.1000	95	1.1750
35	0.1330	100	1.2000
40	0.1660	105	1.2250
45	0.2000	110	1.2334
50	0.2583	115	1.2417
55	0.3583	120	1.2500
60	0.6250		

- (3) For purposes of TSS reduction calculations, Table 2 below presents the presumed removal rates for certain BMPs designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, subject to revision due to subsequent rule changes. The current edition of the BMP Manual may be obtained from the address identified in § 88-95, or found on the Department’s Web site at www.njstormwater.org. The BMP Manual and other sources of technical

guidance are listed in § 88-95. TSS reduction shall be calculated based on the removal rates for the BMPs in Table 2 below. Alternative BMPs, removal rates and methods of calculating removal rates may be approved if the design engineer provides documentation demonstrating the capability of these alternative BMPs, removal rates and computational methods to the review agency. Documentation for alternative rates and methods shall consist of published (peer-reviewed) journal article or scientific paper. A copy of any approved alternative rate or method of calculating the removal rate, including documentation, shall be provided to the Department at the following address: Division of Watershed Management, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 418 Trenton, New Jersey, 08625-0418.

Table 2: TSS Removal Rates for BMPs

(Source: New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual)

Best Management Practice	TSS Percent Removal Rate
Bioretention systems	90
Constructed stormwater wetland	90
Extended detention basin	40-60
Infiltration structure	80
Manufactured treatment device	See § 88-94C
Sand filter	80
Vegetative filter strip	60-80
Wet pond	50-90

- (4) If more than one BMP in series is necessary to achieve the required eighty-percent TSS reduction for a site, the applicant shall utilize the following formula to calculate TSS reduction:

$$R = A + B - (A \times B) / 100$$

Where:

R = total TSS percent load removal (expressed as a whole number) from application of both BMPs

A = the TSS percent removal rate (whole number) applicable to the first (upstream) BMP

B = the TSS percent removal rate (whole number) applicable to the second (downstream) BMP

In cases where three (or more) BMPs are used in series, the applicant shall calculate the TSS reduction for the two most upstream BMPs in the series using the above formula, then substitute the result (R) of that calculation in the formula for "A" when calculating the combined result with the next BMP in the series.

- (5) If there is more than one on-site drainage area, the eighty-percent TSS removal rate shall apply to the discharge of each drainage subarea, unless the runoff from the subareas converge on site, in which case the removal rate can be demonstrated through a calculation using an area-weighted average.
- (6) Stormwater management measures shall also be designed to reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, the post-construction nutrient load from the developed site in stormwater runoff generated from the water quality design storm. In achieving reduction of nutrients to the maximum extent practicable, the design of the site shall include nonstructural strategies and structural measures that optimize nutrient removal while still achieving the performance standards in Sections 4.B and 4.C. This standard may be superseded by a more stringent numeric effluent limitation imposed under the New Jersey Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, or in a discharge specifically exempt under a NJPDES permit from this requirement. Daily limits for nutrient loading (TMDL) may apply to the site development based on conditions of regulatory approvals.

- (7) Additional information and examples are contained in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, which may be obtained from the address identified in Section 7.
- (8) In accordance with the definition of FW1 at N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.4, stormwater management measures shall be designed to prevent any increase in stormwater runoff and any new stormwater discharge point to waters classified as FW1.
- (9) Special water resource protection areas shall be established along all waters designated Category One at N.J.A.C. 7:9B, and along all perennial or intermittent streams that drain into or upstream of the Category One waters as shown on the USGS Quadrangle Maps or in the County Soil Surveys, within the associated HUC14 drainage area. These areas shall be designated and protected as follows:
 - (a) The applicant shall preserve and maintain a special water resource protection area in accordance with one of the following, unless superseded by a local Stream Corridor Protection Ordinance:
 - [1] A three-hundred-foot special water resource protection area shall be provided on each side of the waterway, measured perpendicular to the waterway from the top of the bank outwards or from the center line of the waterway where the bank is not defined, consisting of existing vegetation or vegetation allowed to follow natural succession.
 - [2] Encroachment within the designated special water resource protection area under Subsection **C(9)(a)[1]** above shall only be allowed where previous development or disturbance has occurred (for example, preexisting active agricultural use, parking area or maintained lawn area). The encroachment shall only be allowed where the applicant demonstrates that the functional value and overall condition of the special water resource protection area will be maintained to the maximum extent practicable. In no case shall the remaining special water resource protection area be reduced to less than 150 feet as measured perpendicular to the top-of-bank of the waterway or center line of the waterway where the bank is undefined. All encroachments proposed under this subparagraph shall be subject to review and approval by the Department.
 - (b) All stormwater shall be discharged outside of and flow through the special water resource protection area and shall comply with the standard for off-site stability in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq.
 - (c) If stormwater discharged outside of and flowing through the special water resource protection area cannot comply with the standard for off-site stability in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., then the stabilization measures in accordance with the requirements of the above standards may be placed within the special water resource protection area, provided that:
 - [1] Stabilization measures shall not be placed within 150 feet of the Category One waterway;
 - [2] Stormwater discharges allowed by this section shall achieve a ninety-five-percent TSS postconstruction removal rate;
 - [3] Thermal pollution by stormwater discharges shall be addressed to ensure no impact on the receiving waterway;
 - [4] The encroachment shall only be allowed where the applicant demonstrates that the functional value and overall condition of the special water resource protection area will be maintained to the maximum extent practicable;
 - [5] A conceptual project design meeting shall be held with the appropriate Department staff and Soil Conservation District staff to identify necessary stabilization measures; and
 - [6] All encroachments proposed under this section shall be reviewed and approved by the Department.

- (d) A stream corridor protection plan for a waterway subject to Subsection O(9) shall maintain or enhance the current functional value and overall condition of the special water resource protection area as defined in Subsection C(9)(a)[1] above. In no case shall a stream corridor protection plan allow the reduction of the special water resource protection area to less than 150 feet as measured perpendicular to the waterway subject to this subsection.
 - (e) Subsection C(9) does not apply to the construction of one individual single-family dwelling that is not part of a larger development and is on a lot receiving preliminary or final subdivision approval on or before February 2, 2004, provided that the construction begins on or before February 2, 2009.
- D. Maintenance plan. The development shall incorporate a maintenance plan for the stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of a major development in accordance with § 88-98.
- E. Exemptions. The following linear development projects are exempt from the groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quantity, and stormwater runoff quality requirements of Subsections B and C:
- (1) The construction of an underground utility line, provided that the disturbed areas are revegetated upon completion;
 - (2) The construction of an aboveground utility line, provided that the existing conditions are maintained to the maximum extent practicable; and
 - (3) The construction of a public pedestrian access, such as a sidewalk or trail with a maximum width of 14 feet, provided that the access is constructed of permeable material such as wood chips, unpacked gravel, and porous pavement. (See § 88-95 for guidance.)
- F. Waivers from strict compliance.
- (1) A waiver from strict compliance with the groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quantity, and stormwater runoff quality requirements of Subsections B and C may be obtained for the enlargement of an existing public roadway or railroad; or the construction or enlargement of a public pedestrian access, provided that the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The applicant demonstrates that there is a public need for the project that cannot be accomplished by any other means;
 - (b) The applicant demonstrates, through an alternatives analysis acceptable to the review agency, that through the use of nonstructural and structural stormwater management strategies and measures, the option selected complies with the requirements of Subsections B and C to the maximum extent practicable;
 - (c) The applicant demonstrates that, in order to meet the requirements of Subsections B and C, existing structures currently in use, such as homes and buildings, would need to be condemned; and
 - (d) The applicant demonstrates that it does not own or have other rights to areas, including the potential to obtain through condemnation lands not falling under Subsection F(1)(c) above within the upstream drainage area of the receiving stream, that would provide additional opportunities to mitigate the requirements of Subsection B and C that were not achievable on site.
 - (2) A waiver from strict compliance with the requirements of Subsection B and C may be issued in those cases where an applicant has demonstrated the inability or impracticality of strict compliance, other than projects addressed under Subsection F(1), with the stormwater management requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:8, in an adopted regional stormwater management plan, or in a local ordinance which is as strict as N.J.A.C. 7:8. Waivers from strict compliance cannot be granted until such time that the municipal stormwater management plan (MSWMP) is amended to incorporate a specific mitigation strategy. Applicants requesting waivers from strict compliance must propose a suitable mitigation method through submission of a mitigation plan.

- G. Threatened and endangered species. When habitat for threatened and endangered species (see definition for "environmental critical areas" in § 88-90) is present on a site, stormwater management measures implemented shall avoid adverse impacts caused by pollutant discharge, the creation of concentrated flow, or the alteration of recharge.

§ 88-93. Calculation of stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge.

A. Stormwater runoff calculations.

- (1) In complying with the design and performance standards in § 88-92, the design engineer shall calculate stormwater runoff using one of the following methods:
 - (a) The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) methodology, including the NRCS Runoff Equation, NRCS Dimensionless Unit Hydrograph, and appropriate NRCS twenty-four-hour design storm, as described in the current NRCS National Engineering Handbook Part 630 - Hydrology, and the current Technical Release 55 - Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds or superseding document; or
 - (b) The Rational Method for peak stormwater runoff rate calculations and the Modified Rational Method for stormwater runoff hydrograph calculations. Use of the Rational Method and Modified Rational Method are limited to drainage areas of 20 acres or less. Neither the Rational Method nor Modified Rational Method shall be used to calculate runoff volumes for groundwater recharge or stormwater runoff infiltration purposes.
- (2) When selecting or calculating runoff coefficients for preconstruction project site conditions using any of the above methods, the project site's land cover shall be assumed to be woods. However, another land cover may be used to calculate runoff coefficients if: 1) such land cover has existed at the site or portion thereof without interruption for at least five years immediately prior to the time of application; and 2) the design engineer can document the character and extent of such land cover through the use of photographs, affidavits, and/or other acceptable land use records. If more than one land cover other than woods has existed on the site during the five years immediately prior to the time of application, the land cover with the lowest runoff potential (including woods) shall be used for the computations. All preconstruction land covers shall be assumed to be in good hydrologic condition and, if cultivated, shall be assumed to have applied appropriate conservation practices.
- (3) In calculating preconstruction site stormwater runoff, the design engineer shall include the effects of all land features and structures, such as ponds, wetlands, depressions, hedgerows and culverts, that reduce preconstruction site stormwater runoff rates and/or volumes.
- (4) In calculating stormwater runoff using the NRCS methodology, the design engineer shall use appropriate twenty-four-hour rainfall depths as developed for the project site by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- (5) In calculating stormwater runoff using the NRCS methodology, the design engineer shall separately calculate and then combine the runoff volumes from previous and directly connected impervious surfaces within a drainage area.
- (6) Calculation of stormwater runoff from unconnected impervious surfaces shall be based, as applicable, upon the Two-Step methodology as described in the Department's current Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual or the NRCS methodology described in the current Technical Release 55 - Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds.

B. Groundwater recharge calculations.

- (1) In complying with the design and performance standards in § 88-92B(1)(b)[1][a], the design engineer may calculate groundwater recharge in accordance with the New Jersey Groundwater Recharge

Spreadsheet (NJGRS) computer program as described in the Department's current Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual.

- (2) In complying with the design and performance standards in § 88-92B(1)(b)[1][b], the design engineer shall calculate stormwater runoff infiltration volumes in accordance with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) methodology, including the NRCS Runoff Equation, as described in the current NRCS National Engineering Handbook Part 630 — Hydrology and the current Technical Release 55 — Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds. In addition, the design engineer shall use appropriate two-year, twenty-four-hour rainfall depths as developed for the project site by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- (3) When selecting or calculating runoff coefficients for preconstruction project site conditions for groundwater recharge or stormwater runoff infiltration calculations, the project site's land cover shall be assumed to be woods. However, another land cover may be used to calculate runoff coefficients if:
 - 1) such land cover has existed at the site or portion thereof without interruption for at least five years immediately prior to the time of application; and
 - 2) the design engineer can document the character and extent of such land cover through the use of photographs, affidavits, and/or other acceptable land use records. If more than one land cover other than woods has existed on the site during the five years immediately prior to the time of application, the land cover with the lowest runoff potential (including woods) shall be used for the computations. All preconstruction land covers shall be assumed to be in good hydrologic condition and, if cultivated, shall be assumed to have conservation treatment.

§ 88-94. Standards for structural stormwater management measures.

- A. Structural management measures. Standards for structural stormwater management measures are as follows:
 - (1) Structural stormwater management measures shall be designed to factor into the design the existing site conditions including, for example, environmentally critical areas, wetlands; flood-prone areas; slopes; depth to seasonal high water table; soil type, permeability and texture; drainage area and drainage patterns; existing or former mines; significant land filling; and the presence of solution-prone carbonate rocks (limestone) and related Karst topography.
 - (2) Structural stormwater management measures shall be designed to minimize maintenance, facilitate maintenance and repairs, and ensure proper functioning. Trash racks shall be installed at the intake to the outlet structure as appropriate and shall have parallel bars with one-inch spacing between the bars to the elevation of the water quality design storm. For elevations higher than the water quality design storm, the parallel bars at the outlet structure shall be spaced no greater than 1/3 the width of the diameter of the orifice or 1/3 the width of the weir, with a minimum spacing between bars of one inch and a maximum spacing between bars of six inches. In addition, the design of trash racks must comply with the requirements of § 88-96B.
 - (3) Structural stormwater management measures shall be designed, constructed, and installed to be strong, durable, and corrosion resistant. Measures that are consistent with the relevant portions of the Residential Site Improvement Standards at N.J.A.C. 5:21-7.3, 7.4, and 7.5 shall be deemed to meet this requirement. The measures are to be sequenced in the site development process so that erosion control standards are met and so the measure is not compromised or impaired by construction runoff.
 - (4) At the intake to the outlet from the stormwater management basin, the orifice size shall be a minimum of 2 1/2 inches in diameter.
 - (5) Stormwater management basins shall be designed to meet the minimum safety standards for stormwater management basins at § 88-96.
 - (6) Where tailwater will affect the hydraulic performance of a stormwater management measure, the design engineer shall include such effects in the measure's design.

- B. Guidelines for management measures. Stormwater management measure guidelines are available in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual and other documents as described in § 88-95. Other stormwater management measures may be utilized, provided the design engineer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the review agency that the proposed measure and its design will accomplish the required water quantity, groundwater recharge and water quality design and performance standards established by § 88-92 of this article.
- C. Manufactured treatment devices.
 - (1) Manufactured treatment devices may be used to meet the requirements of § 88-92 of this article provided the pollutant removal rates are verified by the New Jersey Corporation for Advanced Technology and certified by the Department.
 - (2) Manufactured treatment devices may be used only where the maintenance plan required by § 88-98 ensures that the manufactured device will be properly maintained for its functional lifespan and will be replaced as needed with management measures that are at least as effective as the original manufactured treatment device working in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

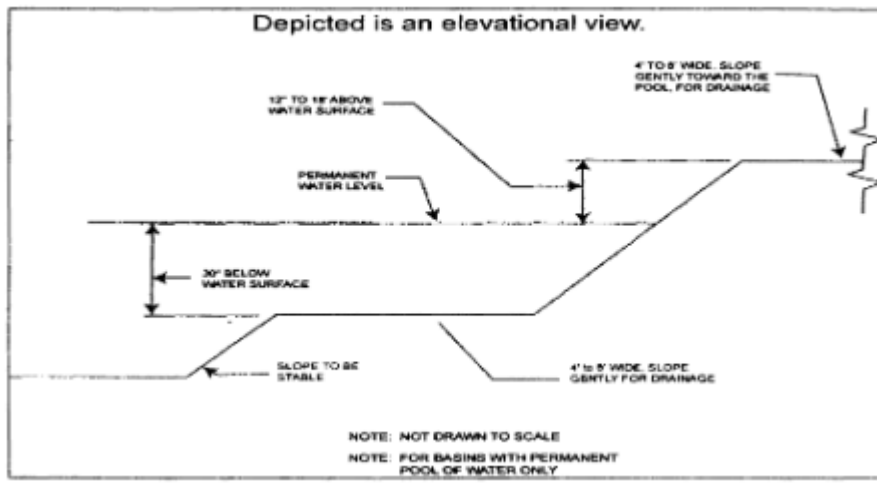
§ 88-95. Sources for technical guidance.

- A. Primary technical guidance. Technical guidance for stormwater management measures can be found in the documents listed at Subsections A(1) and A(2) below, which are available from Maps and Publications, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 428 East State Street, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625; (609) 777-1038.
 - (1) Guidelines for stormwater management measures are contained in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, as amended. Information is provided on stormwater management measures, such as: bioretention systems, constructed stormwater wetlands, dry wells, extended detention basins, infiltration structures, manufactured treatment devices, pervious paving, sand filters, vegetative filter strips, and wet ponds. This document is also available at www.njstormwater.org.
 - (2) The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Stormwater Management Facilities Maintenance Manual, (NJDEP Ocean County Demonstration Study, Stormwater Management Facilities Maintenance Manual, dated June 1989), as amended.
- B. Additional technical guidance. Additional technical guidance for stormwater management measures can be obtained from the following:
 - (1) The Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey promulgated by the State Soil Conservation Committee and Incorporated into N.J.A.C. 2:90. Copies of these standards may be obtained by contacting the State Soil Conservation Committee, P.O. Box 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625; (609) 292-5540, or the Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District, 687 Pittstown Road, Suite 1, Frenchtown, NJ 08825, (908) 788-1397.
 - (2) The Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service, (732) 932-9306.
 - (3) The Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District, 687 Pittstown Road, Suite 1, Frenchtown, NJ 08825, (908) 788-1397.
 - (4) The United States Environmental Protection Agency, including the National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas, available at the Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html>.
 - (5) Field guides of the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, where supplemental to and not conflicting with a source of primary guidance in Subsection A.
 - (6) Other similarly authoritative governmental or trade association sources acceptable to the reviewing agency.

§ 88-96. Safety standards for stormwater management basins.

- A. General scope. This section sets forth requirements to protect public safety through the proper design and operation of stormwater management basins. This section applies to any new stormwater management basin.
- B. Requirements for trash racks, overflow grates and escape provisions.
 - (1) A trash rack is a device intended to intercept runoff-borne trash and debris that might otherwise block the hydraulic openings in the outlet structure of a structural stormwater management measure. Trash racks shall be installed upstream of such outlet structure openings to ensure proper functioning of the structural stormwater management measure in accordance with the following:
 - (a) The trash rack shall have parallel bars, with no greater than six inch spacing between the bars.
 - (b) The trash rack shall not adversely affect the hydraulic performance of either the outlet structure opening it is protecting or the overall outlet structure.
 - (c) The trash rack shall have sufficient net open area under clean conditions to limit the peak design storm velocity through it to a maximum of 2.5 feet per second.
 - (d) The trash rack shall be constructed and installed to be rigid, durable, and corrosion resistant, and shall be designed to withstand a perpendicular live loading of 300 pounds per square foot.
 - (2) An overflow grate is a device intended to protect the opening in the top of a stormwater management measure outlet structure. If an outlet structure has an overflow grate, such grate shall meet the following requirements:
 - (a) The overflow grate shall be secured to the outlet structure but removable for emergencies and maintenance.
 - (b) The overflow grate spacing shall be no more than two inches across the smallest dimension.
 - (c) The overflow grate shall be constructed and installed to be rigid, durable, and corrosion resistant, and shall be designed to withstand a perpendicular live loading of 300 pounds per square foot.
 - (3) Structural stormwater management measures shall include escape provisions as follows:
 - (a) If a structural stormwater management measure has an outlet structure, escape provisions shall be incorporated in or on the structure. Escape provisions means the permanent installation of ladders, steps, rungs, or other features that provide readily accessible means of ingress and egress from the outlet structure.
 - (b) Safety ledges shall be constructed on the slopes of all new structural stormwater management measures having a permanent pool of water deeper than 2 1/2 feet. Such safety ledges shall be comprised of two steps. Each step shall be four to six feet in width. One step shall be located approximately 2 1/2 feet below the permanent water surface, and the second step shall be located one to 1 1/2 feet above the permanent water surface. See Subsection D for an illustration of safety ledges in a stormwater management basin.
 - (c) In new stormwater management basins, the maximum slope of the interior and exterior of an earthen dam, embankment, or berm shall not be steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-6(c)3.
 - (d) An emergency drawdown method for detention basins is required where the permanent pool will be more than 2 1/2 feet deep. This drawdown method must consider downstream or off-site stability at the outfall in accordance with the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey.

- C. Variance or exemption from safety standards. A variance or exemption from the safety standards for stormwater management basins may be granted only upon a written finding by the appropriate reviewing agency (municipality, county or Department) that the variance or exemption will not constitute a threat to public safety.
- D. Illustration of safety ledges in a new stormwater management basin.



§ 88-97. Requirements for a site development stormwater plan.

- A. Submission of site development stormwater plan.
 - (1) Whenever an applicant seeks municipal approval of a development subject to the ordinance, the applicant shall submit all of the submission requirements for the site development stormwater plan at Subsection C below as part of the submission of the applicant's application for subdivision or site plan approval.
 - (2) The applicant shall demonstrate through the submission requirements that the project meets the standards set forth in this article.
 - (3) The applicant shall submit to the approving municipal authority the required number of copies of the materials listed in the submission requirements for site development stormwater plans in accordance with § 88-97C of this article.
- B. Site development stormwater plan approval. The applicant's site development project shall be reviewed as a part of the subdivision or site plan review process by the municipal board or official from which municipal approval is sought (the review agency). That review agency shall consult the engineer retained by the Land Use Board and/or Zoning Board (as appropriate) to determine if all of the checklist requirements have been satisfied and to determine if the project meets the standards set forth in this article.
[Amended 12-10-2013 by Ord. No. 13-20]
- C. Submission requirements.^[1] The information in Subsections C(1) through C(7) below shall be provided unless a waiver is approved through Subsection C(8) below:
 - (1) Existing site conditions base map, including topography, streams, roads and current built environment. The reviewing engineer may require upstream tributary drainage system information as necessary. It is recommended that the topographic base map of the site be submitted which extends a minimum of 200 feet beyond the limits of the proposed development, at a scale appropriate to show site details, showing two-foot contour intervals. The following additional elements should be considered and presented as appropriate and in combinations sufficient to adequately indicate the existing site conditions and that of the surrounding environs.

(a) Hydrology.

- [1] Perennial or intermittent streams as shown on the USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps and as indicated in the Soil Survey of Hunterdon County, New Jersey.
- [2] Special water resource protection areas along all waters designated Category One at N.J.A.C. 7:9B and perennial or intermittent streams that drain into or upstream of the Category One waters as shown on the USGS Quadrangle Maps or in the County Soil Surveys.
- [3] Wetlands, transition areas, NJDEP linear nontidal wetlands, marshlands and NJDEP Letter of Interpretation findings.
- [4] FEMA Q3 Flood Data one-hundred-year floodplains and floodways.
- [5] Geometry of on-site drainage areas

(b) Boundaries and buffers.

- [1] Appropriate buffers to streams, rivers, wetlands, marshlands, ponds, lakes and other water bodies as specified in pertinent ordinances, rules, regulations, statutes or other provisions of law imposed by local, county, state or federal agencies.
- [2] Existing and proposed bearing and distances of property lines.
- [3] Existing and proposed conservation, maintenance, construction, reconstruction, sight, utility, drainage and right-of way easements and dedications.

(c) Vegetation and landscaping.

- [1] Pervious and vegetated surfaces, i.e., woodlands, grasslands and other significant natural features not listed if being utilized for LID credit.
- [2] Native and invasive stands of vegetation.
- [3] Vegetated habitat for threatened and endangered species.

(d) Geology and soils (as indicated in the Soil Survey of Hunterdon County, New Jersey).

- [1] Steep slopes, 10% or greater slope.
- [2] Soil types.
- [3] Highly erodible soils, with an erodibility factor (K) of .40 or less.
- [4] Drainage class and recharge potential.
- [5] Colloidal soils.
- [6] Depth to bedrock.
- [7] Seasonal high water table.
- [8] Soils subject to dynamic compaction and compacted soils.
- [9] Soil pH.
- [10] Shrink swell potential.
- [11] Deeply fractured bedrock.

- [12] Limestone and karst topography.
- [13] Hardpans and plough pans.
- (e) Existing man-made structures and activities.
 - [1] Existing buildings and significant permanent man-made features.
 - [2] Roads by classification, parking areas and other impervious surfaces.
 - [3] Bridges and culverts.
 - [4] Utilities, subsurface and above ground.
 - [5] Mining/quarry operations and blasting areas.
 - [6] Acid or other hazardous runoff.
 - [7] Areas of fill and buried debris.
 - [8] Wellheads and associated groundwater withdrawals, pipes, discharges and BMPs of existing stormwater utilities.
 - [9] Groundwater mounding.
 - [10] Septic systems and wells of adjacent lots.
 - [11] Sanitary lines.
 - [12] Previous land use (agricultural, industrial, commercial).
- (2) Environmental site analysis. A written and graphic description of the natural and man-made features of the site and its environs. This description should include a discussion of soil conditions, slopes, wetlands, waterways and vegetation on the site. Particular attention should be given to unique, unusual, or environmentally critical areas and to those that provide particular opportunities or constraints for development.
- (3) Project description and site plan(s). A map (or maps) at a scale appropriate for the site indicating the location of existing and proposed buildings, roads, parking areas, utilities, structural facilities for stormwater management and sediment control, and other permanent structures. The map(s) shall also clearly show areas where alterations occur in the natural terrain and cover, including lawns and other landscaping, and seasonal high groundwater elevations. A written description of the site plan and justification of proposed changes in natural conditions may also be provided.
- (4) Stormwater site planning and design summary. This plan shall provide a demonstration of how the goals and standards of §§ 88-91 and 88-92 are being met, including both nonstructural and structural approaches. The focus of this plan shall be to describe how the site is being managed or developed to meet the objective of controlling groundwater recharge, stormwater quality and stormwater quantity problems at the source by land management and source controls whenever possible. Refer to the municipal stormwater management plan and/or the municipal stormwater pollution prevention plan for additional requirements. It should explain in full the information required by § 88-97C.
- (5) Stormwater management facilities map(s). The following information, illustrated on a map at a scale appropriate for the site, shall be included:
 - (a) Total area to be paved or built upon, proposed surface contours, land area to be occupied by the stormwater management facilities and the type of vegetation thereon, land area to remain in natural vegetation, and details of the proposed plan to infiltrate, manage, control and dispose of stormwater.

- (b) Details of all stormwater management facility designs, during and after construction, including discharge provisions, discharge capacity for each outlet at different levels of detention, and emergency spillway provisions with maximum discharge capacity of each spillway.
- (6) Calculations.
- (a) Comprehensive hydrologic and hydraulic design and discharge stability calculations for the predevelopment and postdeveloped conditions for the design storms specified in § 88-92 of this article.
 - (b) When the proposed stormwater management control measures (e.g., infiltration basins) depend on the hydrologic properties of soils, then a soils report shall be submitted. The soils report shall be based on on-site boring logs or soil pit profiles. The number and location of required soil borings or soil pits shall be determined based on what is needed to determine the suitability and distribution of soils present at the location of the control measure. The municipality shall be notified of site investigation activities and given the opportunity to have a witness, either prior to approval or as a condition of approval, as appropriate for the specific type of measure. Subsequent to approval of the major development, postconstruction bulk soil density and infiltration testing shall be required for all infiltration measures that were used as justification for meeting the recharge standard, to ensure that they were properly constructed.
 - (c) The standards in N.J.A.C. 7:9A-6.4 through 7:9A-6.7 for on-site infiltration testing shall be adhered to.
- (7) Maintenance and repair plan. The design and planning of the stormwater management facility shall meet the maintenance requirements of § 88-98.
- (8) Waiver from submission requirements. The review agency may, in consultation with the Municipal Engineer, waive submission of any of the requirements in §§ 88-97C(1) through C(6) of this article when it can be demonstrated that the information requested is impossible to obtain or it would create a significant economic hardship on the applicant to obtain and its absence will not materially affect the review process.

[1] *Editor's Note: See also the Stormwater Plan Existing Site Conditions Checklist included at the end of this chapter.*

§ 88-98. Maintenance and repair.

- A. Applicability. Projects subject to review pursuant to § 88-89C of this article shall comply with the requirements of § 88-98B and C.
- B. General maintenance.
- (1) The design engineer shall prepare a maintenance plan for the stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of a major development. This plan shall be separate from all other documents, in a format suitable for recording in the County Clerk's office and designed for ongoing use by the site owners or operators in performing and documenting maintenance and repair and by the municipality in ensuring implementation of the maintenance plan. The final maintenance plan shall be updated and provided to the municipality post construction to include an evaluation based on the specifications of the initial maintenance plan and as-built conditions.
 - (2) The maintenance plan shall contain specific preventive maintenance tasks and schedules; cost estimates, including estimated cost of sediment, debris, or trash removal and disposal; safety needs; identification of methods and disposal sites for materials removed during maintenance; maintenance requirements for created wetlands and other ecological systems; safety devices and systems; warranty and operational standards from the manufacturers of any manufactured treatment devices (see § 88-94C); and the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons responsible for

preventive and corrective maintenance (including replacement). Maintenance guidelines for stormwater management measures are available from sources listed in § 88-95, the municipal stormwater management plan, municipal stormwater pollution prevention plan and any relevant regional stormwater management plan. If the maintenance plan identifies a person other than the developer (for example, a public agency or homeowners' association) as having the responsibility for continuing maintenance, the plan shall include documentation of such person's agreement to assume this responsibility or of the developer's obligation to dedicate a stormwater management facility to such person under an applicable ordinance or regulation.

- (3) Responsibility for maintenance shall not be assigned or transferred to the owner or tenant of an individual property in a residential development or project, unless such owner or tenant owns or leases the entire residential development or project.
 - (4) If the person responsible for maintenance identified under Subsection **B(2)** above is not a public agency, the maintenance plan and any future revisions based on Subsection **B(7)** below shall be recorded upon the deed of record for each property on which the maintenance described in the maintenance plan must be undertaken.
 - (5) Preventive and corrective maintenance shall be performed to maintain the function of the stormwater management measures, including repairs or replacement to the structures; removal of sediment, debris, or trash; restoration of eroded areas; snow and ice removal; fence repair or replacement; restoration of vegetation; and repair or replacement of nonvegetated linings.
 - (6) The person responsible for maintenance identified under Subsection **B(2)** above shall maintain a detailed log of all preventive and corrective maintenance for the structural stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of the development, including a record of all inspections and copies of all maintenance-related work orders.
 - (7) The person responsible for maintenance identified under Subsection **B(2)** above shall evaluate the effectiveness of the maintenance plan at least once per year and adjust the plan and the deed as needed.
 - (8) The person responsible for maintenance identified under Subsection **B(2)** above shall retain, submit annually to the municipality and make available, upon request by any public entity with administrative, health, environmental, or safety authority over the site, the maintenance plan and the documentation required by Subsections **B(6)** and **B(7)** above.
 - (9) The requirements of Subsections **B(3)** and **B(4)** do not apply to stormwater management facilities that are dedicated to and accepted by the municipality or another governmental agency of competent jurisdiction.
 - (10) In the event that the stormwater management facility becomes a danger to public safety or public health or is in need of maintenance or repair, the municipality shall so notify the responsible person in writing. Upon receipt of that notice, the responsible person shall have 14 days to effect maintenance and repair of the facility in a manner that is approved by the Municipal Engineer or his designee. The municipality, in its discretion, may extend the time allowed for effecting maintenance and repair for good cause. If the responsible person fails or refuses to perform such maintenance and repair, the municipality or county may immediately proceed to do so and shall bill the cost thereof to the responsible person.
- C. Maintenance guarantee. Nothing in this section shall preclude the municipality in which the major development is located from requiring the posting of a performance or maintenance guarantee in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-53.
- D. Right of access. The maintenance plan shall specifically provide a specific municipal right of access for inspection of measures, and for maintenance if required under Subsection **B**.

§ 88-99. Violations and penalties.

Any person who erects, constructs, alters, repairs, converts, maintains, or uses any building, structure or land in violation of this article shall be subject to the penalties established by ordinance. The penalties for violation of this article shall be as set forth in § 1-15 of the Code of the Town of Clinton.