

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS. DESIGNING SOLUTIONS.

Ordinance Enforcement and Funding Resources:

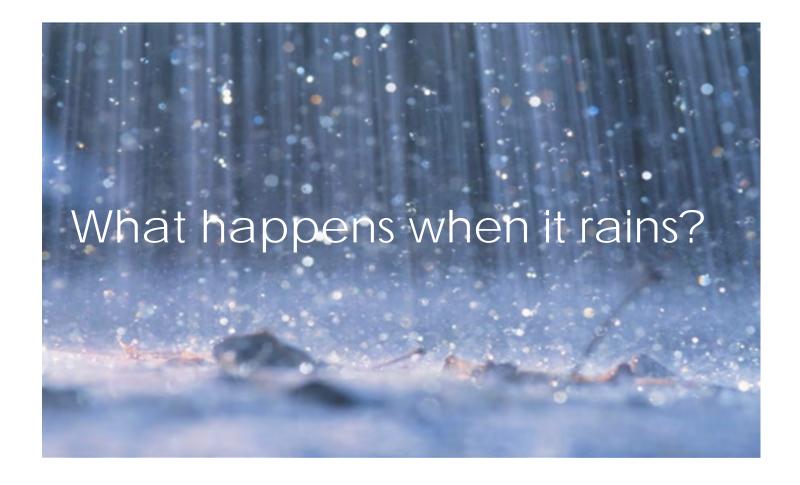
Tools for Successful Stormwater Management

AGENDA

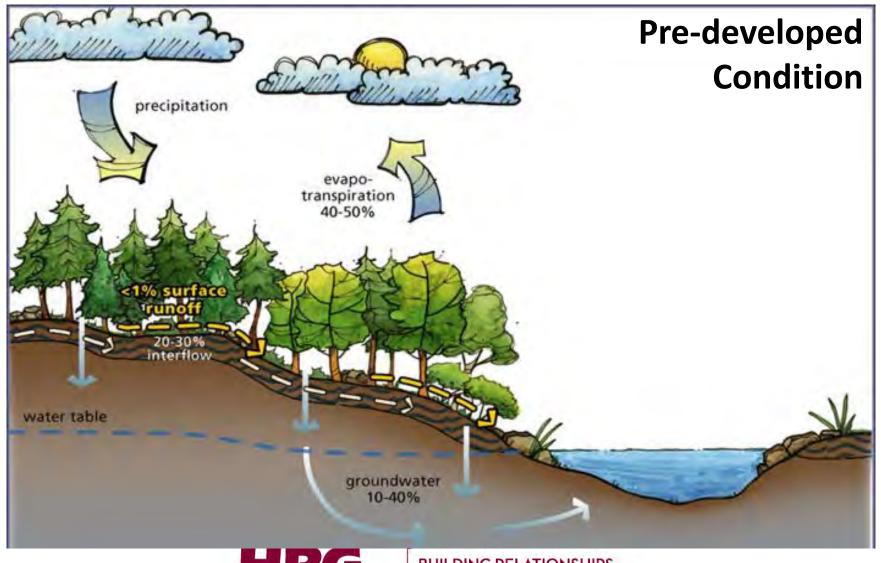
- 1 Stormwater Regulations
- 2 Stormwater Ordinance
- 3 Funding
- 4 BMP Examples



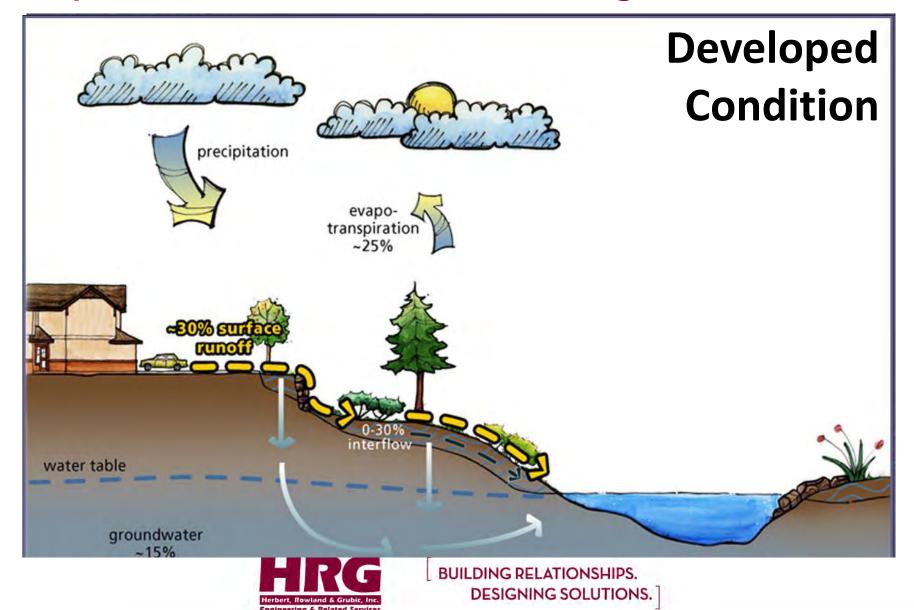








Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc. Engineering & Related Services AN EMPLOYEE-OWNED COMPANY

























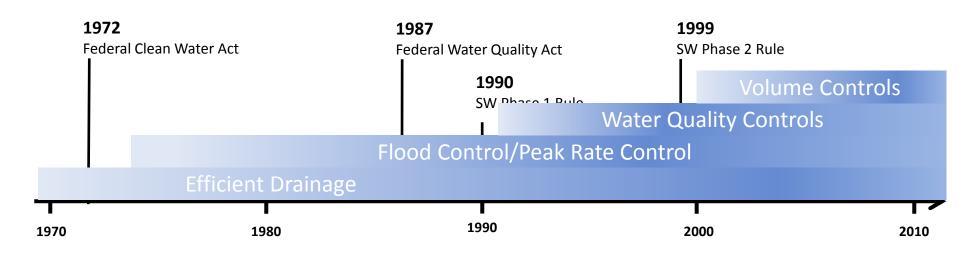
IMPACTS from Land Development & Poorly Managed Stormwater

- Compacted Soils
- Less Evapotranspiration
- Less Groundwater Recharge
- Increased Runoff Volume
- Faster Conveyance of Water
- Increased Frequency of Runoff Events
- Erosion and Stream Channel Impacts
- Decreased Baseflow
- Pollution and Thermal Impacts
- Impacted Aquatic Life





Stormwater regulations



<u>Clean Water Act:</u> NPDES Program is established; Focus is primarily on POTWs and industrial discharges

<u>Water Quality Act:</u> Amends CWA and calls for a phased approach; SW now explicitly regulated

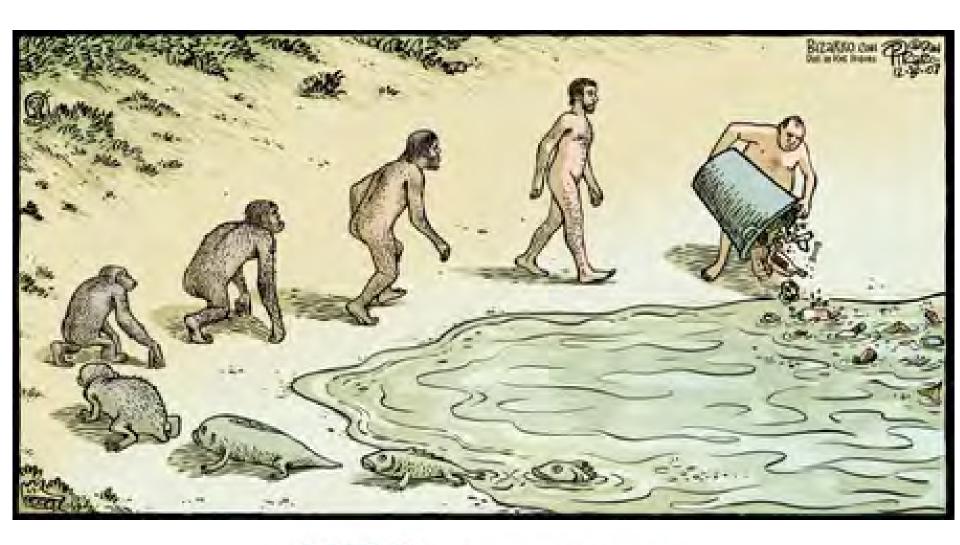
<u>Stormwater Phase 1 Rule:</u> NPDES program covers (i) "medium & large" MS4s (ii) Earth Disturbances > 5 ac

(iii) 10 categories of industrial activity

<u>Stormwater Phase 2 Rule:</u> NPDES program expands to cover "small" MS4s & Earth Disturbances > 1 ac <u>Energy Independence and Security Act:</u> Requires federal agencies to use LID on projects > 5,000 sf



Stormwater regulations





Conventional Stormwater Management



- Controls Peak Rate of Runoff to Existing Conditions for Large Storms (theoretically)
- No Runoff Volume Control
- No NPS Pollutants Control



Conventional Stormwater Management



Detention Basins may only slow the runoff

Still have...

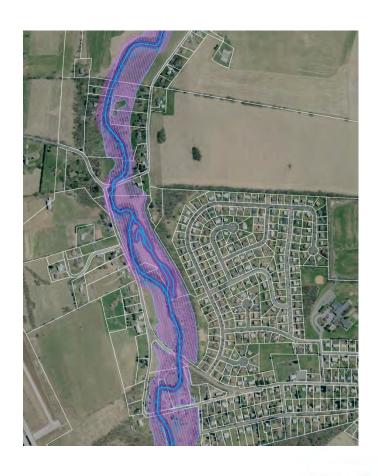
- Flooding
- Polluted Runoff
- Eroded Streams

Perhaps Worse

Concentration of flow



New Approach to SWM



Non-structural BMP's

First – Protect & Preserve

- Avoid & Minimize Impacts
- Riparian Buffers/Woodlands

Maximize Green Infrastructure

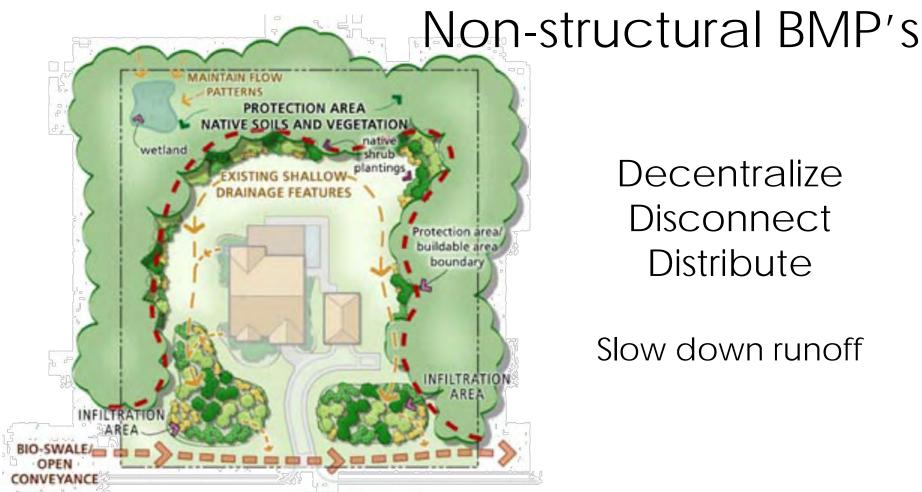
- Conservation Corridors
- Green belts



New Approach to SWM



New Approach to SWM



Decentralize Disconnect Distribute

Slow down runoff

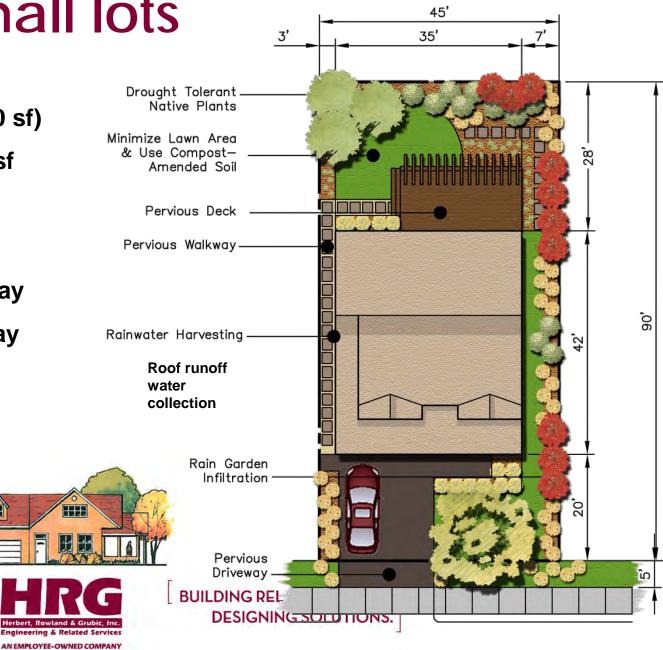


SWM on small lots

Lot = 0.1 acre (4050 sf)

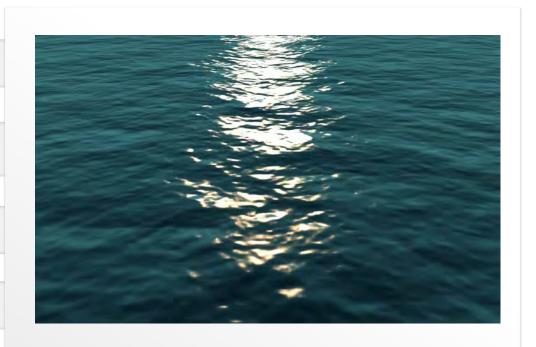
Impervious: 2360 sf

- 1470 sf home
- 240 sf deck
- 500 sf driveway
- 150 sf walkway



AGENDA

- 1 Stormwater Regulations
- **Stormwater Ordinance**
- 3 Funding
- 4 BMP Examples





DEP's Model Ordinance (Document #363-0300-003 last updated November, 2008).



Article I - General Provisions

Section 101. Short Title

Section 102. Statement of Findings

Section 103. Purpose

Section 104. Statutory Authority

Section 105. Applicability

Section 106. Repealer

Section 107. Severability

Section 108. Compatibility with Other Requirements

REVIEW WITH SOLICITORS!



Article II – Definitions

Agricultural Activity: ... construction of new buildings or

impervious area is not considered an

agricultural activity.

Impervious Area: A surface that prevents the infiltration of

water into the ground.

Regulated Activities: Any earth disturbance activities or

any activities that involve the

alteration or development of land in

a manner that may affect

stormwater runoff.



Article III - Stormwater Management Standards

Section 301. General Requirements

Section 302. Exemptions

Section 303. Volume Controls

Section 304. Rate Controls

Triggers

Volume Control – a point between 250 sf to 1,000 sf Rate Control – a point between 1,000 sf - 5,000 sf



Model Ordinance - EXEMPTIONS

New Impervious Area ^{1, 2} (square footage)	Applicant Must Provide
0 – 2,500	No Submission
2,500 – 5,000	Documentation of Impervious Surface ³
> 5,000	Rate Controls, Volume Controls & SWM Site Plan

NOTES:

- ¹ New Impervious Area since the date of Adoption of this Ordinance.
- ² Gravel in existing condition shall be considered pervious and gravel in proposed condition shall be considered impervious.
- The Small Project Stormwater Management Application included in Appendix E may be used for projects under 5,000 sf of new impervious surface and single family home construction. Small Project SWM Application documents new impervious surface, credits through disconnection of impervious surfaces and tree planting, and sizing of Volume Control BMP's that may be required.



Model Ordinance - VOLUME CONTROL

Sizing Criteria	Description of Stormwater Sizing Criteria
Design Storm Method (CG1)	Regulation of the 2-year storm event: -No increase in total runoff volume for the 2-yr/24-yr event -Consider existing non-forest pervious area as meadow -20% of existing impervious area considered as meadow
Simplified Method (CG2)	Regulation of stormwater runoff from new impervious (1 ac max): -capture of first 2" of runoff -1" of captured runoff shall be permanently removed -½" of captured runoff shall be infiltrated
Water Quality Calculations	Where infiltration is not possible or desirable (document justification) -Specific BMP's for Pollution Prevention to reduce Total Suspended Solids (TSS) 85% Total Phosphate (TP) 85% Total Nitrate (NO ₃) 50%

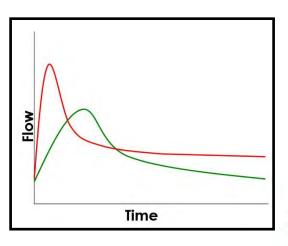


Model Ordinance - RATE CONTROL

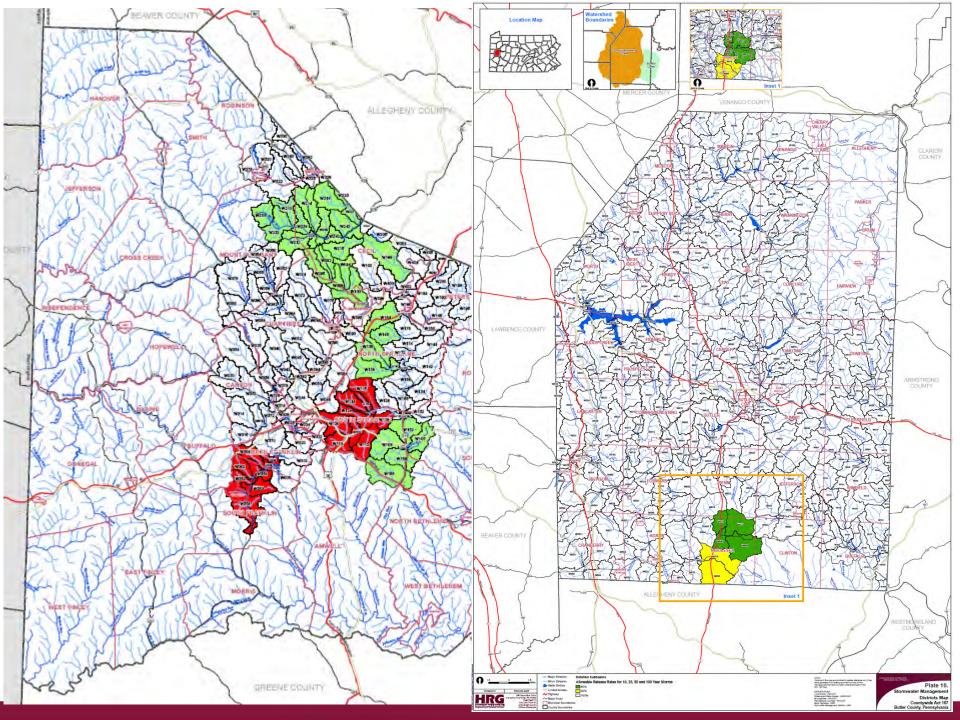
Runoff volume and peak discharge alternatives

Peak rate control criteria:

- The post-development peak rate of discharge for the 1-year through 100-year events should not exceed the pre-development peak rates.
- Post-development release rates







Article IV - SWM Site Plan Requirements

Section 401. Plan Contents

Section 402. Plan Submission

Section 403. Plan Review

Section 404. Modification of Plans

Section 405. Resubmission of Disapproved Stormwater

Management Site Plans

Section 406. Authorization to Construct and Term of Validity

Section 407. As-Built Plans, Completion Certificate and Final

Inspection



Article V - Operation and Maintenance

Section 501. Responsibilities of Developers and Landowners

Section 502. Operation and Maintenance Agreements

Who owns the facilities? Who maintaines them?

Article VI - Fees and Expenses

Section 601. General

Set review fees?
Reimbursement agreement?



Article VII - Prohibitions

Section 701. Prohibited Discharges and Connections

What you can't connect to SWM

Section 702. Roof Drains

Discharge to vegetated surface

Section 703. Alteration of SWM BMPs

Can't change BMP once approved



Article VIII - Enforcement and Penalties

Section 801. Right-of-Entry

Section 802. Inspection

1. Annually for the first 5 years following construction.

2. Once every 3 years thereafter.

3. During or immediately after a 10-yr storm.

Section 803. Enforcement

Section 804. Suspension and Revocation

Section 805. Penalties

Section 806. Appeals

Review with Solicitors



Model Ordinance Appendices

Appendix A. Operation And Maintenance Agreement SWM BMPs

BMP Owners responsible to Operate & Maintain SW facilities

Appendix B. Disconnected Impervious Area

Exclusion of downspouts or sidewalks from runoff calculations where

- +75' flow over pervious surface
- <5% slope</p>
- Not hydrologic soil group "D"
- Max 1,000 sf discharge to any one point.
- Length of flow on the pervious must exceed the length of the paved surface flow.



Is there anything else that you can add to your Ordinance to make it more effective?



Section 109. Duty of Persons Engaged in the Development of Land

Notwithstanding any provision(s) of this Ordinance, including exemptions, any landowner or any person engaged in the alteration or development of land which may affect stormwater runoff characteristics shall implement such measures as are reasonably necessary to prevent injury to health, safety, or other property. Such measures also shall include actions as are required to manage the rate, volume, direction, and quality of resulting stormwater runoff in a manner which otherwise adequately protects health, property, and water quality.



Section 110. Municipal Liability Disclaimer

- A. Neither the granting of any approval under this Ordinance, nor the compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, or with any condition imposed by a municipal official hereunder, shall relieve any person from any responsibility for damage to persons or property resulting there from, or as otherwise imposed by law nor impose any liability upon the Municipality for damages to persons or property.
- B. The granting of a permit which includes any storm water management facilities shall not constitute a representation, guarantee or warranty of any kind by the Municipality, or by an official or employee thereof, of the practicability or safety of any structure, use or other plan proposed, and shall create no liability upon or cause of action against such public body, official or employee for any damage that may result pursuant thereto.



Single Family Residential Exemption

Single Family Residential activities are exempt from these requirements provided the construction:

- 1. Comply with Sections 302.A, 302.B, and 302.C
- 2. Buildings setback 75' from downstream property lines
- 3. Driveways:



- Discharge onto pervious surface w/gravel strip or other spreading device.
- Max 1,000 sf of paved surface may discharge to any one point.
- Length of flow on the pervious must exceed the length of the paved surface flow.



SECTION 306. Sensitive Areas and Stormwater Hotspots

ADDED PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

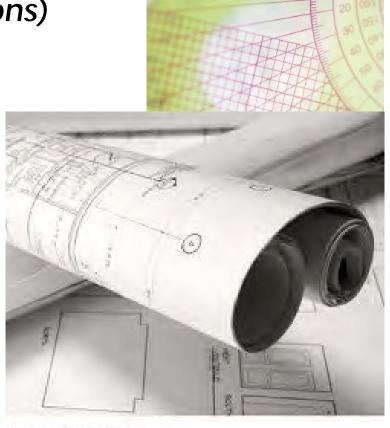
- 1. Sensitive areas have the potential to endanger a water supply. These areas consist of the delineated 1-year zone of contribution and direct upslope areas tributary to the water supply wells.
- 2. Stormwater Hotspots are projects that have a high potential to endanger local water quality, and could potentially threaten ground water reservoirs. The PADEP wellhead protection contaminant source list shall be used as a guide in these determinations. Industrial manufacturing site and hazardous material storage areas must provide NPDES SIC codes.



Article IV - SWM Site Plan
Requirements (Optional Additions)

SWM Site Plan & Report Contents

Add clarification of exactly what is needed to be submitted





PROTECTED WATERSHED STANDARDS (Optional Article)

Due Diligence Review in Protected Watershed Areas

Riparian Buffers

- Require natural areas adjacent to streams
- Use of areas adjacent to streams
- Refer to DEP's new Chapter 102
 Requirements



E&S STANDARDS (Optional Article)

E&S Standards are recommended to reinforce the importance of BMP's during the construction process.

As E&S Standards regulated through PA DEP and Conservation Districts as well as required through other municipal ordinances, this Article may be redundant.







DESIGN CRITERIA (Optional Article)
Standards are recommended so that everyone is using the same:

Calculation Methodologies

Storm Drain Conveyance System Design

Design Criteria for:

BMP's

Grading/Slopes

Basins

Construction Materials & Methods

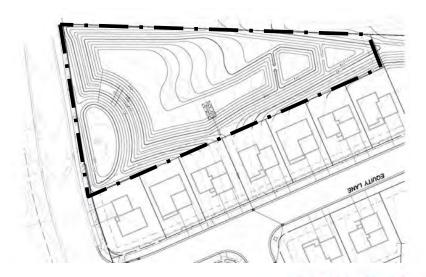






EASEMENTS (Optional Article)

- Requirements for SWM Facilities
- If diffused flow is concentrated, downstream easement required.







Optional Appendices

Technical Design Data Maps Review Fee Reimbursement Agreement Checklist Small Project SWM Plan



Small Project SWM Plan

Simpler Process using Application

2,500 sf threshold for Volume Control



[Municipality] Small Project Stormwater Management Application

Per [municipality]'s Act 167 Stormwater Management Ordinance, a stormwater management plan is required whenever more than 2,500 square feet of impervious surface is proposed. Impervious surfaces are areas that prevent the infiltration of water into the ground and shall include, but not be limited to, roofs, patios, garages, storage sheds and similar structures, and any new streets or sidewalks.

To Calculate Impervious Surfaces Please Complete This Table							
Surface Type	Length	х	Width	=	Proposed Impervious Area		
Building		х		=			
(area per downspout)		X		=			
		х		=			
		х		=			
Driveway		х		=			
		х		=			
		X		=			
Parking Areas		Х		=			
		х		=			
		X		=			
Patios/Walks		Х		=			
		X		=			
		X		=			
		Х		=			
Other		х		=			
		X		=			
		Х		=			
Total Impervious	Surface Area to b	e manag	ed (sum of all c	reas)			

If the Total Impervious Surface Area is **LESS THAN 2,500 Square Feet**, a Stormwater Management Plan **IS NOT** required for this regulated activity. *P*lease read, acknowledge and sign below.

If the Total Impervious Surface Area is MORE THAN 2,500 Square Feet, complete the rest of the Application.

Municipality] may request additional information and/or SWM for any reason.

Property Owner Acknowledges that submission of inaccurate information may result in a stop work order or permit revocation. Acknowledgement of such is by signature below. I declare that I am the owner or owner's legal representative. I further acknowledge that the information provided is accurate and employees of municipality are granted access to the above described property for review and inspection as may be required.

 wher	Dale.	

Small Project SWM Plan

Reduce size of Surfaces that need treatment with no cost BMP's (Credits)



CREDITS

Credit 1: DISCONNECTION OF IMPERVIOUS AREA

When runoff from impervious areas is directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration, all or parts of the impervious areas may qualify as Disconnected Impervious Area (DIA). Using the criteria below, determine the portion of the impervious area that can be excluded from the calculation of total impervious area.

Criteria: An impervious area is considered to be completely or partially disconnected if it meets the requirements listed below

- rooftop area draining to a downspout is ≤500 sf
- paved area draining to a discharge is ≤1,000 sf
- flow path of paved impervious area is not more than 75'
- soil at discharge is not designated as hydrologic soil group "D"
- flow path at discharge area has a positive slope of ≤5%
- gravel strip or other spreading device is required at paved discharges.

Length of Pervious Flow Path from discharge point *	DIA Credit Factor
0 – 14	1.0
15 – 29	0.8
30 – 44	0.6
45 – 59	0.4
60 – 74	0.2
75 or more	0

^{*} Flow path cannot include impervious surfaces and must be at least 15 feet from any impervious surfaces.

	Calculate D	IA Cı	edit & Re	quire	ed Capture Volum	e			
Surface Type	Proposed Impervious Area (from previous sheet)	x	DIA Credit Factor	=	Impervious Area to be managed	÷		=	Required Capture Volume (ft³)
Building		Х		=		÷	6	=	
(area per downspout)		Х		=		÷	6	=	
dom speen,		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
Driveway		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
Parking Areas		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
Patios/Walks		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
Other		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
		Х		=		÷	6	=	
Total Reg'd Capture Volume									

rolal ked a Capible volume

Small Project SWM Plan

Reduce size of BMP's with common, low cost BMP's



Credit 2: TREE PLANTING

Perhaps the best BMP is a tree as they intercept rainfall, increase evapotranspiration and increase time of concentration. A portion of the required capture volume can be reduced provided the criteria are met.

CREDITS

Deciduous Trees	Evergreen Trees
6 ft3 per tree planted	10 ft ³ per tree planted

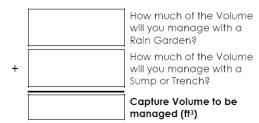
Criteria

To receive credit for planting trees, the following must be met:

- Trees must be native species (see below), minimum 2" caliper and 6 feet tall (min).
- Trees shall be adequately protected during construction.
- Trees shall be maintained until redevelopment occurs.
- No more than 25% of the runoff volume can be mitigated through the use of trees.
- Dead trees shall be replaced within 6 months.
- Non-native species are not applicable.

	Req'd Capture Volume (ft³)
	Tree Planting Credit (ft³)
:	Capture Volume to be managed (ff ³)

Sizing of BMP



Enter the volumes into the Small Project SWM Plan Worksheet on the next sheet.

Native Species Trees (Common Name)

- Blackaum
- Arrow-wood, southern
- Box-elder
- Maple, (red or silver)
- Birch, (river or gray)
- Ironwood
- Hickory, sweet pignut or shag-bark
- Cedar, (Atlantic white or eastern red)
- Beech, American
- Ash, (white, black or green)
- Holly, American
- Tuliptree

- Sycamore, American
- Cotton-wood, eastern
- Aspen, big-tooth or quaking
- Aspen, big-loom of q
- Cherry, black
- Oak, (white, swamp white, scarlet, pin, willow, red)
- Willow, black
- Bald Cypress
- Basswood, American
- Serviceberry, (downy or shadbush)
- Redbud, eastern
- Dogwood, flowering
- Magnolia, sweetbay
- Pine, (pitch or eastern white)

Small Project SWM Plan

Documentation w/ O&M Agreement



Small Project SWM Plan Worksheet

Based upon the information you have provided a **Stormwater Plan IS Required** for this development activity. The Stormwater Management Ordinance developed through the *Erie County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan* regulates compliance requirements for Stormwater Management in this jurisdiction. A complete copy of the *Plan* can be found on the Erie County Planning website.

Regulated activities shall be conducted only after [municipality] approves a stormwater management plan. The Erie County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan will assist you in preparing the necessary information and plans for [municipality] to review and approve. This document will constitute an approved plan if all of the relevant details are to be installed in their entirety AND no part of the stormwater system adversely affects any other property, nor adversely affect any septic systems or drinking water wells on this, or any other, parcel. If an alternative system is to be used a plan will need to be submitted to [municipality] for approval. A design by a qualified professional may be required for more complex sites.

PLEASE	INITIAL BELOW TO IND	ICATE THE STORMWATER MAN	AG	EMENT PLAN F	OR THIS SITE
	Minimum Control #2: Sc	osion & Sediment Pollution Contr ource Control of Pollution eservation of Natural Drainage :	٠	,	lls
	entirety AND the syste systems or drinking wat	m Erie County Act 167 Stormwo m will be located as not to ac er wells on this, or any other, par nt, the following will be installed	dver cel.	sely affect oth	
	Capture Volume to be			Conversion	Surface Area of BMPs (ft²)
		By Rain Garden 6" ponding; 2' soil depth	x	1.20	
		Dry Well or Infiltration Trench 2½' aggregate depth	х	1.25	
		Total		Total	
		bove, an alternative and/or protect as not to adversely affect ny other, parcel.			
	Site Sketch Plan showin Property lines with din Proposed buildings wi Proposed impervious	nensions Pro th dimensions Pro	pose	ed septic system, ed well site, if app ed stormwater m	
	Operation and Mainten	ance Agreement			
	on on approval - The sto pection of the building or	rmwater management plan mu zonina permit	ust k	oe fully implem	ented prior to a request fo
	-	na below, the Owner acknowled	laes	the following:	

I declare that I am the owner of the property

- I declare that I am the owner of the property.
- The information provided is accurate.
 - I further acknowledge that municipal representatives are granted access to the above described property for review and inspection as may be required.

Owner	Date:

IMPLEMENTATION

Models to consider:

MODEL	DESCRITION
Individual Municipal	Each municipality passes, implements, and enforces the SWM ordinance individually.
Multi-Municipal	Several municipalities cooperate through a new, or existing, service-sharing agreement (COG, Sewage Association, etc.)
County Service Provider	County department, or office, (e.g. County Planning Entity or County Conservation District) provides SWM ordinance implementation and enforcement services to municipalities.



IMPLEMENTATION - Administration

	Project status
	 Construction & Post Construction Inspections
Information tracked:	Enforcement Actions
	 Complaints
	Completion
	 Size threshold for plan review?
	 Submittal verified during review?
	 Pre-project meetings conducted with
	developer?
	Engineering approval?
	Criteria checklist used?
Plan Review	BMPs adequately incorporated into the plan to
riali keview	address erosion control, sediment control,
	housekeeping?
	 Design specifications and details for all BMPs
	included on the plans?
	 Standards conditions include erosion and
	sediment control or stormwater provisions?

IMPLEMENTATION - Construction Inspection

Inspector Training/Knowledge

Is the inspector knowledgeable about:

- Erosion and sediment control BMPs,
- Stormwater/pollution prevention BMPs,
- Legal authority (ordinances)?

Is the inspector familiar with the requirements in the State stormwater construction general permit?

What type of stormwater training did the inspector receive? When, and how often?



IMPLEMENTATION - Construction Inspection

Inspection Procedures

Is a checklist used during the inspection?

Is the inspector aware of previous stormwater inspection results at this site?

Does the inspector review the approved plans required to be at the construction site?

Does the inspector walk the entire site and inspect all points of discharge?

Does the inspection address:

- E&S control
- Waste management practices
- Non-stormwater discharges?

Are inspection findings documented in writing and presented to the site contact?

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS.

DESIGNING SOLUTIONS.

IMPLEMENTATION – Construction Inspection



FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT

Municipality:			Report Nu	ımber:			
Project:			HRG Project Nu	ımber:			
Owner:			Time C				
Property ID:				Date	[Pick the date]	Time:	
Weather ☐ Clear ☐ Snow ☐ Overcast ☐ Foggy ☐ Rain ☐ Cold	☐ Warm ☐ Hot	Site Condition Clear Muddy Temperat	ns Dusty Range	_	□ To	londay uesday /ednesday	☐ Thursda ☐ Friday
			are riange			ourrosacy	
Reason for site visit:	Routine Visit Co	ontractor/Develop	er Request 🔲 I	Municip	ality Reques	st 🗆	
Contractor Company:			Phone:				
Contact Person:							
			L-IVIGIII.				
Work Force:			E	quipme	ent at Site		_
Classification	[Contractor X]	[Contractor Y]	[Contractor Z]				
Supervisor							-
	-						
Work Observed:							
Items Discussed:							
Nonconforming Work Re	ported this Date to	Contractor:					



Remarks:

IMPLEMENTATION – Construction Inspection

MCM #4 - CONSTRUCTION SITE SW RUNOFF CONTROL		ITROL	Approval No.	Approval Date	
		□ N/A			
	Date Installed	Funct	ioning	Comments	
100		Yes			
Ш					
		- <u>E</u>	1 5 7		
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-					
NSTR	UCTION SW (F	CSM) ACT	VITIES	72 20	
e:	Date Installed	Functioning		Comments	
		Yes	No		
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	wland & Grubic, Inc.
Engineering	& Related Services
AN EMPLOYE	E-OWNED COMPANY

Attachments						
Signed by:					Date:	
Copies: Municipality	Owner	☐ Contractor	☐ Consultants	ДΙ		File

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Page 2 of 2

AGENDA

- 1 Stormwater Regulations
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WHAT IS A STORMWATER PROGRAM?

Possibilities typically include:

- Operations & Maintenance of drainage system
- Planning & Engineering
- Capital Improvements
- Finance & Billing
- Public Education
- Mapping
- Street Sweeping
- Water Quality (MS4)
- Regulation Enforcement





COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM





FUNDING OPTIONS

SOURCE	CAPITAL	O&M	FEATURES
Grants	Yes	No	Not guaranteed, highly competitive, not sustainable in the long-term
PENNVEST Loan Program	Yes	No	Not guaranteed, highly competitive, must repay often with interest
Bond Financing	Yes	No	Dependent on fiscal capacity, can utilize for large, long-term expenditures, must repay with interest
General Fund	Yes	Yes	Not equitable, competes with other community priorities, changes from year-to-year
Review/Inspection Fees	No	No	Not significant revenue, may deter development
Stormwater Utility Fee	Yes	Yes	Generates ample revenue, sustainable, dependable, equitable, requires significant public dialogue

LEGISLATION

7/9/2013 Governor Corbett signed Senate Bill 351 into law allowing local governments to form stormwater authorities

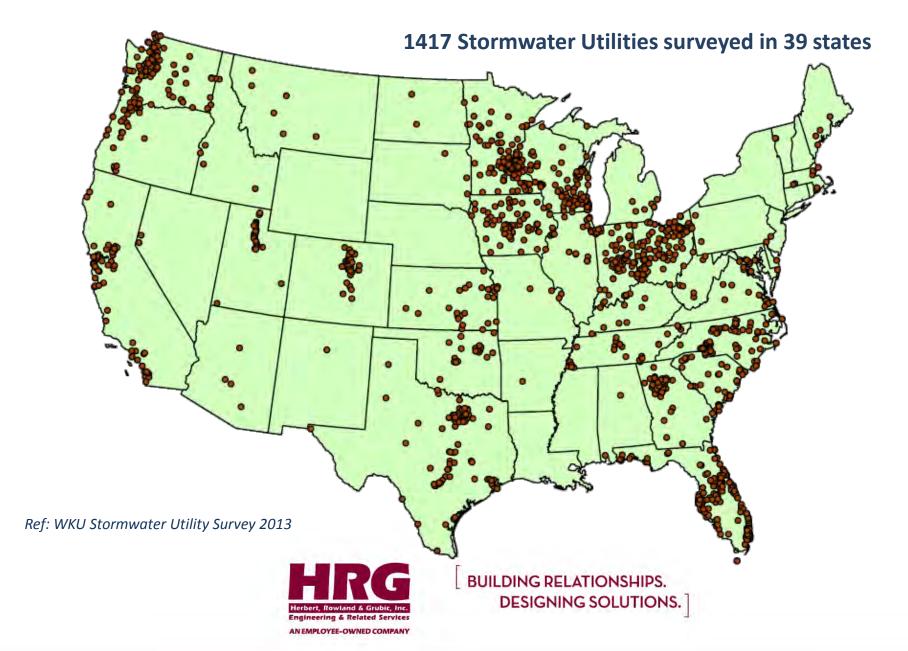
- Senate Bill 351 amends the Municipality Authorities Act (Chapter 56 of Title 53) by adding storm water management planning and projects to the purposes and powers of municipal authorities. Allows not mandates!
- 2. Section 5607 of Chapter 56 of Title 53 enumerates the specific purposes and powers of municipal authorities. For example, the list includes purposes such as sewer systems, water distribution systems, airports, parking spaces, industrial development projects, etc. Senate Bill 351 adds "storm water management planning and projects" as a purpose and power for which a municipal authority may be incorporated.

 Allows fees to be charged for services provided

Effective 9/9/2013



2013 STORMWATER UTILITY LOCATIONS





Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PENNVEST) - provides a variety of loan & grant opportunities within the commonwealth for water resource infrastructure projects. http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/available_fu nding/11211/drinking, waste and storm water loans/560726





Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development (PA DCED) - The Commonwealth Financing Authority (CFA) administers Pennsylvania's economic stimulus packages. The CFA holds fiduciary responsibility over the funding of programs and investments in Pennsylvania's economic growth. http://www.newpa.com/find-and-apply-for-funding/commonwealth-financing-authority

Watershed Restoration and Protection Program (WRPP) is to restore, and maintain restored stream reaches impaired by the uncontrolled discharge of nonpoint source polluted runoff.

http://www.newpa.com/find-and-apply-for-funding/funding-and-program-finder/watershed-restoration-and-protection-program-wrpp

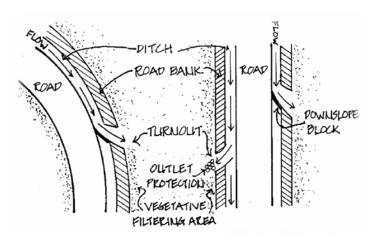




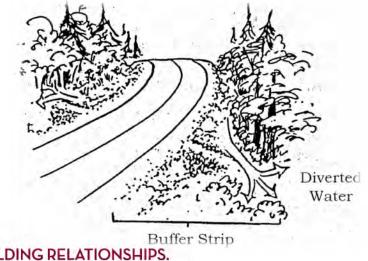
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) - provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth.

http://www.depreportingservices.state.pa.us/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?/Grants/GrantLoans

Dirt and Gravel Road Maintenance – The purpose of this program is to reduce non point source pollution from the maintenance of dirt and gravel roads. http://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu







Buffer Strip
BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS.
DESIGNING SOLUTIONS.



Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) - provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth.

http://www.depreportingservices.state.pa.us/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?/Grants/GrantLoans

Enactment of Ordinances and Implementation of Stormwater Management Plans

- Reimburse municipalities for costs incurred in the adoption or revision of ordinances or regulations and other actual administrative, enforcement, and implementation costs incurred in complying with the **Pennsylvania Stormwater Management Act (1978 Act 167)** and the companion regulation governing stormwater management grants and reimbursements (25 Pa. Code 111). https://www.portal.state.pa.us/siteminderagent/forms/login





Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) - provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth.

http://www.depreportingservices.state.pa.us/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?/Grants/GrantLoans

Environmental Education Grants Program - The Environmental Education Grant Program annually funds organizations, with a program focus on local and regional issues. Funding is provided by the Environmental Education Fund, established by the PA Environmental Education Act, with five percent of money collected from environmental fines and penalties.

http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-97824/0350-BK-DEP4266%20combined.pdf





Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) - provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth.

http://www.depreportingservices.state.pa.us/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?/Grants/GrantLoans

Growing Greener Watershed Grants – These grants are available to restore watersheds and streams, reclaim mined lands, remediate abandoned mine drainage areas.

http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/growing greener/13 958





Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) - provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth.

http://www.depreportingservices.state.pa.us/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?/Grants/GrantLoans

Nonpoint Source Implementation Program (Section 319) — assist in implementing PA's Nonpoint Source Management Program which includes funding for abandoned mine drainage, agricultural and urban run-off, and natural channel design/streambank stabilization projects.

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/nonpoint source man agement/10615





Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) - provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth.

http://www.depreportingservices.state.pa.us/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?/Grants/GrantLoans

Watershed Education Grants (WREN) – These grants support community coalitions undertaking public education projects aimed at mitigating or preventing nonpoint source pollution in PA's watersheds.

http://wren.palwv.org/grants/local.html





Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) - PFBC provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth.

http://fishandboat.com/grants.htm

State Wildlife Grant (SWG) Program - Funds for the State Wildlife Grants program (SWG) are provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to keep species from becoming federally listed as threatened or endangered. Annually appropriated by the U.S. Congress, Pennsylvania's funds are apportioned between the Fish and Boat Commission and Game Commission to address each agencies trust species and habitats.

http://fishandboat.com/promo/grants/swg/summary2013swg.pdf





Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

DCNR provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth. Specific programs of interest area presented below.

http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us

Community Recreation and Conservation Program - This program funds projects that plan for, acquire, develop and/or rehabilitate public park, recreation, open space, greenway, trail and conservation areas and facilities.

https://www.grants.dcnr.state.pa.us/LearnMore.aspx?GrantProgramId=87





Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

DCNR provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth. Specific programs of interest area presented below.

http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us

Land Trust Program – This program funds projects that plan for and acquire critical habitat, as well as, open space and natural areas.

https://www.grants.dcnr.state.pa.us/LearnMore.aspx?GrantProgramId=90





Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

DCNR provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth. Specific programs of interest area presented below.

http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us

Pennsylvania Recreational Trails Program – This program funds projects that help develop and maintain recreational trails, as well as, trail related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail use and provides for the purchase of trail related equipment.

https://www.grants.dcnr.state.pa.us/LearnMore.aspx?GrantProgramId=91





Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

DCNR provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth. Specific programs of interest area presented below.

http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us

Rails-to-Trails Program – This program funds projects that plan for, acquire and/or develop rail-trail corridors, to include trails and support facilities, such as comfort stations, trail heads, interpretive facilities, landscaping, and signage.

https://www.grants.dcnr.state.pa.us/LearnMore.aspx?GrantProgramId=92





Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

DCNR provides a variety of grant opportunities within the commonwealth. Specific programs of interest area presented below.

http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us

Peer-to-Peer Program - This program funds projects that help municipalities improve their park, recreation and conservation services through a collaborative process. Projects are accomplished through contracts with experienced park, recreation and conservation professionals from nearby communities who will work closely with local leaders.

https://www.grants.dcnr.state.pa.us/LearnMore.aspx?GrantProgramId=95



AGENDA

- 1 Stormwater Regulations
- 2 Stormwater Ordinance
- 3 Funding
- BMP Examples





Integrating SWM w/design - Planning

Conceptual site layout

- Incorporate non-structural BMPs
 - Undisturbed = good
 - Limit impervious where possible
 - Use vegetated systems when possible
 - Avoid steep slopes
- Identify good locations for SW facilities
 - Natural drainage paths
 - Good infiltration areas
- Choose appropriate structural BMPs
- Consider BMP connectivity for "treatment train" effect
- Calculate approximate area needed for SW management & make sure everything fits



Project Name:	DESIGN EXAMPLE 1		
Project ID:	MILL RUN RESIDENTIAL		
Owner:			
Calculated:	Date:		
Checked:	Date:		

WORKSHEET 2. SENSITIVE NATURAL RESOURCES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Provide Sensitive Resources Map according to non-structural BMP 5.4.1 in Chapter 5
 of PA Stormwater BMP Manual. This map should identify waterbodies, floodplains,
 riparian areas, wetlands, woodlands, natural drainage ways, steep slopes, and other
 sensitive natural areas.
- 2. Summarize the existing extent of each sensitive resource in the Existing Sensitive Resources Table (below, using Acres). If none present, insert 0.
- 3. Summarize Total Protected Area as defined under BMPs in Chapter 5.
- 4. Do not count any area twice. For example, an area that is both a floodplain and a wetland may only be considered once.

EXISTING NATURAL SENSITIVE RESOURCE	MAPPED? yes/no/n/a	TOTAL AREA (Ac.)	PROTECTED AREA (Ac.)
Waterbodies	yes	0.00	
Floodplains	no	0.00	
Riparian Areas	no	0.00	
Wetlands	no	0.00	
Woodlands	yes	2.29	1.31
Natural Drainage Ways	N/A	0.00	
Steep Slopes, 15% - 25%	N/A	0.00	
Steep Slopes, over 25%	N/A	0.00	
Other:	N/A		
Other:	N/A		
OTAL EXISTING:		2.29	1.31



Integrating SWM w/design - Planning

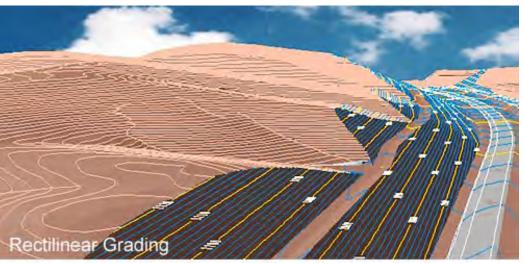


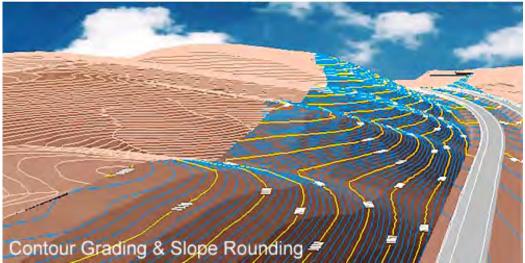
- Topography
- Drainage patterns
- Streams/water
- Soils
- Ground cover and vegetation
- Ex. development
- Ex. SWM facilities
- Adjacent areas
- Wetlands
- Critical habitat areas
- Floodplains
- Steep slopes
- Req'd buffers
- Ex. infrastructure
- Protection areas (e.g., well setbacks)

Site Inventory & Analysis

Structural BMP's

Grading







Structural BMP's

Infiltration Basin





Structural BMP's

Infiltration Trench







Structural BMP's Bio Retention







Structural BMP's Bio Retention







Structural BMP's

Vegetated Swale







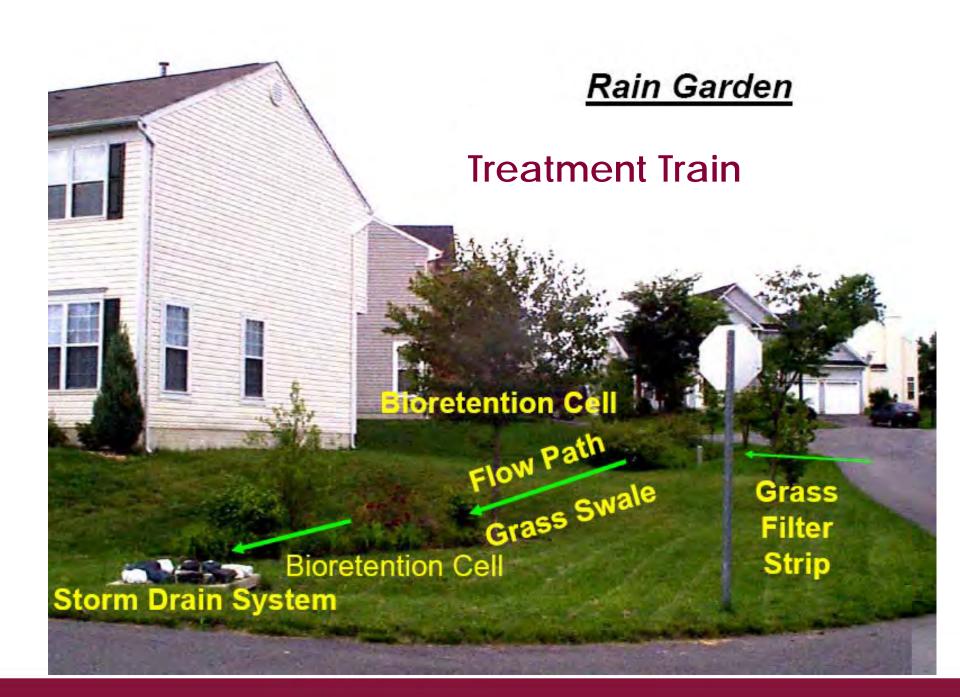
Structural BMP's

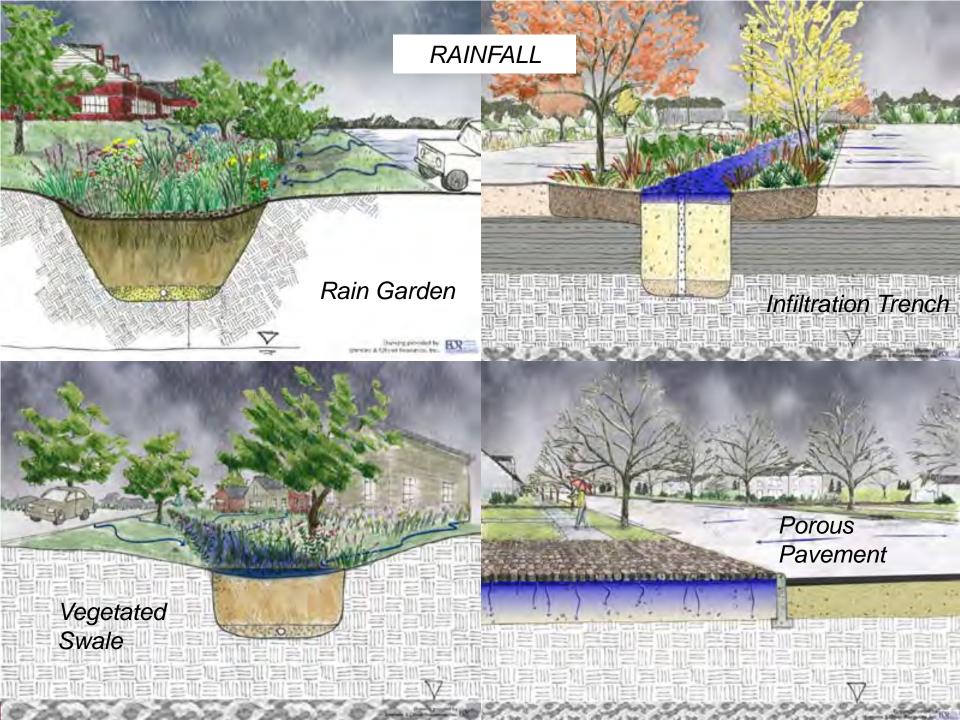
Extended Detention w/Forebays

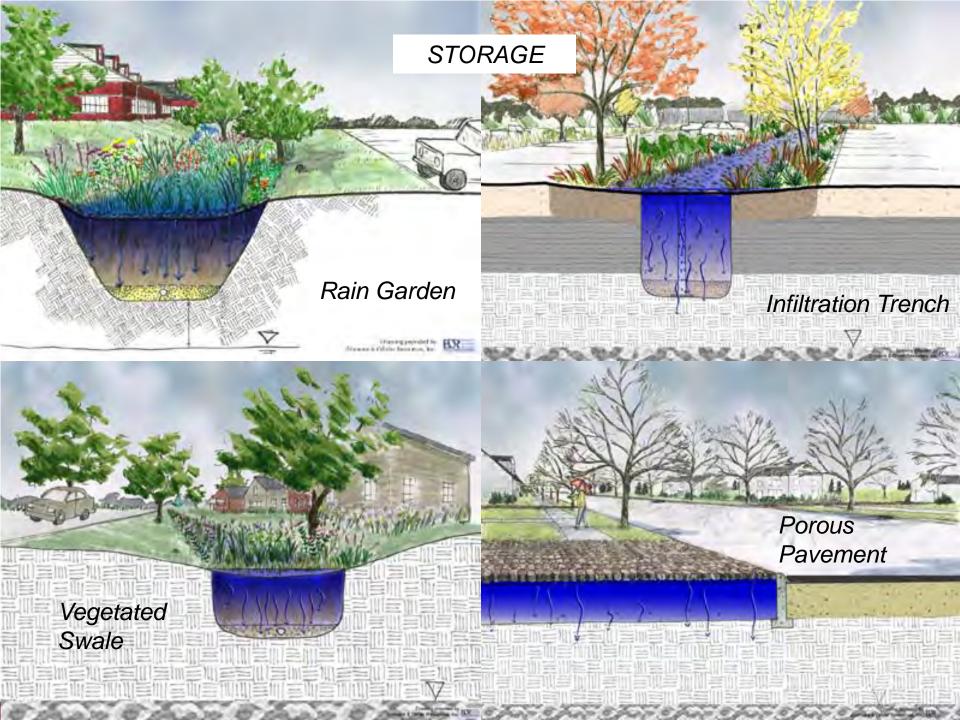




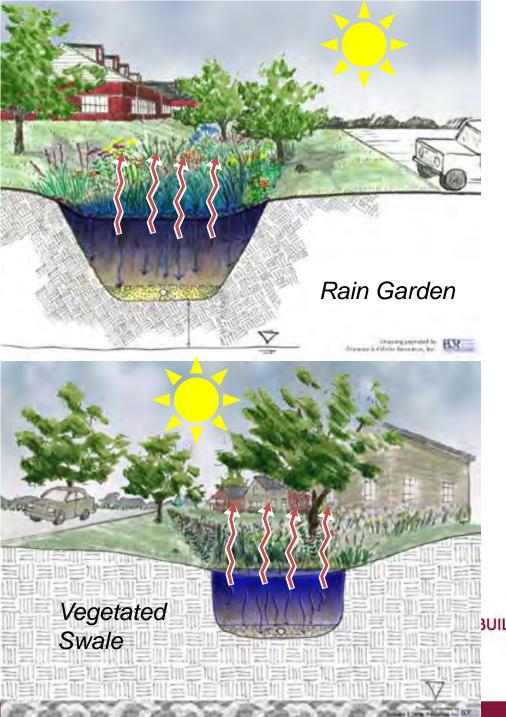








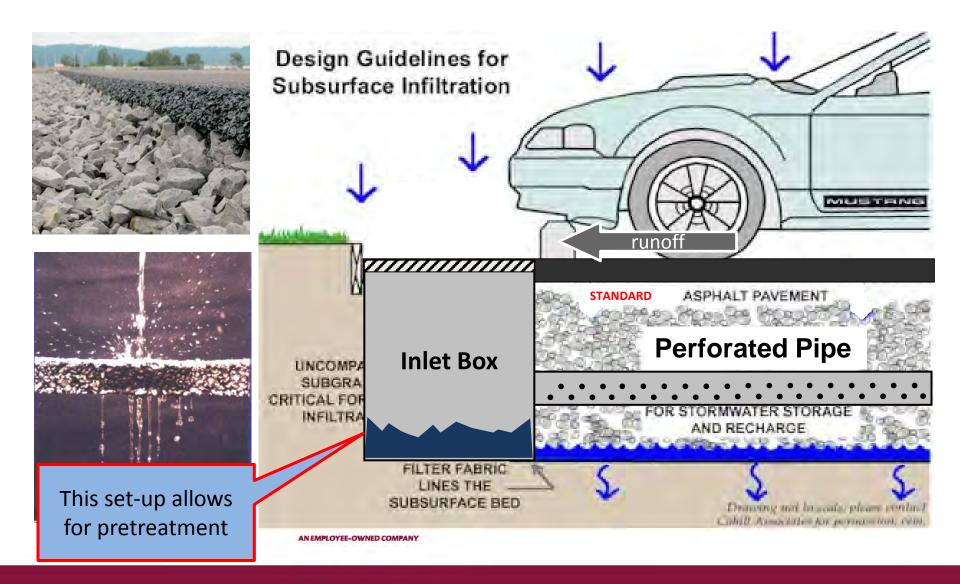




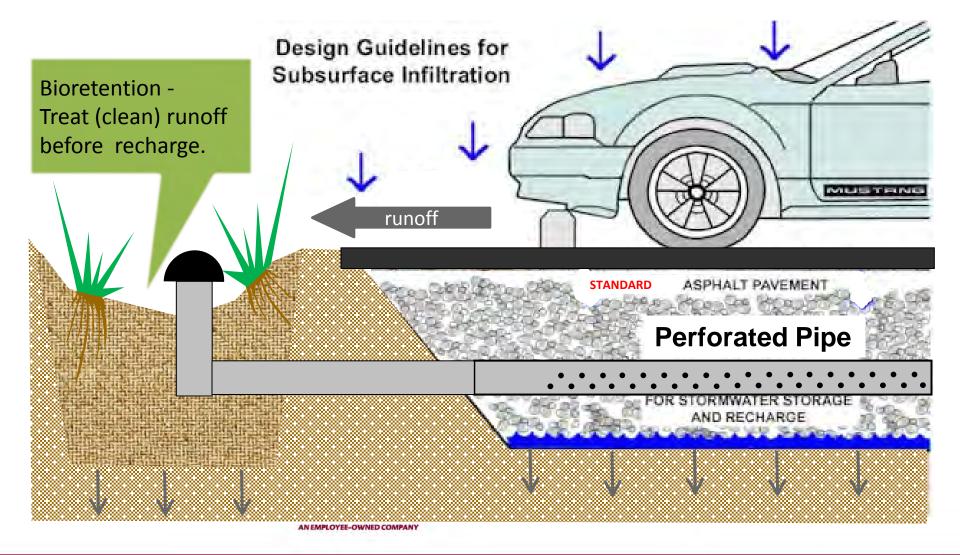
Evapotranspiration:

- The "missing link"
- Dual processes at work.
- Not well understood
 - Number crunching
 - Water Balance Model
- Occurs between storms making storage essential.
 - Not event-based

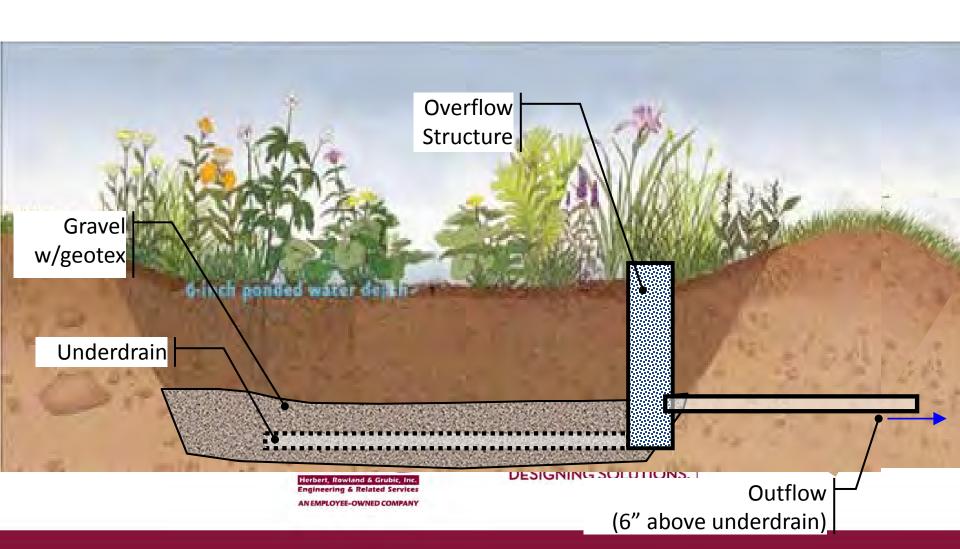
Parking Lots



Even better.....



Bioretention in bad soils

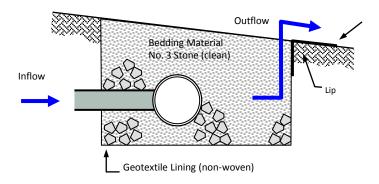


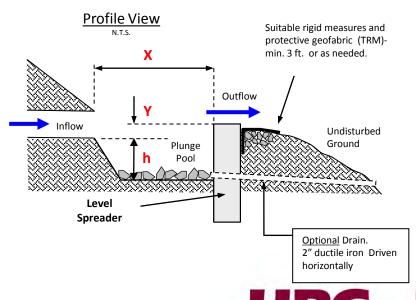


Level spreaders

 $\underset{\text{N.T.S.}}{\underline{\text{Profile View}}}$

Turf Reinforcement Mat (3' Typ.)

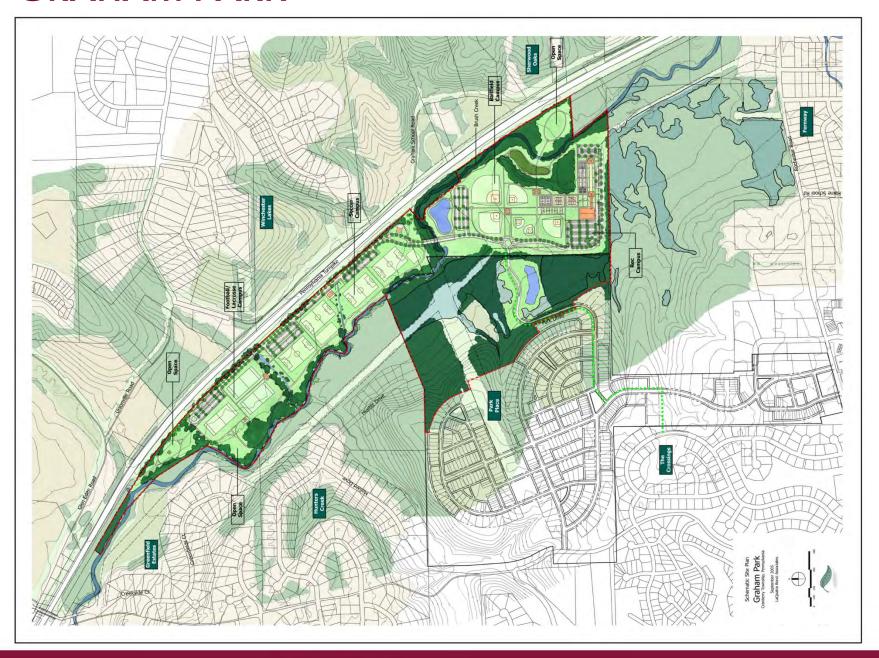




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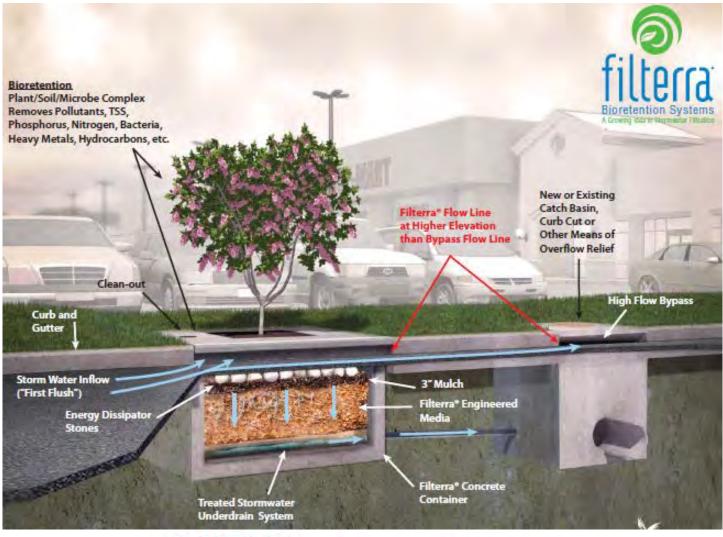


PENN HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL





PENN HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

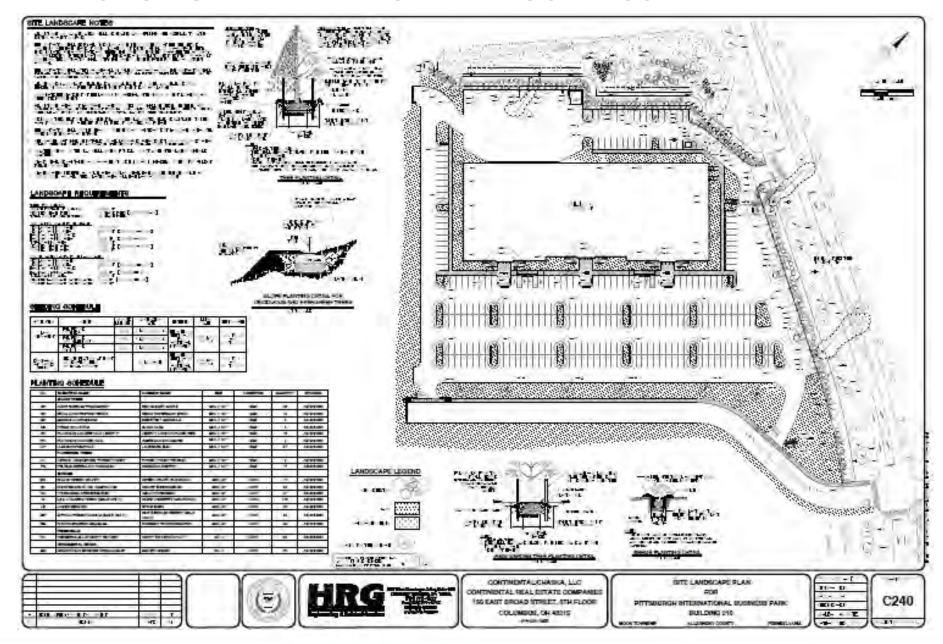


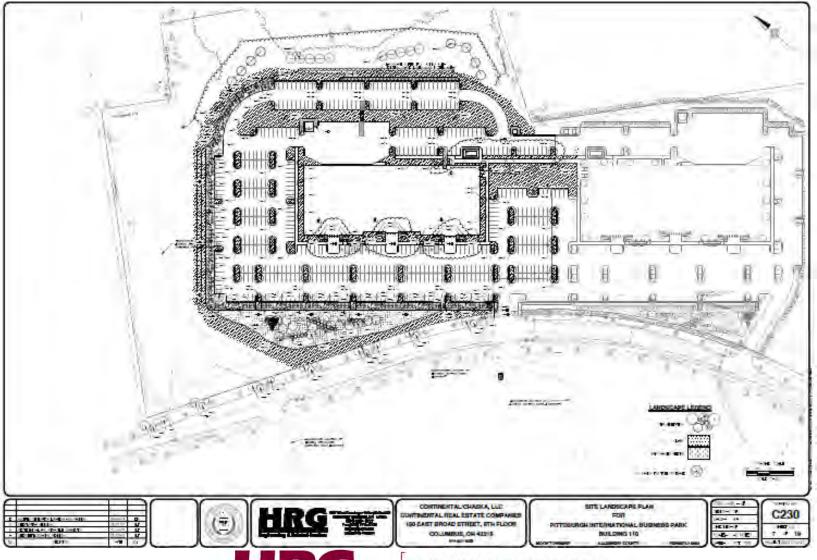












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Questions

