

## **Stafford Township, New Jersey Stormwater Management Ordinance**

§ 130-73. Stormwater management.

A. Flooding in the Township of Stafford occurs infrequently because of the low-runoff-generating character of the soil and the extensive areas of wetlands which absorb the impact of runoff. However, as land is developed, the permeable soils are replaced by impermeable surfaces which increase runoff volumes. All future development in Stafford Township shall utilize the best available technology to minimize off-site stormwater runoff, increase on-site infiltration, simulate natural drainage systems and minimize off-site discharge of pollutants to ground- or surface water and encourage natural filtration functions.

B. The runoff-control methods shall be to prevent the rate of off-site stormwater runoff during the construction and operation of a development under any storm conditions from exceeding the rate of runoff that would occur under the existing predeveloped conditions. [Amended 12-16-1997 by Ord. No. 97-101]

C. General. All streets shall be provided with stormwater inlets and pipes where the same may be necessary for proper surface drainage. The system shall be adequate to carry off and/or store the stormwater and natural drainage water which originates beyond the development boundaries and passes through the development, calculated on the basis of maximum potential development permitted. No stormwater runoff or natural drainage water shall be so diverted as to overload existing drainage systems or to create flooding or the need for additional drainage structures on other lands without proper and approved provisions being made for taking care of these conditions, including off-tract improvements.

D. The township recognizes the adverse effect improperly managed stormwater can have on the environment and as such will treat a nonresidential development site as a closed system within which drainage systems must be designed using the best available technology to contain runoff and ground- and surface water pollution increases within the site in order to minimize off-site impacts. [Added 6-23-1998 by Ord. No. 98-44]

§ 130-74. Stormwater management application. EN [Amended 6-23-1998 by Ord. No. 98-44]

A. Residential.

(1) All stormwater management for residential development west of the Garden State Parkway must comply with the RSIS as set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:21-7 et seq. and the Pinelands Area development requirements as set forth in § 211-9, Pinelands Area development requirements.

(2) All stormwater management for residential development east of the Garden State Parkway must comply with the special area standards as set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:21-7 et seq.

B. Nonresidential.

(1) All stormwater management for nonresidential development west of the Garden State Parkway must comply with the requirements as set forth in § 130-74A(1) and the remainder of the stormwater management sections of this chapter.

(2) All stormwater management for nonresidential development east of the Garden State Parkway must comply with the requirements as set forth in § 130-74A(2) and the remainder of the stormwater management sections of this chapter.

§ 130-75. General stormwater drainage requirements. [Amended 1-18-1988 by Ord. No. 88-76; 11-21-1989 by Ord. No. 89-66; 12-16-1997 by Ord. No. 97-101; 6-23-1998 by Ord. No. 98-44]

No drainage pipe or easement shall be permitted within 25 feet of any existing or proposed individual sewage disposal system. At least two feet zero inches of minimum cover over the top of the pipe at all times, including during construction, must be provided.

§ 130-76. (Reserved)EN

§ 130-77. General stormwater disposal requirements. [Amended 9-20-1988 by Ord. No. 88-74; 10-18-1988 by Ord. No. 88-76; 10-18-1988 by Ord. No. 88-83; 1-31-1989 by Ord. No. 89-10; 2-21-1989 by Ord. No. 89-20; 3-21-1989 by Ord. No. 89-26; 7-11-1989 by Ord. No. 89-48; 9-5-1989 by Ord. No. 89-56; 11-21-1989 by Ord. No. 89-66; 3-6-1990 by Ord. No. 90-21; 3-20-1990 by Ord. No. 90-23; 11-1-1990 by Ord. No. 90-63; 2-19-1991 by Ord. No. 91-13; 11-26-1991 by Ord. No. 91-68; 5-2-1995 by Ord. No. 95-46; 6-13-1995 by Ord. No. 95-54; 10-17-1995 by Ord. No. 95-95; 12-16-1997 by Ord. No. 97-101; 6-23-1998 by Ord. No. 98-44]

A. The off-site stormwater sewers may not discharge into sanitary sewer systems. The sanitary sewer system may not discharge into the stormwater system.

B. Nonpoint source pollution from urban runoff can be minimized by eliminating direct discharge into surface waters. Recharging stormwater to the ground helps maintain groundwater supplies but may have an impact on groundwater quality if not properly treated. The amount of pollutants in the stormwater runoff discharge to surface water bodies shall be minimized, and the impact of the discharge shall satisfy the applicable Department of Environmental Protection established surface water quality standards of the receiving water body, using measures such as sediment traps, oil skimmers and vacuum street cleaners. Pollutants of major concern include petrochemicals and heavy metals from vehicle spillage, deicing salts, aromatic hydrocarbons from blacktop paving, pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers from lawn and garden areas. Separation of stormwater shall be required to allow for direct recharge using dry wells of pollutant-free runoff from places such as rooftops. Runoff contaminated with metals, oils, grease or animal waste should be treated by vegetal filtration prior to recharge.

C. If off-site discharge is permitted by the Board, then the volume and quality of stormwater discharged off site shall be controlled so as not to cause any adverse impacts to the receiving water body and must conform to the requirements of the Department of Environmental Protection Stream Encroachment Permit Program and rules. Where practical, stormwater should not be recharged into soils which are classified as excessively or somewhat excessively drained nor into areas identified as deep aquifer recharge areas. The application of road oil, which is sometimes used as a dust control measure, shall be prohibited.

D. Coastal development shall avoid discharging of runoff to groundwater on high-permeability moist soils to the maximum extent possible.

E. All stormwater management for nonresidential development must be developed in accordance with RSIS as set forth in § 130-74B. However, no applicant for a

nonresidential development shall be compelled to exceed a maximum of 60% of the capacity of the stormwater infiltration system as underground infiltration.

F. Approval of any swale, holding pond or basin will be contingent upon approval of the Mosquito Commission.

G. The construction of any facility utilized to control on-site runoff or drainage should be designed to create a more aesthetic and pleasing environment. To accomplish this, the municipality will require that plants native to the area and soil be used for landscaping to the maximum extent feasible. Special preference will be given to those species of trees and plants which have known pollutant removal abilities. When other ornamental plants are used, they should be of types which are compatible with the natural environment. Terrestrial vegetation stabilizes soil, retards erosion and runoff, promotes infiltration of surface water, reduces the force of wind and adds to aesthetic values for recreation and domestic life. Trees release life-giving oxygen, filter particulate soluble pollutants and provide foods and fuel with no energy input by man.

H. A revegetation or landscaping plan is to be submitted with each application site plan utilizing any runoff or drainage control. This plan must include information on the size of the area to be cleared, soil conditions, a description of the existing vegetation and a description of the vegetation which will be planted following clearing of any subsequent development. Season permitting, revegetation shall follow immediately after clearing or development is completed. Soil stabilization is required.

I. Surface water runoff shall not be directed in such a way as to increase the volume and rate of discharge into any surface water body or adjoining property from that which existed prior to development of the parcel.

§ 130-77.1. (Reserved)EN

§ 130-78. (Reserved)EN

§ 130-79. Stormwater maintenance and repair of system, nonresidential. [Amended 10-17-1995 by Ord. No. 95-95; 12-16-1997 by Ord. No. 97-101; 6-23-1998 by Ord. No. 98-44]

A. Responsibility for operation and maintenance of stormwater facilities, including periodic removal and disposal of accumulated particulate material and debris, but not limited to the following: visual inspection of all system components at least twice each year; vacuuming of all storm sewer inlets once every six months (frequency of vacuuming may be adjusted to once a year if first year maintenance records indicate that sediment and debris accumulation is insignificant); reverse flushing and vacuuming if system inspections indicate significant accumulation of sediment in the pipes; and periodic removal and disposal of other material and debris, shall remain with the owner or owners of the property, with permanent arrangements that it shall pass to any successive owner, unless assumed by a governmental agency. If portions of the land are to be sold, legally binding arrangements shall be made to pass the basic responsibility to successors in title. These arrangements shall designate for each project the property owner, governmental agency or other legally established entity to be permanently responsible for maintenance, hereinafter in this section referred to as the "responsible person."

B. Prior to granting approval to any project subject to review under this Article, the applicant shall enter into an agreement with the municipality to ensure the continued operation and maintenance of the facility. This agreement shall be in a form satisfactory

to the Municipal Attorney and may include but may not necessarily be limited to personal guaranties, deed restrictions, covenants and bonds. In cases where property is subdivided and sold separately, a homeowners' association or similar permanent entity should be established as the responsible entity, absent an agreement by a governmental agency to assume responsibility.

C. In the event that the facility becomes a danger to public safety or public health, or if it is in need of maintenance, the municipality shall so notify, in writing, the responsible person. From that notice, the responsible person shall have 14 days to effect such maintenance and repair of the facility in a manner that is approved by the Township Engineer or his designee. If the responsible person fails or refuses to perform such maintenance and repair, the municipality may immediately proceed to do so and shall bill the cost thereof to the responsible person.

D. In the Pinelands Area, all applicants shall provide a four-year maintenance guaranty for the entire stormwater management system.

D. In the Pinelands Area, the agreement required pursuant to § 130-79B above shall include a requirement for annual inspections and shall provide for an inspection and maintenance program of at least 10 years in duration.