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3	FIRST READING March 10, 2020
4 5	SECOND READING
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9	AN ORDINANCE NO. BR2020-09
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11 12 13 14 15 16 17	AN ORDINANCE TO ENACT POSTDEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS AND STANDARDS AND TO PROVIDE FOR ENFORCEMENT; TO PROVIDE FOR STREAM BUFFER PROTECTIONS AND REGULATION AND TO PROVIDE FOR ENFORCEMENT; TO PROVIDE FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS TO STORM SEWERS AND TO PROVIDE FOR ENFORCEMENT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
19 20	WHEREAS, the purpose of this Ordinance is to protect, maintain and
21	enhance the public health, safety, environment and general welfare by establishing
22	minimum requirements and procedures to control the adverse effects of increased
23	post-development stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution associated with
24	new development and redevelopment and to provide for stream buffer protections
25	and to provide for rules and regulations governing illicit discharges and connections
26	to storm sewers; and
27	WHEREAS, it has been determined that proper management of post-
28	development stormwater runoff, stream buffers and any discharges or connections
29	to storm sewers will minimize damage to public and private property and

30	infra	structure, safeguard the public health, safety, environment and general welfare
31	of the	e public, and protect water and aquatic resources;
32		NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED, AND IT IS HEREBY
33	ORD	PAINED by the Council of the City of Blue Ridge, Georgia, as authorized by
34	the C	City Charter and general law, as follows:
35		SECTION 1
36 37	AF	RTICLE 1. POSTDEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
38		FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT
39	_	
40	1.	PURPOSE AND INTENT.
41		This article scales to most that numerous through the following chiestives:
42 43		This article seeks to meet that purpose through the following objectives:
45 44		(a) Establish decision-making processes surrounding land development
45		activities that protect the integrity of the watershed and preserve the health
46		of water resources;
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48		(b) Require that new development and redevelopment maintain the pre-
49		development hydrologic response in their post-development state as nearly
50		as practicable in order to reduce flooding, streambank erosion, nonpoint
51		source pollution and increases in stream temperature, and maintain the
52		integrity of stream channels and aquatic habitats;
53		(a) Establish minimum nost development stormweter management
54 55		(c) Establish minimum post-development stormwater management standards and design criteria for the regulation and control of stormwater
56		runoff quantity and quality;
57		ranon quantity and quantity,
58		(d) Establish design and application criteria for the construction and use
59		of structural stormwater control facilities that can be used to meet the
60		minimum post-development stormwater management standards;
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62		(e) Encourage the use of nonstructural stormwater management
63		and stormwater better site design practices, such as the preservation of

greenspace and other conservation areas, to the maximum extent practicable;

(f) Establish provisions for the long-term responsibility for and maintenance of structural stormwater control facilities and nonstructural stormwater management practices to ensure that they continue to function as designed, are maintained, and pose no threat to public safety; and

(g) Establish administrative procedures for the submission, review, approval and disapproval of stormwater management plans, and for the inspection of approved active projects, and long-term follow up.

2. APPLICABILITY.

(a) This article shall be applicable to all land development, including, but not limited to, site plan applications, subdivision applications, and grading applications, unless exempt pursuant to Subsection (b) below. These standards apply to any new development or redevelopment site that meets one (1) or more of the following criteria:

1. New development that involves the creation of five thousand (5,000) square feet or more of impervious cover, or that involves other land development activities of one (1) acre or more;

2. Redevelopment that includes the creation, addition or replacement of five thousand (5,000) square feet or more of impervious cover, or that involves other land development activity of one (1) acre or more;

3. Any new development or redevelopment, regardless of size, that is defined by the Zoning and Land Development Director or their designee ("Director") to be a hotspot land use; or

4. Land development activities that are smaller than the minimum applicability criteria set forth in items (1) and (2) above if such activities are part of a larger common plan of development, even though multiple, separate and distinct land development activities may take place at different times on different schedules.

(b) The following activities are exempt from this article:

- 1. Individual single-family residential lots that are not part of a subdivision or phased development project;
 - 2. Additions or modifications to existing single-family residential structures; and
 - 3. Repairs to any stormwater management facility or practice deemed necessary by the Director.

3. DESIGNATION OF ARTICLE ADMINISTRATOR.

The Director or his/her designee is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this article.

4. COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER REGULATIONS.

This article is not intended to modify or repeal any other article, rule, regulation or other provision of law. The requirements of this article are in addition to the requirements of any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law, and where any provision of this article imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law, whichever provision is more restrictive or imposes higher protective standards for human health or the environment shall control.

5. STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL.

The City of Blue Ridge will utilize the policy, criteria and information including technical specifications and standards in the latest edition of the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and any relevant local addenda, for the proper implementation of the requirements of this article. The manual may be updated and expanded periodically, based on improvements in science, engineering, monitoring and local maintenance experience.

6. **DEFINITIONS.**

Applicant means a person submitting a post-development stormwater management application and plan for approval.

Channel means a natural or artificial watercourse with a definite bed and banks that conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.

Detention means an agreement between a land owner and the City of Blue Ridge or other government agency or land trust that permanently protects open space or greenspace on the owner's land by limiting the amount and type of development that can take place, but continues to leave the remainder of the fee interest in private ownership.

Detention means the temporary storage of stormwater runoff in a stormwater management facility for the purpose of controlling the peak discharge.

Detention facility means a detention basin or structure designed for the detention of stormwater runoff and gradual release of stored water at controlled rates.

Developer means a person who undertakes land development activities.

Development means a land development or land development project.

Drainage easement means an easement appurtenant or attached to a tract or parcel of land allowing the owner of adjacent tracts or other persons to discharge stormwater runoff onto the tract or parcel of land subject to the drainage easement.

Erosion and sedimentation control plan means a plan that is designed to minimize the accelerated erosion and sediment runoff at a site during land disturbance activities.

Extended Detention means the detention of stormwater runoff for an extended period, typically twenty-four (24) hours or greater.

Extreme flood protection means measures taken to prevent adverse impacts from large low-frequency storm events with a return frequency of one hundred (100) years or more.

Flooding means a volume of surface water that is too great to be confined within the banks or walls of a conveyance or stream channel and that overflows onto adjacent lands.

Greenspace or open space means permanently protected areas of the site that are preserved in a natural state.

Hotspot means an area where the use of the land has the potential to generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of pollutants in excess of those typically found in stormwater.

Hydrologic soil group (HSG) means a Natural Resource Conservation Service classification system in which soils are categorized into four (4) runoff potential groups. The groups range from group A soils, with high permeability and little runoff produced, to group D soils, which have low permeability rates and produce much more runoff.

Impervious Cover means a surface composed of any material that significantly impedes or prevents the natural infiltration of water into soil.

Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, buildings, streets and roads, and any concrete or asphalt surface.

Industrial Stormwater Permit means a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued to an industry or group of industries which regulates the pollutant levels associated with industrial stormwater discharges or specifies on-site pollution control strategies.

Infiltration means the process of percolating stormwater runoff into the subsoil.

Inspection and maintenance agreement means a written agreement providing for the long-term inspection and maintenance of stormwater management facilities and practices on a site or with respect to a land development project, which when properly recorded in the deed records constitutes a restriction on the title to a site or other land involved in a land development project.

Jurisdictional wetland means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation.

Land development means any land change, including, but not limited to, clearing, digging, grubbing, stripping, removal of vegetation, dredging, grading, excavating, transporting and filling of land, construction, paving, and any other installation of impervious cover.

Land development activities means those actions or activities which comprise, facilitate or result in land development.

Land development project means a discrete land development undertaking.

New development means a land development activity on a previously undeveloped site.

Nonpoint source pollution means a form of water pollution that does not originate from a discrete point such as a sewage treatment plant or industrial discharge, but involves the transport of pollutants such as sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, oil, grease, bacteria, organic materials and other contaminants from land to surface water and groundwater via mechanisms such as precipitation, stormwater runoff, and leaching. Nonpoint source pollution is a byproduct of land use practices such as agricultural, silvicultural, mining, construction, subsurface disposal and urban runoff sources.

Nonstructural stormwater management practice or nonstructural practice means any natural or planted vegetation or other nonstructural component of the stormwater management plan that provides for or enhances stormwater quantity and/or quality control or other stormwater management benefits, and includes, but is not limited to, riparian buffers, open and greenspace areas, overland flow filtration areas, natural depressions, and vegetated channels.

Off-site facility means a stormwater management facility located outside the boundaries of the site.

On-site facility means a stormwater management facility located within the boundaries of the site.

Overbank flood protection means measures taken to prevent an increase in the frequency and magnitude of out-of-bank flooding (i.e. flow events that exceed the capacity of the channel and enter the floodplain), and that are intended to protect downstream properties from flooding for the two-year through twenty-five-year frequency storm events.

Owner means the legal or beneficial owner of a site, including but not limited to, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, receiver, executor, trustee, lessee or other person, firm or corporation in control of the site.

Permit means the permit issued by the City of Blue Ridge to the applicant which is required for undertaking any land development activity.

Person means, except to the extent exempted from this article, any individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, city, county or other political subdivision of the State, any interstate body or any other legal entity.

Post-development refers to the time period, or the conditions that may reasonably be expected or anticipated to exist, after completion of the land development activity on a site as the context may require.

Pre-development refers to the time period, or the conditions that exist, on a site prior to the commencement of a land development project and at the time that plans for the land development of a site are approved by the plan approving authority. Where phased development or plan approval occurs (preliminary grading, roads and utilities, etc.), the existing conditions at the time prior to the first item being approved or permitted shall establish pre-development conditions.

Project means a land development project.

Redevelopment means a land development project on a previously developed site, but excludes ordinary maintenance activities, remodeling of existing buildings, resurfacing of paved areas, and exterior changes or improvements which do not materially increase or concentrate stormwater runoff, or cause additional nonpoint source pollution.

Regional stormwater management facility or regional facility means stormwater management facilities designed to control stormwater runoff from multiple properties, where the owners or developers of the individual properties may assist in the financing of the facility, and the requirement for onsite controls is either eliminated or reduced.

Runoff means stormwater runoff.

Site means the parcel of land being developed, or the portion thereof on which the land development project is located.

 stormwater *better site design* means nonstructural site design approaches and techniques that can reduce a site's impact on the watershed and can provide for nonstructural stormwater management. stormwater better site design includes conserving and protecting natural areas and greenspace, reducing impervious cover and using natural features for stormwater management.

Stormwater management means the collection, conveyance, storage, treatment and disposal of stormwater runoff in a manner intended to prevent increased flood damage, streambank channel erosion, habitat degradation and water quality degradation, and to enhance and promote the public health, safety and general welfare.

Stormwater management facility means any infrastructure that controls or conveys stormwater runoff.

Stormwater management measure means any stormwater management facility or nonstructural stormwater practice.

Stormwater management plan means a document describing how existing runoff characteristics will be affected by a land development project and containing measures for complying with the provisions of this article.

Stormwater management system means the entire set of structural and nonstructural stormwater management facilities and practices that are used to capture, convey and control the quantity and quality of the stormwater runoff from a site.

Stormwater retrofit means a stormwater management practice designed for a currently developed site that previously had either no stormwater management practice in place or a practice inadequate to meet the stormwater management requirements of the site.

Stormwater runoff means the flow of surface water resulting from precipitation.

Structural stormwater control means a structural stormwater management facility or device that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristics of that runoff including, but not limited to, the quantity and quality, the period of release or the velocity of flow of such runoff.

Subdivision means the division of a tract or parcel of land resulting in one (1) or more new lots or building sites for the purpose, whether immediately or in the future, of sale, other transfer of ownership or land development, and includes divisions of land resulting from or made in connection with the layout or development of a new street or roadway or a change in an existing street or roadway.

7. PERMIT PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS.

Permit application requirements:

- 1. No owner or developer shall perform any land development activities without first meeting the requirements of this article prior to commencing the proposed activity.
- 2. Unless specifically exempted by this article, any owner or developer proposing a land development activity shall submit to the City of Blue Ridge a permit application on a form provided by the city for that purpose.
- 3. Unless otherwise exempted by this article, a permit application shall be accompanied by the following items in order to be considered:
 - a. *Stormwater* concept plan and consultation meeting certification in accordance with the stormwater concept plan and consultation meeting.
 - b. *Stormwater* management plan in accordance with the stormwater management plan requirements.
 - c. Inspection and maintenance agreement in accordance with this article, if applicable;
 - d. Performance bond in accordance with the performance and maintenance bonds, if applicable; and
 - e. Permit application and plan review fees in accordance with the application procedure described below.

8. STORMWATER CONCEPT PLAN AND CONSULTATION MEETING.

- (a) Before any stormwater management permit application is submitted, it is recommended that the land owner or developer meet with the City of Blue Ridge for a consultation meeting on a concept plan for the post-development stormwater management system to be utilized in the proposed land development project. This consultation meeting should take place at the time of the preliminary plan of subdivision or other early step in the development process. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the post-development stormwater management measures necessary for the proposed project, as well as to discuss and assess constraints, opportunities and potential ideas for stormwater management designs before the formal site design engineering is commenced.
- (b) To accomplish this goal the following information should be included in the concept plan which should be submitted to advance of the meeting:

- (c) Existing conditions/proposed site plans. Existing conditions and proposed site layout sketch plans, which illustrate at a minimum: existing and proposed topography; perennial and intermittent streams; mapping of predominant soils from soil surveys (when available); boundaries of existing predominant vegetation and proposed limits of clearing and grading; and location of existing and proposed roads, buildings, parking areas and other impervious surfaces.
- (d) Natural resources inventory. A written or graphic inventory of the natural resources at the site and surrounding area as it exists prior to the commencement of the project. This description should include a discussion of soil conditions, forest cover, topography, wetlands, and other native vegetative areas on the site, as well as the location and boundaries of other natural feature protection and conservation areas such as wetlands, lakes, ponds, floodplains, stream buffers and other setbacks (e.g., drinking water well setbacks, septic setbacks, etc.). Particular attention should be paid to

environmentally sensitive features that provide particular opportunities or

(e) Stormwater management system concept plan. A written or graphic concept plan of the proposed post-development stormwater management system including: preliminary selection and location of proposed structural stormwater controls; location of existing and proposed conveyance systems such as grass channels, swales, and storm drains; flow paths; location of floodplain/floodway limits; relationship of site to upstream and downstream properties and drainages; and preliminary location of proposed stream channel modifications, such as bridge or culvert crossings. Local watershed plans, and any relevant resource protection plans will be consulted in the discussion of the concept plan.

9. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

constraints for development.

(a) The stormwater management plan shall detail how post-development stormwater runoff will be controlled or managed and how the proposed project will meet the requirements of this article, including the performance criteria set forth in the post-development stormwater management performance criteria set forth below.

- (b) This plan shall be in accordance with the criteria established in this section and must be submitted with the stamp and signature of a professional engineer (PE) licensed in the state of Georgia, who must verify that the design of all stormwater management facilities and practices meet the submittal requirements outlined in the submittal checklist(s) found in the stormwater design manual.
- (c) The stormwater management plan must ensure that the requirements and criteria in this article are being complied with and that opportunities are being taken to minimize adverse post-development stormwater runoff impacts from the development. The plan shall consist of maps, narrative, and supporting design calculations (hydrologic and hydraulic) for the proposed stormwater management system. The plan shall include all of the information required in the stormwater management site plan checklist found in the stormwater design manual. This includes:
 - 1. Common address and legal description of site.
 - 2. Vicinity map.

- 3. Existing conditions hydrologic analysis. The existing condition hydrologic analysis for stormwater runoff rates, volumes, and velocities, which shall include: a topographic map of existing site conditions with the drainage basin boundaries indicated; acreage, soil types and land cover of areas for each subbasin affected by the project; all perennial and intermittent streams and other surface water features; all existing stormwater conveyances and structural control facilities; direction of flow and exits from the site; analysis of runoff provided by off-site areas upstream of the project site; and methodologies, assumptions, site parameters and supporting design calculations used the conditions site analyzing existing hydrology. redevelopment sites, predevelopment conditions shall be modeled using the established guidelines for the portion of the site undergoing land development activities.
- 4. Post-development hydrologic analysis. The post-development hydrologic analysis for stormwater runoff rates, volumes, and velocities, which shall include: a topographic map of developed site conditions with the post-development drainage basin boundaries indicated; total area of post-development impervious surfaces and other land cover areas for each subbasin affected by the project; calculations for determining the runoff volumes that need to be addressed for each subbasin for the development project to meet the post-development stormwater management performance criteria;

location and boundaries of proposed natural feature protection and conservation areas; documentation and calculations for any applicable site design credits that are being utilized; methodologies, assumptions, site parameters and supporting design calculations used in analyzing the existing conditions site hydrology. If the land development activity on a redevelopment site constitutes more than fifty (50) percent of the site area for the entire site, then the post-development stormwater management performance criteria must be met for the stormwater runoff from the entire site.

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- Stormwater management system. The description, scaled and design calculations for the proposed development stormwater management system, which shall include: A map and/or drawing or sketch of the stormwater management facilities, including the location of nonstructural site design features and the placement of existing and proposed structural stormwater controls, including design water surface elevations, storage volumes available from zero to maximum head, location of inlet and outlets, location of bypass and discharge systems, and all orifice/restrictor sizes; a narrative describing how the selected structural stormwater controls will be appropriate and effective; cross-section and profile drawings and design details for each of the structural stormwater controls in the system, including supporting calculations to show that the facility is designed according to the applicable design criteria; a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the stormwater management system for all applicable design storms (including stage-storage or outlet rating curves, and inflow and outflow hydrographs); documentation and supporting calculations the stormwater management system adequately meets the postdevelopment stormwater management performance criteria as found in the post-development stormwater management performance criteria; drawings, design calculations, elevations and hydraulic grade lines for all existing and proposed stormwater conveyance elements including stormwater drains, pipes, culverts, catch basins, channels, swales and areas of overland flow; and where applicable, a narrative describing how the stormwater management system corresponds with any watershed protection plans and/or local greenspace protection plan.
- 6. Post-development downstream analysis. A downstream peak flow analysis which includes the assumptions, results and supporting calculations to show safe passage of post-development design flows

downstream. The analysis of downstream conditions in the report shall address each and every point or area along the project site's boundaries at which runoff will exit the property. The analysis shall focus on the portion of the drainage channel or watercourse immediately downstream from the project. This area shall extend downstream from the project to a point in the drainage basin where the project area is ten (10) percent of the total basin area. In calculating runoff volumes and discharge rates, consideration may need to be given to any planned future upstream land use changes. The analysis shall be in accordance with the stormwater design manual.

- 7. Construction-phase erosion and sedimentation control plan. An erosion and sedimentation control plan in accordance with the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act or NPDES permit for construction activities. The plan shall also include information on the sequence/phasing of construction and temporary stabilization measures and temporary structures that will be converted into permanent stormwater controls.
- 8. Landscaping and open space plan. A detailed landscaping and vegetation plan describing the woody and herbaceous vegetation that will be used within and adjacent to stormwater management facilities and practices. The landscaping plan must also include: the arrangement of planted areas, natural and greenspace areas and other landscaped features on the site plan; information necessary to construct the landscaping elements shown on the plan drawings; descriptions and standards for the methods, materials and vegetation that are to be used in the construction; density of plantings; descriptions of the stabilization and management techniques used to establish vegetation; and a description of who will be responsible for ongoing maintenance of vegetation for the stormwater management facility and what practices will be employed to ensure that adequate vegetative cover is preserved.
- 9. Operations and maintenance plan. Detailed description of ongoing operations and maintenance procedures for stormwater management facilities and practices to ensure their continued function as designed and constructed or preserved. These plans will identify the parts or components of a stormwater management facility or practice that need to be regularly or periodically inspected and maintained, and the equipment and skills or training necessary. The plan shall include an inspection and maintenance schedule, maintenance tasks, responsible parties for maintenance, funding, access and safety issues.

Provisions for the periodic review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the maintenance program and the need for revisions or additional maintenance procedures shall be included in the plan.

- 10. Maintenance access easements. The applicant must ensure access from public right-of-way to stormwater management facilities and practices requiring regular maintenance at the site for the purpose of inspection and repair by securing all the maintenance access easements needed on a permanent basis. Such access shall be sufficient for all necessary equipment for maintenance activities. Upon final inspection and approval, a plat or document indicating that such easements exist shall be recorded and shall remain in effect even with the transfer of title of the property.
- 11. Inspection and maintenance agreements. Unless an on-site stormwater management facility or practice is dedicated to and accepted by the City of Blue Ridge as provided in the stormwater management plan requirements below, the applicant must execute an easement and an inspection and maintenance agreement binding on all subsequent owners of land served by an on-site stormwater management facility or practice in accordance with the stormwater management inspection and maintenance agreements.
- 12. Evidence of acquisition of applicable local and non-local permits. The applicant shall certify and provide documentation to the city that all other applicable environmental permits have been acquired for the site prior to approval of the stormwater management plan. This includes, but is not limited to, any disturbance of over one acre shall require submission to the Environmental Protection Division ("EPD") for review and approval through the Notice of Intent Process.

10. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS.

(a) Prior to the issuance of any permit for a land development activity requiring a stormwater management facility or practice hereunder and for which the city requires ongoing maintenance, the applicant or owner of the site must, unless an on-site stormwater management facility or practice is dedicated to and accepted by the City of Blue Ridge, execute an inspection and maintenance agreement, and/or a conservation easement, if applicable, that shall be binding on all subsequent owners of the site.

- (b) The inspection and maintenance agreement, if applicable, must be approved by the city prior to plan approval, and recorded in the deed records upon final plat approval.
- (c) The inspection and maintenance agreement shall identify by name or official title the person(s) responsible for carrying out the inspection and maintenance. Responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the stormwater management facility or practice, unless assumed by a governmental agency, shall remain with the property owner and shall pass to any successor owner. If portions of the land are sold or otherwise transferred, legally binding arrangements shall be made to pass the inspection and maintenance responsibility to the appropriate successors in title. These arrangements shall designate for each portion of the site, the person to be permanently responsible for its inspection and maintenance.
- (d) As part of the inspection and maintenance agreement, a schedule shall be developed for when and how often routine inspection and maintenance will occur to ensure proper function of the stormwater management facility or practice. The agreement shall also include plans for annual inspections to ensure proper performance of the facility between scheduled maintenance and shall also include remedies for the default thereof.
- (e) In addition to enforcing the terms of the inspection and maintenance agreement, they may also enforce all of the provisions for ongoing inspection and maintenance as found in the right-of-entry for inspection section.
- (d) The City of Blue Ridge, in lieu of an inspection and maintenance agreement, may accept dedication of any existing or future stormwater management facility for maintenance, provided such facility meets all the requirements of this article and includes adequate and perpetual access and sufficient area, by easement or otherwise, for inspection and regular maintenance.

11. PERFORMANCE AND MAINTENANCE BONDS.

The city may require the posting of appropriate bonds by the owner or developer to insure performance of construction and/or maintenance obligations hereunder.

12. APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

- (a) Applications for land development permits shall be filed with the City of Blue Ridge.
- (b) Permit applications shall include the items set forth in the stormwater management plan requirements above, two (2) copies of the stormwater management plan and the inspection maintenance agreement, if applicable, shall be included.
- (c) The application will be checked for completeness within ten business days of its submission. Incomplete applications will be promptly returned to the applicant. <u>Unless approved for independent review</u>, The city shall forward the plans to the Blue Ridge Mountain Soil and Water Conservation <u>District ("BRMSWCD") Office in Blairsville, Georgia and inform the applicant whether the application, stormwater management plan and inspection and maintenance agreement are approved or disapproved in a reasonable amount of time, not exceeding 30 days <u>from receiving the review results from the BRMSWCD"</u>).</u>
- (d) If either the permit application, stormwater management plan or inspection and maintenance agreement are disapproved, the city shall notify the applicant of such fact in writing. The applicant may then revise any item not meeting the requirements hereof and resubmit the same, in which event subparagraph (c) above and this subparagraph shall apply to such resubmittal.
- (e) Upon a finding by the city that the permit application, stormwater management plan and inspection and maintenance agreement, if applicable, meet the requirements of this article, the city may issue a permit for the land development project, provided all other legal requirements for the issuance of such permit have been met.
- (f) Notwithstanding the issuance of the permit, in conducting the land development project, the applicant or other responsible person shall be subject to the following requirements:
 - 1. The applicant shall comply with all applicable requirements of the approved plan and this article and shall certify that all land clearing, construction, land development and drainage will be done according to the approved plan;
 - 2. The land development project shall be conducted only within the area specified in the approved plan;
 - 3. The city shall be allowed to conduct periodic inspections of the project;
 - 4. No changes may be made to an approved plan without review and written approval by the city; and

5. Upon completion of the project, the applicant or other responsible person shall submit the engineer's report and certificate and as-built plans determined by the final inspection and as built plans section.

13. APPLICATION REVIEW FEES.

The fee for review of any stormwater management application shall be based on the fee structure established by the city and shall be made prior to the issuance of any building permit for the development.

14. MODIFICATIONS FOR OFF-SITE FACILITIES.

- (a) The stormwater management plan for each land development project shall provide for stormwater management measures located on the site of the project, unless provisions are made to manage stormwater by an off-site or regional facility. The off-site or regional facility must be located on property legally dedicated for the purpose, must be designed and adequately sized to provide a level of stormwater quantity and quality control that is equal to or greater than that which would be afforded by on-site practices and there must be a legally-obligated entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance of the off-site or regional stormwater facility. In addition, on-site measures shall be implemented, where necessary, to protect upstream and downstream properties and drainage channels from the site to the off-site facility.
- (b) A stormwater management plan must be submitted to the city which shows the adequacy of the off-site or regional facility.

 (c) To be eligible for a modification, the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the city that the use of an off-site or regional facility will not result in the following impacts to upstream or downstream areas:

1. Increased threat of flood damage to public health, life, and property;

2. Deterioration of existing culverts, bridges, dams, and other structures;

3. Accelerated streambank or streambed erosion or siltation;

standards, and/or violation of any state or federal regulations.

Degradation of in-stream biological functions or habitat; or
 Water quality impairment in violation of State water quality

15. POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA.

The following performance criteria shall be applicable to all stormwater management plans, unless otherwise provided for in this article:

- (a) Water quality. All stormwater runoff generated from a site shall be adequately treated before discharge. It will be presumed that a stormwater management system complies with this requirement if:
 - 1. It is sized to treat the prescribed water quality treatment volume from the site, as defined in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual;
 - 2. Appropriate structural stormwater controls or nonstructural practices are selected, designed, constructed or preserved, and maintained according to the specific criteria in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual; and
 - 3. Runoff from hotspot land uses and activities identified by the City are adequately treated and addressed through the use of appropriate structural stormwater controls, nonstructural practices and pollution prevention practices.
- (b) Stream channel protection. Protection of stream channels from bank and bed erosion and degradation shall be provided by using all of the following three approaches:
 - 1. Preservation, restoration and/or reforestation (with native vegetation) of the applicable stream buffer;
 - 2. Twenty-four-hour extended detention storage of the one-year, twenty-four-hour return frequency storm event; provided, however, that this requirement may be adjusted or waived by the city for sites that discharge directly into larger streams, rivers, wetlands, or lakes, or to a man-made channel or conveyance system where the reduction in these flows will not have an impact on upstream or downstream streambank or channel integrity.
 - 3. Erosion prevention measures such as energy dissipation and velocity control.
- (c) Overbank flooding protection. Downstream overbank flood and property protection shall be provided by controlling (attenuating) the post-development peak discharge rate to the pre-development rate for the twenty-five-year, twenty-four-hour return frequency storm event. If control of the one-year, twenty-four-hour storm is exempted, then peak discharge rate attenuation of the two-year through the twenty-five-year return frequency

storm event must be provided; provided however, that this requirement may be adjusted or waived by the city for sites where the post-development downstream analysis shows that uncontrolled post-development conditions will not increase downstream peak flows, or that meeting the requirement will cause greater peak flow downstream impacts than the uncontrolled post-development conditions.

- (d) Extreme flooding protection. Extreme flood and public safety protection shall be provided by controlling and safely conveying the one hundred-year, twenty-four-hour return frequency storm event such that flooding is not exacerbated; provided however that this requirement may be adjusted or waived by the city for sites where the post-development downstream analysis shows that uncontrolled post-development conditions will not increase downstream peak flows, or that meeting the requirement will cause greater peak flow downstream impacts than the uncontrolled post-development conditions.
- (e) Structural stormwater controls.

- All structural stormwater management facilities shall be selected and designed using the appropriate criteria from the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual. All structural stormwater controls must be designed appropriately to meet their intended function. For other structural stormwater controls not included in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or for which pollutant removal rates have not been provided, the effectiveness and pollutant removal of the structural control must be documented through prior studies, literature reviews, or other means and receive approval from city before being included in the design of a stormwater management system. In addition, if hydrologic or topographic conditions, or land use activities warrant greater control than that provided by the minimum control requirements, the city may impose additional requirements deemed necessary to protect upstream and downstream properties and aquatic resources from damage due to increased volume, frequency, and rate of stormwater runoff or increased nonpoint source pollution loads created on the site in question.
- 2. Applicants shall consult the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual for guidance on the factors that determine site design feasibility when selecting and locating a structural stormwater control.
- (f) Stormwater credits for nonstructural measures. The use of one (1) or more site design measures by the applicant may allow for a reduction in the water quality treatment volume required under subsection (a) above. The

applicant may, if approved by the city, take credit for the use of stormwater better site design practices and reduce the water quality volume requirement. For each potential credit, there is a minimum set of criteria and requirements which identify the conditions or circumstances under which the credit may be applied. The site design practices that qualify for this credit and the criteria and procedures for applying and calculating the credits are included in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual.

- (g) Drainage system guidelines. Stormwater conveyance facilities, which may include but are not limited to culverts, stormwater drainage pipes, catch basins, drop inlets, junction boxes, headwalls, gutter, swales, channels, ditches, and energy dissipaters shall be provided when necessary for the protection of public right-of-way and private properties adjoining project sites and/or public right-of-ways. Stormwater conveyance facilities that are designed to carry runoff from more than one (1) parcel, existing or proposed, shall meet the following requirements:
 - 1. Methods to calculate stormwater flows shall be in accordance with the stormwater design manual;
 - 2. All culverts, pipe systems and open channel flow systems shall be sized in accordance with the stormwater management plan using the methods included in the stormwater design manual; and
 - 3. Design and construction of stormwater conveyance facilities shall be in accordance with the criteria and specifications found in the stormwater design manual.
- (h) Dam design guidelines. Any land disturbing activity that involves a site which proposes a dam shall comply with the Georgia Safe Dams Act and Rules for Dam Safety as applicable.

16. CONSTRUCTION INSPECTIONS OF POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

- (a) Inspections to ensure plan compliance during construction. Periodic inspections of the stormwater management system construction shall be conducted by the staff of the City of Blue Ridge or conducted and certified by a professional engineer who has been approved by the city. Construction inspections shall utilize the approved stormwater management plan for establishing compliance.
- (b) All inspections shall be documented with written reports that contain the following information:
 - 1. The date and location of the inspection;

- 2. Whether construction is in compliance with the approved stormwater management plan.
- 3. Variations from the approved construction specifications; and
- 4. Any other variations or violations of the conditions of the approved stormwater management plan.
- (c) If any violations are found, the applicant shall be notified in writing of the nature of the violation and the required corrective actions.

17. FINAL INSPECTION AND AS BUILT PLANS.

Upon completion of a project, and before a certificate of occupancy shall be granted, the applicant is responsible for certifying that the completed project is in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan. All applicants are required to submit actual "as built" plans for any stormwater management facilities or practices after final construction is completed. The plan must show the final design specifications for all stormwater management facilities and practices and must be certified by a professional engineer. A final inspection by the city is required before the release of any performance securities can occur.

18. ONGOING INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER FACILITIES AND PRACTICES.

- (a) Long-term maintenance inspection of stormwater facilities and practices. Stormwater management facilities and practices included in a stormwater management plan which are subject to an inspection and maintenance agreement must undergo ongoing inspections to document maintenance and repair needs and ensure compliance with the requirements of the agreement, the plan and this article.
- (b) A stormwater management facility or practice shall be inspected on a periodic basis by the responsible person in accordance with the approved inspection and maintenance agreement. In the event that the stormwater management facility has not been maintained and/or becomes a danger to public safety or public health, the city shall notify the person responsible for carrying out the maintenance plan by registered or certified mail to the person specified in the inspection and maintenance agreement. The notice shall specify the measures needed to comply with the agreement and the plan and shall specify the time within which such measures shall be completed. If the responsible person fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the

inspection and maintenance agreement, the City of Blue Ridge, may correct the violation as provided in the violations, enforcement and penalties section described below.

(c) Inspection programs by the city may be established on any reasonable basis, including but not limited to: routine inspections; random inspections; inspections based upon complaints or other notice of possible violations; and joint inspections with other agencies inspecting under environmental or safety laws. Inspections may include, but are not limited to: reviewing maintenance and repair records; sampling discharges, surface water, groundwater, and material or water in stormwater management facilities; and evaluating the condition of stormwater management facilities and practices.

19. RIGHT-OF-ENTRY FOR INSPECTION.

The terms of the inspection and maintenance agreement shall provide for the city to enter the property at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner for the purpose of inspection. This includes the right to enter a property when it has a reasonable basis to believe that a violation of this article is occurring or has occurred and to enter when necessary for abatement of a public nuisance or correction of a violation of this article.

20. RECORDS OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.

Parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of a stormwater management facility shall provide records of all maintenance and repairs to the city.

21. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN.

If a responsible person fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the inspection and maintenance agreement, the city, after thirty (30) days written notice (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four (24) hours' notice shall be sufficient), may correct a violation of the design standards or maintenance requirements by performing the necessary work to place the facility or practice in proper working condition. The city may assess the owner(s) of the facility for the cost of repair work which shall be a lien on the property, and may be placed on the ad valorum tax bill for such property and collected in the ordinary manner for such taxes.

22. VIOLATIONS, ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

- (a) Any action or inaction which violates the provisions of this article or the requirements of an approved stormwater management plan or permit, may be subject to the enforcement actions outlined in this section. Any such action or inaction which is continuous with respect to time is deemed to be a public nuisance and may be abated by injunctive or other equitable relief. The imposition of any of the penalties described below shall not prevent such equitable relief. The imposition of any of the penalties described below shall not prevent such equitable relief.
- (b) Notice of violation. If the city determines that an applicant or other responsible person has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of a permit, an approved stormwater management plan or the provisions of this article, it shall issue a written notice of violation to such applicant or other responsible person. Where a person is engaged in activity covered by this article without having first secured a permit therefor, the notice of violation shall be served on the owner or the responsible person in charge of the activity being conducted on the site.

(c) The notice of violation shall contain:

- 1. The name and address of the owner or the applicant or the responsible person;
- 2. The address or other description of the site upon which the violation is occurring;
- 3. A statement specifying the nature of the violation;
- 4. A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the action or inaction into compliance with the permit, the stormwater management plan or this article and the date for the completion of such remedial action;
- 5. A statement of the penalty or penalties that may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed; and
- 6. A statement that the determination of violation may be appealed to the city by filing a written notice of appeal within thirty (30) days after the notice of violation (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four (24) hours' notice shall be sufficient).

(d) Penalties. In the event the remedial measures described in the notice of violation have not been completed by the date set forth for such completion in the notice of violation, any one (1) or more of the following actions or penalties may be taken or assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation was directed. Before taking any of the following actions or imposing any of the following penalties, the city shall first notify the applicant or other responsible person in writing of its intended action, and shall provide a reasonable opportunity, of not less than ten (10) days (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four (24) hours' notice shall be sufficient) to cure such violation. In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to cure such violation after such notice and cure period, the city may take any one (1) or more of the following actions or impose any one (1) or more of the following penalties.

- 1. Stop work order. -The City of Blue Ridge may issue a stop work order which shall be served on the applicant or other responsible person. The stop work order shall remain in effect until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violation or violations described therein, provided the stop work order may be withdrawn or modified to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violation or violations.
- 2. Withhold certificate of occupancy. The city may refuse to issue a certificate of occupancy for the building or other improvements constructed or being constructed on the site until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein.
- 3. Suspension, revocation or modification of permit. The city may suspend, revoke or modify the permit authorizing the land development project. A suspended, revoked or modified permit may be reinstated after the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein, provided such permit may be reinstated [upon such conditions as the City of Blue Ridge may deem necessary] to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violations.

- 4. Civil penalties. In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to take the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or otherwise fails to cure the violations described therein within ten (10) days, or such greater period as the city shall deem appropriate (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four (24) hours' notice shall be sufficient) after the city has taken one (1) or more of the actions described above, the city may impose a penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) (depending on the severity of the violation) for each day the violation remains unremedied after receipt of the notice of violation.
- 5. Criminal penalties. For intentional and flagrant violations of this article, the city may issue a citation to the applicant or other responsible person, requiring such person to appear in city court to answer charges for such violation. Upon conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment for sixty (60) days or both. Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense.

ARTICLE II. STREAM BUFFER PROTECTION

1. **DEFINITIONS.**

Buffer means, with respect to a stream, a natural or enhanced vegetated area established by the land development requirements lying adjacent to the stream.

Impervious cover means any manmade paved, hardened or structural surface regardless of material. Impervious cover includes but is not limited to rooftops, buildings, streets, roads, decks, swimming pools and any concrete or asphalt.

Land development means any land change, including but not limited to clearing, grubbing, stripping, removal of vegetation, dredging, grading, excavating, transporting and filling of land, construction, paving and any other installation of impervious cover.

Land development activity means those actions or activities which comprise, facilitate or result in land development.

Land Disturbance means any land or vegetation change, including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, stripping, removal of vegetation, dredging, grading,

excavating, transporting and filling of land, that do not involve construction, paving or any other installation of impervious cover.

Land disturbance activity means those actions or activities which comprise, facilitate or result in land disturbance.

Floodplain means any land area susceptible to flooding, which would have at least a one percent probability of flooding occurrence in any calendar year based on the basin being fully developed as shown on the current land use plan; i.e., the regulatory flood.

Parcel means any plot, lot or acreage shown as a unit on the latest county tax assessment records.

Permit means the permit issued by the City of Blue Ridge required for undertaking any land development activity.

Person means any individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, city, county or other political subdivision of the State, any interstate body or any other legal entity.

Protection area or *stream protection area* means, with respect to a stream, the combined areas of all required buffers and setbacks applicable to such stream.

Riparian means belonging or related to the bank of a river, stream, lake, pond or impoundment.

Setback means, with respect to a stream, the area established by the land development requirements below, extending beyond any buffer applicable to the stream.

Stream means any stream, beginning at:

- 1. The location of a spring, seep, or groundwater outflow that sustains streamflow; or
- 2. A point in the stream channel with a drainage area of twenty-five (25) acres or more; or
- 3. Where evidence indicates the presence of a stream in a drainage area of other than twenty-five (25) acres, the City of Blue Ridge may require field studies to verify the existence of a stream.

Stream bank means the sloping land that contains the stream channel and the normal flows of the stream.

Stream channel means the portion of a watercourse that contains the base flow of the stream.

Watershed means the land area that drains into a particular stream.

2. APPLICABILITY.

This article shall apply to all land development activity on property containing a stream protection area as defined by this article. These requirements are in addition to, and do not replace or supersede, any other applicable buffer requirements established under state law and approval or exemption from these requirements do not constitute approval or exemption from buffer requirements established under state law or from other applicable local, state or federal regulations.

3. GRANDFATHER PROVISIONS.

This article shall not apply to the following activities:

(a) Work consisting of the repair or maintenance of any lawful use of land that is zoned and approved for such use on or before the effective date of this article.

(b) Existing development and on-going land disturbance activities including but not limited to existing agriculture, silviculture, landscaping, gardening and lawn maintenance, except that new development or land disturbance activities on such properties will be subject to all applicable buffer requirements.

(c) Any land development activity that is under construction, fully approved for development, scheduled for permit approval or has been submitted for approval as of the effective date of this article.

(d) Land development activity that has not been submitted for approval, but that is part of a larger master development plan, such as for an office park or other phased development that has been previously approved within two years of the effective date of this article.

4. EXEMPTIONS.

The following specific activities are exempt from this article. Exemption of these activities does not constitute an exemption for any other activity proposed on a property.

- (a) Activities for the purpose of building one of the following:
 - 1. A stream crossing by a driveway, transportation route or utility line;

- 2. Public water supply intake or public wastewater outfall structures;
- 3. Intrusions necessary to provide access to a property;
- 4. Public access facilities that must be on the water including boat ramps, docks, foot trails leading directly to the river, fishing platforms and overlooks;
- 5. Unpaved foot trails and paths;

- 6. Activities to restore and enhance stream bank stability, vegetation, water quality and/or aquatic habitat, so long as native vegetation and bioengineering techniques are used.
- (b) Public sewer line easements paralleling the creek, except that all easements (permanent and construction) and land disturbance should be at least twenty-five (25) feet from the top of the bank. This includes such impervious cover as is necessary for the operation and maintenance of the utility, including but not limited to manholes, vents and valve structures. This exemption shall not be construed as allowing the construction of roads, bike paths or other transportation routes in such easements, regardless of paving material, except for access for the uses specifically cited in the exemptions portion of this article.
- (c) Land development activities within a right-of-way existing at the time this article takes effect or approved under the terms of this article.
- (d) Within an easement of any utility existing at the time this article takes effect or approved under the terms of this article, land disturbance activities and such impervious cover as is necessary for the operation and maintenance of the utility, including but not limited to manholes, vents and valve structures.
- (e) Emergency work necessary to preserve life or property. However, when emergency work is performed under this section, the person performing it shall report such work to the city public works director or his designee on the next business day after commencement of the work. Within ten (10) days thereafter, the person shall apply for a permit and perform such work within such time period as may be determined by the public works director or his designee to be reasonably necessary to correct any impairment such emergency work may have caused to the water conveyance capacity, stability or water quality of the protection area.

After the effective date of this article, it shall apply to new subdividing and platting activities.

Any land development activity within a buffer established hereunder or any impervious cover within a setback established hereunder is prohibited unless a variance is granted pursuant to the variance section of this article.

5. LAND DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS.

Buffer and setback requirements. All land development activity subject to this article shall meet the following requirements:

(a) An undisturbed natural vegetative buffer shall be maintained for fifty (50) feet, measured horizontally, on both banks (as applicable) of the stream as measured from the top of the stream bank. However, the setback from the Toccoa River shall be one hundred (100') feet.

(b) An additional setback shall be maintained for twenty-five (25) feet, measured horizontally, beyond the undisturbed natural vegetative buffer, in which all impervious cover shall be prohibited. Grading, filling and earthmoving shall be minimized within the setback.

(c) No septic tanks or septic tank drain fields shall be permitted within the buffer or the setback.

6. VARIANCES.

(a) Variances from the above buffer and setback requirements may be granted in accordance with the following provisions:

1. If State law requires approval of a variance by the Environmental Protection Division ("EPD"), this Section shall not apply and the property owner shall be required to apply for any requested variance with the EPD.

24. Where a parcel was platted prior to the effective date of this article, and its shape, topography or other existing physical condition prevents land development consistent with this article, and the Director finds and determines that the requirements of this article prohibit the otherwise lawful use of the property by the owner, after review and recommendation from the Board of Zoning Appeals, the

City Council of Blue Ridge may grant a variance from the buffer and 1136 setback requirements hereunder, provided such variance requires mitigation measures to offset the effects of any proposed land 1138 development on the parcel. 1140 Except as provided above, the city council shall grant no

variance from any provision of this article without first conducting a public hearing on the application for variance and authorizing the granting of the variance by an affirmative vote of the city council.

- (b) Variances will be considered in the following cases:
 - 1. When a property's shape, topography or other physical conditions existing at the time of the adoption of this article prevents land development unless a buffer variance is granted.
 - 2. Unusual circumstances when strict adherence to the minimal buffer requirements in the article would create an extreme hardship.
 - 3. In specific circumstances when the City Council determines that it would be appropriate to grant a variance considering all relevant factors and the intent of this Section.
- Variances will not be considered when, following adoption of this (c) article, actions of any property owner of a given property have created conditions of a hardship on that property.
- At a minimum, a variance request shall include the following (d) information:
 - A site map that includes locations of all streams, wetlands, floodplain boundaries and other natural features, as determined by field survey;
 - A description of the shape, size, topography, slope, soils, 2. vegetation and other physical characteristics of the property;
 - A detailed site plan that shows the locations of all existing and proposed structures and other impervious cover, the limits of all existing and proposed land disturbance, both inside and outside the buffer and setback. The exact area of the buffer to be affected shall be accurately and clearly indicated;
 - Documentation of unusual hardship should the buffer be maintained;

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- 5. At least one (1) alternative plan, which does not include a buffer or setback intrusion, or an explanation of why such a site plan is not possible;
- 6. A calculation of the total area and length of the proposed intrusion:
- 7. A stormwater management site plan, if applicable; and

- 8. Proposed mitigation, if any, for the intrusion. If no mitigation is proposed, the request must include an explanation of why none is being proposed.
- (e) The following factors will be considered in determining whether to issue a variance:
 - 1. The shape, size, topography, slope, soils, vegetation and other physical characteristics of the property;
 - 2. The locations of all streams on the property, including along property boundaries;
 - 3. The location and extent of the proposed buffer or setback intrusion;
 - 4. Whether alternative designs are possible which require less intrusion or no intrusion;
 - 5. The long-term and construction water-quality impacts of the proposed variance; and
 - 6. Whether issuance of the variance is at least as protective of natural resources and the environment.

7. COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER BUFFER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

This article is not intended to interfere with, abrogate or annul any other article, rule or regulation, statute or other provision of law. The requirements of this article should be considered minimum requirements, and where any provision of this article imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule, regulation or other provision of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher protective standards for human health or the environment shall be considered to take precedence.

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT ON BUFFER ZONE PROPERTIES.

- (a) Any permit applications for property requiring buffers and setbacks hereunder must include the following:
 - 1. A site plan showing:
 - i. The location of all streams on the property;
 - ii. Limits of required stream buffers and setbacks on the property;
 - iii. Buffer zone topography with contour lines at no great than five-foot contour intervals;
 - iv. Delineation of forested and open areas in the buffer zone;
 - v. Detailed plans of all proposed land development in the buffer and all proposed impervious cover within the setback;
 - vi. A description of all proposed land development within the buffer and setback; and
 - vii. Any other documentation that the Director or his designee may reasonably deem necessary for review of the application and to insure that the buffer zone ordinance is addressed in the approval process.
- (b) All buffer and setback areas must be recorded on the final plat of the property following plan approval.

9. **RESPONSIBILITY.**

Neither the issuance of a development permit nor compliance with the conditions thereof, nor with the provisions of this article shall relieve any person from any responsibility otherwise imposed by law for damage to persons or property; nor shall the issuance of any permit hereunder serve to impose any liability upon the City of Blue Ridge, its officers or employees, for injury or damage to persons or property.

10. INSPECTION.

(a) The Director or his designee may cause inspections of the work in the buffer or setback to be made periodically during the course thereof and shall make a final inspection following completion of the work. The permittee shall assist the Director or his designee in making such inspections. The city shall have the authority to conduct such investigations as it may reasonably deem necessary to carry out its duties as prescribed in this article, and for this purpose to enter at reasonable time upon any property, public or private,

for the purpose of investigating and inspecting the sites of any land development activities within the protection area.

(b) No person shall refuse entry or access to any authorized representative or agent who requests entry for purposes of inspection, and who presents appropriate credentials, nor shall any person obstruct, hamper or interfere with any such representative while in the process of carrying out official duties.

11. VIOLATIONS, ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

Any action or inaction which violates the provisions of this article or the requirements of an approved site plan or permit may be subject to the enforcement actions hereinafter described. Any such action or inaction which is continuous with respect to time is deemed to be a public nuisance and may be abated by injunctive or other equitable relief. The imposition of any of the penalties described below shall not prevent such equitable relief.

12. NOTICE OF VIOLATION.

(a) If the Director or his designee determines that an applicant or other responsible person has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of a permit, an approved site plan or the provisions of this article, he shall issue a written notice of violation to such applicant or other responsible person. Where a person is engaged in activity covered by this article without having first secured the appropriate permit therefor, the notice of violation shall be served on the owner or the responsible person in charge of the activity being conducted on the site.

(b) The notice of violation shall contain:

1. The name and address of the owner or the applicant or the responsible person;

2. The address or other description of the site upon which the violation is occurring;

3. A statement specifying the nature of the violation;

 4. A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the action or inaction into compliance with the permit, the approved site plan or this article and the date for the completion of such remedial action;

- 5. A statement of the penalty or penalties that may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed; and,
- 6. A statement that the determination of violation may be appealed to the Director by filing a written notice of appeal within thirty (30) days after the notice of violation (except that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four (24) hours' notice shall be sufficient).

13. PENALTIES.

In the event the remedial measures described in the notice of violation have not been completed by the date set forth for such completion in the notice of violation, any one (1) or more of the following actions or penalties may be taken or assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation was directed. Before taking any of the following actions or imposing any of the following penalties, the Director or his designee shall first notify the applicant or other responsible person in writing of its intended action, and shall provide a reasonable opportunity, of not less than ten days (except that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four (24) hours notice shall be sufficient) to cure such violation. In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to cure such violation after such notice and cure period, the Director works may take any one (1) or more of the following actions or impose any one (1) or more of the following penalties.

- (a) Stop work order. The Director may issue a stop work order which shall be served on the applicant or other responsible person. The stop work order shall remain in effect until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violation or violations described therein, provided the stop work order may be withdrawn or modified to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take necessary remedial measures to cure such violation or violations.
- (b) Withhold certificate of occupancy. The Director may refuse to issue a certificate of occupancy for the building or other improvements constructed or being constructed on the site until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein.

(c) Suspension, revocation and modification of permit. The Director may suspend, revoke or modify the permit authorizing the land development project. A suspended, revoked or modified permit may be reinstated after the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein, provided such permit may be reinstated (upon such conditions as the Director may deem necessary) to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violations.

- (d) Civil penalties. In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to take the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or otherwise fails to cure the violations described therein within ten days (or such greater period as the Director shall deem appropriate) (except that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four (24) hours notice shall be sufficient) after the Director has taken one (1) or more of the actions described above, the Director may impose a penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) (depending on the severity of the violation) for each day the violation remains unremedied after receipt of the notice of violation.
- (e) Criminal penalties. For intentional and flagrant violations of this article, the Director may issue a citation to the applicant or other responsible person, requiring such person to appear in city court to answer charges for such violation. Upon conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment for sixty (60) days or both. Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense.

14. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

- (a) Administrative appeal. Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of Director, may appeal in writing within ten (10) days after the issuance of such decision or order to the city clerk and shall be entitled to a hearing before the mayor and city council within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the written appeal.
- (b) *Judicial review*. Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of mayor and city council, after exhausting all administrative remedies, shall have the right to appeal de novo to the Superior Court of Fannin County, Georgia.

ARTICLE III. ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS TO STORM SEWERS

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) Purpose and intent. The purpose of this article is to protect the public health, safety, environment and general welfare through the regulation of non-stormwater discharges to the City of Blue Ridge separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal law. This article establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the city separate storm sewer system in order to comply with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process. The objectives of this article are to:

1. Regulate the contribution of pollutants to the City of Blue Ridge separate storm sewer system by any person;

2. Prohibit illicit discharges and illegal connections to the City of Blue Ridge separate storm sewer system;

- 3. Prevent non-stormwater discharges, generated as a result of spills, inappropriate dumping or disposal, to the City of Blue Ridge separate storm sewer system, and
- 4. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance, monitoring and enforcement procedures necessary to ensure, compliance with this article.

(b) Applicability. The provisions of this article shall apply throughout the incorporated area of the City of Blue Ridge.

(c) Compatibility with other regulations. This article is not intended to modify or repeal any other ordinance, rule, regulation, other provision of law. The requirements of this article are in addition to the requirements of any other ordinance, rule, regulation, or other provision of law, and where any provision of this article imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other article, rule regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provision is more restrictive or imposes higher protective standards for human health or the environment shall control.

(d) Severability. If the provisions of any section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision or clause of this article shall be adjudged invalid by a court of

competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of any section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision or clause of this article.

(e) Responsibility for administration. The Director or his or her designee of the City of Blue Ridge shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this article.

2. **DEFINITIONS.**

Accidental discharge means a discharge prohibited by this article which occurs by chance and without planning or thought prior to occurrence.

(City of Blue Ridge) separate storm sewer system means any facility designed or used for collecting and/or conveying stormwater, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, highways, city streets, curbs, gutters, inlets, catch basins, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, structural stormwater controls, ditches, swales, natural and man-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures, and which is:

- (a) Owned or maintained by the City of Blue Ridge;
- (b) Not a combined sewer; and
- (c) Not part of a publicly-owned treatment works.

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

Construction activity means activities subject to the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act or NPDES general construction permits. These include construction projects resulting in land disturbance. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

Illicit discharge means any direct or indirect non-stormwater discharge to the City of Blue Ridge separate storm sewer system, except as exempted by the prohibitions of this article.

Illegal connection means either of the following:

- 1. Any pipe, open channel, drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illicit discharge to enter the storm drain system including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any non-stormwater discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the storm drain system, regardless of whether such pipe, open channel, drain or conveyance has been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an authorized enforcement agency; or
- 2. Any pipe, open channel, drain or conveyance connected to the City of Blue Ridge separate storm sewer system which has not been documented in

plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.

Industrial activity means activities subject to NPDES industrial permits as defined in 40 CFR, Section 122.26(b)(14).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater discharge permit means a permit issued by the Georgia EPD under authority delegated pursuant to 33 USC § 1342(b) that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group, or general area-wide basis.

Non-stormwater discharge means any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

Person means, except to the extent exempted from this article, any individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, city, county or other political subdivision of the state, any interstate body or any other legal entity.

Pollutant means anything which causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; petroleum hydrocarbons; automotive fluids; cooking grease; detergents (biodegradable or otherwise); degreasers; cleaning chemicals; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; liquid and solid wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens, dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; concrete and cement; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

Pollution means the contamination or other alteration of any water's physical, chemical or biological properties by the addition of any constituent and includes but is not limited to, a change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of such waters, or the discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any such waters as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public healthy, safety, welfare, or environment, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

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

State waters means any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, and other bodies of surface and subsurface water, natural or artificial, lying within or forming a part of the

boundaries of the State of Georgia which are not entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single person.

Stormwater runoff or stormwater means any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation.

Structural stormwater control means a structural stormwater management facility or device that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristics of that runoff including, but not limited to, the quantity and quality, the period of release or the velocity of flow.

3. PROHIBITIONS.

- (a) *Prohibition of illicit discharges*. No person shall throw, drain, or otherwise discharge, cause, or allow others under its control to throw, drain, or otherwise discharge into the city separate storm sewer system any pollutants or waters containing any pollutants, other than stormwater. The following discharges are exempt from the prohibition provision above:
 - 1. Water line flushing performed by a government agency, other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground water, ground water infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation or footing drains (not including active ground water dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, and any other water source not containing pollutants;
 - 2. Discharges or flows from firefighting, and other discharges specified in writing by the Director of the City of Blue Ridge as being necessary to protect public health and safety;
 - 3. The prohibition provision above shall not apply to any non-stormwater discharge permitted under an NPDES permit or order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the state and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the city separate storm sewer system.
- (b) *Prohibition of illegal connections*. The construction, connection, use, maintenance or continued existence of any illegal connection to the city separate storm sewer system is prohibited.

1. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illegal connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

- 2. A person violates this article if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the city separate storm sewer system, or allows such a connection to continue.
- 3. Improper connections in violation of this article must be disconnected and redirected, if necessary, to an approved onsite wastewater management system or the sanitary sewer system upon approval of the Director of the city.
- 4. Any drain or conveyance that has not been documented in plans, maps or equivalent, and which may be connected to the storm sewer system, shall be located by the owner or occupant of that property upon receipt of written notice of violation from the Director of the city requiring that such locating be completed. Such notice will specify a reasonable time period within which the location of the drain or conveyance is to be completed, that the drain or conveyance be identified as storm sewer, sanitary sewer or other, and that the outfall location or point of connection to the storm sewer system, sanitary sewer system or other discharge point be identified. Results of these investigations are to be documented and provided to the Director of the city.

4. INDUSTRIAL OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY DISCHARGES.

Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity NPDES stormwater discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the Director prior to allowing discharges to the separate storm sewer system.

5. ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF PROPERTIES AND FACILITIES.

The Director shall be permitted to enter and inspect properties and facilities at reasonable times as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this article.

1. If a property or facility has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the owner or operator shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to representatives of the Director.

2. The owner or operator shall allow the Director ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, photography, videotaping, examination and copying of any records that are required under the conditions of an NPDES permit to discharge stormwater.

- 3. The Director shall have the right to set up on any property or facility such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the Director to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of flow discharges.
- 4. The Director may require the owner or operator to install monitoring equipment and perform monitoring as necessary and make the monitoring data available to the Director. This sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the owner or operator at his/her own expense. All devices used to measure flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.
- 5. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the property or facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the owner or operator at the written or oral request of the Director and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the owner or operator.
- 6. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Director of access to a facility is a violation of this chapter.
- 7. If the Director has been refused access to any part of the premises from which stormwater is discharged, and the Director is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this article, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this article or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety, environment and welfare of the community, then the Director may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

6. NOTIFICATION OF ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES AND SPILLS.

(a) Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility, activity or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility, activity or operation has information of any known or suspected release of pollutants or non-stormwater discharges from that facility or operation which are resulting or may result in illicit discharges or pollutants discharging into stormwater, the city separate storm sewer system, state waters, or waters of the U.S., said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release so as to minimize the effects of the discharge.

(b) Said person shall notify the authorized enforcement agency in person or by phone, facsimile or in person no later than twenty-four (24) hours of the nature, quantity and time of occurrence of the discharge. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the Director of the City of Blue Ridge within three (3) business days of the phone or in person notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three (3) years. Said person shall also take immediate steps to ensure no recurrence of the discharge or spill.

(c) In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, emergency response agencies and/or other appropriate agencies shall be immediately notified.

(d) Failure to provide notification of a release as provided above is a violation of this article.

7. VIOLATIONS, ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

(a) Violations.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this article. Any person who has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this article, may be subject to the enforcement actions outlined in this section or may be restrained by injunction or otherwise abated in a manner provided by law.

2. In the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, the Director is authorized to enter upon the subject private property, without giving prior notice, to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. The Director is authorized to seek costs of the abatement as outlined in the violations, enforcement and penalties section of this article.

Notice of violations. Whenever the Director finds that a violation of 1651 this article has occurred, the Director may order compliance by written 1652 notice of violation. 1653 The notice of violation shall contain: 1 1654 The name and address of the alleged violator: 1655 The address when available or a description of the ii. 1656 building, structure or land upon which the violation is 1657 occurring, or has occurred; 1658 A statement specifying the nature of the violation; iii. 1659 iv. A description of the remedial measures necessary to 1660 restore compliance with this article and a time schedule for the 1661 completion of such remedial action; 1662 A statement of the penalty or penalties that shall or may 1663 be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation 1664 is directed: and 1665 vi. A statement that the determination of violation may be 1666 appealed to the Director by filing a written notice of appeal 1667 within thirty (30) days of service of notice of violation. 1668 2. Such notice may require without limitation: 1669 The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting; i. 1670 ii. 1671 connections: 1672 1673 iii.

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- - The elimination of illicit discharges and illegal
 - That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
 - The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
 - Payment of costs to cover administrative and abatement v. costs; and
 - The implementation of pollution prevention practices. vi.
- Appeal of notice of violation. Any person receiving a notice of violation may appeal the determination of the Director. The notice of appeal must be received within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice of violation. Hearing on the appeal before the mayor and city council of the Director or his/her designee shall take place within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the appropriate authority or their designee shall be final.

(c) Enforcement measures after appeal. If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the notice of violation, or, in the event of an appeal within ten (10) days of the decision of the appropriate authority upholding the decision of the Director of the City of Blue Ridge, then representatives of the Director may enter upon the subject private property and are authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the government agency or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.

(d) Costs of abatement of the violation.

1. Within thirty (30) days after abatement of the violation, the owner of the property will be notified of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the assessment or to the amount of the assessment within five (5) days of such notice. If the amount due is not paid within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice, or if an appeal is taken, within thirty (30) days after a decision on said appeal, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment.

2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall become liable to the City of Blue Ridge by reason of such violation.

(e) Civil penalties. In the event the alleged violator fails to take the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or otherwise fails to cure the violations described therein within ten (10) days, or such greater period as the Director shall deem appropriate, after the Director has taken one (1) or more of the actions described above, the Director may impose a penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) (depending on the severity of the violation) for each day the violation remains unremedied after receipt of the notice of violation.

(f) Criminal penalties. For intentional and flagrant violations of this article, the police department of the City of Blue Ridge may issue a citation to the alleged violator requiring such person to appear in municipal court of the City of Blue Ridge to answer charges for such violation. Upon conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment for sixty (60) days or both.

Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense.

(g) Violations deemed a public nuisance. In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this article is a threat to public health, safety, welfare, and environment and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be abated by injunctive or other equitable relief as provided by law.

(h) Remedies not exclusive.

1. The remedies listed in this article are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law and the Director may seek cumulative remedies.

2. The city may recover attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement of this article, including sampling and monitoring expenses.

SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY

If any paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase or any other portion of this Ordinance should be declared invalid or unconstitutional by any Court of competent jurisdiction or if the provisions of any part of this Ordinance as applied to any particular person, situation or set of circumstances is declared invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity shall not be construed to affect the provisions of this Ordinance not so held to be invalid, or the application of this Ordinance to other circumstances not so held to be invalid. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent of the City Council of the City of Blue Ridge, Georgia to provide

may not be held invalid for any reason. SECTION 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE** The effective date of this Ordinance shall be immediately upon its passage by the City Council and execution by the Mayor or upon fifteen (15) days expiring from the date of its passage without a veto of said Ordinance by the Mayor as set forth in the City Charter at Section 3.23(b). Upon the Ordinance becoming effective, the City Clerk shall insert the modifications, additions or deletions and publish the Ordinance as amended. SO ORDAINED, this _____ day of ______, 2020. **BLUE RIDGE CITY COUNCIL** By: Mayor Attest: Kelsey Ledford, City Clerk

for separate and divisible parts and it does hereby adopt any and all parts hereof as