

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

The direct discharge of storm water from ditches, swales and developed sites to streams and lakes can contribute to water pollution because storm water can contain Sediments nutrients, hydrocarbons and other harmful substances. Storm water can also damage roads, ditches, culverts and other drainage structures that are not designed or sized to accommodate storm flows. These problems can worsen when an undeveloped woody site is cleared for development since storm water that was previously intercepted by vegetation and absorbed into the ground is allowed to flow more freely across and off of the site.

The closer post-project storm water flows are kept to pre-project conditions in terms of volume, rate, timing and pollutant load, the less likely that storm water will damage the site or public or private property or cause harm to water bodies.

All projects that require a building permit from the Code Enforcement Officer or review and approval by the Planning Board shall conform to the requirements of this Section. This ordinance shall not apply to projects that store or disturb less than 100 sq/ft of soil.

Level I. Projects

The following standards apply to residential projects that require a building permit, that disturb, and or store soil, but not projects that disturb more than 20,000sq/ft in the shore land zone. All other projects that require a building permit are Level II projects.

The lot shall be developed to accommodate a wooded 25-foot wide vegetated storm water buffer. Storm water from the developed portion of the site shall be directed by sheet flow to the buffer. This buffer need be located only on the down slope side(s) of the lot and is to be continuous with no openings parallel to the slope. If, due to lot orientation, a driveway or other opening must be located within the buffer, it shall be sited so that drainage from the developed portion-of-the-site, including the driveway, can still be directed by sheet flow into the buffer. The buffer requirement shall be met by one of the following.

- I. If the buffer is presently wooded, removal of trees and Other vegetation within the buffer cannot result in any cleared openings or disturbance of the existing forest floor except for removal of dead trees and safety hazards. Or if the trees are removed the buffer may be transformed as ii, iii, iv below.
- ii. If the buffer is non-wooded, it must be allowed to revert to woods or be planted with shrubs or similar landscaping which minimizes disturbance of ground

vegetation and leaf lifter.

- iii. If the non-wooded buffer is, to be maintained as a field, the width of the buffer is to be increased to 50 feet and mowing limited to no more than twice per year.
 - iv. Berms, detention basins or other alternatives as approved by the Code Enforcement Officer may be used instead of vegetated buffers if they are designed to intercept and diffuse drainage without channeling it. The Code Enforcement Officer is authorized to request the review and endorsement of any such alternatives by the Knox-Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District, the cost of which shall be borne by the Applicant.
- b. Existing swales or drainage courses that carry water through the site is to remain undisturbed to the maximum extent possible. Culverts, stream crossings and other alterations may be permitted if the flow of water is unimpeded as it leaves the property in a manner similar to pre-project conditions.
 - c. All disturbed portions of the site, including buildings, lawns and driveways are to be graded to encourage sheet flow of drainage into the buffer areas and not into roadside ditches. Any drainage which must be directed to roadside ditches shall be minimized.
 - d. Following completion of lot development, the Code Enforcement Officer or his designee shall inspect the lot to verify that the requirements of the storm water Standard have been met. Should the Code Enforcement Officer determine that the lot is not in compliance with the storm water Standard, he shall (see section K of chapter 13.for enforcement)
 - e. The Code Enforcement Officer may approve modifications to the storm water Standard if the applicant can demonstrate that the intent of storm water Standard will be complied with. In making this determination, the Code Enforcement Officer is authorized to request the review and endorsement of the Knox-Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District. The cost of such assistance shall be borne by the applicant.

Level II projects.

Level II projects are projects that require site plan review, subdivision review, and disturb and/or store more than 20,000 square feet cumulatively of soil. Also including

any project in the Shoreland zone that disturb or stores more than 20,000 square feet of soil cumulatively.

A storm water management plan shall be prepared by a registered professional engineer and be designed so that the post-development storm water runoff does not exceed the pre-development storm water runoff for the 24-hour duration: 2, 10 and 25-year frequency storm events. The storm water plan shall be prepared in accordance with storm water Management for Maine: Best Management Practices, latest edition, prepared by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, which is incorporated herein by reference and made a part thereof. The storm water plan shall include the following information for the pre- and post-development conditions: drainage area boundaries, hydrologic soils groups, ground cover type, time of concentration flow paths, modeling methodology, calculations, and background data. The Board may require review and endorsement of the storm water plan and calculations by the Knox-Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District, the cost of which shall be borne by the applicant.