

CHAPTER 37

EROSION AND STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

Cr. by Ord. 7854, 11-5-82
Adopted October 19, 1982

Repealed and Recreated by Ord. 13,112, 8-2-02
Adopted July 16, 2002

Published by direction of the Common Council of the City of Madison,
in accordance with Section 66.0103, Wisconsin Statutes.

Amended by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05
Amended by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07

CHAPTER 37

THE PUBLIC STORMWATER SYSTEM INCLUDING EROSION CONTROL

Section

- 37.01 Title.
- 37.02 Finding and Declaration of Purpose.
- 37.03 General Provisions.
- 37.04 Definitions.
- 37.05 The Public Stormwater System.
- 37.06 Land-Disturbing Activities Subject to Erosion Control and Stormwater Management.
- 37.07 Permitting or Causing Erosion Prohibited.
- 37.08 Erosion Control Plan Requirements.
- 37.09 Stormwater Management Plan Requirements.
- 37.10 Standards and Specifications.
- 37.11 Applications and Issuance of Permits.
- 37.12 Administration.
- 37.13 Appeals and Variances.

37.01 TITLE.

This ordinance shall be known, cited and referred to as the “The Public Stormwater System Including Erosion Control”.

37.02 FINDING AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE.

- (1) The Common Council of the City of Madison finds that urbanizing land uses have accelerated the process of soil erosion, stormwater runoff and sediment deposition within and beyond the Yahara River, the Sugar River, Door Creek and other bodies of water in the City. Soil erosion and uncontrolled stormwater runoff from land disturbing and land development activities have significant adverse impacts upon regional water resources and the health, safety, property and general welfare of the community, and diminish the public enjoyment and use of natural resources. Specifically, soil erosion and stormwater runoff can:
 - (a) Increase the likelihood of infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer system.
 - (b) Carry sediment, nutrients, pathogens, organic matter, heavy metals, toxins and other pollutants to regional lakes, streams and wetlands;
 - (c) Diminish the capacity of water resources to support recreational and water supply uses and a natural diversity of plant and animal life;
 - (d) Clog existing drainage systems, increasing maintenance problems and costs;
 - (e) Cause bank and channel erosion;
 - (f) Increase downstream flooding;
 - (g) Reduce groundwater recharge, which may diminish stream base flows and lower water levels in regional lakes, ponds and wetlands;
 - (h) Contaminate drinking water supplies;
 - (i) Increase risk of property damage and personal injury, and;
 - (j) Cause damage to agricultural fields and crops.
- (2) This ordinance is intended to regulate erosion and stormwater runoff, to accomplish the following objectives:
 - (a) Promote regional stormwater management by watershed;
 - (b) Minimize sedimentation, water pollution from nutrients, heavy metals, chemical and petroleum products and other contaminants, flooding and thermal impacts to the waters of the state;
 - (c) Promote infiltration and groundwater recharge;
 - (d) Protect functional values of natural watercourses and wetlands;

- (e) Provide a set of performance standards that are at least as protective of the environment and natural resources as and not in conflict with the standards set forth by Dane County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources;
 - (f) Achieve an 80% reduction in total suspended solids load to waters of the state as compared to no controls for all new development, a 40% reduction in total suspended solids load compared to no controls for all redevelopment and street reconstruction. Further, on a municipality-wide basis, achieve a 20% reduction total suspended solids load compared to no controls for existing developments by 2007; a 40% reduction in total suspended solids load compared to no controls by 2011;
 - (g) Ensure no increase in the rate of surface water drainage from sites during or after construction;
 - (h) Control exceedence of the safe capacity of existing drainage facilities and receiving water bodies;
 - (i) Protect public and private property from damage resulting from runoff or erosion;
 - (j) Ensure no increase in temperature of post-construction stormwater in order to protect cold-water communities;
 - (k) Protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life;
 - (l) Preserve ground cover and scenic beauty, and;
 - (m) Promote sound economic growth and protect the tax base.
- (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)

37.03 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- (1) Applicability. This ordinance applies to the use of lands within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Madison, and with the exception of Sec. 37.05 applies to the use of lands subject to extraterritorial review as provided by Ch. 236.10 of the Wis. Stats. and Sec. 16.23 of the Madison General Ordinances.
- (2) Severability of Ordinance Provisions. If any section, clause, provision or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall remain in force and not be affected by such judgment.
- (3) Performance Time Requirement. All action required in this ordinance shall be conducted as soon as possible as determined by the Administrative Authority.
- (4) Effective Date. This ordinance ID #31790 and #31804 shall become effective as of 12:01 AM on August 22, 2002. The amendments to ordinance ID #31790 and #31804 contained in ordinance ID #36569 shall become effective January 1, 2005. (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)

37.04 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this ordinance certain words used herein are defined as follows:

Accepted Soil Erosion Control Methodology means the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Guide based on the universal soil loss equation (USLE) with consideration given to season of year, site characteristics, soil erodability, and slope, or another commonly known soil erosion control methodology that has been approved by the Administrative Authority.

Administrative Authority means the City Engineer, or Director of the Neighborhood Preservation and Inspection Division where specifically stated herein, or their respective designees.

Affected means that a regulated activity has significantly:

- (a) Caused negative impacts on water quality or the use or maintenance of one's property or business; or
- (b) Endangered one's health, safety, or general welfare.

Agricultural Land Uses means related to or used for the production of food and fiber, including but not limited to, general farming, livestock and poultry enterprises, grazing, nurseries, horticulture, viticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod production, cranberry productions and wild crop harvesting and includes lands used for on-site buildings and other structures necessary to carry out such activities.

Average Annual Rainfall means the rainfall information for an average year as determined by the information in the following rainfall file: msn1981.ran. This file represents a synthetic rainfall record for the Madison area of 1981, from March 12 through December 2. This file is available on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources website www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wrm/nps/models/SLAMM.htm

Best Management Practices or "BMP"s means structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

Board shall mean the City of Madison Board of Public Works.

Checklist Plan is an erosion control plan available from the Administrative Authority, which is designed to control soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from land-disturbing activities on areas less than 20,000 square feet.

City means the City of Madison.

Cold Water Community means surface waters capable of supporting a community of cold water fish and other aquatic life, or serving as a spawning area for cold water fish species (NR 102.04(3)(a) Wisconsin Administrative Code).

"Connected Impervious Area means an impervious surface that is either connected to a separate storm sewer system or water of the state via an impervious flow path or is connected to a separate storm sewer system or water of the state by virtue of not having a minimum of thirty (30) feet of continuous pervious area as measured along the flow path, that is a minimum width of the spread of the water flow or a stormwater best management practice. Grassed swales designed to slow and treat discharge shall not be considered to be part of the separate storm sewer system. (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

Construction Site Erosion Control means preventing or reducing soil erosion and sedimentation from land disturbing activity.

Customer Charge shall mean a fixed charge per lot or parcel of land to recover costs which do not vary with the amount of stormwater contributed to the system including costs to administer the Stormwater Utility or the billing system.

Design Storm means a hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall.

Detention Storage is the temporary detaining or storage of stormwater in reservoirs, under predetermined and controlled conditions, with the rate of discharge there from regulated by installed devices.

Driveway Approach shall mean the area improved for vehicular traffic on a public street right-of-way, which connects the traveled portion of the street with a driveway.

Effective Infiltration Area means the area of the infiltration system that is used to infiltrate runoff and does not include the area used for site access, berms or pretreatment.

Erosion means the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity.

Excavation means any act by which organic matter, earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other similar material is cut into, dug, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced, relocated or bulldozed and shall include the resulting conditions.

Existing Development means buildings and other structures and impervious area existing prior to ordinance adoption.

Existing Grade means the vertical location of the existing ground surface prior to excavation or filling.

Fill means any act by which earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other material is deposited, placed, replaced, pushed, dumped, pulled, transported, or moved to a new location and shall include the resulting conditions.

Financial Security Instrument means a surety bond, performance bond, maintenance bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or similar guarantees in a form approved by the City Attorney that is submitted to the Administrative Authority to assure that requirements of the ordinance are carried out in compliance with the stormwater management plan.

Grading is altering the elevation of the land surface by stripping, excavating, filling, stockpiling of soil materials or any combination thereof and shall include the land from which the material was taken or upon which it was placed.

Gully Erosion means a severe loss of soil caused by or resulting in concentrated flow of sufficient velocity to create a defined flow channel.

Heavily Disturbed Site means a site where an area of land is subjected to significant compaction due to the removal of vegetative cover or earthmoving activities including filling.

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) has the meaning used in the runoff calculation methodology promulgated by the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service Engineering Field Manual for Conservation Practices

Impervious Area means any land surface that has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration by rain or melting snow. The term includes without limitation due to enumeration, all areas covered by structures, roofs (including overhangs), roads, sidewalks, patios, porches, driveways, parking lots, loading docks, and semi-impervious surfaces such as compacted clay and gravel, all as measured on a horizontal plane.

Impervious Area Charge shall mean the charge per 1,000 square feet of impervious area to recover those costs which vary with the quality or quantity of the stormwater, including operation and maintenance of the storm sewer system, street cleaning, and debt retirement on additions to the Public Stormwater System and capitalized maintenance equipment.

Impervious Surface means an area that releases as run-off all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, gravel storage areas, underground structures with less than two and one half (2.5) feet of pervious material installed above the outside top of the concrete structure and streets are examples of surfaces that typically are impervious. (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

In-fill Area means an undeveloped area of land located within existing urban sewer service areas, surrounded by already existing development or existing development and natural or man-made features where development cannot occur.

Infiltration means the entry and movement of precipitation or runoff into or through soil.

Karst Feature means an area or surficial geologic feature subject to bedrock dissolution so that it is likely to provide a conduit to groundwater, and may include caves, enlarged fractures, mine features, exposed bedrock surfaces, sinkholes, springs, seeps or swallets. (Cr. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

Land-Disturbing Construction Activities means any man-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or non-vegetative soil cover, that may result in runoff and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state, Land disturbing construction activity includes clearing and grubbing, demolition, excavating, pit trench dewatering, filling and grading activities.

Land in its Natural Undeveloped State means land, which has runoff characteristics equivalent to runoff curve number (CN) 68, as used in the runoff methodology promulgated by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service National Engineering Handbook.

Land Treatment Measures are structural or vegetative practices, or combinations of both, used to control erosion and sediment production, including areas to be protected by fencing.

Lightly Disturbed Site means a site where an area of land is subjected to minor compaction due to the limited removal of vegetative cover or earthmoving activities.

MEP or "Maximum Extent Practicable" means a level of implementing best management practices in order to achieve a performance standard specified in this chapter which takes into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness and other competing issues such as human safety and welfare, endangered and threatened resources, historic properties and geographic features. MEP allows flexibility in the way to meet the performance standards and may vary based on the performance standard and site conditions.

New Development means any of the following activities:

- (a) Structural development, including construction of a new building or other structures;
- (b) Expansion or alteration of an existing structure that results in an increase in the surface dimensions of the building or structure;
- (c) Land-disturbing activities; or
- (d) Creation or expansion of impervious surface.

Non-Erosive Velocity means a rate of flow of stormwater runoff, usually measured in feet per second, which does not erode soils. Non-erosive velocities vary for individual sites, taking into account topography, soil type, and runoff rates.

Peak Flow is the maximum rate of flow of water at a given point in a channel, watercourse, or conduit resulting from a predetermined storm or flood.

Permittee means any person, corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other entity granted a permit under this ordinance.

Person shall mean any individual, firm, company, partnership, municipality, association, corporation, cooperative, society, institution, enterprise, government agency, or other entity.

Pervious Area means an area that releases as runoff a small portion of the precipitation that falls on it and shall be a minimum of 2.5 feet deep. Lawns, gardens, parks, forests or similar vegetated areas are examples of surfaces that typically are pervious. Additionally, pervious pavement areas (concrete, asphalt or modular block), which are specifically designed to infiltrate stormwater may be considered to be pervious but may not be considered to be a best management practice. (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

Pervious Area Charge shall mean the charge per 1,000 square feet of pervious area to recover those costs which vary with the quality or quantity of the stormwater, including operation and maintenance of the storm sewer system, street cleaning, and debt retirement on additions to the Public Stormwater System and capitalized maintenance equipment.

Plan means an erosion control plan as required by Sec. 37.08 or a stormwater management plan as required by Sec. 37.09.

Post-development refers to the extent and distribution of land cover types anticipated to occur under conditions of full development of the submitted plan. This term is used to match pre- and post-development stormwater peak flows as required by the ordinance.

Pre-development refers to the extent and distribution of land cover types present before the initiation of land development activity, assuming that all land uses prior to land disturbing activity are in "good" condition as described in the Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Release 55, "Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds" (commonly known as TR-55). This term is used to match pre- and post-development stormwater peak flows as required by the ordinance. In a situation where cumulative impervious surface created after the adoption of this ordinance exceeds the 20,000 sq. ft. threshold, the pre-development conditions shall be those prior to any land disturbance.

Protective Area means an area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams, and rivers or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of the widths defined in Section 37.09(3)(h), as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface. However, protective area does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert such that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location.

Public Lands means all government owned lands, which are subject to regulation by the City, including, but not limited to:

- (a) All lands owned or controlled by the City;
- (b) All lands which are owned by another unit of government.

Public Stormwater System shall mean all public storm sewers, drainage conduits, drainage conveyances, private non-exclusive drainage easements, public non-exclusive drainage easements, roadside ditches or curb and gutter on public rights-of-way, public greenways, and public parkways and all improvements thereto which by this section are constituted as the property and responsibility of the Stormwater Utility. These are to be operated to, among other things, conserve water, control discharges necessitated by rainfall events, incorporate methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use or reuse water to prevent or reduce flooding, over-drainage, environmental degradation and water pollution or otherwise affect the quality and quantity of discharge from such system.

Redevelopment means any construction, alteration or improvement exceeding four thousand feet of land disturbance performed on sites where the entire existing site is predominantly developed to commercial, industrial, institutional or multi-family residential uses.

Residential Development, for the purpose of determining infiltration requirements, shall be considered to be one (1) or two (2) family units. Apartment complexes or condominiums in excess of this size shall be considered to be commercial development/non-residential.

Roadside ditch shall mean a ditch located within the public right-of-way to an unimproved street.

Runoff means storm water or precipitation including rain, snow, ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow

Runoff Curve Number (RCN) has the meaning used in the runoff calculation methodology promulgated by the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service Engineering Field Manual for Conservation Practices.

Sediment is solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, or ice, and has come to rest on the earth's surface at a different site.

Sedimentation means the deposition of eroded soils at a site different from the one where the erosion occurred.

Sensitive area means lakes, perennially flowing streams, or wetlands subject to regulation by the City.
Sheet and Rill Erosion means a loss of soil caused by sheet flow or shallow concentrated flow, and characterized by an absence of channeling or a relatively uniform loss across the exposed upper layer of the soil or shallow irregular scouring of the soil surface.

Site means the bounded area described in an erosion control plan or stormwater management plan.

Slope means the net vertical rise over horizontal run, expressed as a percentage, which represents a relatively homogeneous surface incline or decline over the area disturbed.

Soil Loss is soil moved from a given site because of land-disturbing activities or by the forces of erosion and re-deposited at another site on land or in a body of water.

Soil Loss Rate(s) means the rate, usually measured in tons per acre per year, at which soil is transported beyond the perimeter of a given control site and which occurs as a result of sheet and rill erosion. This term does not apply to soil movement resulting from concentrated flow such as gully or bank erosion.

Standards Oversight Council (SOC). The Wisconsin Standards Oversight Council (SOC) is a group comprised of regulatory and technical experts, which creates technical standards for stormwater management practices. This group is supported by the WDNR. Further information is available on the WDNR website at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/stormwater/techstds.htm>. (Cr. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

Storm Building Sewer shall mean that part of the stormwater system which receives the discharge from building storm drains and sub-drains, yard drains, parking lots, yard fountains and other permissive sources and conveys such waters to a public stormwater system, private stormwater system or other approved point of disposal.

Storm Events mean the precipitation amounts that occur over a 24-hour period that have a specified recurrence interval for Dane County, Wisconsin. For example, one-year, two-year, 10-year and 100-year storm events mean the precipitation amounts that occur over a 24-hour period that have a recurrence interval of one, two, 10 and 100 years, respectively.

Storm Sewer shall mean a drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

Stormwater means the flow of water which results from, and which occurs during and immediately following, a rainfall, snow- or ice-melt event.

Stormwater Management means any measures taken to permanently reduce or minimize the negative impacts of stormwater runoff quantity and quality after land development activities.

Stormwater Runoff is the water derived from rains falling or snowmelt or ice melt occurring within a tributary drainage basin, flowing over the surface of the ground or collected in channels, watercourses or conduits.

Stormwater Utility means the utility established under this ordinance for the purpose of managing stormwater and imposing charges for the recovery of costs connected with such stormwater management.

Street Reconstruction means removal and replacement of the road sub-grade, where existing stormwater conveyance systems are modified.

Structure means any human-made object with form, shape and utility, either permanently or temporarily attached to, placed upon, or set into the ground, streambed or lakebed.

Structural Measures are works of improvement for land stabilization to prevent erosion, sediment or runoff.

Type II Distribution means a rainfall type curve as established in the "United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Technical Paper 149, published 1973", which is incorporated by reference for this chapter. The Type II curve is applicable to all of Wisconsin and represents the most intense storm pattern.

Unimproved Street shall mean a street without a curb and gutter.

Unnecessary Hardship means that circumstance where special conditions, which were not self-created, affect a particular property and make strict conformity with regulations unnecessarily burdensome or unreasonable in light of the purposes of this ordinance.

Unpolluted Water is water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

USLE means universal soil loss equation.

(Am. by ORD-05-00004, 02-08-05)

37.05 THE PUBLIC STORMWATER SYSTEM.

- (1) Purpose and Necessity. The Common Council of the City of Madison finds that the management of stormwater and other surface water discharges within and beyond the Yahara River, the Sugar River, Door Creek and other bodies of water within the City is a matter that affects the health, safety, welfare and well-being of the City, its citizens and businesses and others in the surrounding area. Failure to effectively manage stormwater affects the sanitary sewer utility operations of the City by, among other things, increasing the likelihood of infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer system. Surface water runoff may cause erosion of lands, threaten residences and businesses with water damage, and create environmental damage to the rivers, streams, and other bodies of water within and adjacent to the City. A system for the collection and disposal of stormwater provides benefits to all properties within the City and surrounding areas, including those properties not currently served by the system. Beyond designated initial Capital Expenses for system improvements, the cost of operating and maintaining the City stormwater management system and financing necessary repairs, replacements, improvements and extensions thereof should, to the extent practicable, be allocated in relationship to the services received from the system. In order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, the Common Council hereby exercises its authority to establish a stormwater utility and establish the rates for stormwater management services. Nothing in the foregoing shall affect the

determination of the Common Council to provide for the payment of designated initial capital expenses for system improvements by other necessary and convenient means. In promulgating the regulations contained in this section, The City is acting pursuant to authority granted by Chapters 62 and 66 of the Wis. Stats. including, but not limited to, sec. 62.04, 62.11(5), 62.16(2), 62.18, 62.23(6), 66.0809, 66.0811, 66.0813, 66.0821, and 66.0627. (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)

- (2) Creation and Supervision. The purpose of this section is to state the intention of the City to provide and maintain a public stormwater system capable of conveying stormwater from public lands and right-of-ways and to dispose of such water in a manner that the health, safety and welfare of the public shall be protected. There is here established a stormwater utility within the purview of sec. 66.06 of the Wis. Stats.

The Administrative Authority shall be responsible for the maintenance and management of the public stormwater system under the direction of the Board of Public Works.

- (3) Authority. The City, acting through the stormwater utility, may acquire, construct, lease, own, operate, maintain, extend, expand, replace, clean, dredge, repair, conduct, manage, and finance such utilities, operations and activities, as are deemed by the City to be proper and reasonably necessary for a system of storm and surface water management. These facilities may include, without limitation due to enumeration, surface and underground drainage facilities, sewers, watercourses, retaining walls, ponds, streets, roads, ditches and such other facilities relating to collection, runoff and retention. This includes facilities that will support a stormwater management system, whether such facilities are owned and operated directly by the City or are provided under statutory or contractual provisions and furnishing of which facilities create or impose a cost or charge upon the City for the services afforded by such facilities.

- (4) Rates and Charges.

(a) It is hereby determined and declared to be necessary and conducive for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public to charge and collect charges or fees upon all lots, lands and premises served or benefited by the stormwater system of the City.

(b) There shall be established a charge for stormwater services to all lots and parcels of land within the municipal boundaries of the City. The charge schedule shall be made up of a Customer Charge, an Impervious Area Charge, and a Pervious Area Charge.

(c) Measurement of Impervious Area and Pervious Area. The Administrative Authority shall measure the total area, impervious area, and pervious area of each lot or parcel of land within the City using aerial photography, site or building plans submitted by the property owner, actual on-site surveys, or, in the case of single family and duplex residential lots, using information from the data base of the City Assessor and formulas.

Individual property owners may submit site and building surveys to the Administrative Authority, which more accurately determine the total area, impervious area and/or pervious area. Property owners may appeal the measurements of the Administrative Authority to the Board of Public Works.

(d) Adjustments to the Measured Impervious and Pervious Areas. Individual property owners may submit, to the Administrative Authority, site and building surveys or documentation of mitigation or treatment measures which more accurately determine or reflect the total area, impervious area and/or pervious area. The Administrative Authority may reduce the measured impervious area and/or pervious area after taking into consideration the volume or peaking of stormwater or surface water discharge that is caused by the area of impervious surfaces, topography, and other surface characteristics, and the extent and reliability of mitigation or treatment measures that demonstrably and materially reduce the costs to the Stormwater Utility. It shall be the burden of the property owner to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that a fee adjustment is warranted. Any such adjustments shall be made in accordance with the Rate Adjustment Policy established by the Administrative Authority and approved by the Common Council.

- (e) Appeals. The appeal process is as provided in Sec. 37.13 of this ordinance. The pendency of an appeal of a decision or determination of the Administrative Authority shall not excuse payment of any stormwater charge. If a decision or determination of the Administrative Authority is reversed or modified the Board may grant a refund to the aggrieved party, prorated and retroactive to the date on which an application for fee adjustment was filed with the Administrative Authority.
- (f) Rate Structure. Effective January 1, 2007, the following schedule of rates and charges re in effect:
1. The Customer Charge for each six months shall be \$3.35 for each lot or parcel of land.
 2. The Impervious Area Charge for each six months shall be \$7.44 per 1,000 square feet of Impervious Area.
 3. The Pervious Area Charge for each six months shall be \$0.52 per 1,000 square feet of Pervious Area.
- (Am. by Ord. 13,468, 12-11-03; Ord. 13,753, 1-5-05; ORD-05-00188, 12-20-05; ORD-06-00182, 12-21-06)
- (g) Collection of Customer Charge, Impervious Area Charge and Pervious Area Charge. The Administrative Authority shall divide the City into sections for billing purposes, which shall coincide with the billing schedule of the Water Utility. The Customer Charge, Impervious Area Charge and Pervious Area Charge shall be payable to the City Treasurer at the same time that the Water Utility bills are payable. All charges established by this Ordinance shall be a lien on the property served pursuant to secs. 66.0809, 66.0811, 66.0813 and 66.0821 of the Wis. Stats.
- (5) Transfer of Assets and Outstanding Debt.
- (a) The land rights and improvements of the City, or such rights determined to exist, for the following components of the public stormwater system are hereby transferred to the land assets of the Madison Stormwater Utility.
1. Storm sewers;
 2. Inlets, catch basins, retention ponds, and related appurtenances;
 3. Access structures;
 4. Greenways.
- (b) Effective January 1, 2001, the Stormwater Utility shall assume the responsibility for debt service on all outstanding general obligation debt issued for storm drainage purposes
- (6) Additions to the Public Stormwater System.
- (a) Additions to and reconstruction of the Public Stormwater System shall be financed by the Stormwater Utility except as follows:
1. Inlets, inlet leads, curb and gutter, manholes not located on trunk system, temporary corrugated facilities, and temporary ditching, unless said construction is incidental to the storm sewer installation.
 2. The construction of greenways required by Sec. 16.23 of the Madison General Ordinances.
 3. Storm sewer constructed in accordance with Sec. 7.47 of the Madison General Ordinances.
 4. Public drainage systems required by Sec. 16.23(9)(d)5. of the Madison General Ordinances.
 5. Any public drainage system installed to benefit redevelopment, as that term is defined in Sec. 37.04.
- (b) A determination of the type of storm drainage system to be used shall be made by the Administrative Authority on the basis of required capacity, economics, and use of abutting lands. Additions to the Public Stormwater System shall, in general, be designed and constructed to convey stormwater, which would drain from the upstream lands as a result of a storm that could be expected to occur once in ten (10) years.

Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, a situation exists which will result in development or creation of an enclosed depression (no safe overflow path during times when the storm sewer is at capacity), and where the only outlet is the storm sewer system, then the storm sewer system shall be designed to handle the runoff that can be expected to result from a twenty five (25) year storm event or larger depending on the risk of property damage and public safety, as determined by the Administrative Authority. For design purposes, the acceptable flooding associated with this design event shall not leave the public right of way or public easements.

The duration of these design storms shall approximate the time that the water takes to flow through the storm drainage system, but in any event, not be less than thirty (30) minutes. In the event that the area under consideration is in a flood plain, then the drainage facilities shall be designed to convey the one hundred (100) year regional flood without raising the flood plain water surface more than 0.01 feet. (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

(c) Inspection of Additions to the Public Stormwater System. The Administrative Authority shall inspect the construction of all public sewers and all private sewers, including building sewers, from the property line to the public stormwater system and shall inspect the construction of private sewers and best management practices within private property when deemed necessary by the Administrative Authority. (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

(7) Connection to the Public Stormwater System.

(a) Permit Required for Connection. No person shall do any work whatsoever for the purpose of connecting to the public stormwater system or existing building sewers or existing private sewers, or for the purpose of laying building sewers or private sewers, without first obtaining from the Administrative Authority a written permit to connect to the public stormwater system.

A stormwater connection permit shall also be required for any disturbance or addition on property adjacent to either a public or private non-exclusive drainage easement. Disturbances or additions shall include but shall not be limited to all grading, building additions, structures, sheds, garages, utility boxes, gardens and other landscaped features that may alter the drainage pattern on the site. A permit to connect to the public stormwater system shall be required for any of the above mentioned activities either within a public or private non-exclusive drainage easement or adjacent to said easement or on lands which drain to the public stormwater system.

All private sewers and all building sewers between the property line and terminating at the public stormwater system shall be installed by City forces, City contract, contract under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, a Contractor approved by the Board of Public Works for sewer construction, or a plumber qualified by the Board of Public Works (terrace only). All work shall comply with the City of Madison Standard Street and Sewer Specifications and General Conditions. For each original permit, the applicant shall pay to the City Treasurer, an application fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) and conform to procedures and regulations herein. The required permit to connect with the public sewer system shall be on the premises and in the hands of the person making the connection. Prior to allowing connections to the storm sewer system, for the purpose of a non-stormwater discharge, the applicant shall first obtain a permit from the City Health Department in accordance with Sec. 7.47 of the Madison General Ordinances. (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)

- (b) Charges, Specifications and Maintenance of the Connection. The Administrative Authority shall review all parking facility permit applications and applications for “commercial sites” as defined by Sec. 10.08 of the Madison General Ordinances, hereinafter termed the “site”. Single and two family detached dwellings shall be reviewed by the Director of the Neighborhood Preservation and Inspection Division.
1. All sites, which include ten thousand (10,000) square feet or less of impervious surface, may be permitted to drain over the sidewalk with the provision that the site shall be graded so that the resultant flow shall be distributed over at least ten (10) linear feet of sidewalk.
 2. All sites, which include over ten thousand (10,000) square feet of impervious surface, shall be designed to convey stormwater drainage to the public stormwater system by means of a private storm sewer or storm building sewer. Where the existing topography is such that the stormwater cannot practically be conveyed to the storm sewer facility or over the sidewalk by means of gravity, and where the stormwater has drained historically onto another parcel of land, the Administrative Authority may grant site drainage approval conditioned on the fact that the City is properly relieved of responsibility for any costs of damage to other lands attributed to said stormwater flow.
 3. When the Administrative Authority deems that the existing storm sewer is unavailable, or that connection to the storm sewer is not in the public interest, he/she may permit drainage across the sidewalk on a temporary or permanent basis.
 4. The Administrative Authority shall review and approve the location, direction of flow, depth, size and type of material to be used in the private storm sewer or storm building sewer. No storm sewer lateral shall be less than six (6) inches in diameter.
 5. The property owner shall be responsible for the cost of installation of the private storm sewer or storm building sewer from his/her property line to the public stormwater system. The cost of installation shall include excavation, pipe laying, backfilling, and street restoration where required under the supervision of the Administrative Authority and in accordance with the City of Madison Street and Sewer Specifications.
 6. The maintenance of the private storm sewer, ~~or~~ building storm sewer, and/or best management practices shall be the responsibility of the property owner. Every private storm sewer, building storm sewer, and best management practice shall be properly installed and maintained in good working condition, free from defects, leaks and obstructions.
 - a. Where existing private storm sewer, building storm sewer, and/or best management practices are in a state of disrepair or present an obstruction to the drainage system, and the resulting drainage overflows cause damage to the roadway or adjacent public or private lands, the Administrative Authority is authorized to resolve the drainage obstruction. Authorized actions include but are not limited to: removal of any drainage obstructions, at existing inlets, at existing ditch lines and the like; regrading of existing ditch lines; and repairing best management practices to allow for positive drainage. The Administrative Authority may proceed as follows to complete the work:
 - i. Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, a situation exists that could adversely affect the health and safety of the public or cause significant damage to public or private property, the Administrative Authority is authorized to resolve the situation and the City will special charge the completed work in accord with Sec. 4.09(13) of the Madison General Ordinances.

- ii. Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, the situation affects only the property on which the problem exists, and the needed repair is not to a best management practice that is part of the approved stormwater management plan, the Administrative Authority may proceed to complete the work provided the owner of the affected property signs a completed waiver of Notice and Hearing for imposition of a special charge to pay for the cost of the work.
3. Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, the situation on one (1) property affects the drainage on other properties but does not threaten the health and safety of the public or threaten to cause significant damage to public or private property, or where the required maintenance is on a best management practice that is part of the approved stormwater management plan, the Administrative Authority may proceed in accord with Sec. 27.05 of the Madison General Ordinances, and order the owner of the property causing the problem to correct the situation.

(Cr. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

(8) Vehicular and Pedestrian Crossings of the Public Stormwater System.

- (a) New Private Driveway Approaches. As stated in Sec. 10.08(5)(f) of the Madison General Ordinances and sec. 88.87(3) of the Wis. Stats. all new private driveway approaches (entrances) from unimproved public roadways into private property, shall have drainage facilities such as culverts and roadside ditch grading done in accordance with requirements of the Board of Public Works, and shall be done at the property owner's expense.

The Administrative Authority shall determine said requirements which shall include, but are not limited to; size, length and type of culvert, alignment and grade of culvert, type of embankment needed at culvert end, roadside ditching and grading required to provide roadside drainage. The construction shall be done by and at the expense of the property owner and the Administrative Authority will provide engineering and inspection.

- (b) Existing Private Driveway Approaches. Where existing driveway culverts, driveway approaches or roadside ditches on unimproved streets or roads, present an obstruction to the roadside drainage system, and the resulting drainage overflows cause damage to the roadway or adjacent public or private lands, the Administrative Authority is authorized to correct any drainage obstruction. Authorized actions include but are not limited to removal of any drainage obstructions in existing ditch lines and regrading of existing ditch lines to allow for positive drainage. The Administrative Authority may proceed as follows to complete the following work:
 1. Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, a situation exists that could adversely affect the health and safety of the public or cause significant damage to public or private property, the Administrative Authority is authorized to resolve the situation and the City will special charge the completed work in accord with Sec. 4.09(13) of the Madison General Ordinances.
 2. Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, the situation affects only the property on which the problem exists, the Administrative Authority may proceed to complete the work provided the owner of the affected property signs a completed waiver of Notice and Hearing for imposition of a special charge to pay for the cost of the work.

3. Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, the situation on one (1) property affects the drainage on other properties but does not threaten the health and safety of the public or threaten to cause significant damage to public or private property, the Administrative Authority may proceed in accord with Sec. 27.05 of the Madison General Ordinances, and order the owner of the property causing the problem to correct the situation. It is noted here that for this scenario to be utilized the drainage problem must be clearly limited to one property affecting other properties. In the more common case, of drainage problems on multiple properties affecting the drainage for the area, part 4. below will apply.
4. Where, in the opinion of the Administrative Authority, the situation is such that drainage problems are caused by a poorly maintained drainage system throughout the area, and it is only possible to correct the situation through regional improvements made on multiple properties, the Administrative Authority may propose an assessment improvement district to correct the situation.

37.06 LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO EROSION CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT.

- (1) General Requirement. Any person who undertakes, commences or performs land-disturbing activities, or who permits another person to do the same, on land subject to this section, shall be subject to this ordinance.
- (2) Land-Disturbing Activities Subject to Erosion Control. Unless expressly exempted by Sec. 37.06(4) an erosion control permit under Sec. 37.11 shall be required and the erosion control provisions of Sec. 37.08 shall apply to any of the following activities in the City:
 - (a) Land disturbing activity in excess of 4,000 square feet resulting in the loss or removal of protective ground cover or vegetation;
 - (b) Land disturbing activity that involves the excavation or filling, or any combination thereof, in excess of 400 cubic yards of material;
 - (c) Any public (federal, state or local) street, road or highway that is constructed, enlarged, relocated or substantially reconstructed;
 - (d) Any new public or private roads or access drives longer than 125 feet;
 - (e) Land disturbing activity that disturbs more than 100 lineal feet of road ditch, grass waterway or other land area where surface drainage flows in a defined open channel; including the placement, repair or removal of any underground pipe, utility or other facility within the cross-section of the channel;
 - (f) Any subdivision of land as defined by Sec. 16.23 of the Madison General Ordinances entitled "Land Subdivision Regulations" which requires plat approval or any certified survey;
 - (g) Any use by a unit of government or by public or private utilities in which underground pipe or facilities will be laid, repaired, replaced or enlarged for a distance of over 300 feet.
 - (h) The area has any slope of twelve percent (12%) or larger regardless of the size of the site.
 - (i) Land disturbing activity that disturbs less than 4,000 square feet of land, including the installation of access drives, that the Administrative Authority determines to have a high risk of soil erosion or water pollution, or that may significantly impact a lake, stream, wetland, or other sensitive area. Examples of activities with a high risk of soil erosion or water pollution may include, but are not limited to, land disturbance on erodible soil or disturbance adjacent to lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands. All such determinations made by the Administrative Authority shall be in writing, unless waived by applicant.

- (3) Land-Disturbing Activities Subject to Stormwater Management. Unless otherwise exempted by Sec. 37.06(4) a stormwater management permit under Sec. 37.11 shall be required and all stormwater management provisions of Sec. 37.09 shall apply, to any of the following activities within the City:
- (a) Any development(s) after the adoption date of this ordinance that result(s) in the cumulative addition of 20,000 square feet of impervious surface to the site;
 - (b) Any subdivision of land as defined by Sec. 16.23 of the Madison General Ordinances entitled "Land Subdivision Regulations" which requires plat approval or any certified survey for property intended for commercial or industrial use;
 - (c) Redevelopment, as defined in Sec. 37.04 shall meet the stormwater management performance standards of Sec. 37.09(3).
 - (d) Other land development activities, including but not limited to redevelopment or alteration of existing buildings and other structures, that the Administrative Authority determines may exceed the safe capacity of the existing drainage facilities and/or receiving body, significantly increase downstream runoff volumes, flooding, soil erosion, water pollution or property damage, or significantly impact a lake, stream, wetland, or other sensitive area.
 - (e) Any land disturbance equal to or greater than one (1) acre regardless of impervious area which is part of the project after construction. (Cr. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)
 - (f) New street construction, exceeding 20,000 square feet of new impervious area, that is not directly associated with a new plat or CSM development. (Cr. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)
- (4) Exemptions and Clarifications.
- (a) The following activities are exempt from all the requirements of this ordinance:
 1. Any activity directly related to the planting, growing and harvesting of agricultural crops;
 2. Construction of agricultural buildings provided the resulting new total impervious surface area does not exceed 20,000 square feet.
 - (b) The following activities are exempt from the construction site erosion control provisions of Sec. 37.06(2):
 1. One- and two-family dwelling units regulated under the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code; The Director of the Neighborhood Preservation and Inspection Division shall regulate these sites during the period that residential building permits are in effect, consistent with the most current Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code requirements.
 2. Construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment relating to activities specifically regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce during the period that Department of Commerce-authorized building permits are in effect and specific erosion control procedures on these construction sites are effective, pursuant to sec. 101.1205 of the Wis. Stats.
 3. State building projects subject to sec. 13.48 (13) of the Wis. Stats, and state highway projects subject to Wis. Admin. Code Chap. Trans 401.
 - (c) Notwithstanding the language of sub. (4)(b)2., activities unrelated to actual building construction shall be subject to all the requirements of this ordinance. These activities shall include, but are not limited to:
 1. Land disturbing activity prior to excavation for foundation work;
 2. Landscaping;
 3. Installation of driveways, parking areas and sidewalks;
 4. Earthwork on an area greater than 4,000 square feet on sites not directly related to structural concerns; and
 5. Development of ponds and channelized watercourses, commercial parks, and landing strips or airport runways.

- (d) Notwithstanding the language of sub. (4)(b)3., the following activities are subject to the requirements of this ordinance:
1. Buildings and activities of municipalities;
 2. Buildings and activities of school districts;
 3. Local highway projects;
 4. Municipal streets; and
 5. County roadways.

37.07 PERMITTING OR CAUSING EROSION PROHIBITED.

No person shall cause or permit erosion or the tracking or dropping of dirt or sediment deposits on adjacent land, public streets or bodies of water from any land whether otherwise subject to this ordinance or not.

37.08 EROSION CONTROL PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Control Plan Required.

- (a) Every applicant for an erosion control permit shall submit five (5) copies of a plan to control erosion, sedimentation and runoff, when the proposed activity is:
1. an area 4,000 square feet or larger with any slopes six percent (6%) or larger,
 2. an area, regardless of size, with any slope greater than twelve percent (12%),
 3. or an area adjacent to or draining directly into any sensitive area.

Permit applicants shall submit erosion control plans including the information described in Sec. 37.08(2). (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

- (b) Every applicant for an erosion control permit, for a site exceeding 20,000 square feet of disturbed area, shall submit five (5) copies of a plan to control erosion, sedimentation and runoff. Additionally, these applicants shall be required to conduct a weekly erosion control inspection of the site and complete weekly erosion control inspection updates using the City of Madison Erosion Control Website

Permit applicants shall submit erosion control plans including the information described in Sec. 37.08(2). (Cr. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

- (c) Sites not requiring a control plan as identified above shall submit erosion control proposals using the simplified plan checklist provided with the permit application as described in Sec. 37.08(3).
- (d) The Administrative Authority may require separate erosion control plans and measures for Planned Development Districts where there is more than one building.

(2) Plan Materials. Erosion control plans required under Sec. 37.06(2) may include consideration of adjoining landowners' cooperative efforts to control transport of sediment and except as specifically exempted below, shall include the following information:

- (a) Limits of disturbed area;
- (b) Limits of impervious area;
- (c) All erosion control measures to be installed, including a pumping plan as needed;
- (d) Cross sections of and profiles within road ditches;
- (e) Kinds of utilities and areas of installation, including special erosion control practices for utility installation;
- (f) Culvert sizes;
- (g) Topographical features and the natural direction of flow of runoff;
- (h) Watershed size for each drainage area;
- (i) Design discharge for ditches and structural measures;
- (j) Runoff velocities;
- (k) Soil loss rate calculations for the construction period per the USLE or another method approved by the Administrative Authority;

- (l) Fertilizer and seed types, rates and recommendations;
 - (m) Time schedules for stabilization of ditches and slopes;
 - (n) Description of methods by which sites are to be developed;
 - (o) Provision for sequential steps mitigating erosive effect of land disturbing activities to be followed in appropriate order and in a manner consistent with accepted erosion control methodology suitable to proposed sites and amenable to prompt re-vegetation. Practices shall be installed consistent with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' guidance in Storm Water Management Technical Standards as provided on the website as follows: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/stormwater/techstds.htm>. (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)
 - (p) Provisions such as stone access drives to prevent mud-tracking off-site onto public thoroughfares during the construction period and all incidental mud tracking shall be cleaned up and removed by the end of each working day using proper cleaning and disposal methods; and
 - (q) Any other information necessary to reasonably determine the location, nature and condition of any physical or environmental features of the site.
- (3) Simplified Plan Checklist. Applicants may submit erosion control proposals using simplified checklists of standard erosion control practices, on a standard form approved by the Administrative Authority, wherever all of the following conditions exist:
- (a) The site does not exceed 20,000 square feet in area; and
 - (b) The slope of the land does not exceed six percent (6%) throughout the site.
- Simplified plan checklists shall be reviewed by the Administrative Authority for completeness and accuracy.
- (4) Erosion Control Performance Standards. Plans will not be approved nor permits issued unless the proposed design, suggested location and phased implementation of effective, practicable erosion control measures for plans are designed, engineered and implemented to achieve the following results:
- (a) prevent gully and bank erosion.
 - (b) limit total off-site permissible annual aggregate soil loss for exposed areas resulting from sheet and rill erosion to an annual, cumulative rate not to exceed 7.5 tons per acre per year.
 - (c) Modifications. Any proposed modifications of approved plans or alterations of accepted sequencing of land disturbing site activities shall be approved by the Administrative Authority prior to implementation of the modifications.
 - (d) Plan compliance shall be determined using the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Guide or another commonly accepted soil erosion methodology approved by the Administrative Authority, which considers season of year, site characteristics, soil erodability and slope.
- (5) City of Madison Erosion Control Website. When a project exceeds 20,000 square feet of disturbance the applicant shall inspect erosion control measures on a weekly basis and after each ½" rain event. Inspections are required to be documented by the applicant. When such a project is approved the City of Madison shall create a job/permit on a website provided by the City. Further, the City will provide the applicant with a permit number and access code for that job on the website. The applicant shall:
- (a) Within ten (10) working days of receipt of the permit number and access code, enter the website and create a list of site erosion control practices that are proposed on the approved plan.
 - (b) Within ten (10) working days of actual start of work – enter the website and document that the practices have been installed in accord with the approved plan.
 - (c) Provide weekly and event driven erosion inspection documentation of the condition of the practices and note any repairs needed and actions taken.
 - (d) Within ten (10) working days of completion of the project, enter the project and note that the project has been terminated and a notice of termination (NOT) has been submitted to the Department of Natural Resources or Department of Commerce.

- (e) Upon written or verbal notice by an agent of the City of Madison to the applicant or the applicant's designated representative regarding an erosion control action or repair needed to bring the site into compliance the applicant shall have not less than 24 nor more than 72 hours to bring the project site into compliance and document those actions on the website. The time allotted to bring the site into compliance shall be noted on the notice.

37.09 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) Management Plan Required. Every applicant for a stormwater management permit shall submit five (5) copies of a plan to control stormwater runoff.
- (2) Plan Materials. Stormwater management plans shall satisfy all of the requirements in Sec. 37.09(3), and shall address at a minimum the following information:
 - (a) A narrative describing the proposed project, including implementation schedule for planned practices;
 - (b) Identification of the entity responsible for long-term maintenance of the project;
 - (c) A topographic map of the site location, including the contiguous properties, existing drainage patterns and watercourses affected by the proposed development of the site and the existing vegetative cover;
 - (d) A map showing drainage areas for each watershed area;
 - (e) A summary of runoff peak flow rate calculations, by watershed area, including:
 - 1. Pre-existing peak flow rates;
 - 2. Post-construction peak flow rates with no detention;
 - 3. Post-construction peak flow rates with detention;
 - 4. Assumed runoff curve numbers (RCNs); and
 - 5. Time of concentration (Tc) used in calculations.
 - (f) A complete site plan and specifications, signed by the person who designed the plan. All plans shall be drawn to a legible scale, shall be clearly labeled, and shall include, at a minimum, all of the following information:
 - 1. Property lines and lot dimensions;
 - 2. All buildings and outdoor uses, existing and proposed, including all dimensions and setbacks;
 - 3. All public and private roads, interior roads, driveways and parking lots and shall show traffic patterns and type of paving and surfacing material;
 - 4. All natural and artificial water features, including, but not limited to lakes, ponds, streams (including intermittent streams), and ditches. Show ordinary high water marks of all navigable waters, 100-year flood elevations and delineated wetland boundaries, if any. If not available, appropriate flood zone determination or wetland delineation, or both, may be required at the applicant's expense;
 - 5. Depth to bedrock;
 - 6. Depth to seasonal high water table;
 - 7. The extent and location of all soil types as described in the Dane County Soil Survey, slopes exceeding 12%, and areas of natural woodland or prairie;
 - 8. Existing and proposed elevations (referenced to the City of Madison Datum when required by the Administrative Authority);
 - 9. Elevations, sections, profiles, and details as needed to describe all natural and artificial features of the project;
 - 10. Soil erosion control and overland runoff control measures, including runoff calculations as appropriate;
 - 11. Detailed construction schedule indicating the anticipated starting and completion dates of the development sequence;
 - 12. Copies of permit or permit applications required by any other governmental entities or agencies;
 - 13. Any other information necessary to reasonably determine the location, nature and condition of any physical or environmental features;
 - 14. Location of all stormwater management practices;

15. All existing and proposed drainage features;
 16. The location and area of all proposed impervious surfaces;
 17. The limits and area of the disturbed area;
 18. Seeding mixtures and rates, lime and fertilizer application rates, and kind and quantity of mulching for both temporary and permanent vegetative control measures.
- (g) Engineered designs for all structural management practices;
 - (h) A description of methods to control oil and grease or written justification for not providing such control;
 - (i) If required under Sec. 37.09(3)(g), a description and plans to control the temperature of runoff;
 - (j) A maintenance plan and schedule for all permanent stormwater management practices as recorded on the affidavit required in Sec. 37.11(3).
 - (k) Where the area being developed is in or adjacent to an area prone to flooding (as determined by the Administrative Authority) the applicant shall provide detailed survey and proposed site plan information on the lowest entrance openings to the building (including underground parking). Further, the applicant shall certify to the Administrative Authority that the building has been designed to provide flood protection to an elevation a minimum of one half a foot (0.5') above the regional flood elevation or two (2) feet above the adjacent sidewalk elevation. This shall include permanent flood protection of access to underground parking structures and areas served by on site storm water systems connected to the public system (where the public system in the opinion of the Administrative Authority is known to be lacking sufficient capacity). Where pumping systems are used, the pumping plans shall be submitted to the Administrative Authority and shall be stamped by a Professional Engineer in the State of Wisconsin. These plans shall provide and document that the pump system can adequately control the anticipated flows that result from a 100-year storm event. Alternatively, the pumping plan may be certified by a Professional Engineer and the pump design and installation plan itself certified by a Master Plumber as defined by Wisconsin Statute.
- (3) Stormwater Management Performance Standards. Proposed design, suggested location and phased implementation of effective, practicable stormwater management measures for plans shall be designed, engineered, sealed by a registered professional engineer in the Stat of Wisconsin, and implemented to achieve the following results:
- (a) Sediment Control.
 1. For new development, by design, one of the following methods shall be used:
 - a. Reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, total suspended solids load leaving the site by 80%, based on the average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. This method requires the use of a continuous model such as SLAMM, P8 or equivalent, and the use of approved grain size distribution curves and rainfall data. These files are managed and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and are available on its website.

No person shall be required to exceed an 80% total suspended solids reduction, for the site as a whole, to meet the requirements of this subdivision. This analysis shall use approved procedures and shall assume no re-suspension of particles. This analysis shall require tracking of the particulate sizes trapped by each device used in series (or treatment train). Serial redundant removal efficiencies shall not be allowed. For example, two (2) sediment traps used in series each being 40% effective does not provide an 80% removal efficiency. Rather, as these devices both trap essentially the same particle size the combined efficiency of these two (2) devices used in series remains at 40%.

- b. Retain soil particles greater than five (5) microns on the site, as measured during a one (1) year 24-hour storm event. This analysis shall use approved procedures and shall assume no re-suspension of particles. This analysis requires tracking of the particulate sizes trapped by each device used in series (or treatment train). Serial redundant removal efficiencies shall not be allowed. For example, two (2) sediment traps used in series each being 40% effective does not provide an 80% removal efficiency. Rather, as these devices both trap essentially the same particle size the combined efficiency of these two (2) devices used in series remains at 40%.
2. For redevelopment by design, one of the following methods shall be used:
 - a. Reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, total suspended solids loads leaving the site by 40%, based on average rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. This method requires the use of a continuous model such as SLAMM, P8 or equivalent, and the use of approved grain size distribution curves and rainfall data. These files are managed and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and are available on its website.

No person shall be required to exceed 40% total suspended solids reduction, for the site as a whole, to meet the requirements of this subdivision. This analysis shall use approved procedures and assume no re-suspension of particles. This analysis shall require tracking of the particulate sizes trapped by each device used in series (or treatment train). Serial redundant removal efficiencies shall not be allowed. For example, a catchbasin and an inlet filter, each being approximately 25% effective, do not provide a 50% removal efficiency. Rather, as these devices both trap the same particle size the combined efficiency of these two (2) devices used in series remains at 25%.
 - b. Retain soil particles greater than twenty (20) microns on the site, as measured during a one (1) year, 24-hour storm event. This analysis shall use approved procedures and shall assume no re-suspension of particles. This analysis shall require tracking of the particulate sizes trapped by each device used in series (or treatment train). Serial redundant removal efficiencies shall not be allowed. For example, a catchbasin and an inlet filter, each being approximately 25% effective, do not provide a 50% removal efficiency. Rather, as these devices both trap the same particle size the combined efficiency of these two (2) devices used in series remains at 25%.
3. For in-fill development under 5 acres that occurs within 5 years of October 1, 2004, by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 40% based on the criteria in 2.a. or b., above.
4. For in-fill development that occurs 5 or more years after October 1, 2004 by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 80% based on the criteria in 1.a. or b., above. No person shall be required to exceed an 80% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision.

(Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)

- (b) Oil and Grease Control. For all stormwater plans for commercial or industrial developments and all other uses where the potential for pollution by oil or grease, or both, exists, the first 0.5 inches of runoff will be treated using the best oil and grease removal technology available. The Administrative Authority may waive this requirement only when the applicant can demonstrate that installation of such practices is not necessary.

- (c) Runoff Rate Control - Hydrologic Calculations. Runoff calculations for event driven analysis shall be according to the methodology described in the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Technical Release 55, "Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds" (commonly known as TR-55), for analysis requiring average annual results SLAMM or other Technical Standards and Specifications as provided in Sec. 37.10(2). For agricultural land subject to this section, the maximum runoff curve number (RCN) used in such calculations shall be 51 for hydrologic soil group (HSG) A, 68 for HSG B, 79 for HSG C, and 84 for HSG D. The TR-55-specified curve numbers for other land uses shall be used. Heavily disturbed sites will be lowered one permeability class for hydrologic calculations. Lightly disturbed areas require no modification. (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)
- (d) Runoff Rate Control - Design Standards. All stormwater facilities shall be designed, installed and maintained to effectively accomplish the following:
1. Maintain predevelopment peak runoff rates for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event (2.9 inches over 24 hours duration).
 2. Maintain predevelopment peak runoff rates for the 10-year, 24-hour storm event (4.2 inches over 24 hours duration).
 3. Safely pass the 100 year, 24 hour storm event (6.0 inches over 24-hour duration).
 4. Development/Redevelopment shall be required to implement runoff rate controls upon a cumulative increase in impervious area equal or exceeding 20,000 square feet. Incremental increases over a period of years such that multiple small incremental increases in impervious area eventually exceeds the 20,000 square foot criteria shall be retroactively controlled once the cumulative increase in impervious area meets or exceeds 20,000 square feet.
 5. Lands that are to be developed in the Upper or Lower Badger Mill Creek Watersheds are required to maintain predevelopment peak runoff rates for the 100-year, 24-hour storm event (6.0 inches over 24 hours duration). This is required in addition to the requirements of Paragraphs 1-4. Further, the applicant shall be aware that development in both of these watersheds is subject to City of Madison impact fees notwithstanding any provision set forth herein.
 6. Redevelopment or Infill Development.
 - a. Lands that are known to the City Engineer to be within watersheds experiencing significant flooding shall provide detention volume equal to the known surcharge volume in the watershed (during a 25-year storm event) multiplied by the proposed development's impervious area and divided by the total impervious area of the watershed as determined by the City of Madison Stormwater Utility Records. This is intended to create a proportional allocation of the excess flood volume by impervious area within the watershed. Any redevelopment or infill development shall provide detention commensurate with the proportion of the flooding problem. For purposes of this calculation, timing and routing issues of stormwater shall be ignored.
 - b. For the University/Midvale watershed (also known as ME01), the applicant shall provide 0.06 acre-ft of detention per acre of proposed impervious area.
- (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)
- (e) Outlets. Discharges from new construction sites must have a stable outlet capable of carrying designed flow as required in Sec. 37.09(3)(d), at a non-erosive velocity. Outlet design must consider flow capacity and flow duration. This requirement applies to both the site outlet and the ultimate outlet to stormwater conveyance or water body.

- (f) Infiltration. All lots, plats, or Certified Survey Maps which have a total disturbed area of 20,000 square feet or more are required to provide infiltration of stormwater as set forth below. Stormwater management plans submitted to the City of Madison for review shall meet the requirements of Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 151.12(5)(c). The stormwater management plans shall comply with the sections entitled "Criteria" within the applicable Infiltration Technical Standards as provided by the Department of Natural Resources and maintained by the Standards Oversight Council. A link to the technical standards is provided as follows: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/stormwater/techstds.htm> Stormwater infiltration shall comply with the following:
1. Residential Development. For residential developments, design practices to infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 90% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based upon an average annual rainfall. If when designing appropriate infiltration systems, more than one (1%) percent of the site is required to be used as effective infiltration area, the applicant may alternately design infiltration systems and pervious surfaces to meet or exceed the estimated average annual recharge rate (7.6" inches per year). If this alternative is taken at least one (1%) percent of the site must be used as part of the effective infiltration area.
 2. Non-Residential Development. For non-residential development, including new streets not directly associated with a new plat or CSM, commercial, industrial, institutional and multi-family residential (over 2-unit buildings) developments, design practices to infiltration sufficient runoff volume so that post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 60% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on average annual rainfall. If when designing appropriate infiltration systems, more than two (2%) percent of the site is required to be used as effective infiltration area, the applicant may alternately design infiltration systems and pervious surfaces to meet or exceed the estimated average annual recharge rate (7.6 inches per year). If this alternative design approach is taken, at least two percent (2%) of the site must be used as part of the effective infiltration area.
 3. Distributed Best Management Practices. If the applicant proposes to use distributed practices (e.g. rain gardens) to meet infiltration requirements, a deed restriction and maintenance agreement will be required. These shall be recorded against individual parcels. If these devices are utilized to meet infiltration requirements no credit shall be given towards the volume requirements for Runoff Rate Control--Hydrologic Calculations or Design Standards, in Sec. 37.09(3)(c) and (d) of the Madison General Ordinances.
 4. Pre-Treatment. Prior to infiltration of runoff from parking lots, new road construction (in commercial, industrial and institutional areas), the runoff shall be pre-treated. This pre-treatment shall be in accord with the applicable Standards Oversight Council Technical Standard. Infiltration systems designed in accordance with this section shall, to the extent technically and economically feasible, minimize the level of pollutants infiltrating to the groundwater and shall maintain compliance with the prevention action limits at a point of standards application in accordance with State of Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-140 for all pollutants excepting chloride. Further, if site-specific information indicates that compliance with the applicable prevention action limit is not achievable, the infiltration device shall not be installed or shall be modified to prevent infiltration to the maximum extent practicable.
 5. Prohibitions. Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) through (5), infiltration systems may not be installed in any of the following areas:
 - a. areas associated with Tier 1 industrial facilities as identified in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-216.21(2)(a),

- b. storage and loading areas of Tier 2 industrial facilities as identified in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-216.21(2)(b),
 - c. fueling and vehicle maintenance areas,
 - d. areas with less than three (3) feet of separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of the seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock. This provision shall not be interpreted to prohibit infiltration of rooftop runoff,
 - e. areas within 1,000 feet up-gradient or within 100 feet down-gradient of karst features,
 - f. areas with runoff from industrial commercial and institutional parking lots and roads, and residential arterial roads where there exists less than five (5) feet separation distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the elevation of season high groundwater or the top bedrock,
 - g. areas where infiltrated water will contain runoff from commercial, industrial and institutional land uses or for regional infiltration devices for residential development and the proposed infiltration device is within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-811.16(4),
 - h. areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-720.03(2) are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur,
 - i. any areas where the seasonal high groundwater elevation or bedrock is within three (3) feet of the surface and the soil above the bedrock or seasonal high groundwater has less than 20% fines or areas where the seasonal high groundwater elevation or bedrock is within five (5) feet of the surface and the soil above the bedrock or seasonal high groundwater has less than 10% fines. Where the soil medium being provided as part of the practice (bio-retention) provides an equivalent level of protection to the soils described above this provision does not apply.
6. Alternative Uses. Where alternate uses of runoff are employed, such as for toilet flushing, laundry or irrigation, such alternate use shall be given equal credit toward the infiltration volume required by this section.
7. Exemptions. The following activities are exempt from infiltration requirements:
- a. redevelopment sites.
 - b. new development sites with less than 10% connected imperviousness based on completed development of the post construction site, provided the cumulative area of all impervious surfaces is less than one (1) acre.
 - c. agricultural facilities.
 - d. areas where the infiltration rate of the soil is less than 0.60 inches per hour measured at the bottom of the proposed infiltration system, provided that, based on soil borings, a more permeable soil layer with infiltration rates exceeding 0.60 inches per hour does not exist within two (2) feet of the proposed bottom of the infiltration device.
 - e. notwithstanding Paragraph d., areas that have been artificially filled and compacted as a result of that fill are not exempt from infiltration based on the infiltration rate of the compacted fill. Rather the soil properties of the underlying native soils must be investigated. It is possible that the only method available for this investigation will be the county soil survey. If that record indicates that the native soil would have supported infiltration then infiltration will be required consistent with the native soil type.
 - f. parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet .
 - g. roads in areas containing significant commercial, industrial and institutional land uses and arterial roads.

(Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05; ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

- (g) Thermal Control. The stormwater management plan shall include provisions and practices to reduce the temperature of runoff for sites located within the watershed of a river or stream identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a Cold Water Community through NR 102.04(3)(a), NR 104, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and Class I, Class II, and Class III Trout Streams identified in “Wisconsin Trout Streams”, DNR publication 6-3600(80) or its successor.

The stormwater management plan does not have to meet this thermal control requirement if the applicant can justify by use of a model approved by the Dane County Conservationist and the Administrative Authority that practices are not necessary because the temperature increase of runoff from the site post-development will be zero.

A current list and maps of affected watersheds shall be available for reference at the office of the Administrative Authority.

Meeting the infiltration standards of Madison General Ordinances 37.09(3)(f) shall satisfy all requirements for thermal control. If a site is exempt or excluded from infiltration requirements but is located in a thermal control watershed, the thermal requirements of this section apply and shall be met. (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05; ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

- (h) Protective Areas. Impervious surfaces shall be kept out of the protective areas to the maximum extent practicable. The storm water management plan shall contain a written site-specific explanation for any parts of the protective area that are disturbed. Where land disturbance occurs within the protective area and where no impervious surface is present, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70% (of the disturbed area) or greater shall be established and maintained. Best management practices may be located within protective areas.

1. For outstanding resources waters and exceptional resources waters and for wetlands in areas of special natural resource interest as specified in Wisconsin Administrative code NR-103.04 -- the protective distance is 75 feet.
2. For perennial and intermittent streams identified on a United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute series topographic map, or on a county soil survey map, which is more current -- the protective distance is 50 feet.
3. For lakes -- the protective distance is 50 feet.
4. For highly susceptible wetlands -- the protective distance is 50 feet..
5. For less susceptible wetlands -- the protective distance is 10% of the average wetland width, but not less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet.
6. For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres -- the protective distance is 10 feet.
7. redevelopment post-construction sites and infill development (less than five (5) acres) sites are exempt from the protective area requirements.
8. Structures that cross or access surface waters are exempt from the protective area requirements.

(Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)

(4) Stormwater Management Goals.

(a) For existing development, implement practices to reduce by 20% the anticipated total suspended solids entering waters of the state, as compared to no controls, by March 10, 2007 and a 40% reduction by March 10, 2011. This as designed/modeled standard will be met on a municipality wide basis. In the event that the majority of the communities in the Madison Lakes watershed fail to adopt similar provisions, then the requirements of this section shall revert to those contained in State of Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-151.13(2).

(b) For street reconstruction, the following shall apply:

1. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Control -- Reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, total suspended solids loads leaving the site by 40%, based on average rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls. This method requires the use of a continuous model such as SLAMM or P8, and of approved grain size distribution curves and rainfall data. These files are managed and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and are available on its website.

No person shall be required to exceed 40% total suspended solids reduction to meet the requirements of this subdivision. This analysis shall use approved procedures and assume no re-suspension of particles. This analysis shall require tracking of the particulate sizes trapped by each device used in series (or treatment train). Serial redundant removal efficiencies shall not be allowed. For example, a catchbasin and an inlet filter, each being approximately 25% effective, do not provide a 50% removal efficiency. Rather, as these devices both trap the same particle size the combined efficiency of these two (2) devices used in series remains at 25%.

2. Infiltration -- design practices to infiltrate stormwater runoff from the roadway in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-151.24(5).

3. Peak Discharge -- design practice to reduce peak runoff from the roadway in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-151.24(4)

(Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05; ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

(5) Off-Site Stormwater Management. Off-site stormwater management is allowed, provided that all of the following conditions for the off-site facility are met:

(a) The facility is in place;

(b) The facility is designed and adequately sized to provide a level of stormwater management that at least meets the ordinance standards;

(c) The facility has a legally obligated entity responsible for its long-term operation and maintenance.

(6) Annual Stormwater Management Plan. Each applicant who is granted a stormwater management permit, and who has signed and recorded the required maintenance agreement, shall submit to City Engineering an annual report on the condition of the site's stormwater treatment devices. This report shall consist of the following:

(a) documentation of the completion of the required annual maintenance, including copies of receipts from agents hired to perform the work and date the work was completed;

(b) photos of the treatment device post completion of required maintenance.

(c) documentation required under sub-chapter (a) & (b) may be submitted to the City Engineer, Room 115 City/County Building, 210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Madison WI 53703 or they may be emailed to engineer@cityofmadison.com (Cr. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

(Cr. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)

37.10 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

- (1) Tracking. For plan approval and issuance of a permit there must be adequate provisions to prevent the tracking or dropping of dirt or other materials from the site onto any public or private street.
- (2) Technical Standards and Specifications. The design of all best management practices designed to meet the requirements of this ordinance shall comply with the following technical standards:
 - (a) U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service's "Field Office Technical Guide;" or its successor;
 - (b) U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service's Technical Release 55 (TR 55) "Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds";
 - (c) U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service's Engineering Field Manual for Conservation Practices;
 - (d) U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service's Engineering Handbook;
 - (e) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' "Stormwater Management Technical Standards" as provided at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/stormwater/techstds.htm>, or its successor; (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)
 - (f) Any other technical methodology approved by the Dane County Conservationist and the Administrative Authority.
- (3) Design Criteria. The applicant for a permit may employ structural or nonstructural measures necessary to achieve all applicable standards set out in this ordinance. However, these measures will be evaluated to determine that they follow currently accepted design criteria and engineering standards. The following general principles shall be used when evaluating control plans and granting permits under this ordinance:
 - (a) The smallest area of land shall be exposed for the shortest period at any given time during development.
 - (b) The rough grading of the lot shall include backfilling the basement and all excess earth shall be hauled off the lot.
 - (c) Accommodation of the increased runoff caused by changed soil and surface conditions during and after development.
 - (d) Permanent, final plant covering or structures shall be installed prior to final acceptance.
 - (e) The plan of development shall relate to the topography and soils of the site so that the lowest potential for erosion is created.
 - (f) All detention and retention basins shall first be constructed to act as a settling basin with later conversion to a permanent basin upon 75% build-out of the area served by the basin.
 - (g) Prior to final acceptance by the City and not prior to substantial completion of the development within the plat; all public detention and retention basins shall provide to the Administrative Authority an 'as-built' survey stamped by a Professional Engineer or Professional Surveyor.
 - (h) The developer for all plats or phases thereof shall submit for approval a "Post Erosion Control Plan" that details structural measures and responsibility for erosion control after the initial improvements have been made. The Post Erosion Control Plan shall propose erosion control measures to protect all improvements and include a re-vegetation schedule for denuded areas that takes into account the time of year. This plan may accompany the initial plan or be submitted separately, but must be approved prior to the City's acceptance of the plat improvements and issuance of building permits.

37.11 APPLICATIONS AND ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.

- (1) Permit Required; Procedure and Fee.
 - (a) Unless specifically excluded by this ordinance in Sec. 37.06, no person may undertake an activity subject to this ordinance without receiving an erosion control and stormwater management permit issued by the Administrative Authority. Each person desiring to undertake a regulated activity subject to this ordinance shall submit an application for an initial permit together with the appropriate fee.

1. There is a \$50 base fee for the erosion control and stormwater management permit.
2. For the erosion control permit there shall be an additional fee of \$.004 per square foot of disturbed area.
 - a. An additional fee of \$.004 per square foot of disturbed area.
 - b. An additional fee of \$200.00 for each plat.
 - c. An additional fee of \$70.00 for each permit site where new impervious area exceeds 20,000 square feet.
 - d. An additional fee of \$40.00 for each permit covering a redevelopment site over 4,000 square feet or commercial site with less than 20,000 square feet and more than 4,000 square feet.
3. For the initial stormwater management permit there shall be an additional fee of \$.005 per square foot of impervious area or redeveloped impervious area. Each subsequent application, for the work on the same parcel, shall include:
 - a. A \$50 base fee for the erosion control and stormwater management permit.
 - b. Receipts for continual maintenance as designated in initial stormwater permit application.

(Am. by ORD-05-0004, 2-08-05; ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

- (b) Any subdivision of land in which the contract for public improvements is in place with the City pursuant to Sec. 16.23(9)(c)6. prior to the adoption date of this ordinance shall require reimbursement to the City for actual costs sustained, as calculated by Sec. 16.23(9)(e), Madison General Ordinances.
 - (c) A person otherwise subject to this ordinance, need obtain only one permit when the disturbance of land activity involves both public and private lands.
- (2) The applicant must provide the following when requesting a permit:
- (a) Completed application form;
 1. The application must be signed by the landowner or include a notarized statement signed by the landowner authorizing the applicant to act as the landowner's agent and bind the landowner to the terms of this ordinance.
 2. If a landowner appoints an agent to submit an application pursuant to sub. (2)(a)1, the landowner shall be bound by all of the requirements of this ordinance and the terms of any permit issued to the agent.
 - a. Fees as required by Sec. 37.11(1)(a).
 - b. If required by Sec. 37.06(2), an erosion control plan meeting all the standards of Sec. 37.08, or a simplified checklist as described in Sec. 37.08(3).
 - c. If required by Sec. 37.06(3), a stormwater management plan meeting all of the standards of Sec. 37.09 and a draft maintenance agreement as described in Sec. 37.11(3).
 - (b) Copies of permits or permit applications or approvals required by any other governmental entity;
 - (c) A proposed timetable and schedule for completion and installation of all elements of approved erosion control and stormwater management plans and a detailed schedule for completion of construction.
 - (d) An estimate of the cost of completion and installation of all elements of the approved erosion control and stormwater management plans.
 - (e) Evidence of financial responsibility to complete the work proposed in the plan. The Administrative Authority may require a financial security instrument in a form approved by the City Attorney sufficient to guarantee completion of the project.

- (3) Review of Application. The Administrative Authority shall verify that the permit application is complete under Sec. 37.11(2). The Administrative Authority shall also review all permit applications accompanied by the control plan, if required, and the appropriate fee, and shall determine if measures are adequate to meet all the applicable standards as set out in Sec. 37.08, 37.09, and 37.10 of this ordinance.

The submitted plan shall either be approved or disapproved within the time frame set by the Administrative Authority.

The applicant will be notified in writing whether the control plan is approved, disapproved, modified or if additional information is required. In the event that the plan is disapproved, the applicant may resubmit a new control plan or may appeal the Administrative Authority's decision as provided in Sec. 37.13 of this ordinance. No additional permit fee is required.

Where installed stormwater practices will be privately-owned, an affidavit which describes the property by legal description, notifying future prospective purchasers of the existence of a stormwater permit issued under this ordinance and applicable plan, timetables and potential liability imposed by Sec. 37.12(6)(c) for failure to bring the property into compliance with this ordinance after notification, shall be recorded with the Dane County Register of Deeds prior to issuance of an erosion control and stormwater management permit. The foregoing information shall also be noted on every plat and certified survey map.

Upon approval, the erosion control and stormwater management permit shall be issued by the Administrative Authority after the applicant has met all other requirements of this ordinance.

- (4) Permit Conditions. All permits under this ordinance shall be issued subject to the following conditions and requirements.
- (a) The plan shall be implemented prior to the start of any land disturbing activity and shall be maintained over the duration of the project. Stormwater components of the plan shall be maintained in perpetuity.
 - (b) The permittee is responsible for successful completion of the erosion control plan and the stormwater management plan. The permittee shall be liable for all costs incurred, including environmental restoration costs, resulting from noncompliance with an approved plan.
 - (c) All land disturbances, will be done pursuant to the approved control plan.
 - (d) The permittee shall give two (2) working days notice to the Administrative Authority in advance of the start of any activity.
 - (e) The permittee shall file a notice within ten (10) days after completion of land-disturbing activities to the Administrative Authority.
 - (f) Approval in writing from the Administrative Authority must be obtained prior to any modifications to the approved control plan.
 - (g) The permittee shall be responsible for maintaining all proposed public roads, road right-of-ways, streets, runoff and drainage facilities and drainage ways as specified in the approved plan until they are accepted and become the responsibility of the City.
 - (h) The permittee shall be responsible at permittee's expense for repairing any damage to all adjoining parcels of land and rights of way caused by runoff and/or sedimentation resulting from permittee's activities.
 - (i) The permittee shall provide and install at permittee's expense all drainage, runoff control and erosion control improvements as required by this ordinance and the approved control plan. Permittee and owner, if not permittee, shall provide perpetual maintenance on all these private control facilities.
 - (j) No portion of the land which is disturbed will be allowed to remain uncovered for greater than two (2) weeks after notice is given that the activity is completed.
 - (k) All incidental mud-tracking off-site onto adjacent public thoroughfares shall be cleaned up and removed by the end of each working day using proper cleaning and disposal methods.

- (l) Application for a permit shall constitute express permission by the permittee and landowner for the Administrative Authority to enter the property for purposes of inspection under Sec. 37.12(3) or curative action under Sec. 37.12(6)(c). The application form shall contain a prominent provision advising the applicant and landowner of this requirement
 - (m) The permittee authorizes the Administrative Authority to perform any work or operations necessary to bring the condition of the lands into conformity with the approved control plan and further consents to the City collecting the total of the costs and expenses of such work and operating as a special charge against the property for current services rendered as provided by law.
- (5) Permit Duration. Permits issued under this ordinance shall be valid for a period of six (6) months from the date of issuance. The Administrative Authority is authorized to extend the expiration date of the permit. The Administrative Authority is authorized to require modification of the plans to prevent any increase in sedimentation, erosion or runoff resulting from any extension.
- If the Administrative Authority is not contacted with a request from the applicant to extend/modify a permit prior to the expiration of that permit, the applicant shall be required to pay a new \$50.00 base fee to reinstate the permit. (Am. by ORD-07-00031, 3-22-07)

37.12 ADMINISTRATION.

- (1) Delegation of Administrative Authority.
 - (a) The City Engineer shall administer, approve plans and enforce the provisions of this ordinance on public lands and upon private lands except single- and two-family residential dwelling units during the period that residential building permits are in effect. In addition, the City Engineer shall enforce the provisions of Sec. 37.11(4)(h) for those permittee's under his/her administrative authority.
 - (b) Except as set forth in sub. (a), the Director of the Neighborhood Preservation and Inspection Division shall, in consultation with the City Engineer, administer, approve plans and enforce the provisions of this ordinance on private lands for single- and two-family residential dwelling units during the period that residential building permits are in effect within the City. In addition, the Neighborhood Preservation and Inspection Division shall enforce the provisions of Sec. 37.11(4)(h) for those permittee's under its administrative authority.
 - (c) The City Engineer shall administer, approve plans and enforce the provisions of this ordinance on lands being subdivided by plat or certified survey within the extraterritorial limits for plat review in accordance with sec. 236.10 of the Wis. Stats., for erosion control and stormwater management including both public lands and private lands.
 - (d) The enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance, when the construction site in question is regulated under the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC), shall not be more restrictive than the provisions of the UDC.
- (2) Administrative Duties. The administration and enforcement of this ordinance, shall include the following duties:
 - (a) Keep an accurate record of all plan data received, plans approved, permits issued, inspections made and other official actions.
 - (b) Review all plans and permit applications received when accompanied with the necessary information and the appropriate fee and issue the permits.
 - (c) Investigate all complaints made to the application of this ordinance.
 - (d) Maintain a database of all properties responsible for annual reports. This database shall track annual reports sent in and shall flag delinquent or deficient reports. Staff shall take appropriate action on flagged reports to bring those properties into compliance.
 - (e) Revoke any permit granted under this ordinance if the holder of the permit has misrepresented any material fact in the permit application or plan; or has failed to comply with the plan as originally approved or as modified in writing; or has violated any of the other conditions of the permit as issued to the applicant.

(Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05).

- (3) Inspection Authority.
- (a) Application for a permit under this ordinance shall constitute permission by the applicant and landowner for the Administrative Authority to enter upon the property prior to permit issuance and to inspect during the construction phase prior to the inspections pursuant to sub. (d) and (f), below, as necessary to confirm compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.
 - (b) As part of the plan approval process, the Administrative Authority shall determine the minimum number of inspections required to assure compliance. The site of any regulated land disturbing activity shall be inspected once every 30 days, or more frequently as determined by the Administrative Authority during the construction phase.
 - (c) Within 10 days after installation of all practices in an approved erosion control plan and achievement of soil stabilization, the permittee shall notify the Administrative Authority.
 - (d) The Administrative Authority shall inspect the property to verify compliance with the erosion control plan within 10 days of notification of soil stabilization
 - (e) Within 10 days after installation of all practices in an approved stormwater management plan, the permittee shall notify the Administrative Authority and submit drawings documenting construction. The person who designed the stormwater management plan for the permittee shall submit as-built certification stamped by a registered professional to ensure that constructed stormwater management practices and conveyance systems comply with the specifications included in the approved plans. At minimum, as-built certification shall include a set of drawings comparing the approved stormwater management plan with what was constructed. Other information shall be submitted as required by the Administrative Authority.
 - (f) The Administrative Authority shall inspect the property to verify compliance with the stormwater management plan within 10 days of notification.
 - (g) Maintenance is the responsibility of the owner, and facilities are subject to inspection and orders for repairs. Proof of maintenance is required with each annual report. (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)
- (4) Permit Transfers.
- (a) When a permittee and landowner act to transfer an interest in property subject to an approved plan prior to completion of the proposed steps to attain soil stabilization, the permittee must secure approval from the Administrative Authority.
 - (b) When a permittee and landowner transfers ownership, possession or control of real estate subject to either or both an uncompleted erosion control plan or stormwater management plan, the successor in interest to any portion of the real estate shall be responsible to control soil erosion and runoff and shall comply with the minimum standards provided in this ordinance.
 - (c) When ownership, possession or control of property subject to an uncompleted erosion control or stormwater management plan, or both, is transferred, the former owner (seller) shall notify the new owner (buyer) as to the current status of compliance with notice to the Administrative Authority, and provide a copy of the erosion control plan or stormwater management plan, or both.
 - (d) Transfers of interest in real estate subject to an approved, uncompleted plan may be conducted consistent with this ordinance under any of the following arrangements:
 - 1. The transferee shall file a new, approved erosion control or stormwater management plan, or both, with the Administrative Authority;
 - 2. The transferee shall obtain an approved assignment from the Administrative Authority as sub-permittee to complete that portion of the approved plan regulating soil erosion and runoff on the transferee's property;
 - 3. The permittee shall provide the Administrative Authority with a duly completed and executed continuing surety bond or certified check in an amount sufficient to complete the work proposed in the approved plan; at the time of transfer the permittee may seek to reduce the surety bond or certified check to the appropriate

amount to complete remaining work. If the transferor enters into escrow agreements with transferees to complete an approved plan, these funds shall be available to the Administrative Authority to attain plan compliance. When an approved erosion control plan and, if required, a stormwater management plan is or are not completed as proposed, the Administrative Authority may use the surety bond to complete remaining work to achieve plan compliance.

- (5) Plan or Permit Amendments. Any proposed modifications to approved plans, construction schedules or alterations to accepted sequencing of land disturbing site activities shall be approved by the Administrative Authority prior to implementation of said changes.
- (6) Enforcement Authority.
- (a) Stop Work Order.
1. Whenever any noncompliance with the provisions of this ordinance is found the Administrative Authority shall attempt to communicate with the owner or person performing the work to obtain immediate and voluntary compliance if such person is readily available. If the owner or person performing the work is not readily available, that person refuses to voluntarily comply immediately or the noncompliance presents an imminent danger or will cause or threatens to cause bodily injury or damage to off-site property, including, but not limited to off-site run-off, the Administrative Authority shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises, a stop work order which shall cause all activity not necessary to correct the noncompliance to cease until noncompliance is corrected.
 2. The stop work order shall provide the following information: date of issuance, identifying information and location within the City, reason for posting, and the signature of the inspector posting the card.
 3. It shall be a violation of the ordinance for the unauthorized removal of the stop work order from the premises.
- (b) In addition to posting a stop work order, the Administrative Authority shall provide notification to the owner or contractor by personal service, written notice by certified mail, or facsimile transmission.
1. The permittee, landowner and contractor shall have 24 hours from the time and date of notification by the Administrative Authority to correct any noncompliance with the plan when notification is by either personal communication of noncompliance to owner or contractor or their respective agents or written notice sent by certified mail to owner or contractor.
 2. If notice is not provided under sub. (6)(b)1., the permittee and landowner shall have 72 hours to correct any noncompliance with the plan when notification is by posting notice in a conspicuous place on the site or sending notice by facsimile transmission to owner or contractor.
- (c) If any noncompliance is not corrected within the time periods specified in sub. (6)(b)1. or (6)(b)2., the permittee and landowner authorize the Administrative Authority to take any action, to perform any work, or commence any operations necessary to correct conditions upon the subject property where notice of noncompliance has been issued to bring the property into conformance with plan requirements. The permittee and landowner further consent to reimburse the Administrative Authority for the total costs and expenses of the aforementioned actions. Reimbursement may be imposed and collected as a special charge upon the property for current services rendered as provided by law.
- (d) If the permittee has filed an appeal under Sec. 37.13 prior to the expiration of the time for compliance under Sec. 37.12(6)(b) the Administrative Authority may take action, perform work or correct conditions only to the extent necessary to protect against or correct an imminent hazard or a condition that will cause or threatens to cause personal injury or damage to off-site property.

- (7) Penalties.
- (a) Any person who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with or resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a forfeiture of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each and every violation thereof. Each day that a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense. (Am. by ORD-05-00004, 2-8-05)
 - (b) Any person who has the ability to pay any forfeiture entered against him or her under this ordinance but refuses to do so may be confined in the county jail until such forfeiture is paid, but in no event to exceed thirty (30) days. In determining whether an individual has the ability to pay a forfeiture, all items of income and all assets may be considered regardless of whether or not such income or assets are subject to garnishment, lien or attachment by creditors.
 - (c) As a substitute for or as an addition to forfeiture actions under Sec. 32.12(7)(a) or corrective action under Sec. 37.12(6)(c), the City Attorney is authorized to seek enforcement of any part of this ordinance by court action seeking injunctive relief. It shall not be necessary for the City Attorney to take corrective action or prosecute for forfeiture before resorting to injunctive relief.
 - (d) Where it is found that any of the provisions of this ordinance are not being observed on particular lands, the Administrative Authority is hereby authorized to require the person to perform the work or land treatment measures within three (3) working days and to order that if the person fails to perform, the Administrative Authority may enter upon the land, and bring the condition of said lands into conformity with the requirements of this ordinance, and recover the costs and expenses thereof from the owner. In the event that the owner fails to pay the amount due, it shall be imposed and collected as a special charge for current services rendered upon the property as provided by law.
- (8) Fees. The permit fee shall be payable at the time an application for either an erosion control or a stormwater management permit, or both, is submitted.

37.13 APPEALS AND VARIANCES.

- (1) Appeals.
- (a) Any person aggrieved or any officer, department, board or commission of the City affected by the order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Administrative Authority pursuant to this ordinance may appeal. Where the Administrative Authority is the City Engineer the appeal shall be made to the Board of Public Works as provided herein. Where the Administrative Authority is the Director of the Neighborhood Preservation and Inspection Division the appeal shall be made to the Building Board of Appeals. For the purpose of this ordinance, "aggrieved person" shall include applicants and property owners who own land that is subject to this ordinance. Such an appeal shall be taken within 15 days after the challenged decision. Notice of Appeal setting forth the specific grounds for the appeal shall be filed with the Administrative Authority.
 - (b) The Board of Public Works shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal and publish a class 2 notice thereof under Ch. 985, of the Wis. Stats., as well as give due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney.
 - (c) The Board of Public Works may, in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision or determination as ought to be made, and shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.
 - (d) The concurring vote of a majority of the Board of Public Works shall be necessary to reverse the decision of the Administrative Authority. The Boards action shall be considered final action.

- (2) Variances.
- (a) An applicant may include in the application a request for a variance from the requirements of Sec. 37.08 or 37.09. No variance shall be granted unless applicant demonstrates and the Administrative Authority finds that all of the following conditions are present:
1. Enforcement of the standards set forth in this ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship to the landowner;
 2. The hardship is due to exceptional physical conditions unique to the property;
 3. Granting the variance will not adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare, nor be contrary to the spirit, purpose and intent of this ordinance;
 4. The project will have no adverse impact upon any of the stated purposes of this ordinance as set forth in Sec. 37.02 or 37.05.
 5. The applicant has proposed an alternative to the requirement from which the variance is sought that will provide equivalent protection of the public health, safety and welfare, the environment and public and private property.
 6. The net cumulative effect of the variance will not impact downstream conditions; and
 7. Existing regional facilities are shown to meet the performance standards of this ordinance.
- (b) If all of the conditions set forth in Sec. 37.13(2)(a) are met, a variance may only be granted to the minimum extent necessary to afford relief from the unnecessary hardship, with primary consideration to water quality.
- (c) A variance from the provisions of Sec. 37.09(3)(a), (b) and (g) may only be granted if:
1. The applicant has met the requirements of Sec. 37.13(1)(c); and
 2. The applicant will be denied all reasonable and beneficial use of the property if the variance is denied.
- (d) A person aggrieved by a variance determination by the Administrative Authority may appeal the decision to the Board of Public Works.
- (e) A variance may be granted to two or more property owners, including governmental agencies that submit one runoff control plan for two or more parcels of land. In the event it is in the interest of the City to participate with another property owner(s) in a runoff control plan and contribute available storm water detention capacity, or construct storm water detention on City lands, the other participant(s) shall reimburse the City an amount equal to the value of the City lands used, but not less than the fair market value of unimproved lands, plus the estimated construction cost of the detention capacity that would have been required of the other participant(s) to serve their lands in order to comply with this ordinance.