

ORDINANCE NO. 607

An Ordinance of the Municipal Code of the City of Kiel Creating Chapter 29 (Erosion Control and Stormwater Management)

The Common Council for the City of Kiel do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: Chapter 29 is hereby created to read as follows:

CHAPTER 29

CHAPTER 29 EROSION CONTROL AND STORM MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

		Page
29.01	Authority	2
29.02	Findings of Fact	2
29.03	Purpose	2
29.04	Applicability and Jurisdiction	2
29.05	Definitions	3
29.06	Applicability of Maximum Extent Practicable	6
29.07	Technical Standards	6
29.08	Performance Standards for Construction Sites Under One Acre	7
29.09	Performance Standards for Construction Sites of One Acre or More	8
29.10	Permitting Requirements, Procedures and Fees	10
29.11	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Statement and Amendments	12
29.12	Fee Schedule	16
29.13	Inspection	17
29.14	Enforcement	17
29.15	Appeals	18

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

29.16	Authority	18
29.17	Findings of Fact	19
29.18	Purpose and Intent	20
29.19	Applicability and Jurisdiction	21
29.20	Definitions	21
29.21	Applicability of Maximum Extent Practicable	29
29.22	Technical Standards	29
29.23	Performance Standards for Construction Sites	29
29.24	Permitting Requirements, Procedures and Fees	42

29.25	Stormwater Management Plan	46
29.26	Maintenance Agreement	49
29.27	Financial Guarantee	50
29.28	Fee Schedule	51
29.29	Enforcement	51
29.30	Appeals	53

29.01 AUTHORITY.

- (1) This chapter is adopted under the authority granted by Wis. Stat. § 62.234, for cities. This chapter supersedes all provisions of an ordinance previously enacted under Wis. Stat. § 62.23, that relate to construction site erosion control. Except as otherwise specified in Wis. Stat. § 62.234, Wis. Stat. § 62.23 applies to this chapter and to any amendments to this chapter.
- (2) The provisions of this chapter are deemed not to limit any other lawful regulatory powers of the same governing body.
- (3) The Common Council hereby designates the General Manager Utilities and Building Inspector to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (4) The requirements of this chapter do not pre-empt more stringent erosion and sediment control requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:
 - (a) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals, including those authorized under Wis. Stat. §§ 281.16 and 283.33.
 - (b) Targeted non-agricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Wis. Admin. Code § NR 151.004.

29.02 FINDINGS OF FACT. The Common Council acknowledges that runoff from land disturbing construction activity carries a significant amount of sediment and other pollutants to the waters of the state in the City of Kiel.

29.03 PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this chapter to maintain safe and healthful conditions; prevent and control water pollution; prevent and control soil erosion and sediment discharge; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; preserve ground cover and scenic beauty; and promote sound economic growth by minimizing the amount of sediment and other pollutants carried by runoff or discharged from land disturbing construction activity to waters of the state in the City of Kiel.

29.04 APPLICABILITY AND JURISDICTION

(1) APPLICABILITY.

(a) Except as provided under par. (b), this chapter applies to any construction site as defined under 29.05 (6).

(b) This chapter does not apply to the following:

1. Transportation facilities, except transportation facility construction projects that are part of a larger common plan of development such as local roads within a residential or industrial development.
2. A construction project that is exempted by federal statutes or regulations from the requirement to have a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued under Chapter 40, Code of Federal Regulations, part 122, for land disturbing construction activity.
3. Nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices.
4. Nonpoint discharges from silviculture activities.
5. Routine maintenance for project sites that have less than 5 acres of land disturbance if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.
6. Land disturbing construction activity that includes the construction of one and two-family residential dwellings that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale and that result in less than one acre of disturbance. These construction sites are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services under Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 321.125.

(c) Notwithstanding the applicability requirements in par. (a), this chapter applies to construction sites of any size that, as determined by the Administering Authority, are likely to result in runoff that exceeds the safe capacity of the existing drainage facilities or receiving body of water, that causes undue channel erosion, or that increases water pollution by scouring or transporting of particulate.

(2) JURISDICTION. This chapter applies to land disturbing construction activities on lands within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the City of Kiel.

(3) EXCLUSIONS. This chapter is not applicable to activities conducted by a state agency, as defined under Wis. Stat. § 227.01(1).

29.05 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms, phrases and words and their derivations shall have the meanings given herein. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words in the plural number include the singular number and words in the singular number include the plural number.

(1) ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY. The General Manager Utilities, or such other

governmental employee empowered under Wis. Stat. § 62.234, that is designated by the Common Council to administer this chapter.

- (2) AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES AND PRACTICES. The meaning is given in Wis. Stat. § 281.16(1).
- (3) BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE or BMP. 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.
- (4) BUSINESS DAY. A day the office of the Administering Authority is routinely and customarily open for business.
- (5) CEASE AND DESIST ORDER. A court-issued order to halt land disturbing construction activity that is being conducted without the required permit or in violation of a permit issued by the Administering Authority or Building Inspector.
- (6) CONSTRUCTION SITE. An area upon which one or more land disturbing construction activities occur, including areas that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan. A long-range planning document that describes separate construction projects, such as a 20-year transportation improvement plan, is not a common plan of development.
- (7) DESIGN STORM. A hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall.
- (8) EROSION. The process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.
- (9) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. A comprehensive plan developed to address pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation of soil particles or rock fragments during construction.
- (10) FINAL STABILIZATION. All land disturbing construction activities at the construction site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established with a density of at least seventy percent (70%) of the cover for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures or that employ equivalent permanent stabilization measures.
- (11) GOVERNING BODY. The Common Council.
- (12) LAND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. 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.

- (13) **LANDOWNER.** Any person holding fee title, an easement or other interest in property, which allows the person to undertake cropping, livestock management, land disturbing construction activity or maintenance of stormwater BMPs on the property.
- (14) **MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE.** The highest level of performance that is achievable but is not equivalent to a performance standard identified in this chapter as determined in accordance with 29.1.6 of this chapter.
- (15) **PERFORMANCE STANDARD.** A narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.
- (16) **PERMIT.** A written authorization made by the Administering Authority to the applicant to conduct land disturbing construction activity or to discharge post- construction runoff to waters of the state.
- (17) **POLLUTANT.** The meaning is given in Wis. Stat. § 283.01(13).
- (18) **POLLUTION.** The meaning is given in Wis. Stat. § 281.01(10).
- (19) **RESPONSIBLE PARTY.** The landowner or any other entity performing services to meet the requirements of this chapter through a contract or other agreement.
- (20) **RUNOFF.** Stormwater or precipitation including rain, snow or ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.
- (21) **SEDIMENT.** Settleable solid material that is transported by runoff, suspended within runoff or deposited by runoff away from its original location.
- (22) **SILVICULTURE ACTIVITY.** Activities including tree nursery operations, tree harvesting operations, reforestation, tree thinning, prescribed burning, and pest and fire control. Clearing and grubbing of an area of a construction site is not a silviculture activity.
- (23) **SITE.** The entire area included in the legal description of the land on which the land disturbing construction activity is proposed in the permit application.
- (24) **STOP WORK ORDER.** An order issued by the Administering Authority or

Building Inspector or designee which requires that all construction activity on the site be stopped.

- (25) **TECHNICAL STANDARD.** A document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance specifications for a material, device or method.
- (26) **TRANSPORTATION FACILITY.** A highway, a railroad, a public mass transit facility, a public-use airport, a public trail or any other public work for transportation purposes such as harbor improvements under Wis. Stat. § 85.095(1)(b). "Transportation facility" does not include building sites for the construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment that are regulated by the Department of Natural Resources pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 281.33.
- (27) **WATERS OF THE STATE.** Those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of this state, and all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, within this state or its jurisdiction.

29.06 APPLICABILITY OF MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE. Maximum extent practicable applies when a person who is subject to a performance standard of this chapter demonstrates to the General Manager Utilities satisfaction that a performance standard is not achievable and that a lower level of performance is appropriate. In making the assertion that a performance standard is not achievable and that a level of performance different from the performance standard is the maximum extent practicable, the responsible party shall take into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness, geographic features, and other competing interests such as protection of public safety and welfare, protection of endangered and threatened resources, and preservation of historic properties.

29.07 TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

- (1) All BMPs required for compliance with this chapter shall meet design criteria, standards and specifications based on any of the following:
 - (a) Design guidance and technical standards identified or developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Subch. V of Wis. Admin. Code Ch. NR 151.
 - (b) Soil loss prediction tools [such as the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE)] when using an appropriate rainfall or runoff factor (also referred to as the R factor) or an appropriate design storm and precipitation distribution, and when considering the geographic location of the site and the period of disturbance.
 - (c) City of Kiel Erosion Control Reference Guide.

- (d) Technical standards and methods approved by the Administering Authority.

29.08 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES UNDER ONE ACRE.

- (1) RESPONSIBLE PARTY. The responsible party shall comply with this section.
- (2) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES. Erosion and sediment control practices at each site where land disturbing construction activity is to occur shall be used to prevent or reduce all of the following:
 - (a) The deposition of soil from being tracked onto streets by vehicles
 - (b) The discharge of sediment from disturbed areas into on-site stormwater inlets.
 - (c) The discharge of sediment from disturbed areas into adjacent waters of the state.
 - (d) The discharge of sediment from drainage ways that flow off the site.
 - (e) The discharge of sediment by dewatering activities.
 - (f) The discharge of sediment eroding from soil stockpiles existing for more than 7 days.
 - (g) The transport by runoff into waters of the state of chemicals, cement, and other building compounds and materials on the construction site during the construction period. However, projects that require the placement of these materials in waters of the state, such as constructing bridge footings or BMP installations, are not prohibited by this subdivision.
- (3) LOCATION. The BMPs shall be located so that treatment occurs before runoff enters waters of the state.
- (4) IMPLEMENTATION. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be implemented as follows:
 - (a) Erosion and sediment control practices shall be constructed or installed before land disturbing construction activities begin.
 - (b) Erosion and sediment control practices shall be maintained until final stabilization.
 - (c) Final stabilization activity shall commence when land disturbing activities cease and final grade has been reached on any portion of the site.
 - (d) Temporary stabilization activity shall commence when land disturbing activities have temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days.
 - (e) BMPs that are no longer necessary for erosion and sediment control shall be removed by the responsible party.

29.09 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES OF ONE ACRE OR MORE.

- (1) RESPONSIBLE PARTY. The responsible party shall comply with this section and implement the erosion and sediment control plan developed in accordance with 29.11.
- (2) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. A written site-specific erosion and sediment control plan shall be developed in accordance with 29.11 of this chapter and implemented for each construction site.
- (3) EROSION AND OTHER POLLUTANT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS. The erosion and sediment control plan required under sub. (2) shall include the following:
 - (a) Erosion and Sediment Control Practices. Erosion and sediment control practices at each site where land disturbing construction activity is to occur shall be used to prevent or reduce all of the following:
 1. The deposition of soil from being tracked onto streets by vehicles.
 2. The discharge of sediment from disturbed areas into on-site stormwater inlets.
 3. The discharge of sediment from disturbed areas into adjacent waters of the state.
 4. The discharge of sediment from drainage ways that flow off the site.
 5. The discharge of sediment by dewatering activities.
 6. The discharge of sediment eroding from soil stockpiles existing for more than 7 days.
 7. The discharge of sediment from erosive flows at outlets and in downstream channels.
 8. The transport by runoff into waters of the state of chemicals, cement, and other building compounds and materials on the construction site during the construction period. However, projects that require the placement of these materials in waters of the state, such as constructing bridge footings or BMP installations, are not prohibited by this subdivision.
 9. The transport by runoff into waters of the state of untreated wash water from vehicle and wheel washing.
 - (b) Sediment Performance Standards. In addition to the erosion and sediment control practices under par. (a), the following erosion and sediment control practices shall be employed:
 1. BMPs that, by design, discharge no more than 5 tons per acre per year, or to the maximum extent practicable, of the sediment load carried in runoff from initial grading to final stabilization.
 2. No person shall be required to employ more BMPs than are needed to meet a performance standard in order to comply with maximum extent practicable. Erosion and sediment control BMPs may be combined to meet the requirements of this paragraph. Credit may be given toward meeting the sediment performance standard of this paragraph for limiting the duration or area, or both, of land disturbing

- construction activity, or for other appropriate mechanisms.
3. Notwithstanding subd. a., if BMPs cannot be designed and implemented to meet the sediment performance standard, the erosion and sediment control plan shall include a written, site-specific explanation of why the sediment performance standard cannot be met and how the sediment load will be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.
- (c) Preventive Measures. The erosion and sediment control plan shall incorporate all of the following:
 1. Maintenance of existing vegetation, especially adjacent to surface waters whenever possible.
 2. Minimization of soil compaction and preservation of topsoil.
 3. Minimization of land disturbing construction activity on slopes of 20 percent or more.
 4. Development of spill prevention and response procedures.
 - (d) Location. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be located so that treatment occurs before runoff enters waters of the state.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be implemented as follows:

- (a) Erosion and sediment control practices shall be constructed or installed before land disturbing construction activities begin in accordance with the erosion and sediment control plan developed in 29.9(2).
- (b) Erosion and sediment control practices shall be maintained until final stabilization.
- (c) Final stabilization activity shall commence when land disturbing activities cease and final grade has been reached on any portion of the site.
- (d) Temporary stabilization activity shall commence when land disturbing activities have temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days.
- (e) BMPs that are no longer necessary for erosion and sediment control shall be removed by the responsible party.

29.10 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS, PROCEDURES AND FEES.

For construction sites with 5,000 square feet or more of land disturbing construction activity, the following is required:

- (1) **Permit Required.** No responsible party may commence a land disturbing construction activity subject to this chapter without receiving prior approval of an erosion and sediment control plan for the site and a permit from the Administering Authority or his or her designee.
- (2) **Permit Application and Fees.** The responsible party that will undertake a land disturbing construction activity subject to this chapter shall submit an application for a permit and an erosion and sediment control

plan that meets the requirements of 29.11, and shall pay an application fee to the City in the amount specified in 29.12. By submitting an application, the applicant is authorizing the Administering Authority to enter the site to obtain information required for the review of the erosion and sediment control plan.

(3) **Permit Application Review and Approval.** The Administering Authority shall review any permit application that is submitted with an erosion and sediment control plan, and the required fee. The following approval procedure shall be used:

(a) Within 30 calendar days of the receipt of a complete permit application, as required by sub. (b), the Administering Authority shall inform the applicant whether the application and erosion and sediment control plan are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of this chapter.

(b) If the permit application and erosion and sediment control plan are approved, the Administering Authority or their designee shall issue the permit.

(c) If the permit application or erosion and sediment control plan is disapproved, the Administering Authority shall state in writing the reasons for disapproval.

(d) The Administering Authority may request additional information from the applicant. If additional information is submitted, the Administering Authority shall have 30 calendar days from the date the additional information is received to inform the applicant that the erosion and sediment control plan is either approved or disapproved.

(e) Failure by the Administering Authority to inform the permit applicant of a decision within 30 calendar days of a required submittal shall be deemed to mean approval of the submittal and the applicant may proceed as if a permit had been issued.

(4) **Financial Guarantee.** As a condition of approval and issuance of the permit, the Administering Authority may require the applicant to deposit a surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or cash escrow to guarantee a good faith execution of the approved erosion and sediment control plan and any permit conditions.

(5) **Permit Requirements.** All permits shall require the responsible party to:

(a) Notify the Administering Authority or designee within 48 hours of commencing any land disturbing construction activity.

- (b) Obtain permission in writing from the Administering Authority prior to any modification of the approved erosion and sediment control plan.
- (c) Install all BMPs as identified in the approved erosion and sediment control plan.
- (d) Maintain all road drainage systems, stormwater drainage systems, BMPs and other facilities identified in the erosion and sediment control plan.
- (e) Repair any siltation or erosion damage to adjoining surfaces and drainage ways resulting from land disturbing construction activities and document repairs in a site inspection log.
- (f) Inspect the BMPs within 24 hours after each rain of 0.5 inches or more which results in runoff during active construction periods, and at least once each week. Make needed repairs and install additional BMPs as necessary, and document these activities in an inspection log that also includes the date of inspection, the name of the person conducting the inspection, and a description of the present phase of the construction at the site.
- (g) Allow the Administering Authority or his or her designee and the Building Inspector to enter the site for the purpose of inspecting compliance with the erosion and sediment control plan or for performing any work necessary to bring the site into compliance with the erosion and sediment control plan. Keep a copy of the erosion and sediment control plan at the construction site.

(6) **Permit Conditions.** Permits issued under this section may include conditions established by Administering Authority in addition to the requirements set forth in sub. (5), where needed to assure compliance with the performance standards in 29.08 or 29.09.

(7) **Permit Duration.** Permits issued under this section shall be valid for a period of 180 days or the length of the building permit or other construction authorizations, whichever is longer, from the date of issuance. The Administering Authority may grant one or more extensions not to exceed 180 days cumulatively. The Administration Authority may require additional BMPs as a condition of an extension if they are necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(8) **Maintenance.** The responsible party throughout the duration of the construction activities shall maintain all BMPs necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter until the site has undergone final stabilization.

(9) **Alternate Requirements.** The Administering Authority may require a permit for construction sites with less than 5,000 square feet of land disturbing construction activity if he or she deems it necessary to achieve compliance with the purpose of this chapter.

29.11 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN, STATEMENT AND AMENDMENTS.

For construction sites with 5,000 square feet or more of land disturbing construction activity, the following is required:

(1) **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Statement.** For each construction site identified under 29.04(1)(c), an erosion and sediment control plan statement shall be prepared. This statement shall be submitted to the Administering Authority. The erosion and sediment control plan statement shall briefly describe the site, the development schedule, and the BMPs that will be used to meet the requirements of the chapter. A site map shall also accompany the erosion and sediment control plan statement.

(2) Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Requirements.

(a) An erosion and sediment control plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Administering Authority.

(b) The erosion and sediment control plan shall be designed to meet the performance standards in 29.08, 29.09, and other requirements of this chapter.

(c) The erosion and sediment control plan shall address pollution caused by soil erosion and sedimentation during construction and up to final stabilization of the site. The erosion and sediment control plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Name(s) and address(es) of the owner and developer of the site, and of any consulting firm retained by the applicant, together with the name of the applicant's principal contact at such firm. The application shall also include start and end dates for construction.

2. Description of the construction site and the nature of the land disturbing construction activity, including representation of the limits of land disturbance on a United States Geological Service

7.5 minute series topographic map.

3. Description of the intended sequence of major land disturbing construction activities for major portions of the construction site, including stripping and clearing; rough grading; construction of utilities, infrastructure, and buildings; and final grading and landscaping. Sequencing shall identify the expected date on which clearing will begin, the estimated duration of exposure of cleared areas, areas of clearing, installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures, and establishment of permanent vegetation.
 4. Estimates of the total area of the construction site and the total area of the construction site that is expected to be disturbed by land disturbing construction activities.
 5. Calculations to show the compliance with the performance standard in 29.09(3)(b)1.
 6. Existing data describing the surface soil as well as subsoils.
 7. Depth to groundwater, as indicated by Natural Resources Conservation Service soil information where available.
 8. Name of the immediate named receiving water from the United States Geological Service 7.5 minute series topographic maps.
- (f) The erosion and sediment control plan shall include a site map. The site map shall include the following items and shall be at a scale not greater than 100 feet per inch and at a contour interval not to exceed five feet.
1. Existing topography, vegetative cover, natural and engineered drainage systems, roads and surface waters. Lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site shall be shown. Any identified 100-year flood plains, flood fringes, and floodways shall also be shown.
 2. Boundaries of the construction site.
 3. Drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities.
 4. Areas of soil disturbance.
 5. Location of major structural and non-structural controls

identified in the erosion and sediment control plan.

6. Location of areas where stabilization BMPs will be employed.
7. Areas which will be vegetated following land disturbing construction activities.
8. Area(s) and location(s) of wetland on the construction site, and locations where stormwater is discharged to a surface water or wetland within one-quarter mile downstream of the construction site.
9. Areas(s) used for infiltration of post-construction stormwater runoff.
10. An alphanumeric or equivalent grid overlying the entire construction site map.

(g) Each erosion and sediment control plan shall include a description of appropriate control BMPs that will be installed and maintained at the construction site to prevent pollutants from reaching waters of the state. The erosion and sediment control plan shall clearly describe the appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs for each major land disturbing construction activity and the timing during the period of land disturbing construction activity that the erosion and sediment control BMPs will be implemented. The description of erosion and sediment control BMPs shall include, when appropriate, the following minimum requirements:

1. Description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including a BMP implementation schedule. The erosion and sediment control plan shall ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized.
2. Description of structural practices to divert flow away from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from the site. Unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by the Administering Authority, structural measures shall be installed on upland soils.
3. Management of overland flow at all areas of the construction site, unless otherwise controlled by outfall controls.

4. Trapping of sediment in channelized flow.
5. Staging land disturbing construction activities to limit exposed soil areas subject to erosion.
6. Protection of downslope drainage inlets where they occur.
7. Minimization of tracking at all vehicle and equipment entry and exit locations of the construction site.
8. Clean-up of off-site sediment deposits.
9. Proper disposal of building and waste material.
10. Stabilization of drainage ways.
11. Installation of permanent stabilization practices as soon as possible after final grading.
12. Minimization of dust to the maximum extent practicable.

(h) The erosion and sediment control plan shall require that velocity dissipation devices be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected.

(3) **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Amendments.** The applicant shall amend the erosion and sediment control plan if any of the following occur:

- (a) There is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance at the site which has the reasonable potential for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and which has not otherwise been addressed in the erosion and sediment control plan.
- (b) The General Manager Utilities determines that the actions required by the erosion and sediment control plan fail to reduce the impacts of pollutants carried by construction site runoff.
- (c) The Administering Authority notifies the applicant of changes needed in the erosion and sediment control plan.

(4) **Alternate Requirements.** The Administering Authority may prescribe alternate erosion and sediment control plan requirements for construction sites with less than 1 acre of land disturbing construction activity.

29.12 FEE SCHEDULE.

The fees referred to in other sections of this chapter shall be established by the Common Council and may from time to time be modified by resolution. A schedule of the fees established by the Common Council shall be available for review in City Hall.

29.13 INSPECTION.

If land disturbing construction activities are occurring without a permit required by this chapter, the Building Inspector or his or her designee may enter the land pursuant to the provisions of Wis. Stat. §§ 66.0119 (1), (2), and (3).

29.14 ENFORCEMENT.

- (1) The Building Inspector or his or her designee may post a stop work order if any of the following occurs:
 - (a) Land disturbing construction activity regulated under this chapter is occurring without a permit.
 - (b) The erosion and sediment control plan is not being implemented in good faith.
 - (c) The conditions of the permit are not being met.
- (2) If the responsible party does not cease activity as required in a stop work order posted under this section or fails to comply with the erosion and sediment control plan or permit conditions, the Building Inspector may revoke the permit.
- (3) If the responsible party, where no permit has been issued or the permit has been revoked, does not cease the activity after being notified by the Administering Authority, or if a responsible party violates a stop work order posted under sub. (a), the Building Inspector or Administering Authority may request the City Attorney to obtain a cease and desist order in any court with jurisdiction.
- (4) The Building Inspector may retract the stop work order issued under sub. (a) or the permit revocation under sub. (b).
- (5) After posting a stop work order under sub. (1), the Building Inspector may issue a notice of intent to the responsible party of the City's intent to

perform work necessary to comply with this chapter. The Administering Authority or Building Inspector may go on the land and commence the work after issuing the notice of intent. The costs of the work performed under this subsection by the Administering Authority or Building Inspector, plus interest at the rate authorized by Common Council shall be billed to the responsible party. In the event a responsible party fails to pay the amount due, the clerk shall enter the amount due on the tax rolls and collect as a special charge or special assessment against the property pursuant to Wis. Stat. §§ 66.0627 or 66.0703 and Chapter 3.09.

- (6) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a forfeiture as provided in Chapter 25.04 Each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.
- (7) Compliance with the provisions of this chapter may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease and desist order before resorting to injunctive proceedings.

29.15 APPEALS.

- (1) **Board of Appeals.** The Board of Appeals created pursuant to Chapter 1.24 of the City's ordinance pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 62.23(7)(e):
 - (a) Shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any order, decision or determination made by the Administering Authority or Building Inspector in administering this chapter except for cease and desist orders obtained under 29.14(3).
 - (b) May authorize, upon appeal, variances from the provisions of this chapter which are not contrary to the public interest and where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of the chapter will result in unnecessary hardship; and
 - (c) Shall use the rules, procedures, duties and powers authorized by statute in hearing and deciding appeals and authorizing variances.
- (2) **Who May Appeal.** Appeals to the Board of Appeals may be taken by any aggrieved person or by any office, department, board, or bureau of the City of Kiel affected by any decision of the Administering Authority or Building Inspector.

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

29.16 AUTHORITY.

- (1) This chapter is adopted by the Common Council under the authority granted by Wis. Stat. § 62.234, for cities. This chapter supersedes all provisions of an ordinance previously enacted under Wis. Stat. § 62.23, that relate to stormwater management regulations. Except as otherwise specified in Wis. Stat. § 62.234, Wis. Stat. § 62.23 applies to this chapter and to any amendments to this chapter.
- (2) The provisions of this chapter are deemed not to limit any other lawful regulatory powers of the same governing body.
- (3) The Common Council hereby designates the Administering Authority to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (4) The requirements of this chapter do not pre-empt more stringent stormwater management requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:
 - (a) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals including those authorized under Wis. Stat. §§ 281.16 and 283.33.
 - (b) Targeted non-agricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Wis. Admin. Code § NR 151.004.

29.17 FINDINGS OF FACT.

The Common Council acknowledges that uncontrolled, post-construction runoff has a significant impact upon water resources and the health, safety and general welfare of the community and diminishes the public enjoyment and use of natural resources. Specifically, uncontrolled post-construction runoff can:

- (1) Degrade physical stream habitat by increasing stream bank erosion, increasing streambed scour, diminishing groundwater recharge, diminishing stream base flows and increasing stream temperature.
- (2) Diminish the capacity of lakes and streams to support fish, aquatic life, recreational and water supply uses by increasing pollutant loading of sediment, suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, bacteria, pathogens and other urban pollutants.
- (3) Alter wetland communities by changing wetland hydrology and by increasing pollutant loads.

- (4) Reduce the quality of groundwater by increasing pollutant loading.
- (5) Threaten public health, safety, property and general welfare by overtaxing storm sewers, drainage ways, and other minor drainage facilities.

29.18 PURPOSE AND INTENT.

- (1) **Purpose.** The general purpose of this chapter is to establish long-term, post- construction runoff management requirements that will diminish the threats to public health, safety, welfare and the aquatic environment. Specific purposes are to:
 - (a) Further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
 - (b) Prevent and control the adverse effects of stormwater; prevent and control soil erosion; prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; preserve ground cover and scenic beauty; and promote sound economic growth.
 - (c) Control exceedance of the safe capacity of existing drainage facilities and receiving water bodies; prevent undue channel erosion; and control increases in the scouring and transportation of particulate matter.
 - (d) Minimize the amount of pollutants discharged from the separate storm sewer to protect the waters of the state.
- (2) **Intent.** It is the intent of the Common Council that this chapter regulates post- construction stormwater discharges to waters of the state. This chapter may be applied on a site-by-site basis. The Common Council recognizes, however, that the preferred method of achieving the stormwater performance standards set forth in this chapter is through the preparation and implementation of comprehensive, systems-level stormwater management plans that cover hydrologic units, such as watersheds, on a municipal and regional scale. Such plans may prescribe regional stormwater devices, practices or systems, any of which may be designed to treat runoff from more than one site prior to discharge to waters of the state. Where such plans are in conformance with the performance standards developed under Wis. Stat. § 281.16, for regional stormwater management measures and have been approved by the Common Council, it is the intent of this chapter that the approved stormwater management plan be used to identify post-construction management measures acceptable for the community.

29.19 APPLICABILITY AND JURISDICTION.

(1) Applicability.

(a) Except as provided under par. (18), this chapter applies to all post-construction site

(2) **Jurisdiction.** This chapter applies to post construction sites within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the City of Kiel.

(3) **Exclusions.** This chapter is not applicable to activities conducted by a state agency, as defined under Wis. Stat. § 227.01(1).

29.20 DEFINITIONS.

(1) **Adequate Sod or Self-Sustaining Vegetative Cover** means maintenance of sufficient vegetation types and densities such that the physical integrity of the streambank or lakeshore is preserved. Self-sustaining vegetative cover includes grasses, forbs, sedges, and duff layers of fallen leaves and woody debris.

(2) **Administering Authority** means the General Manager Utilities or such other governmental employee that is designated by the Common Council to administer this chapter.

(3) **Agricultural Facilities and Practices** has the meaning given in Wis. Stat. § 281.16(1).

(4) **Atlas 14** means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14 Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States, Volume 8 (Midwestern States), published in 2013.

(5) **Average Annual Rainfall** means a typical calendar year of precipitation as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for users of models such as WinSLAMM, P8 or equivalent methodology. The following average annual rainfall is the City's average annual rainfall: Green Bay, 1969 (March 29 - November 25).

(6) **Best Management Practice or BMP** means structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

(7) **Business Day** means a day the office of the Administering Authority is routinely and customarily open for business.

- (8) **Cease and Desist Order** means a court-issued order to halt land disturbing construction activity that is being conducted without the required permit or in violation of a permit issued by the Administering Authority.
- (9) **Combined Sewer System** means a system for conveying both sanitary sewage and stormwater runoff.
- (10) **Connected Imperviousness** means an impervious surface connected to the waters of the state via a separate storm sewer, an impervious flow path, or a minimally pervious flow path.
- (11) **Design Storm** means a hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall. The TP-40, Type II, 24-hour design storms for the City are: 1-year, 2.2 inches; 2-year, 2.5 inches; 5-year, 3.3 inches; 10-year, 3.8 inches; 25-year, 4.4 inches; 50-year, 4.9 inches; and 100-year, 5.4 inches. The Atlas 14, MSE4, 24-hour design storms for the City are: 1-year, 2.23 inches; 2-year, 2.57 inches; 5-year, 3.20 inches; 10-year, 3.81 inches; 25-year, 4.75 inches; 50-year, 5.58 inches; and 100-year, 6.48 inches.
- (12) **Development** means residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land uses and associated roads.
- (13) **Direct Conduits to Groundwater** means wells, sinkholes, swallets, fractured bedrock at the surface, mine shafts, non-metallic mines, tile inlets discharging to groundwater, quarries, or depressionnal groundwater recharge areas over shallow fractured bedrock.
- (14) **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.
- (15) **Erosion** means the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.
- (16) **Exceptional Resource Waters** means waters listed in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 102.11.
- (17) **Filtering Layer** means soil that has at least a 3-foot deep layer with at least 20 percent fines; or at least a 5-foot deep layer with at least 10 percent fines; or an engineered soil with an equivalent level of protection as determined by the regulatory authority for the site.

- (18) **Final Stabilization** means that all land disturbing construction activities at the construction site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established with a density of at least 70 percent of the cover for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures or that employ equivalent permanent stabilization measures.
- (19) **Financial Guarantee** means a performance bond, maintenance bond, surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or similar guarantees submitted to the Administering Authority by the responsible party to assure that requirements of the chapter are carried out in compliance with the stormwater management plan.
- (20) **Governing Body** means the Common Council.
- (21) **Impervious Surface** means an area that releases as runoff all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, gravel or paved parking lots, and streets are examples of areas that typically are impervious.
- (22) **In-fill** means an undeveloped area of land located within an existing urban sewer service area, surrounded by development or development and natural or man-made features where development cannot occur.
- (23) **Infiltration** means the entry of precipitation or runoff into or through the soil.
- (24) **Infiltration System** means a device or practice such as a basin, trench, rain garden or swale designed specifically to encourage infiltration, but does not include natural infiltration in pervious surfaces such as lawns, redirecting of rooftop downspouts onto lawns or minimal infiltration from practices, such as swales or road side channels designed for conveyance and pollutant removal only.
- (25) **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.
- (26) **Erosion** means the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.
- (27) **Exceptional Resource Waters** means waters listed in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 102.11.
- (28) **Filtering Layer** means soil that has at least a 3-foot deep layer with at least 20 percent fines; or at least a 5-foot deep layer with at

least 10 percent fines; or an engineered soil with an equivalent level of protection as determined by the regulatory authority for the site.

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- (34) **Infiltration** means the entry of precipitation or runoff into or through the soil.
- (35) **Infiltration System** means a device or practice such as a basin, trench, rain garden or swale designed specifically to encourage infiltration, but does not include natural infiltration in pervious surfaces such as lawns, redirecting of rooftop downspouts onto lawns or minimal infiltration from practices, such as swales or road side channels designed for conveyance and pollutant removal only.
- (36) **Land-Disturbing Construction Activity** 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.
- (37) **Landowner** means any person holding fee title, an easement or

other interest in property, which allows the person to undertake cropping, livestock management, land-disturbing construction activity or maintenance of stormwater BMPs on the property.

- (38) **Maintenance Agreement** means a legal document that provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.
- (39) **Maximum Extent Practicable** means the highest level of performance that is achievable but is not equivalent to a performance standard identified in this chapter as determined in accordance with 29.2.6 of this chapter.
- (40) **New Development** means development resulting from the conversion of previously undeveloped land or agricultural land uses.
- (41) **NRCS MSE4 Distribution** means a specific precipitation distribution developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, using precipitation data from Atlas 14.
- (42) **Off-site** means located outside the property boundary described in the permit application.
- (43) **On-site** means located within the property boundary described in the permit application.
- (44) **Ordinary High-Water Mark** has the meaning given in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 115.03(6).
- (45) **Outstanding Resource Waters** means waters listed in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 102.10.
- (46) **Percent Fines** means the percentage of a given sample of soil which passes through a # 200 sieve.
- (47) **Performance Standard** means a narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.
- (48) **Permit** means a written authorization made by the Administering Authority or their designee to the applicant to conduct land disturbing construction activity or to discharge post-construction runoff to waters of the state.
- (49) **Permit Administration Fee** means a sum of money paid to the City by the permit applicant for the purpose of recouping the expenses incurred by the City in administering the permit.

- (50) **Pervious Surface** means an area that releases as runoff a small portion of the precipitation that falls on it. Lawns, gardens, parks, forests or other similar vegetated areas are examples of surfaces that typically are pervious.
- (51) **Pollutant** has the meaning given in Wis. Stat. § 283.01(13). **Pollution** has the meaning given in Wis. Stat. § 281.01(10).
- (52) **Post-construction Site** means a construction site following the completion of land-disturbing construction activity and final site stabilization.
- (53) **Pre-development Condition** means the extent and distribution of land cover types present before the initiation of land-disturbing construction activity, assuming that all land uses prior to development activity are managed in an environmentally sound manner.
- (54) **Preventive Action Limit** has the meaning given in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 140.05(17).
- (55) **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 following widths as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface.
- (56) **Redevelopment** means areas where development is replacing older development.
- (57) **Responsible Party** means the landowner or any other entity performing services to meet the requirements of this chapter through a contract or other agreement.
- (58) **Runoff** means stormwater or precipitation including rain, snow, or ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.
- (59) **Separate Storm Sewer** means a conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels, or storm drains which meets all of the following criteria:
- a. Is designed or used for collecting water or conveying runoff.

- b. Is not part of a combined sewer system.
 - c. Is not part of a publicly owned wastewater treatment works that provides secondary or more stringent treatment.
 - d. Discharges directly or indirectly to waters of the state.
- (60) **Silviculture Activity** means activities including tree nursery operations, tree harvesting operations, reforestation, tree thinning, prescribed burning, and pest and fire control. Clearing and grubbing of an area of a construction site is not a silviculture activity.
- (61) **Site** means the entire area included in the legal description of the land on which the land-disturbing construction activity occurred.
- (62) **Stop Work Order** means an order issued by the Administering Authority which requires that all construction activity on the site be stopped.
- (63) **Stormwater Management Plan** means a comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater after the site has undergone final stabilization following completion of the construction activity.
- (64) **Stormwater Management System Plan** is a comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of runoff and pollutants from hydrologic units on a regional or municipal scale.
- (65) **Technical Standard** means a document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance specifications for a material, device or method.
- (66) **Top of the Channel** means an edge, or point on the landscape landward from the ordinary high-water mark of a surface water of the state where the slope of the land begins to be less than 12 percent continually for at least 50 feet. If the slope of the land is 12 percent or less continually for the initial 50 feet landward from the ordinary high-water mark, the top of the channel is the ordinary high-water mark.
- (67) **Total Maximum Daily Load** or **TMDL** means the amount of pollutants specified as a function of one or more water quality parameters, that can be discharged per day into a water quality limited segment and still ensure attainment of the applicable water quality standard.
- (68) **TP-40** means Technical Paper No. 40, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of

the United States, published in 1961

- (69) **TR-55** means the United States department of agriculture, natural resources conservation service (previously soil conservation service), *Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Second Edition*, Technical Release 55, June 1986, which is incorporated by reference for this chapter.
- (70) **Transportation Facility** means a highway, a railroad, a public mass transit facility, a public-use airport, a public trail or any other public work for transportation purposes such as harbor improvements under Wis. Stat. § 85.095(1)(b). "Transportation facility" does not include building sites for the construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment that are regulated by the Department pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 281.33.
- (71) **TSS** means total suspended solids.
- (72) **Type II Distribution** means a rainfall type curve as established in the "United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Technical Paper 149, published in 1973".
- (73) **Waters of the State** includes those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of this state, and all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, within this state or its jurisdiction.

29.21 APPLICABILITY OF MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE.

Maximum extent practicable applies when a person who is subject to a performance standard of this chapter demonstrates to the Administering Authority's satisfaction that a performance standard is not achievable and that a lower level of performance is appropriate. In making the assertion that a performance standard is not achievable and that a level of performance different from the performance standard is the maximum extent practicable, the responsible party shall take into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness, geographic features, and other competing interests such as protection of public safety and welfare, protection of endangered and threatened resources, and preservation of historic properties.

29.22 TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

The following methods shall be used in designing the water quality, peak

discharge, and infiltration components of stormwater practices needed to meet the water quality standards of this chapter:

- (1) Consistent with the technical standards and design guidance identified, developed or disseminated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Subch. V of Wis. Admin. Code § Ch. NR 151.
- (2) Where technical standards have not been identified or developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, other technical standards may be used provided that the methods have been approved by the Administering Authority.
- (3) City of Kiel Stormwater Reference Guide.

29.23 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

- (1) **Responsible Party.** The responsible party shall comply with this section.
- (2) **Stormwater Management Plan.** A written stormwater management plan in accordance with 29.25 shall be developed and implemented for each post-construction site with one acre or more of land disturbing construction activity.
- (3) **Maintenance of Effort.** For redevelopment sites where the redevelopment will be replacing older development that was subject to post-construction performance standards of NR 151 in effect on or after October 1, 2004, the responsible party shall meet the total suspended solids reduction, peak flow control, infiltration, and protective areas standards applicable to the older development or meet the redevelopment standards of this chapter, whichever is more stringent.
- (4) **Requirements.**
 - (a) For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land disturbing construction activity, BMPs shall be designed, installed and maintained to control total suspended solids carried in runoff from the post-construction site as follows:
 - 1. BMPs shall be designed in accordance with Table 1 or to the maximum extent practicable as provided in subd. b. The design shall be based on an average annual rainfall as compared to no runoff management controls.

Table 1. TSS Reduction Standards	
Development Type	TSS Reduction

New Development	80 percent
In-fill development	80 percent
Redevelopment	40 percent of load from parking areas and roads

2. If the design cannot meet a total suspended solids reduction performance standard of Table 1, the stormwater management plan shall include a written, site-specific explanation of why the total suspended solids reduction performance standard cannot be met and why the total suspended solids load will be reduced only to the maximum extent practicable.
3. Sites with a cumulative addition of 20,000 square feet or greater of impervious surfaces after 4/11/2023, are required to satisfy the performance standards within 29.23(4)(a)1, regardless of land disturbing construction activity size.
4. When designing BMPs, runoff draining to the BMP from off-site shall be taken into account in determining the treatment efficiency of the practice. Any impact on the efficiency shall be compensated for by increasing the size of the BMP accordingly.

(a) Peak Discharge.

1. For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land-disturbing construction activity, BMPs shall be designed to maintain or reduce the 1-year, 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year, 24-hour post-construction peak runoff discharge rates to the respective 1-year, 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year, 24-hour pre-development peak runoff discharge rates, or to the maximum extent practicable. The runoff curve numbers in Table 2 shall be used to represent the actual pre-development conditions. Peak discharges shall be calculated using TR-55 runoff curve number methodology, Atlas 14 precipitation depths, and the appropriate NRCS Wisconsin MSE4 precipitation distribution. On a case-by-case basis, the Administering Authority may allow the use of TP-40 precipitation depths and the Type II distribution.

Table 2. Maximum Pre-Development Runoff Curve Numbers				
Runoff Curve Number	Hydrologic Soil Group			
	A	B	C	D
Woodland	30	55	7 0	7 7
Grassland	39	61	7 1	7 8
Cropland	55	69	7 8	8 3

(a) This subsection does not apply to any of the following:

2. Except as provided under 29.2.8(c), a redevelopment post-construction site less than 5 acres.
3. An in-fill development area less than 5 acres.

(4) Sites with a cumulative addition of 20,000 square feet or greater of impervious surfaces after 4/11/2023 are required to satisfy the performance standards within 29.23(4)(b)1, regardless of land disturbing construction activity size.

(5) Stormwater runoff from offsite areas shall be taken into account when designing BMPs and stormwater conveyance systems. Any impact on the design efficiency shall be compensated for by increasing the size of the BMP or stormwater conveyance system accordingly.

(6) Stormwater conveyance systems shall be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable and the most restrictive government regulation, including the following:

(a) Storm sewers shall be designed to convey a minimum 10-year design storm with no surcharging at the pavement surface, unless otherwise approved by the Administering Authority.

(b) Bridges and culverts shall be designed to convey the following minimum design storms without surcharging or overtopping the pavement surface, unless otherwise approved by the Administering Authority:

- i. Driveways: 10-year design storm.
- ii. Minor streets: 25-year design storm.
- iii. Collector streets: 50-year design storm.
- iv. Arterial streets: 100-year design storm.

(a) The maximum stormwater depth at the crown of a public street shall be

6 inches during the 100-year design storm unless otherwise approved by the Administering Authority.

- (b) The 100-year stormwater ponding depth or flow path shall not impact buildings unless otherwise approved by the Administering Authority.
- (c) Existing stormwater flow onto the site cannot be restricted or modified to impact adjacent properties without a written agreement between landowners.
- (d) Drainage pipes located within a public street rights-of-way or easement shall be constructed in accordance with City specifications unless otherwise approved by the Administering Authority.
- (e) Agricultural drain tiles which are disturbed during construction, shall be restored, reconnected, or connected to public storm drainage facilities unless otherwise approved by the Administering Authority.

Infiltration. For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land disturbing construction activity, the following performance standards are applicable:

- a. Best Management Practices. BMPs shall be designed, installed, and maintained to infiltrate runoff in accordance with the following or to the maximum extent practicable:
 - 1. *Low imperviousness.* For development up to 40 percent connected imperviousness, such as parks, cemeteries, and low-density residential development, infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 90 percent of the pre-development infiltration volume based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than one percent of the post-construction site is required as an effective infiltration area.
 - 2. *Moderate imperviousness.* For development with more than 40 percent and up to 80 percent connected imperviousness, such as medium- and high-density residential, multi-family development, industrial and institutional development, and office parks, infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 75 percent of the pre-development infiltration volume based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate

infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2 percent of the post-construction site is required as an effective infiltration area.

1. *High imperviousness.* For development with more than 80 percent connected imperviousness such as commercial strip malls, shopping centers, and commercial downtowns, infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 60 percent of the pre-development infiltration volume based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2 percent of the post-construction site is required as an effective infiltration area.
2. Pre-development. The pre-development condition shall be the same as specified in Table 2 of the Peak Discharge section of this chapter.
3. Source Areas.
 1. *Prohibitions.* Runoff from the following areas may not be infiltrated and may not qualify as contributing to meeting the requirements of this section unless demonstrated to meet the conditions identified in 29.23(4)(c)6.
 - a. Areas associated with a tier 1 industrial facility identified in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 216.21(2)(a), including storage, loading and parking. Rooftops may be infiltrated with the concurrence of the regulatory authority.
 - b. Storage and loading areas of a tier 2 industrial facility identified in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 216.21(2)(b).
 - c. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas. Runoff from rooftops of fueling and vehicle maintenance areas may be infiltrated with the concurrence of the regulatory authority.
 2. *Exemptions.* Runoff from the following areas may be credited toward meeting the requirement when infiltrated, but the decision to infiltrate runoff from these source areas is optional:

- a. Parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for commercial development.
- b. Parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for industrial development not subject to the Prohibitions under par. a.
- c. Except as provided under 29.23(3), redevelopment post-construction sites.
- d. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.
- e. Roads on commercial, industrial and institutional land uses, and arterial residential roads.

4. Location of Practices.

- 1. *Prohibitions.* Infiltration practices may not be located in the following areas:

- a. Areas within 1000 feet upgradient or within 100 feet downgradient of direct conduits to groundwater.

Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 811.16(4) or within the separation distances listed in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 812.08 for any private well or non-community well for runoff infiltrated from commercial, including multi-family residential, industrial, and institutional land uses or regional devices for one- and two-family residential development.

- i. Areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 720.03(2), are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur.

5. *Separation distances.*

- i. Infiltration practices shall be located so that the characteristics of the soil and the separation distance between the bottom of the infiltration system and the elevation of seasonal high

groundwater or the top of bedrock are in accordance with Table 3:

Table 3. Separation Distances and Soil Characteristics		
Source Area	Separation Distance	Soil Characteristics
Industrial, Commercial, Institutional Parking Lots and Roads	5 feet or more	Filtering Layer
Residential Arterial Roads	5 feet or more	Filtering Layer
Roofs Draining to Subsurface Infiltration Practices	1 foot or more	Native or Engineered Soil with Particles Finer than Coarse Sand
Roofs Draining to Surface Infiltration Practices	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
All Other Impervious Source Areas	3 feet or more	Filtering Layer

ii. Notwithstanding par. b., applicable requirements for injection wells classified under Ch. NR 815 shall be followed.

6. *Infiltration rate exemptions.* Infiltration practices located in the following areas may be credited toward meeting the requirements under the following conditions, but the decision to infiltrate under these conditions is optional:

i. Where the infiltration rate of the soil measured at the proposed bottom of the infiltration system is less than 0.6 inches per hour using a scientifically credible field test method.

Where the least permeable soil horizon to 5 feet below the proposed bottom of the infiltration system using the U.S. Department of Agriculture method of soils analysis is one of the following: sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

b. Alternate Use. Where alternate uses of runoff are employed, such as for toilet flushing, laundry, or irrigation or

storage on green roofs where an equivalent portion of the runoff is captured permanently by rooftop vegetation, such alternate use shall be given equal credit toward the infiltration volume required by this section.

a. Groundwater Standards.

1. Infiltration systems designed in accordance with this section shall, to the extent technically and economically feasible, minimize the level of pollutants infiltrating to groundwater and shall maintain compliance with the preventive action limit at a point of standards application in accordance with Ch. NR 140. However, if site specific information indicates that compliance with a preventive action limit is not achievable, the infiltration BMP may not be installed or shall be modified to prevent infiltration to the maximum extent practicable.
2. Notwithstanding par. 1., the discharge from BMPs shall remain below the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.

c. Pretreatment. Before infiltrating runoff, pretreatment shall be required for parking lot runoff and for runoff from new road construction in commercial, industrial and institutional areas that will enter an infiltration system. The pretreatment shall be designed to protect the infiltration system from clogging prior to scheduled maintenance and to protect groundwater quality in accordance with subd. 6. Pretreatment options may include but are not limited to oil and grease separation, sedimentation, biofiltration, filtration, swales, or filter strips.

d. Maximum Extent Practicable. Where the conditions of 29.23(3) and 29.23(4) limit or restrict the use of infiltration practices, the performance standard of 29.23(4)(c) shall be met to the maximum extent practicable.

(5) Protective Areas. For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land-disturbing construction activity, the following performance standards are applicable:

Definition. In this section, "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 following widths as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to

the closest impervious surface. However, in this section "protective area" does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert so that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location.

1. For outstanding resource waters and exceptional resource waters, 75 feet.
2. For perennial and intermittent streams identified on a U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, or a county soil survey map, whichever is more current, 50 feet.
3. For lakes, 50 feet.
4. For wetlands not subject to par. 5. or 6., 50 feet.
5. For highly susceptible wetlands, 75 feet. Highly susceptible wetlands include the following types: calcareous fens, sedge meadows, open and coniferous bogs, low prairies, coniferous swamps, lowland hardwood swamps, and ephemeral ponds.
6. For less susceptible wetlands, 10 percent of the average wetland width, but no less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet. Less susceptible wetlands include: degraded wetland dominated by invasive species such as reed canary grass; cultivated hydric soils; and any gravel pits, or dredged material, or fill material disposal sites that take on the attributes of a wetland.
7. In pars. 4. to 6., determinations of the extent of the protective area adjacent to wetlands shall be made on the basis of the sensitivity and runoff susceptibility of the wetland in accordance with the standards and criteria in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 103.03.
8. Wetland boundary delineation shall be made in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code § NR 103.08(1m). This paragraph does not apply to wetlands that have been completely filled in compliance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The protective area for wetlands that have been partially filled in compliance with all applicable state and federal regulations shall be measured from the wetland boundary delineation after a fill has been placed. Where there is a legally authorized wetland fill, the

protective area standard need not be met in that location.

9. For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres, 10 feet.

10. Notwithstanding pars. 1. to 9., the greatest protective area width shall apply where rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands are contiguous.

b. Applicability. This section applies to post-construction sites located within a protective area, except those areas exempted pursuant to subd. d.

c. Requirements. The following requirements shall be met:

1. Impervious surfaces shall be kept out of the protective area entirely or to the maximum extent practicable. If there is no practical alternative to locating an impervious surface in the protective area, the stormwater management plan shall contain a written, site-specific explanation.

2. Where land-disturbing construction activity occurs within a protective area, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70 percent or greater shall be established and maintained where no impervious surface is present. The adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover shall be sufficient to provide for bank stability, maintenance of fish habitat, and filtering of pollutants from upslope overland flow areas under sheet flow conditions. Non-vegetative materials, such as rock riprap, may be employed on the bank as necessary to prevent erosion such as on steep slopes or where high velocity flows occur.

3. BMPs such as filter strips, swales, or wet detention ponds, that are designed to control pollutants from non-point sources may be located in the protective area.

d. Exemptions. This section does not apply to any of the following:

1. Except as provided under 29.23(3), redevelopment post-construction sites.

2. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.

3. Structures that cross or access surface water such as boat landings, bridges, and culverts.

4. Structures constructed in accordance with Wis. Stat.

§ 59.692(1v).

Areas of post-construction sites from which the runoff does not enter the surface water, including wetlands, without first being treated by a BMP to meet the local chapter requirements for total suspended solids and peak flow reduction, except to the extent that vegetative ground cover is necessary to maintain bank stability.

(6) Fueling and Maintenance Areas. For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land-disturbing construction activity, fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall have BMPs designed, installed, and maintained to reduce petroleum within runoff so that the runoff that enters waters of the state contains no visible petroleum sheen or to the maximum extent practicable.

(7) Swale Treatment for Transportation Facilities. For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land disturbing construction activity, the following performance standards are applicable:

a. Requirement. Except as provided in subd. b., transportation facilities that use swales for runoff conveyance and pollutant removal are exempt from the requirements of local ordinance requirements for peak flow control, total suspended solids control, and infiltration, if the swales are designed to do all of the following or to the maximum extent practicable:

1. Swales shall be vegetated. However, where appropriate, non-vegetative measures may be employed to prevent erosion or provide for runoff treatment such as rock riprap stabilization or check dams.

2. Swales shall comply with sections V.F. (Velocity and Depth) and V.G. (Swale Geometry Criteria) with a swale treatment length as long as that specified in section V.C. (Pre-Treatment) of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources technical standard 1005 "Vegetated Infiltration Swales," dated May 2007 or a superseding document. Transportation facility swale treatment does not have to comply with other sections of technical standard 1005.

(8) Other requirements.

(b) Notwithstanding subd. a., the Administering Authority may, consistent with water quality standards, require that other requirements in addition to swale treatment be met on a transportation facility with an average daily traffic rate greater than 2,500 and where the initial surface water of the state that the runoff directly enters is one of the following:

- i. An outstanding resource water.
- ii. An exceptional resource water.
- iii. Waters listed in section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act that are identified as impaired in whole or in part, due to non-point source impacts.
- iv. Water where targeted performance standards are developed pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § NR 151.004.

(c) The transportation facility authority shall contact the Administering Authority to determine if additional BMPs beyond a water quality swale are needed under this subsection.

- i. An exceptional resource water.
- ii. Waters listed in section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act that are identified as impaired in whole or in part, due to non-point source impacts.
- iii. Water where targeted performance standards are developed pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § NR 151.004.

2. The transportation facility authority shall contact the Administering Authority to determine if additional BMPs beyond a water quality swale are needed under this subsection.

(d) **General Considerations for Stormwater Management Measures.**
The following considerations shall be observed in on-site and off-site runoff management:

- (1) Natural topography and land cover features such as natural swales, natural depressions, native soil infiltrating capacity, and natural

groundwater recharge areas shall be preserved and used, to the extent possible, to meet the requirements of this section.

(2) Emergency overland flow for all stormwater facilities shall be provided to prevent exceeding the safe capacity of downstream drainage facilities and prevent endangerment of downstream property or public safety.

(e) BMP Location.

(1) To comply with the performance standards required under 29.23 of this chapter, BMPs may be located on-site or off-site as part of a regional stormwater device, practice or system but shall be installed in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code § NR 151.003.

(2) The Administering Authority may approve off-site management measures provided that all of the following conditions are met:

a. The Administering Authority determines that the post-construction runoff is covered by a stormwater management system plan that is approved by the City of Kiel and that contains management requirements consistent with the purpose and intent of this chapter.

b. The off-site facility meets all of the following conditions:

1. The facility is in place.

2. The facility is designed and adequately sized to provide a level of stormwater control equal to or greater than that which

29.24 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS, PROCEDURES AND FEES.

For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land-disturbing construction activity, the following requirements are applicable:

(1) **Permit Required.** No responsible party may undertake a land-disturbing construction activity without receiving a post-construction runoff permit from the Administering Authority prior to commencing the proposed activity.

(2) **Permit Application and Fees.** Unless specifically excluded by this chapter, any responsible party desiring a permit shall submit to the Administering Authority a permit application on a form provided by the

Administering Authority for that purpose.

(a) Unless otherwise excluded by this chapter, a permit application must be accompanied by a stormwater management plan, a maintenance agreement, and a non-refundable permit administration fee.

(b) The stormwater management plan shall be prepared to meet the requirements of 29.23 and 29.24, the maintenance agreement shall be prepared to meet the requirements of 29.25, the financial guarantee shall meet the requirements of 29.26, and fees shall be those established by the Common Council as set forth in 29.26.

(3) **Permit Application Review and Approval.** The Administering Authority shall review any permit application that is submitted with a stormwater management plan, maintenance agreement, and the required fee. The following approval procedure shall be used:

(a) Within 30 calendar days of the receipt of a complete permit application, including all items as required by sub. (1), the Administering Authority shall inform the applicant whether the application, stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of this chapter.

(b) If the stormwater permit application, stormwater management plan, and maintenance agreement are approved, or if an agreed upon payment of fees in lieu of stormwater management practices is made, the Administering Authority shall issue the permit.

(c) If the stormwater permit application, stormwater management plan or maintenance agreement is disapproved, the Administering Authority shall detail in writing the reasons for disapproval.

(d) The Administering Authority may request additional information from the applicant. If additional information is submitted, the Administering Authority shall have 30 calendar days from the date the additional information is received to inform the applicant that the stormwater management plan and maintenance agreement are either approved or disapproved.

(e) Failure by the Administering Authority to inform the permit applicant of a decision within 30 calendar days of a required submittal shall be deemed to mean approval of the submittal and the applicant may proceed as if a permit had been issued.

(4) **Permit Requirements.** All permits issued under this chapter shall be

subject to the following conditions, and holders of permits issued under this chapter shall be deemed to have accepted these conditions. The Administering Authority may suspend or revoke a permit for violation of a permit condition, following written notification of the responsible party. An action by the Administering Authority to suspend or revoke this permit may be appealed in accordance with 29.29.

- (a) Compliance with this permit does not relieve the responsible party of the responsibility to comply with other applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
- (b) The responsible party shall design and install all structural and non-structural stormwater management measures in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan and this permit.
- (c) The responsible party shall notify the Administering Authority at least 30 calendar days before commencing any work in conjunction with the stormwater management plan and within 30 calendar days upon completion of the stormwater management practices. If required as a special condition under sub. (5), the responsible party shall make additional notification according to a schedule set forth by the Administering Authority so that practice installations can be inspected during construction.
- (d) Practice installations required as part of this chapter shall be certified "as built" or "record" drawings by a licensed professional engineer. Completed stormwater management practices must pass a final inspection by the Administering Authority or its designee to determine if they are in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan and ordinance. The Administering Authority or its designee shall notify the responsible party in writing of any changes required in such practices to bring them into compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (e) The responsible party shall notify the Administering Authority of any significant modifications it intends to make to an approved stormwater management plan. The Administering Authority may require that the proposed modifications be submitted to it for approval prior to incorporation into the stormwater management plan and execution by the responsible party.
- (f) The responsible party shall maintain all stormwater management practices in accordance with the stormwater management plan until the practices either become the responsibility of the Common Council, or are transferred to subsequent private owners as specified in the approved maintenance agreement.

(g) The responsible party authorizes the Administering Authority to perform any work or operations necessary to bring stormwater management measures into conformance with the approved stormwater management plan and consents to a special assessment or charge against the property as authorized under Subch. VII of Wis. Stat. § Ch. 66 or to charging such costs against the financial guarantee posted under 29.26.

(h) If so directed by the Administering Authority, the responsible party shall repair at the responsible party's own expense all damage to adjoining municipal facilities and drainage ways caused by runoff where such damage is caused by activities that are not in compliance with the approved stormwater management plan.

(i) The responsible party shall permit property access to the Administering Authority or its designee for the purpose of inspecting the property for compliance with the approved stormwater management plan and this permit.

(j) Where site development or redevelopment involves changes in direction, increases in peak rate and/or total volume of runoff from a site, the Administering Authority may require the responsible party to make appropriate legal arrangements with affected property owners concerning the prevention of endangerment to property or public safety.

(k) The responsible party is subject to the enforcement actions and penalties detailed in 29.28 if the responsible party fails to comply with the terms of this permit.

(5) **Permit Conditions.** Permits issued under this subsection may include conditions established by Administering Authority in addition to the requirements needed to meet the performance standards in 29.23 or a financial guarantee as provided for in 29.26.

(6) **Permit Duration.** Permits issued under this section shall be valid from the date of issuance through the date the Administering Authority notifies the responsible party that all stormwater management practices have passed the final inspection required under sub. (4)(d).

(7) **Alternate Requirements.** The Administering Authority may prescribe permit requirements less stringent than those set forth in this chapter, such as for applicants seeking an exemption to on-site stormwater management performance standards under 29.23(6).

29.25 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land-disturbing construction activity, the following requirements are applicable:

- (1) **Stormwater Management Plan Requirements.** The stormwater management plan required under 29.23(2) shall contain at a minimum the following information:
 - (a) Name, address, and telephone number for the following or their designees: landowner; developer; project engineer for practice design and certification; person(s) responsible for installation of stormwater management practices; and person(s) responsible for maintenance of stormwater management practices prior to the transfer, if any, of maintenance responsibility to another party.
 - (b) A proper legal description of the property proposed to be developed, referenced to the U.S. Public Land Survey system or to block and lot numbers within a recorded land subdivision plat.
 - (c) Pre-development site conditions, including:
 1. One or more legible site maps at a scale of not less than 1 inch equals 10 to 60 feet (or as otherwise approved by Administering Authority). The site maps shall show the following: site location and legal property description; predominant soil types and hydrologic soil groups; existing cover type and condition; topographic contours of the site at a scale not to exceed two feet; topography and drainage network including enough of the contiguous properties to show runoff patterns onto, through, and from the site; watercourses that may affect or be affected by runoff from the site; flow path and direction for all stormwater conveyance sections; watershed boundaries used in hydrology determinations to show compliance with performance standards; lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches, and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site; limits of the 100-year floodplain; location of wells and wellhead protection areas covering the project area and delineated pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § NR 811.16.
 2. Hydrology and pollutant loading computations as needed to show compliance with performance standards. All major assumptions used in developing input parameters shall be clearly stated. The geographic areas used in making the calculations shall be clearly cross-referenced to the required map(s).

- (d) Post-development site conditions, including:
1. Explanation of the provisions to preserve and use natural topography and land cover features to minimize changes in peak flow runoff rates and volumes to surface waters and wetlands.
 2. Explanation of any restrictions on stormwater management measures in the development area imposed by wellhead protection plans and ordinances.
 3. One or more legible site maps at a scale of not less than 1 inch equals 10 to 60 feet (or as otherwise approved by Administering Authority) showing the following: post-construction pervious areas including vegetative cover type and condition; impervious surfaces including all buildings, structures, and pavement; post-construction topographic contours of the site at a scale not to exceed two feet; post-construction drainage network including enough of the contiguous properties to show runoff patterns onto, through, and from the site; locations and dimensions of drainage easements; locations of maintenance easements specified in the maintenance agreement; flow path and direction for all stormwater conveyance sections; location and type of all stormwater management conveyance and treatment practices, including the on-site and offsite tributary drainage area; location and type of conveyance system that will
 4. Hydrology and pollutant loading computations as needed to show compliance with performance standards. The computations shall be made for each discharge point in the development, and the geographic areas used in making the calculations shall be clearly cross-referenced to the required map(s).
 5. Results of investigations of soils and groundwater required for the placement and design of stormwater management measures. Detailed drawings including cross-sections and profiles of all permanent stormwater conveyance and treatment practices.
- (e) A description and installation schedule for the stormwater management practices needed to meet the performance standards in 29.23.

- (f) A maintenance plan developed for the life of each stormwater management practice including the required maintenance activities and maintenance activity schedule.
 - (g) Cost estimates for the construction, operation, and maintenance of each stormwater management practice.
 - (h) Other information requested in writing by the Administering Authority to determine compliance of the proposed stormwater management measures with the provisions of this chapter.
 - (i) All site investigations, plans, designs, computations, and drawings shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer to be prepared in accordance with accepted engineering practice and requirements of this chapter.
- (2) **Alternate Requirements.** The Administering Authority may prescribe stormwater management plan requirements less stringent than those set forth in this chapter such as for applicants seeking an exemption to on-site stormwater management performance standards under 29.23(6).

29.26 MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT.

For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land-disturbing construction activity, the following requirements are applicable:

(1) **Maintenance Agreement Required.** The maintenance agreement required under 29.23(2) for stormwater management practices shall be an agreement between the City and the responsible party to provide for maintenance of stormwater practices beyond the duration period of this permit. The maintenance agreement shall be filed with the County Register of Deeds as a property deed restriction so that it is binding upon all subsequent owners of the land served by the stormwater management practices.

(2) **Agreement Provisions.** The maintenance agreement shall contain the following information and provisions and be consistent with the maintenance plan required by 29.24(1)(f):

- (a) Identification of the stormwater facilities and designation of the drainage area served by the facilities.
- (b) A schedule for regular maintenance of each aspect of the stormwater management system consistent with the stormwater

management plan required under 29.23(2).

(c) Identification of the responsible party(s), organization or city, county, town or village responsible for long-term maintenance of the stormwater management practices identified in the stormwater management plan required under 29.23(2).

(d) Requirement that the responsible party(s), organization, or city, county, town or village shall maintain stormwater management practices in accordance with the schedule included in par. (2).

(e) Authorization for the Administering Authority or their designee to access the property to conduct inspections of stormwater management practices as necessary to ascertain that the practices are being maintained and operated in accordance with the agreement.

(f) A requirement on the Administering Authority to maintain public records of the results of the site inspections, to inform the responsible party responsible for maintenance of the inspection results, and to specifically indicate any corrective actions required to bring the stormwater management practice into proper working condition.

(g) Agreement that the party designated under par. (3), as responsible for long-term maintenance of the stormwater management practices, shall be notified by the Administering Authority of maintenance problems which require correction. The specified corrective actions shall be undertaken within a reasonable time frame as set by the Administering Authority.

(h) Authorization of the Administering Authority to perform the corrected actions identified in the inspection report if the responsible party designated under par. (3) does not make the required corrections in the specified time period. The Administering Authority shall enter the amount due on the tax rolls and collect the money as a special charge against the property pursuant to Subch. VII of Wis. Stat. Ch. 66.

(3) **Alternate Requirements.** The Administering Authority may prescribe maintenance agreement requirements less stringent than those set forth in this chapter, such as for applicants seeking an exemption to on-site stormwater management performance standards under 29.23(6).

29.27 FINANCIAL GUARANTEE.

For post-construction sites with one acre or more of land-disturbing construction activity, the following requirements are applicable:

- (1) **Establishment of the Guarantee.** The Administering Authority may require the submittal of a financial guarantee, the form and type of which shall be acceptable to the Administering Authority. The financial guarantee shall be in an amount determined by the Administering Authority to be the estimated cost of construction and the estimated cost of maintenance of the stormwater management practices during the period which the designated party in the maintenance agreement has maintenance responsibility. The financial guarantee shall give the Administering Authority the authorization to use the funds to complete the stormwater management practices if the responsible party defaults or does not properly implement the approved stormwater management plan, upon written notice to the responsible party by the Administering Authority that the requirements of this chapter have not been met.
- (2) **Conditions for Release.** Conditions for the release of the financial guarantee are as follows:
 - (a) The Administering Authority shall release the portion of the financial guarantee established under this section less any costs incurred by the City to complete installation of practices upon submission of "as built plans" or "record" drawings by a licensed professional engineer. The Administering Authority may make provisions for a partial pro-rata release of the financial guarantee based on the completion of various development stages.
 - (b) The Administering Authority shall release the portion of the financial guarantee established under this section to assure maintenance of stormwater practices, less any costs incurred by the City, at such time that the responsibility for practice maintenance is passed on to another entity via an approved maintenance agreement.

29.28 FEE SCHEDULE.

The fees referred to in other sections of this chapter shall be established by the Common Council and may from time to time be modified by resolution. A schedule of the fees established by the Common Council shall be available for review in City Hall.

29.29 ENFORCEMENT.

- (1) Any land-disturbing construction activity or post-construction runoff initiated after the effective date of this chapter by any person, firm, association, or corporation subject to the ordinance provisions shall be deemed a violation unless conducted in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) The Administering Authority shall notify the responsible party by certified mail of any noncomplying land-disturbing construction activity or post-construction runoff. The notice shall describe the nature of the violation,

remedial actions needed, a schedule for remedial action, and additional enforcement action which may be taken.

- (3) Upon receipt of written notification from the Administering Authority under sub. (2), the responsible party shall correct work that does not comply with the stormwater management plan or other provisions of this permit. The responsible party shall make corrections as necessary to meet the specifications and schedule set forth by the Administering Authority in the notice.
- (4) If the violations to a permit issued pursuant to this chapter are likely to result in damage to properties, public facilities, or waters of the state, the Administering Authority may enter the land and take emergency actions necessary to prevent such damage. The costs incurred by the Administering Authority plus interest and legal costs shall be billed to the responsible party.
- (5) The Administering Authority is authorized to post a stop work order on all land-disturbing construction activity that is in violation of this chapter or to request the City Attorney to obtain a cease and desist order in any court with jurisdiction.
- (6) The Administering Authority may revoke a permit issued under this chapter for noncompliance with ordinance provisions.
- (7) Any permit revocation, stop work order, or cease and desist order shall remain in effect unless retracted by the Administering Authority or by a court with jurisdiction.
- (8) The Administering Authority is authorized to refer any violation of this chapter, or a stop work order or cease and desist order issued pursuant to this chapter, to the City Attorney for the commencement of further legal proceedings in any court with jurisdiction.
- (9) Any person, firm, association, or corporation who does not comply with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a forfeiture as provided per Chapter 25.04. Each day that the violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.
- (10) Compliance with the provisions of this chapter may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease and desist order before resorting to injunctive proceedings.
- (11) When the Administering Authority determines that the holder of a permit issued pursuant to this chapter has failed to follow practices set forth in the stormwater management plan, or has failed to comply with schedules set forth in said stormwater management plan, the Administering Authority or a

party designated by the Administering Authority may enter upon the land and perform the work or other operations necessary to bring the condition of said lands into conformance with requirements of the approved stormwater management plan. The Administering Authority shall keep a detailed accounting of the costs and expenses of performing this work. These costs and expenses shall be deducted from any financial security posted pursuant to 29.27 of this chapter. Where such a security has not been established, or where such a security is insufficient to cover these costs, the costs and expenses shall be entered on the tax roll as a special charge against the property and collected with any other taxes levied thereon for the year in which the work is completed.

29.30 APPEALS

- (1) **Board of Appeals.** The Board of Appeals, created pursuant to Chapter 1.24 of the City of Kiel ordinances pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 62.23(7)(e), shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any order, decision, or determination made by the Administering Authority in administering this chapter. The Board shall also use the rules, procedures, duties, and powers authorized by statute in hearing and deciding appeals. Upon appeal, the Bboard may authorize variances from the provisions of this chapter that are not contrary to the public interest and where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the chapter will result in unnecessary hardship.
- (2) **Who May Appeal.** Appeals to the Board of Appeals may be taken by any aggrieved person or by an officer, department, board, or bureau of the City of Kiel affected by any decision of the Administering Authority.

SECTION 2: This ordinance takes effect upon passage and publication in accordance with the law.

Ordinance No. 607 introduced on April 11, 2023 by Alderperson _____,
seconded by Alderperson _____.

Upon a call of votes thereof, the result was as follows:

_____ Votes Cast
_____ Votes Aye
_____ Votes Nay

The Mayor declared Ordinance No. 607 introduced and approved this 11th day of April, 2023

MICHAEL STEINHARDT, Mayor

COUNTERSIGNED:

CASEY WITTERHOLT, City Administrator