

Municipal Stormwater Management Worksheet

For Municipal Use and Record of Project Area

Property Owner's Name _____

Address of Property _____

Parcel ID # _____ Municipality _____

Phone Number _____ New Impervious Area Associated with this Project _____

Stormwater Project Type: _____ Exempt _____ Minor Plan _____ Project Requires Formal SWM Plan

Total New Impervious Area Since Adoption of SWM Plan _____

Acknowledgement - I declare that I am the property owner, or representative of the owner, and that the information provided is accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that stormwater may not adversely affect adjacent properties or be directed onto another property without written permission. I also understand that false information may result in a stop work order or revocation of permits. Municipal representatives are also granted reasonable access to the property for review and/ or inspection of this project if necessary.

Signature _____ Date _____

Step 1: Determine the amount of new impervious area created by the proposed project. This includes any new surface areas that prevent infiltration of stormwater into the ground. New stone and gravel areas are considered impervious. Impervious areas existing before November 23, 2011 are not included in this calculation. Use additional sheets if necessary

Calculate new impervious area by completing this table.

Surface	Length (ft)	x	Width (ft)	=	Impervious Area (ft ²)
Buildings		x		=	
Driveway		x		=	
Parking Areas		x		=	
Patios/ walkways		x		=	
Other		x		=	
Total Proposed Impervious Surface Area (Sum of all impervious areas)					

- If the total new impervious surface area is up to 1,000 ft², the project is exempt from the requirement to submit a plan for approval. Sign Acknowledgement and file this sheet with municipality.
- If total impervious surface area is 1,001 ft² to 10,000 ft², continue to Step 2.
 - If project area can be entirely disconnected, sign Acknowledgement and file worksheets with municipality.
 - If project is between 1,000 ft² and 5,000 ft² and requires BMPs, complete step 3.
 - If project area is 5,000 ft² - 10,000 ft² and can't be disconnected, the project does not qualify for the Simplified Approach.

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Step 2: Determine Disconnected Impervious Area (DIA). All or parts of proposed impervious surfaces may qualify as Disconnected Impervious Area if runoff is directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration, and increased time of concentration. The volume of stormwater that needs to be managed could be reduced through DIA. Prepare a minor stormwater site plan (see pg C-5 for requirements).

Criteria

- Overland flow path from the discharge area or impervious area has a positive slope of 5% or less.
- Contributing area to each rooftop discharge (downspout) is 500 ft² or less.
- Soils are not classified as hydrologic soil group "D".
- The receiving pervious area shall not include another person's property unless written permission has been obtained from the affected property owner.

Partial Rooftop Disconnection		
Length of Pervious Flow Path (ft) <small>Lots ≤ 10,000 ft²</small>	Length of Pervious Flow Path (ft)	DIA Credit Factor
35 or more	75 or more	0
30 – 34.9	60 – 74	0.2
23 – 29.9	45 – 59	0.4
16 – 22.9	30 – 44	0.6
8 – 15.9	15 – 29	0.8
0 – 7.9	0 - 14	1.0
<small>Pervious flow path must be at least 15 feet from any impervious surface</small>		

Paved Disconnection Criteria: Paved surfaces (driveways, walkways, etc.) and gravel can be considered disconnected if it meets the criteria above and:

- Runoff does not flow over impervious area for more than 75 feet.
- The length of overland flow is greater than or equal to the contributing flow path.
- The slope of the contributing impervious areas is 5% or less.
- If discharge is concentrated at one or more discrete points, no more than 1,000 ft² may discharge to any one point. In addition, a gravel strip or other spreading device is required for concentrated discharges. Non-concentrated discharges along the entire edge of paved surface must include provisions for the establishment of vegetation along the paved edge and temporary stabilization of the area until the vegetation is established.
- If these criteria can be met, the DIA credit = 0

Using the calculations from Step 1, complete the table below. This will determine the impervious area that may be excluded from the area that needs to be managed through stormwater BMPs. If the total impervious area to be managed = 0, the area can be considered entirely disconnected.

Surface	Proposed Impervious Area	x	DIA Credit	=	Impervious Area (ft ²) to be Managed
Buildings (area to each downspout)		x		=	
Driveway		x		=	
Parking Areas		x		=	
Patios/ walkways		x		=	
Other		x		=	
Total Proposed Impervious Surface Area to be managed (Sum of all impervious areas)					

If total surface area to be managed is greater than 0, continue to Step 3.

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Step 3: Calculate the volume of stormwater runoff created by proposed impervious surfaces or see Simple BMP Sizing in Step 4.

Impervious Area (ft ²) to be Managed (Sum of Step 2)	X	3.0 in/12 in = 0.25 (3.0 in is 2-year 24-hour rainfall amount)	=	Amount of Stormwater to be Managed (ft ³)
	X	0.25	=	

Best Management Practices need to be used to manage the volume of stormwater created by the proposed impervious areas. The cubic feet of stormwater that need to be managed may also be further reduced by planting new trees. If the criteria below can be met, the amount of stormwater to be managed can be reduced per the following:

Deciduous Trees = 6 ft³ per tree

Evergreen Trees = 10 ft³ per tree

Criteria:

- Trees must be PA native species (See PA Stormwater BMP Manual for a list)
- Trees shall be a minimum 1" caliper tree and 3 feet tall shrub (min)
- Trees shall be adequately protected during construction
- No more than 25% of the required capture volume can be mitigated through the use of trees
- Dead trees shall be replaced by the property owner within 12 months
- Please consider the specifications for each tree species when determining location and spacing

Amount of Stormwater to be Managed (ft ³) (Sum of Step 3)	-	Tree Planting Credit (ft ³)	=	Amount of Stormwater to be Managed (ft ³)
	-		=	

Step 4: Select BMPs and size according to the volume of stormwater that needs to be managed. The Guide to Choosing Stormwater BMPs, included in the Simplified Approach, includes sizing calculations for specific techniques. *Simple BMP Sizing* - Sizing BMPs may also be simplified through the use of this chart. Take the sum of Step 2 and match it to the "Amount of New Impervious Area to be Managed" in white boxes in the table below (rounding **up** to the next value if the number is between two values). Then look in the light grey box to determine the cubic footage based on the type of BMP (bioretention or infiltration). For example, if a proposed 1,000 square foot impervious area must handle 240 cubic feet of stormwater in a bioretention system, a 13'x 13'x 1.5' rain garden or a 36'x 2'x 3.5' vegetated swale could be used. Show the location and size of proposed BMPs on the minor stormwater site plan. (The following was based on a chart from the Lycoming Co. Planning Dept)

BMP Type		Simple BMP Sizing - Amount New Impervious Area to be Managed (ft ²)											
		250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000
Bioretention	Ex. Rain garden, Vegetated swale	60 ft ³ or	120 ft ³ or	180 ft ³ or	240 ft ³ or	360 ft ³ or	480 ft ³ or	600 ft ³ or	720 ft ³ or	840 ft ³ or	960 ft ³ or	1,080 ft ³ or	1,200 ft ³ or
	Ex. Dry well, Infiltration trench	180 ft ³	360 ft ³	540 ft ³	720 ft ³	1,080 ft ³	1,440 ft ³	1,800 ft ³	2,160 ft ³	2,520 ft ³	2,880 ft ³	3,240 ft ³	3,600 ft ³

Bring the worksheets, plan, Owner Acknowledgement, and BMP Facilities and Maintenance Agreement (if applicable) to your municipality. If an area greater than 5,000 square feet of earth is disturbed, an erosion and sedimentation (E & S) control plan must be prepared. The municipality may require that the E&S plan be submitted to, reviewed, and approved by the Adams County Conservation District.

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