

WATER

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PART 1

WATER REGULATIONS

§26-101. Definitions.

CUSTOMER — any person, as defined, owning any premises receiving water owned by the Sandy Township Water System.

PERSON — any natural person, association, partnership, firm or corporation.

SERVICE PIPE — that pipe leading from the curb to the services of the customer.

STREET — any street, road, alley or lane.

WATER SYSTEM — any plant, fixtures, mains, reservoirs, rights-of-way and all other property and facilities now or hereafter operated and maintained by Sandy Township in order to collect and distribute water for municipal purposes and for use of the inhabitants thereof.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §I)

§26-102. Extensions.

The water system of Sandy Township may be extended through other portions of the Township and/or outside the Township limits and shall be maintained and operated under the provisions of this Part.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §II)

§26-103. Management.

The Township Supervisors shall have the charge and management of the water system; however, they shall have the right to delegate such authority to a water committee as the Supervisors may provide for by resolution.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §III)

§26-104. Regulations.

For the protection of the water system, the following regulations shall be enforced:

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- A. No person shall damage, injure, disturb or interfere with any pipe, hydrant, machinery, tool or any property belonging to or appertaining to the water system.
- B. No person shall, except with the authority of the Supervisors or the Water Committee, if so delegated, open, close, interfere with or attach to, or connect with, any fire hydrant, stop or meter or water main belonging to the Township except as herein provided. Provided, however, in case of fire, the opening and use of fire hydrants shall be under the direction of the Fire Chief in charge.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, IV)

§26-105. No Connection During Winter Months.

No person shall lay any additional distributing, main or street connection at any time between December 1 and April 1, except with special permission of the Township.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §V)

§26-106. Depth of Pipe.

All pipe laid in any street shall be at the depth of 5 feet below the established grade thereof, except existing pipe laid in accordance with Engineer's specifications.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §VI)

§26-107. Removal of Soil.

No person shall disturb the soil cover above the existing water mains and distributing system owned by Sandy Township without the express written consent of the Supervisors or their delegated agents. Prior to such written consent, the applicant must show the purpose for the removal and shall make provisions for the replacement of the cover in accordance with the directions of the Supervisors or their agents.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §VII)

§26-108. Application for Water.

Introduction of Township water shall not be made into any premises until application shall have been made to the Township Supervisors or their agents. Such application shall state the name of the applicant and the owner of the premises, the purposes for which the water is desired and the size of the water tap desired. All new taps shall be subject to the following rates and regulations:

- A. All taps shall be metered by such metering devices as the Township may from time to time prescribe.
- B. No person except an authorized employee or agent of the Supervisors shall tap any main or distributing pipe. Service connection shall be installed by the Township from the street main to the curb on the line of the same including stop cock and curb box and corporation stop and shall be charged to the owner of the property at the rate to be established from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors shall tap any main or distributing pipe. The Township shall furnish all connection devices in accordance with its specifications. The cost of such devices shall be considered part of the tap on fee.
- C. In addition to the above costs enumerated, the applicant desiring water shall pay for any extension of water line required to bring Township water to his property line or to the point of tap should said extension required extending said line beyond a lateral distance of 50 feet. The Township may require a deposit by the property owner for said extension.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §VIII; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-109. Separate Stop Cock and Box.

Every street connection, at the time of making thereof, shall be provided with a separate stopcock and box, at the curb of the sidewalk when practicable, for each property to be supplied. The stop and box at the curb shall be the property of the Township.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §IX)

§26-110. Service Pipe Stop.

Every service pipe shall have a stop and waste inside the premises of the customer, so placed and kept as always to be ready for use. Such stop and waste shall control the entire supply of water for the premises and shall drain all the pipes and fixtures thereon. It shall be secure from frost and shall be provided with a key approved by superintendent. Such key shall be kept in a convenient place ready for immediate use.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §X)

§26-111. Independent Stop for Multiple Dwellings.

Premises intended to be occupied by more than one establishment, firm or family shall be provided with an independent stop conveniently located, for each separate establishment or apartment into which water is to be introduced, so that any portion of such

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premises which may be separately occupied can be drained without interfering with the supply of water for the other occupants.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XI)

§26-112. Pipe Ownership.

The service pipe shall be the property of the owner of the premises to which it is connected, and all installations and repairs of the same shall be made at the expense of such property owner, who shall keep his pipes and fixtures in good repair, in such condition as to avoid unnecessary waste, and protected against frost, at his own expense. The property owner shall be held responsible for any waste or damage that may result from any defective service pipe or other pipe located within the premises or any fixture.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XII)

§26-113. Township Responsibility.

The Township shall furnish no material or labor for use upon private premises except those items referred to in §26-108 herein, to wit: the curb box, corporation stop, stop cocks and installation thereof and the installation of the meter.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XIII)

§26-114. Depth of Service Pipe.

All service pipe shall be laid at least five feet below the surface of the ground, except into existing lines situate at a depth less than five feet deep.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XIV)

§26-115. Extensions of Service Pipe.

No person shall extend or cause to be extended any service pipe from one property to another, without special permission having been granted therefore by the Township, and without a stop being placed in such a position that the supply of water for either property can be shut off without closing of the supply of water for the other property.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XV)

§26-116. Inspection of Premises.

Whenever Township water is introduced into any premises or changes are made in any water pipes or fixtures that might affect the supply, the rates or the security against frost, plumber doing such work shall notify the Township of the location and nature of such work, and the Township shall thereupon cause such to be promptly and carefully inspected. No water shall be turned on permanently in any location until the Township shall be satisfied that every applicable provision of this Part has been complied with. Prior to such approval of the Township, water shall be turned on by the plumber only as may be necessary in order to test his work.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XVI)

§26-117. Obstruction of Drainage.

All pipes shall be free from jogs and snags that might obstruct the drainage, shall be securely fastened to their places and shall be so pitched that when the stop is turned off, all water shall flow toward the waste.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XVII)

§26-118. Pipes to be Secure Against Frost.

All pipes and fixtures shall be placed in such a manner as will secure them against frost. Whenever it may become necessary to carry any pipe along any outer wall, beneath any floor, through any open space or through any place where such pipe might be affected by drafts or air, such pipe shall be thoroughly boxed and packed or otherwise protected against cold.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XVIII)

§26-119. Extension of Pipes.

In extending pipe from existing installations, the same rules shall apply as are applicable, under this Part, to new installations.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XIX)

§26-120. Installations.

All plumbers working on installations that are from the water system of the Township shall observe the following regulations and requirements:

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- A. No plumber shall do any work that would result in a violation of any of the provisions of this Part.
- B. Every plumber shall, within 24 hours after the completion thereof, report to the Township all work done by him, including the substitution of any new fixture for an old fixture, that might in any way effect a change in the water rates on the premises on which such work is done. He shall also report any plumbing installation or use of water that is contrary to any of the provisions of this Part which might come to his notice.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XX)

§26-121. Meters Furnished at Expense of Owner.

Meters shall be furnished at the expense of the owner and shall be of the type and nature required by the City of DuBois and shall be of the same size as the service pipe measurement. The meter shall be placed within the property line of the customer in an accessible and unobstructed position within the building or a meter box or masonry pit, the construction of which will be at the expense of the owner of the premises. No person other than an authorized agent of the Township shall inspect, change, alter or interfere with any meter or any dials thereof.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXI)

§26-122. Customer Responsible for Meter Repairs.

The customer shall, at all times, properly protect the meter upon his property from injury, by frost or other cause, and shall be responsible for the cost of all repairs to any such meter damaged through his negligence or that of any of the member of his family, his agents, workmen, servants or employees, such charge to be payable in full at the time when his next water bill shall be due and payable.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXII)

§26-123. Testing of Meter.

Should any customer doubt the correctness of the meter measuring the water delivered to his premises, he shall notify the Township. The Township shall test said meter and should the test reveal the meter to be correct within 4%, no adjustment shall be made. However, should the meter be registering incorrectly beyond 4% of the accurate amount, the customer shall be entitled to a refund or credit from the date of notice. Should the meter be correct within the above limits, the costs of such tests shall be borne and assessed to the owner of the premises.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXIII)

§26-124. Rates.

- 1. Rates. The rates for all classes of customers of said water system shall be as follows:

Amount (gallons)	Rate
2,000 minimum	\$ 11.50
9,000	\$ 5.75 per 1,000 gallons
291,000	\$ 3.80 per 1,000 gallons
Greater than 300,000	\$ 2.90 per 1,000 gallons

- 2. The rates set forth in this Section may be amended from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the Township of Sandy.
- 3. Said rates are applicable to the entire Sandy Township water system in the Township of Sandy, being the water system for customers of the Slab Run Water System and the other Sandy Township water systems in the Township of Sandy.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXIV; as amended by Ord. 103B, 3/11/1974; by Ord. XI-101X, 10/9/1978, §XXIV; by Ord. 1984-7B, 8/24/1987; by Ord. 1992-1, 4/15/1992, §1; by Ord. 1997-6, 7/16/1997, §§1-2; by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007; and by Ord. 3-2006, 9/18/2006)

§26-125. Rates Payable at Township Building.

All water rates shall be payable at the Township Municipal Building or the appointed delegate's office as the Supervisors may, by resolution, decide.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXV)

§26-126. Accounts Payable Quarterly.

Water accounts shall be payable for the preceding quarter year on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15. The Township shall cause meter readings to be made in accordance with the quarterly schedule and bills based on the individual meter readings that shall be sent to the customers within 10 days prior to the first day of the quarter. Every customer shall pay in full any water rates with 15 days after the same shall be due and payable. Accounts unpaid after 15 days shall be subject to a 5% penalty.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXVI)

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§26-127. Delinquency of Payment.

In case any water rate shall not be paid within 30 days from the date such rate first became due and payable, it shall be the duty of the Township to give to the customer five days' notice in writing of the fact of the delinquency and that, at the end of the five-day period, said customer's water service shall be discontinued. After discontinuance, water service may only be restored after payment of the delinquent account in full plus penalties together with a service charge of \$10 for restoring service. The Township or its authorized agents are duly authorized by this provision to discontinue water in accordance with the provisions herein.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXVII)

§26-128. Abatement.

No abatement of water charges or of the quarterly minimum shall be affected by reason of vacation of premises unless the Township is notified by the owner that the premises has been vacated.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXVIII)

§26-129. Penalties.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Part, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a district justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation of this Part continues or each Section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXIX; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-130. Private Water Systems Not to be Affected.

The provisions of this Part are meant to affect only the water system as currently owned and maintained by Sandy Township or any extensions thereof. This Part is not meant to affect any privately owned water company or water system.

(Ord. 12/11/1972, 12/11/1972, §XXX)

PART 2

WATER EMERGENCIES

§26-201. Authority to Call a Water Emergency.

1. **Curtailement of Use.** The Township of Sandy shall have the authority in the event of any emergency affecting the adequacy of the supply of water to users in the Township of Sandy of the DuBois Municipal Water System or affecting the adequacy of the fire-fighting capacity of the system, either actual or imminent, to require any or all users of the DuBois Municipal Water System in the Township of Sandy to curtail or discontinue the use of the water. Such curtailment or discontinuance shall remain in effect for the duration of such emergency.
2. **Notice.** Verbal or other notice by the Township of Sandy to the said user or his agent or public advertisement in a newspaper circulated locally, shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of this Part. Any such curtailment may apply to all use of water for washing the car, watering the lawn or garden and heat transfer service, and if the degree of the emergency shall warrant, include any and all uses.
3. **Penalties.** Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Part, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a district justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation of this Part continues or each Section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. 1988-9, 10/5/1988, §§1-3; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

PART 3

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

A. General Provisions.

§26-301. Statement of Findings.

The Board of Supervisors of the Township finds that:

- A. Inadequate management of accelerated stormwater runoff resulting from development throughout a watershed increases flood flows and velocities, contributes to erosion and sedimentation, overtaxes the carrying capacity of existing streams and storm sewers, greatly increases the cost of public facilities to convey and manage stormwater, undermines floodplain management and flood reduction efforts in upstream and downstream communities, reduces groundwater recharge and threatens public health and safety.
- B. A comprehensive program of stormwater management, including reasonable regulation of development and activities causing accelerated erosion, is fundamental to the public health, safety, welfare and protection of the people of the Township and all the people of the Commonwealth, their resources and the environment.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §101)

§26-302. Purpose.

The purpose of this Part is to promote health, safety and welfare within the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed by minimizing the damages described in §26-301(A) of this Part through provisions designed to:

- A. Manage accelerated runoff and erosion and sedimentation problems at their source by regulating activities that cause these problems.
- B. Utilize and preserve the existing natural drainage systems.
- C. Encourage recharge of groundwater where appropriate and prevent degradation of groundwater quality.
- D. Maintain existing flows and quality of streams and watercourses in the Township and the Commonwealth.
- E. Preserve and restore the flood-carrying capacity of streams.

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- F. Provide proper maintenance of all permanent stormwater management facilities that are constructed in the Township.
- G. Provide performance standards and design criteria for watershed-wide storm- water management and planning.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §102)

§26-303. Statutory Authority.

The Township is empowered to regulate land use activities that affect runoff by the authority of the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 (Act 167), the “Stormwater Management Act,” and other ordinances of the Township, if any.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §103)

§26-304. Applicability.

1. This Part shall apply to those areas of the Township that are located within the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed, as delineated on Plate I, Volume 1, of this Part.
2. This Part shall only apply to permanent stormwater management facilities constructed as part of any of the regulated activities listed in this Section. Stormwater management and erosion and sedimentation control during construction activities are specifically not regulated by this Part, but shall continue to be regulated under existing laws and ordinances.
3. This Part contains only the stormwater management performance standards and design criteria that are necessary or desirable from a watershed-wide perspective. Local stormwater management design criteria (e.g., inlet spacing, inlet type, collection system details, outlet structure design, etc.) shall continue to be regulated by the applicable Township Ordinances or at the Township Engineer’s discretion.
4. The following activities are defined as “regulated activities” and shall be regulated by this Part.
 - A. Land development.
 - B. Subdivision.
 - C. Construction of new or additional impervious or semipervious surfaces (driveways, parking lots, etc.).
 - D. Construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings.
 - E. Diversion or piping of any natural or manmade stream channel.

F. Installation of stormwater management facilities or appurtenances thereto.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §104)

§26-305. Compatibility With Other Ordinance Requirements.

Approvals issued pursuant to this Part do not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to secure required permits or approvals for activities regulated by any other applicable code, rule, act or ordinance.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §107)

B. Definitions.

§26-311. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Part, certain terms and words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

- A. Words used in the present tense include the future tense; the singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular; words of masculine gender include feminine gender and words of feminine gender include masculine gender.
- B. The word “includes” or “including” shall not limit the term to the specific example but is intended to extend its meaning to all other instances of like kind and character.
- C. The word “person” includes an individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, corporation or any other similar entity.
- D. The words “shall” and “must” are mandatory; the words “may” and “should” are permissive.
- E. The words “used or occupied” include the words “intended, designed, maintained or arranged to be used or occupied.”

ACCELERATED EROSION — the removal of the surface of the land through the combined action of man’s activity and the natural processes of a rate greater than would occur because of the natural process alone.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES — the work of producing crops and raising livestock including tillage, plowing, disking, harrowing, pasturing and installation of conservation measures. Construction of new buildings or impervious area is not considered an agricultural activity.

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ALTERNATION — as applied to land, a change in topography as a result of the moving of soil and rock from one location or position to another; also the changing of surface conditions by causing the surface to be more or less impervious; land disturbance.

APPLICANT — a landowner or developer who has filed an application for approval to engage in any regulated activities as defined in §26-304 of this Part.

CHANNEL EROSION — the widening, deepening and headword cutting of small channels and waterways, due to erosion caused by moderate to large floods.

CISTERN — an underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.

CONSERVATION DISTRICT — the Jefferson County and/or Clearfield County Conservation District.

CULVERT — a structure with appurtenant works which carried a stream under or through an embankment of fill.

DAM — an artificial barrier, together with its appurtenant works, constructed for the purpose of impounding or storing water or another fluid or semifluid, or a refuse bank, fill or structure for highway, railroad or other purposes which does or may impound water or another fluid or semifluid.

DESIGN STORM — the magnitude and temporal distribution of precipitation from a storm event measured in probability of occurrence (e.g., 5 year storm) and duration (e.g., 24 hours), used in the design and evaluation of stormwater management systems.

DESIGNEE — the agent of the Jefferson County and/or Clearfield County Planning Commission and/or agent of the Board of Supervisors involved with the administration, review or enforcement of any provisions of this Part by contract or memorandum of understanding.

DETENTION BASIN — an impoundment structure designed to manage stormwater runoff by temporarily storing the runoff and releasing it at an predetermined rate.

DEVELOPER — a person, partnership, association, corporation or other entity, or any responsible person therein or agent thereof, that undertakes any regulated activity of this Part.

DEVELOPMENT SITE — the specific tract of land for which a regulated activity is proposed.

DOWN SLOPE PROPERTY LINE — that portion of the property line of the lot, tract or parcels of land being developed located such that all overland or pipe flow from the site would be directed towards it.

DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE FACILITY — a stormwater management facility designed to transmit stormwater runoff and shall include streams, channels, swales, pipes, conduits, culverts, storm sewers, etc.

DRAINAGE EASEMENT — a right granted by a landowner to a grantee, allowing the use of private land for stormwater management purposes.

DRAINAGE PERMIT — a permit issued by the Township Board of Supervisors after the drainage plan has been approved. Said permit is issued prior to or with the final Township approval.

DRAINAGE PLAN — the documentation of the stormwater management system, if any, to be used for a given development site, the contents of which are established in §26-333.

EARTH DISTURBANCE — any activity including, but not limited to, construction, mining, timber harvesting and grubbing which alters, disturbs and exposes the existing land surface.

EROSION — the movement of soil particles by the action of water, wind, ice or other natural forces.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN — a plan which is designed to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

EXISTING CONDITIONS — the initial condition of a project site prior to the proposed construction. If the initial condition of the site is undeveloped land, the land use shall be considered as “meadow” unless the natural land cover is proven to generate lower curve numbers or rational “C” value, such as forested lands.

FLOOD — a general but temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow streams, rivers and other waters of this Commonwealth.

FLOODPLAIN — any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any natural source or delineated by applicable Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration.

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY — mapped as being a special flood hazard area. Also included are areas that comprise Group 13 Soils as listed in Appendix A of the Pennsylvania Department of Environment Protection (DEP) Technical Manual for Sewage Enforcement Officers (as amended or replaced from time to time by DEP).

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FLOODWAY — the channel for the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplains which are reasonable required to carry and discharge the one-hundred-year frequency flood. Unless otherwise specified, the boundary of the floodway is as indicated on maps and flood insurance studies provided by FEMA. In an area where no FEMA maps or studies have defined the boundary of the one-hundred-year frequency floodway, it is assumed, absent evidence to the contrary, that the floodway extends from the stream to 50 feet from the top of the bank of the stream.

FOREST MANAGEMENT/TIMBER OPERATIONS — planning and activities necessary for the management of forest land. These include timber inventory and preparation of forest management plans, silvicultural treatment, cutting budgets, logging road design and construction, timber harvesting, site preparation and reforestation.

FREEBOARD — a vertical distance between the elevation of the design highwater and the top of a dam, levee, tank, basin or diversion ridge. The space is required as a safety margin in a pond or basin.

GRADE — a slope, usually of a road, channel or natural ground specified in percent and shown on plans as specified herein. (To) Grade-to finish the surface of a roadbed, top of embankment or bottom of excavation.

GRASSED WATERWAY — a natural or construction waterway, usually broad and shallow, covered with erosion-resistant grasses, used to conduct surface water from cropland.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE — replenishment of existing natural underground water.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE — a surface that prevents the percolation of water into the ground.

IMPOUNDMENT — a retention or detention basin designed to retain stormwater runoff and release it at a controlled rate.

INFILTRATION STRUCTURES — a structure designed to direct runoff into the ground (e.g., french drains, seepage pits, seepage trench).

INLET — a surface connection to a closed drain. A structure at the diversion end of a conduit. The upstream end of any structure through which high water may flow.

LAND DEVELOPMENT –

- (1) The improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts or parcels of land for any purpose involving:

- (a) A group of two or more buildings.
- (b) The division or allocation of land or space between or amount two or more existing or prospective occupants by means of, or for the purpose of streets, common areas, leaseholds, condominiums, building groups or other features.
- (c) Development in accordance with §503(1.1) of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code.

LAND DISTURBANCE — any activity involving grading, tilling, digging or filling of ground or stripping of vegetation or any other activity that causes an alteration to the natural condition of the land.

MAIN STEM (MAIN CHANNEL) — any stream segment or other runoff conveyance facility used as a reach in the Sandy Lick Creek hydrologic mode.

MANNING EQUATION IN (MANNING FORMULA) — a method of calculation of velocity of flow (e.g., feet per second) and flow rate (e.g., cubic feet per second) in open channels based upon channel shape, roughness, depth of flow and slope. “Open channels” may include closed conduits so long as the flow is not under pressure.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING — an agreement between Sandy Township and the Jefferson or Clearfield County Conservation District to provide cooperation between the Jefferson or Clearfield County Conservation District and the Sandy Township Supervisors, Jefferson or Clearfield County, to include within its ordinances, and to jointly promote conservation of natural resources within Sandy Township’s own lands, both public and private, for the purposes of preventing accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation of streams, reducing stormwater damage and promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of Sandy Township.

MUNICIPALITY — the Township of Sandy.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION — pollution that enters a watery body from diffuse origins in the watershed and does not result from discernible, confined or discrete conveyances.

NRCS — National Resource Conservation Service (previously SCS).

OPEN CHANNEL — a drainage element in which stormwater flows with an open surface. Open channels include, but shall not be limited to, natural manmade drainage ways, swales, streams, ditches, canals and pipes flowing partly full.

OUTFALL — point where water flows from a conduit, stream or drain.

WATER

OUTLET — points of water disposal from a stream, river, lake, tidewater or artificial drain.

PARKING LOT STORAGE — involves the use of impervious parking areas as temporary impoundments with controlled release rates during rainstorms.

PEAK DISCHARGE — the maximum rate of stormwater runoff from a specific storm event.

PENN STATE RUNOFF MODEL (CALIBRATED) — the computer based hydrologic modeling technique adapted to the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed for the Act 167 Plan. The model has been “calibrated” to reflect actual recorded flow values by adjoining key model input parameters.

PIPE — a culvert, closed conduit or similar structure (including appurtenances) that conveys stormwater.

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR — the entity set up specifically to review Act 167 drainage plans, inspect stormwater management structures and otherwise enforce all regulations as outlined in this Part. The plan administrator for Sandy Township is herein defined as the Board of Supervisors, or its designee, by resolution.

PMF — PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD — the flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in any area. The PMF is derived from the probable maximum precipitation (PMP) as determined on the basis of data obtained from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

RATIONAL FORMULA — a rainfall-runoff relation used to estimate peak flow.

REGULATED ACTIVITIES — actions or proposed actions that have an impact on stormwater runoff and that are specified in §26-304 of this Part.

RETENTION BASIN — an impoundment in which stormwater is stored and not released during the storm event. Stored water may be released from the basin at some time after the end of the storm.

RETURN PERIOD — the average interval, in years, within which a storm event of a given magnitude can be expected to recur. For example, the twenty-five-year return period rainfall would be expected to recur on the average once every 25 years.

RISER — a vertical pipe extending from the bottom of a pond that is used to control the discharge rate from the pond for a specified design storm.

ROOFTOP DETENTION — temporary ponding and gradual release of stormwater falling directly onto flat roof surfaces by incorporating controlled-flow roof drains into buildings designs.

RUNOFF — any part of precipitation that flows over the land surface.

SEDIMENT BASIN — a barrier, dam, retention or detention basin located and designed to retain rock, sand, gravel, silt or other material transported by water.

SEDIMENT POLLUTION — the placement, discharge or any other introduction of sediment into the waters of the Commonwealth occurring from the failure to design, construct, implement or maintain control measures and control facilities in accordance with the requirements of this Part.

SEDIMENTATION — the process by which mineral or organic matter is accumulated or deposited by the movement of water.

SEEPAGE PIT/SEEPAGE TRENCH — an area of excavated earth filled with loose stone or similar coarse material, into which surface water is directed for infiltration into the ground.

SHEET FLOW — runoff which flows over the ground surface as a thin, even layer, not concentrated in a channel.

SOIL-COVER COMPLEX METHOD — a method of runoff computation developed by the NRCS that is based on relating soil type and land use/cover to a runoff parameter called Curve Number (C/N).

SOIL GROUP, HYDROLOGIC — a classification of soils by the Soil Conservation Service into four runoff potential groups. The groups range from A soils, which are very permeable and produce little runoff, to D soils, which are not very permeable and produce much more runoff.

SPILLWAY — a depression in the embankment of a pond or basin which is used to pass peak discharge greater than the maximum design storm controlled by the pond.

STORAGE INDICATION METHOD — a reservoir routing procedure based on solution of the continuity equation (inflow minus outflow equals the change in storage) with outflow defined as a function of storage volume and depth.

STORM FREQUENCY — the number of times that a given storm “event” occurs or is exceeded on the average in a stated period of years. (see “return period”)

STORM SEWER — a system of pipes and/or open channels that convey intercepted runoff and stormwater from other sources, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial wastes.

STORMWATER — the total amount of precipitation reaching the ground surface.

WATER

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY — any structure, natural or man-made that, due to its condition, design or construction conveys, stores or otherwise affects stormwater runoff. Typical stormwater management facilities include, but are not limited to, detention and retention basins, open channels, storm sewers, pipes and infiltration structures.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN — the plan for managing stormwater runoff in the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed adopted by Jefferson or Clearfield Counties as required by the Act of October 4, 1978, P.L. 864 (Act 167), and known as the “Sandy Lick Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan.”

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SITE PLAN — the plan prepared by the developer or his representative indicating how stormwater runoff will be managed at the particular site of interest according to this Part.

STREAM ENCLOSURE — a bridge, culvert or other structure in excess of 100 feet in length upstream to downstream which encloses a regulated water of this Commonwealth.

SUBAREA — the smallest drainage unit of a watershed for which stormwater management criteria have been established in the stormwater management plan.

SUBDIVISION — the division or redivision of a lot, tract or parcel of land by any means into two or more lots, tracts, parcels or other divisions of land including changes in existing lot lines for the purpose, whether immediate or future, or lease, transfer of ownership, or building or lot development; provided, however, that the subdivision by lease of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of more than 10 acres, not involving any new street or easement of access or any residential dwellings, shall be exempt.

SWALE — a low-lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff.

TIMBER OPERATIONS — see “forest management.”

TIME OF CONCENTRATION (T_c) — the time of surface runoff to travel from the hydraulically most distant point of the watershed to a point of interest within the watershed. This time is the combined total of overland flow time and flow time in pipes or channels, if any.

WATERCOURSE — a stream of water, river, brook, creek or a channel or ditch for water, whether natural or manmade.

WATERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH — any and all rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, ditches, watercourses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, wetlands, ponds, springs and all other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface and underground water, or parts thereof, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of this Commonwealth.

WETLAND — those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs, ferns and similar areas.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, Art. II; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

C. Design Criteria for Stormwater Management Facilities.

§26-321. General Requirements.

1. Stormwater drainage systems shall be provided in order to permit unimpeded flow along natural watercourses, except as modified by stormwater management facilities or open channel consistent with this Part.
2. The existing point of concentrated drainage that discharge onto adjacent property shall not be relocated and shall be subject to any applicable discharge criteria specified in this Part.
3. Areas of existing diffused drainage discharge shall be subject to any applicable discharge criteria in the general direction of existing discharge, whether proposed to be concentrated or maintained as diffused drainage areas. If diffused flow is proposed to be concentrated and discharged onto adjacent property, the developer must document that adequate downstream conveyance facilities exist to safely transport the concentrated discharge, or otherwise prove that no erosion, sedimentation, flooding or other harm will result from the concentrated discharge.
4. Where a development site is traversed by watercourses other than permanent streams, a drainage easement shall be provided conforming substantially to the line of such watercourses. The terms of the easement shall prohibit excavation, the placing of fill or structures, and any alterations that may affect adversely the flow of stormwater within any portion of the easement. Also, maintenance and mowing of vegetation within the easement shall be required.
5. Any stormwater management facilities regulated by this Part that would be located on State highway rights-of-way shall be subject to approval by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. (PennDOT).
6. The Pennsylvania DEP, Chapter 105, Rules and Regulations, apply to the construction, modifications, operation or maintenance of both existing and proposed dams, water obstructions and encroachments throughout the watershed, including work in wetlands. Inquiries on dam safety permit requirements or other concerns shall be addressed to DEP's Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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7. When it can be shown that, due to topographic conditions, natural drainage ways on the site cannot adequately provide drainage, open channels may be constructed conforming substantially to the line and grade of such natural drainage ways. Work within natural drainage ways shall be subject to approval by DEP through the joint permit application process, or, where deemed appropriate by DEP through the general permit process.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §301; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-322. Stormwater Management Performance Standards.

1. General. The following general standards shall be applied to all development within the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed to promote flow attenuation, erosion and sediment control and flood control.
 - A. All site development in the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed which do not fall under the exemption criteria shown in this Part, Appendix A shall submit a drainage plan consistent with the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed Stormwater Management Plan to the Township for review. This criteria shall apply to the total proposed development even if development is to take place in stages. Impervious cover shall include, but not be limited to, any roof, parking or driveway areas and any new streets and sidewalks. Any areas designed to initially be gravel or crushed stone shall be assumed to be impervious for the purposes of comparison to the waiver criteria.
 - B. Runoff from impervious area must be drained to pervious areas of the property.
 - C. Roof drains must not be connected to streets, sanitary or storm sewers or roadside ditches.
 - D. Runoff from a site should not be concentrated or increased runoff discharged onto adjacent property without the written consent of the adjacent landowners.
2. Detention/Infiltration Standards.
 - A. Postdevelopment rates of runoff from any regulated activity shall not exceed the peak rates of runoff prior to development for the design storms specified on Plate 1, Volume 1, and Section V.B.1, volume II.
 - B. Minimization of impervious surfaces and infiltration of runoff through seepage beds, infiltration trenches, etc., are encouraged, where soil conditions permit, to reduce the size or eliminate the need for detention facilities.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §302)

§26-323. Design Criteria for Stormwater Management Facilities.

1. Any stormwater facility located on State highway rights-of-way shall be subject to approval by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
2. Any stormwater management facility, (i.e., detention basin) designed to store runoff and requiring a berm or earthen embankment required or regulated by this Part shall be designed to provide an emergency spillway to handle flow up to the 100 year postdevelopment conditions. The height of embankment must be set as to provide minimum 1 foot of freeboard above the maximum pool elevation computed when the facility functions for the 100 year postdevelopment inflow. However, criteria for design and construction of stormwater management facilities are not the same criteria that are used in the permitting of dams under the DEP Dam Safety Program. Depending upon the physical characteristics of a dam, a dam permit may be required and the design will have to meet the provisions of Chapter 105 of the Dam Safety and Encroachments Act. Depending on the physical characteristics of a dam, the design could require that anywhere from a 50 year to a PMF storm event be considered.
3. Any drainage conveyance facility and/or channel that doesn't fall under Chapter 105 regulations, must be able to convey, without damage to the drainage structure or roadway, runoff from the twenty-five-year design storm. Conveyance facilities to or exiting from stormwater management facilities (i.e., detention basins) shall be designed to convey the design flow to or from that structure. Roadway crossings located within designated floodplain areas must be able to convey runoff from a one-hundred-year design storm. Any facility located within a PennDOT right-of-way must meet PennDOT minimum design standards and permit submission requirements.
4. Storm sewers must be able to convey postdevelopment runoff from a twenty-five-year design storm without surcharging inlets.
5. Capacity Improvements. If the developer could prove that it would be feasible to provide capacity improvement to relieve the capacity deficiency in the existing drainage network, the adequate capacity improvements could be provided by the developer in lieu of stormwater management facilities on the development site. Any capacity improvements would be designed based on development of all areas tributary to the improvements and the capacity criteria specified in this Part. The type and amount of development that the developer must consider shall be either based on current zoning or established by the Township, whichever results in a greater amount of imperviousness. It shall be assumed that all new development upstream of a proposed capacity improvement would implement applicable stormwater management techniques, consistent with this Part.
6. Adequate erosion protection shall be provided along all open channels and at all points of discharge.

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(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §303; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-324. Calculation Methodology.

Stormwater runoff from all development sites shall be calculated using either the rational method or a soil-cover-complex methodology.

- A. Any stormwater runoff calculations involving drainage areas greater than 20 acres, including on and offsite areas, shall use generally accepted calculation technique that is based on the NRCS soil cover complex method. Table VIII-1 summarized acceptable computation methods. It is assumed that all methods will be selected by the design professional based on the individual limitations and suitability of each method for a particular site. The plan administrator may approve the use of the rational method to estimate peak discharge from drainage areas that contain less than 20 acres.
- B. All calculations consistent with this Part using the soil cover complex method shall use the appropriate design rainfall depths for the various return period storms presented in Table B-1 in Appendix B of this Part. If a hydrologic computer model such as PSRM or HEC-1 is used for stormwater runoff calculations, then the duration of rainfall shall be 24 hours. The NRCS 'S' curve is shown in Figure B-1, Appendix B of this Part shall be used for the rainfall distribution.
- C. For the purposes of predevelopment flow rate determination, undeveloped land shall be considered as "meadow" conditions, unless the natural ground cover generates a lower curve number or Rational 'C' value (i.e., forest)
- D. All calculations using the Rational Method shall use rainfall intensities consistent with appropriate times of concentration for overland flow and return periods from the Design Storm Curves from Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Design Rainfall Curves (1986) (Figure B-2). Times of concentration for overland flow shall be calculated using the methodology presented in Chapter 3 of Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, NRCS, TR-55 (as amended or replaced from time to time by NRCS). Times of concentration for channel and pipe flow shall be computed using Manning's equation.
- E. Runoff curve numbers (CN) for both existing and proposed conditions to be used in the soil cover complex method shall be obtained from Table B-2 in Appendix B of this Part.

Table VII-1
Acceptable Computation Methodologies For Stormwater Management Plans

Method	Method Developed by	Applicability
TR-20 (Or commercial package based on TR-20)	USDA NRCS	Applicable where use of full hydrology computer model is desirable or necessary.
TR-55 (Or commercial computer package based on TR-55)	USDA NRCS	Applicable for land development plans within limitations described in TR-55.
HEC-1	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Applicable where use of hydrologic computer model is desirable or necessary.
PSRM	Penn State University	Applicable where use of a hydrologic computer model is desirable or necessary; simpler than TR-20 or HEC-1.
Rational Method (Or commercial computer package based on Rational Method)	Emil Kuichling (1889)	For sites less than 200 acres, or as approved by the plan administrator and Township Engineer.
Other Methods	Varies	Other computation methodologies approved by the plan administrator and Township Engineer

- F. Runoff coefficients © for both existing and proposed conditions for use in the Rational Method shall be obtained from Table B-3 in Appendix B of this Part.
- G. Where uniform flow is anticipated, the Manning equation shall be used for hydraulic computations and to determine the capacity of open channels, pipes and storm sewers. Values for Manning's roughness coefficient (n) shall be consistent with Table B-4 in Appendix B of this Part.
- H. The design of any stormwater detention facilities intended to meet the performed standards of this Part shall be verified by routing the design storm hydrograph through these facilities using the storage-indication method. For drainage areas greater than 20 acres in size, the design storm hydrograph shall be computed using a calculation method that produces a full hydrograph. The Township may approve the use of any generally accepted full hydrograph approximation technique shall use a total runoff volume that is consistent with the volume from a method that produces a full hydrograph.

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- I. Outlet structures for stormwater management facilities shall be designed to meet the performance standards of this Part using any generally accepted hydraulic analysis technique or method.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §304)

§26-325. Use of Performance Standards and Criteria.

The methodology for determining required stormwater controls for a regulated activity is shown in Figure VIII-1 and outlined below:

- A. Compute.
 - (1) Predevelopment hydrograph at the site discharge point for the required design storm.
 - (2) Postdevelopment hydrograph at the site discharge point incorporating any “nondetention” techniques such as pervious areas, swales, infiltration trenches, etc.

Note: Hydrographs may be obtained from NRCS methods such as TR-55 or from use of the “modified” rational formulas.

- B. Compare. Postdevelopment hydrographs will predevelopment hydrographs. If the peak rate of runoff and the shape of the hydrographs are nearly identical, stormwater management has been achieved. Detention will not be required. If not, proceed to §26-325(C).
- C. Design. Detention/retention facilities, in conjunction with any nondetention techniques, such that postdevelopment peak rates from the site will not exceed predevelopment levels for the required design storms.

**FIGURE VIII-1
STORMWATER CONTROL DETERMINATION FLOW CHART**

Compute Predevelopment Hydrograph and Postdevelopment Hydrograph incorporating any Infiltration/Nondetention Techniques

Compare Hydrographs

Does Postdevelopment Hydrograph Match
Predevelopment Hydrograph

Yes

No

Criteria met!

Determine Detention District
Design detention facilities so
postdevelopment peak rates
are less than or equal to pre-

development rates for the
specified design storms

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996)

D. Drainage Plan Requirements.

§26-331. General Requirements.

For any of the activities regulated by this Part, the final approval of subdivision and/or land development plans, the issuance of any building or occupancy permit, or the commencement of any land disturbance activity may not proceed until the property owner or developer or his/her agent has received written approval of a drainage plan from the administrator.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §401)

§26-332. Exemptions.

1. Any regulated activity that meets the exception criteria in this Part Appendix A is exempt from the drainage plan preparation provisions of this Part. This criteria shall apply to the total development even if development is to take place in phases. The date of the Official County Plan adoption shall be the starting point from which to consider tracts as “parent tracts” in which future subdivision and respective impervious are computations shall be cumulatively considered. Exemption shall not relieve the applicant from providing adequate stormwater management to meet the purpose of this Part.
2. Land disturbances associated with existing one and two family dwellings, subject to conditions described in subsection (1) of this Section.
3. Use of land for gardening for home consumption.
4. Agriculture when operated in accordance with a conservation plan or erosion and sedimentation control plan found adequate by the Conservation District. The agricultural activities such as growing crops, rotating crops, filling of soil and grazing of animals and other such activities are specifically exempt from complying with the requirements of this Part.
5. Forest management operations which are following the Department of Environmental Protection’s management practices contained in its publication “Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidelines for Forestry” and are operating under an erosion and sedimentation control plan.

No exemption shall be provided for Regulated Activities as defined in §26-304(4)(E) of this Part.

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(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §402; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-333. Drainage Plan Contents.

1. The drainage plan shall consist of all applicable calculations, maps and plans. A note on the maps shall refer to the associated computations and erosions and sedimentation control plan by title and date. The cover sheet of the computations and erosion and sedimentation control plan shall refer to the associated maps by title and date. All drainage plan materials shall be submitted to the plan administrator in a format that is clear, concise, legible, neat and well organized; otherwise, the drainage plan shall be disapproved and returned to the applicant.
2. The following items shall be included in the drainage plan:
 - A. General.
 - (1) General description of project.
 - (2) General description of permanent stormwater management techniques, including construction specifications of the materials to be used for storm- water management facilities.
 - (3) Complete hydrologic, hydraulic and structural computations for all storm- water management facilities.
 - B. Map(s) of the project area shall be submitted on 24 inch by 36 inch sheets and shall be prepared in a form that meets the requirements for recording at the offices of the Recorder of Deeds of Clearfield County. The contents of the map(s) shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) The location of the project relative to highways, municipalities or other identifiable landmarks.
 - (2) Existing contours at intervals of 2 feet. In areas of steep slopes (greater than 15%) 5 feet contour intervals may be used.
 - (3) Existing streams, lakes, ponds or other bodies of water within the project area.
 - (4) Other physical features including flood hazard boundaries, sinkholes, streams, existing drainage courses, areas of natural vegetation to be preserved and the total extent of the upstream area draining through the site.
 - (5) The locations of all existing and proposed utilities, sanitary sewers and water lines within 50 feet of property lines.

- (6) An overlay showing soil names and boundaries.
- (7) Proposed changes to the land surface and vegetative cover including, the type and amount of impervious area that would be added.
- (8) Proposed structure, roads, paved areas and buildings.
- (9) Final contours at intervals at 2 feet. In areas of steep slopes (greater than 15%) 5 foot contour intervals may be used.
- (10) The name of the development, the name and address of the owner of the property and the name of the individual or firm preparing the plan.
- (11) The date of submission.
- (12) A graphic and written scale of 1 inch equals no more than 50 feet; for tracts of 20 acres or more, the scale shall be 1 inch equals no more than 100 feet.
- (13) A North arrow.
- (14) The total tract boundary and size with distances marked to the nearest foot and bearing to the nearest degree.
- (15) Existing and proposed land use(s).
- (16) A key map showing all existing manmade features beyond the property boundary that would be affected by the project.
- (17) Horizontal and vertical profiles of all open channels, including hydraulic capacity.
- (18) Overland drainage paths.
- (19) A fifteen-foot-wide access easement around all stormwater management facilities that would provide ingress from and egress to a public right-of-way.
- (20) A note on the plan indicating the location and responsibility for maintenance of stormwater management facilities that would be located offsite. All offsite facilities shall meet the performance standards and design criteria specified in this Part.
- (21) A construction detail of any improvements made to sinkholes and the location of all notes to be posted, as specified in this Part.

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(22) A statement, signed by the landowner, acknowledging the stormwater management system to be a permanent fixture that can be altered or removed only after approval of a revised plan by the plan administrator.

(23) The following signature block for the plan administrator:

“I (plan administrator), on this date (date of signature), have reviewed and hereby certify that the drainage plan meets all design standards and criteria of the Sandy Lick Creek Watershed Act 167, Stormwater Management Ordinance.”

(24) The location of all erosion and sedimentation control facilities.

C. Supplemental Information.

(1) A written description of the following information shall be submitted:

- (a) The overall stormwater management concept for the project.
- (b) Stormwater runoff computations as specified in this Part.
- (c) Stormwater management techniques to be applied both during and after development.
- (d) Expected project time schedule.

(2) A soil erosion and sedimentation control plan, including all reviews and approvals, as required by DEP.

(3) A geologic assessment of the effects of runoff on sinkholes as specified in this Part.

(4) The effect of the project (in terms of runoff volumes and peak flows) on adjacent properties and on any existing Township stormwater collection system that may receive a runoff from the projected site.

(5) A declaration of adequacy and highway occupancy permit from the PennDOT District Office when utilization of PennDOT storm drainage system is proposed.

D. Stormwater Management Facilities.

(1) All stormwater management facilities must be located on a map and described in detail.

- (2) When groundwater recharge methods such as seepage pits, bed or trenches are used, the location of existing and proposed septic tank infiltration areas and wells must be shown.
- (3) All calculations, assumptions and criteria used in the design of the storm- water management facilities must be shown.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §403; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-334. Plan Submission.

For all activities regulated by this Part, the steps below shall be followed for submission. For any activities that require a DEP joint permit application and regulated under Chapter 105 (Dam Safety and Waterway Management) or Chapter 106 (Floodplain Management) of DEP rules and regulations, require a PennDOT highway occupancy permit, or require any other permit under applicable State or Federal regulations, the permit(s) shall be part of the plan.

- A. The drainage plan shall be submitted by the developer as part of the preliminary plan submission for the regulated activity.
- B. Four copies of the drainage plan shall be submitted to the Township with the requisite fees.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §404; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-335. Drainage Plan Review.

1. The plan administrator shall review the drainage plan for consistency with the adopted Sandy Lick Creek Watershed Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan. The plan administrator shall require receipt of a complete plan, as specified in this Part.
2. The Township Engineer shall review the drainage plan for any submission or land development against the Township Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance [Chapter 22] provisions not superseded by this Part.
3. Should the drainage plan be determined to be consistent with the stormwater management plan, the plan administrator will forward an approval letter to the developer. Should the drainage plan be determined to be inconsistent with the storm- water management plan, the plan administrator will forward a disapproval letter to the developer citing the reason(s) for the disapproval. Any disapproved drainage plans may be revised by the developer and resubmitted consistent with this Part.

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4. For regulated activities requiring a DEP Joint Permit Application, the plan administrator shall notify DEP whether the drainage plan is consistent with the storm-water management plan and forward a copy of the review letter to the developer. DEP may consider the plan administrator's review comments in determining whether to issue a permit.
5. The Township shall not approve any subdivision or land development for regulated activities specified in §§26-304(4)(A) and (B) of this Part if the drainage plan has been found to be inconsistent with the stormwater management plan, as determined by the plan administrator, or without considering the comments of the Township Engineer. All required permits from DEP must be obtained prior to approval.
6. The Township Zoning Officer shall not issue a building permit for any regulated activity specified in §26-304 of this Part if the drainage plan has been found to be inconsistent with the stormwater management plan, as determined by the plan administrator, or without considering the comments of the Township Engineer. All required permits from DEP must be obtained prior to issuance of a building permit.
7. The developer shall be responsible for completing an "as-built survey" of all stormwater management facilities included in the approved drainage plan. The as-built survey and an explanation of any discrepancies with the design plans shall be submitted to the plan administrator for final approval. In no case shall the plan administrator approve the as-built survey until the plan administrator receives a copy of an approved declaration of adequacy, highway occupancy permit from the PennDOT District Office and any applicable permits from DEP.
8. The plan administrator's approval of a drainage plan shall be valid for a period not to exceed 1 year. This 1 year time period shall commence on the date that the plan administrator signs the approved drainage plan. If stormwater management facilities included in the approved drainage plan have not been constructed or if an as-built survey of these facilities has not been approved within this 1 year time period, then the plan administrator may consider the drainage plan disapproved and may recommend that the Township revoke any and all permits. Drainage plans that are considered disapproved by the plan administrator shall be resubmitted in accordance with §26-337 of this Part.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §405; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-336. Modification of Plans.

1. A modification to a submitted drainage plan for a development site that involves a change in stormwater management facilities or techniques, or that involves the relocation or redesign of stormwater management facilities, or that is necessary because of soil or other conditions are not stated on the drainage plan (as determined by the plan administrator or the Township Engineer), shall require a re-

submission of the modified drainage plan consistent with §26-334 of this Part and be subject to review as specified in §26-335 of this Part.

2. A modification to an already approved or disapproved drainage plan shall be submitted to the plan administrator, accompanied by the applicable plan administrator review fee. A modification to a drainage plan for which a formal action has not been taken by the plan administrator shall be submitted to the plan administrator, accompanied by the applicable plan administrator review fee.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §406)

§26-337. Resubmission of Disapproved Drainage Plans.

A disapproved drainage plan may be resubmitted, with the revisions addressing the plan administrator's concerns documented in writing, to the plan administrator in accordance with §26-334 of this Part and be subject to review as specified in §26-335 of this Part. The applicable plan administrator review fee must accompany a resubmission of a disapproved drainage plan.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §407)

E. Inspections.

§26-341. Schedule of Inspections.

1. The plan administrator, or his assignee, shall inspect all phases of the installation of the permanent stormwater management facilities.
2. During any stage of the work, if the plan administrator determines that the permanent stormwater management facilities are not being installed in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan, the Township shall revoke any existing permits until a revised drainage plan is submitted and approved, as specified in this Part.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §501)

F. Fees and Expenses.

§26-351. General.

The fees required by this Part are the Township review fee and any other fees established by resolution. The Township Review Fee shall be established by the Township to defray review costs incurred by the Township and the Township Engineer. All fees shall be paid by the applicant.

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(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §601)

§26-352. Plan Administrator Drainage Plan Review Fee.

The plan administrator shall establish a Review Fee Schedule based on the size of the regulated activity and based on the plan administrator's costs for reviewing drainage plans. The plan administrator shall periodically update the review fee schedule to ensure that review costs are adequately reimbursed.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §602)

§26-353. Expenses Covered by Fees.

The fees required by this Part shall at a minimum cover:

- A. The review of the drainage plan by the plan administrator and the Township Engineer.
- B. The site inspection.
- C. The inspection of stormwater management facilities and drainage improvements during construction.
- D. The final inspection upon completion of the stormwater management facilities and drainage improvements presented in the drainage plan.
- E. Any additional work required to enforce any permit provisions regulated by this Part, correct violations and assure proper completion of stipulated remedial actions.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §603)

G. Maintenance Responsibilities.

§26-361. Maintenance Responsibilities.

1. The stormwater management plan for the development site shall contain an operation and maintenance plan prepared by the developer and approved by the Township Engineer. The operation and maintenance plan shall outline required routine maintenance actions and schedules necessary to ensure proper operation of the facility(ies).
2. The stormwater management plan for the development site shall establish responsibilities for the continuing operating and maintenance of all proposed stormwater control facilities, consistent with the following principles:

- A. If a development consists of structures or lots which are to be noncommercial and separately owned and in which streets, sewers and other public improvements are to be dedicated to the Township, stormwater control facilities should also be dedicated to and maintained by the Township.
 - B. If a development site is to be commercial or maintained in a single ownership or if sewers and other public improvements are to be privately owned and maintained, then the ownership and maintenance of stormwater control facilities should be the responsibility of the owner or private management entity.
3. The Board of Supervisors, upon recommendation of the Township Engineer, shall make the final determination on the continuing maintenance responsibilities prior to final approval of the stormwater management plan. The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to accept the ownership and operating responsibility for any or all of the stormwater management controls.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §701)

§26-362. Maintenance Agreement for Privately Owned Stormwater Facilities.

1. Prior to final approval of the site's stormwater management plan, the property owner shall sign and record a maintenance agreement covering all stormwater control facilities which are to be privately owned. The agreement shall stipulate that:
 - A. The owner shall maintain all facilities in accordance with the approved maintenance schedule and shall keep all facilities in a safe and attractive manner. (Note: Township may consider a 5-10 year period to turn over ownership/maintenance to the Township).
 - B. The owner shall convey to the Township easements and/or rights-of-way to assure access for periodic inspections by the Township and maintenance, if required.
 - C. The owner shall keep in file with the Township the name, address and telephone number of the person or company responsible for maintenance activities; in the event of a change, new information will be submitted to the Township within 10 days of the change.
 - D. If the owner fails to maintain the stormwater control facilities following due notice by the Township to correct the problem(s), the Township may perform the necessary maintenance work or corrective work and the owner shall reimburse the Township for all costs.

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2. Other items may be included in the agreement where determined necessary to guarantee the satisfactory maintenance of all facilities. The maintenance agreement shall be subject to the review and approval of the Township Solicitor and Board of Supervisors.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §702)

H. Enforcement and Penalties.

§26-371. Right-of-Entry.

Upon presentation of proper credentials, duly authorized representatives of the Township may enter at reasonable times upon any property within the Township to investigate or ascertain the condition of the subject property in regard to any aspect regulated by this Part.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §801)

§26-372. Notification.

In the event that a person fails to comply with the requirements of this Part or fails to conform to the requirements of any permit issued hereunder, the Township shall provide written notification of the violation. Such notification shall set forth the nature of the violation(s) and establish a time limit, usually 16 days, for correction of these violation(s). Failure to comply within the time specified shall subject such person to the penalty provisions of this Part. All such penalties shall be deemed cumulative and shall not prevent the Township from pursuing any and all other remedies. It shall be responsibility of the owner of the real property on which any regulated activity is proposed to occur, is occurring or has occurred, to comply with the terms and conditions of this Part.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §802)

§26-373. Public Nuisance.

1. Any violation of any provision of this Part is deemed a public nuisance.
2. Each day that a violation of any provision continues constitutes a separate violation.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §803)

§26-374. Penalties.

1. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Part, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a district justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation of this Part continues or each Section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.
2. In addition, the Township may institute injunctive, mandamus or any other appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity for the enforcement of this Part. Any court of competent jurisdiction shall have the right to issue restraining orders, temporary or permanent injunctions, mandamus or other appropriate forms of remedy or relief.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §804; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-375. Appeals.

1. Any person aggrieved by any action of the Township's designee or representative may appeal to the Township Board of Supervisors within 30 days of that action.
2. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Township Board of Supervisors may appeal to the Clearfield County Court of Common Pleas within 30 days of that decision.

(Ord. 1996-1, 1/2/1996, §805)

PART 4

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

§26-401. Definitions.

As used in this Part, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

AUTHORITY — a body corporate and politic organized under the Municipality Authorities Act of 1945, as amended, or by the Municipality Authorities Act of 2001, as amended, and incorporated by the Township of Sandy.

BUILDING MAIN — extension from the water system of any structure to the lateral of a main.

IMPROVED PROPERTY — any property within the Township of Sandy upon which there is erected a structure intended for continuous or periodic habitation, occupancy or use by human beings or animals.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT — any improved property located within the Township of Sandy and used or intended for use, wholly or in part, for the manufacturing, processing, cleaning, laundering or assembling of any product, commodity or article.

LATERAL —

- A. Part of the water system extending from a main to the curb line or, if there shall be no curb line, extending to the property line.
- B. If no such lateral shall be provided, lateral shall mean that portion of, or place in, a main which is provided for connection of any building main.

MAIN — any pipe or conduit constituting a part of the water system used or usable for water distribution purposes.

OWNER — any person vested with ownership, legal or equitable, sole or partial, of any improved property.

PERSON — any individual, partnership, company, association, society, trust, corporation, municipality, municipal authority or other group or entity.

WATER SYSTEM — all facilities, as of any particular time, for production, transmission, storage and distribution of water in the Township of Sandy owned by the Township of Sandy or owned by an Authority and leased to the Township of Sandy for maintenance, operation and use.

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(Ord. 2003-6, 8/25/2003, §1)

§26-402. Use of Public Water System Required.

1. The owner of any improved property abutting upon the water system shall connect such improved property with and shall use such water system in such manner as the Township of Sandy may require, within 90 days after notice to such owner from the Township of Sandy to make such connection; subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be established herein or otherwise shall be established by the Township of Sandy.
2. The notice by the Township of Sandy to make connection to a main referred to in subsection (1) shall consist of a copy of this Part, including any amendments and/or supplements at the time in effect, or a summary of each Section thereof, and a written or printed document requiring the connection in accordance with the provisions of this Part and specifying that such connection shall be made within 90 days after the date such notice is given or served. Such notice may be given or served at any time after a main is in place which can deliver water to the particular improved property. Such notice shall be given or served upon the owner in accordance with law.

(Ord. 2003-6, 8/25/2003, §2)

§26-403. Building Mains and Connections.

1. No person shall uncover, connect with, make any opening into, use, alter or disturb, in any manner, any main or any part of the water system without first obtaining a permit in writing from the Township of Sandy.
2. Application for a permit required under subsection (1) shall be made by the owner of the improved property served or to be served with notice as provided in §26-402(1) or by the duly authorized agent of such owner. Any permit granted by the Township of Sandy shall lapse and be of no further affect after 1 year from the date of its issuance unless the connection has been made and the building has been completed.
3. No person shall make or shall cause to be made a connection of any improved property to a main until such person fulfills each of the following conditions:
 - A. Notify the Township of Sandy of the desire and intention to connect such improved property to a main.
 - B. Apply for and obtain a permit as required by subsection (1) of this Section.
 - C. Give the Township of Sandy at least 24 hours notice before such connection will be made in order that the Township of Sandy may supervise and in-

spect or may cause to be supervised and inspected the work of connection and necessary testing.

- D. If applicable, furnish satisfactory evidence to the Township of Sandy that any tapping (or connection) fee which may be charged and imposed by the Township of Sandy against the owner of each improved property who connects such improved property to a main has been paid.
4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each improved property shall be connected separately and independently with a main through a building main. Grouping of more than one improved property on one building main shall not be permitted, except under special circumstances and for good cause shown, but then only after special permission of the Township of Sandy, in writing, shall have been secured and only subject to such rules, regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by the Township of Sandy.
 5. All costs and expenses of construction of a building main and all costs and expenses of connection of a building main to a main shall be borne by the owner of the improved property to be connected, and such owner shall indemnify and shall save harmless the Township of Sandy from all loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly, as a result of construction of a building main or of connection of a building main to a main.
 6. A building main shall be connected to a main at the place designated by the Township of Sandy and where, if applicable, the lateral is provided. A smooth, neat joint shall be made and the connection of a building main to the lateral shall be made secure and watertight.
 7. If the owner of any improved property located within the Township of Sandy and abutting upon the water system after 90 days notice from the Township of Sandy, in accordance with §26-402(1), shall fail to connect such improved property, the Township of Sandy may construct such connection and collect from such owner the costs and expenses thereof in any manner permitted by law.

(Ord. 2003-6, 8/25/2003, §3)

§26-404. Regulations Governing Building Mains and Connections to Mains.

1. No building main shall be covered until it has been inspected and approved by the Township of Sandy. If any part of a building main is covered before so being inspected and approved, it shall be uncovered for inspection, at the cost and expense of the owner of the improved property to be connected to a main.
2. Every building main of any improved property shall be maintained in a sanitary and safe operating condition by the owner of such improved property.

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3. Every excavation for a building main shall be guarded adequately with barricades and lights to protect all persons from damage and injury. Any street, sidewalk or other public property disturbed in the course of installation of a building main shall be restored, at the cost and expense of the owner of the improved property being connected, in a manner satisfactory to the Township of Sandy.
4. If any person shall fail or shall refuse, upon receipt of a notice in writing of the Township of Sandy, to remedy any unsatisfactory condition with respect to a building main within 60 days of receipt of such notice, the Township of Sandy may refuse to permit such person to be served by the water system until such unsatisfactory condition shall have been remedied to the satisfaction of the Township of Sandy.
5. The Township of Sandy reserves the right to adopt, from time to time, additional rules and regulations it shall deem necessary and proper relating to connections with a main and with the water system, which additional rules and regulations, to the extent appropriate, shall be construed as part of this Part.

(Ord. 2003-6, 8/25/2003, §4)

§26-405. Fees.

The following fee schedule is for water connections:

1. All of the following fees are for new water connections where meter pit installation is not required:
 - A. \$100 for new service to cover account set-up and administrative cost.
 - B. Cost of meter, which includes Township specified meter and appurtenances.
 - C. Cost of materials, which includes all materials from the corporation stop on the main line to the curb stop and curb box. Line from curb stop to house is to be installed by owner.
 - D. Cost of labor and equipment, which includes labor and equipment costs for installation of the water tap on the main line and the service line from the main to the curb stop. All other work is responsibility of the owner.
 - E. \$500 deposit required for less than 1 1/2 inch service.
 - F. \$900 deposit required for 1 1/2 inch or 2 inch service.
 - G. \$2,500 deposit required for 4 inch and larger service.
2. All of the following water connection fees are hereby enacted for trailers and other installations where full basements or suitable inside installation is not possible:

- A. \$100 for new service to cover account set-up and administrative cost.
 - B. Cost of meter, which includes Township specified meter and appurtenances.
 - C. Cost of materials, which includes all materials from the corporation stop on the main line to the curb stop and curb box and a meter pit located near the curb stop. Line from curb stop to house is to be installed by owner.
 - D. Cost of labor and equipment, which includes actual labor and equipment costs for installation of the water tap on the main line and service line from the main to the curb stop and meter pit. All other work is responsibility of the owner.
 - E. \$1,000 deposit required for 1 inch or smaller service.
 - F. Deposit required for larger services based on Authority Engineer's estimate for specific installation.
3. There shall also be imposed the public water capacity tap fee as established by the Township of Sandy, from time to time, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

(Ord. 2003-6, 8/25/2003, §5; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)

§26-406. Appeals; Hardship.

In the event any person shall deem the requirement to connect, as provided in this Part, a hardship, such person may appeal to the Board of Supervisors for relief from such connection requirement.

(Ord. 2003-6, 8/25/2003, §6)

§26-407. Penalties.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Part, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a district justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation of this Part continues or each Section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. 2003-6, 8/25/2003, §7; as amended by Ord. 2005-7, 12/19/2007)