

TITLE 14.1 - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 14.1-01 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

14.1-01-01. Purpose and Policy. This Title sets forth uniform requirements for stormwater management systems within the City and its extraterritorial jurisdiction. It is the intent of the Board of City Commissioners that the requirements and standards contained in this Title comply with all applicable state and federal laws. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Title and the provisions of an erosion control, shoreland protection, or floodplain ordinance, or other regulations adopted by the City, County, State or Federal authorities, the more restrictive standard prevails.

The objectives of this Title are:

1. To promote, preserve, and enhance the natural resources within the City of Bismarck and its extraterritorial jurisdiction;
2. To protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the people and property through effective stormwater management practices;
3. To protect the City and surrounding area's natural resources from adverse impacts caused by development or other activities;
4. To regulate land development, land disturbing, or other activities that may have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and environmentally sensitive lands;
5. To minimize conflicts and encourage compatibility between land disturbing and development activities and environmentally sensitive issues (i.e. land, water, habitat, etc.);
6. To require detailed review standards and procedures for land development activities proposed throughout the City, and its extraterritorial jurisdiction, thereby achieving a balance between growth and development, and the protection of water quality;
7. To provide for the protection of surrounding or adjacent properties from water and wind erosion through the

use of best management practices that meet the intended use; and

8. To provide for adequate stormwater system analysis and appropriate stormwater system design as necessary to protect public and private property, water quality, and existing natural resources. This Title establishes and provides for the following stormwater management criteria:

a. The regulation of development through the issuance of stormwater permits and through the enforcement of general stormwater drainage requirements throughout the City and its extraterritorial jurisdiction. It also authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, and provides for the setting of applicable fees for the equitable distribution of costs associated with the administration of the stormwater management program established herein.

b. The regulation of, and the establishment of criteria for, public underground storm sewers, artificial and natural open channel drainage systems, stormwater detention and retention ponds, and private stormwater drainage systems ultimately discharging into the public system.

c. The regulation of development activities as they relate to managing stormwater volumes, rates of runoff, flow duration, and their subsequent impacts to downstream property, water quality, and stormwater management facilities.

d. Provides for a stormwater management system user charge and the method for calculating charges for each user classification. Procedures for rate adjustments and annual review criteria are established.

e. Penalties for violating the provisions of this Title, and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder.

f. Applies in the City of Bismarck, North Dakota, and its extraterritorial jurisdiction, and to persons outside the City who are, by contract or agreement with the City, users of the City stormwater management system. Except as otherwise provided

herein, the City Engineer shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Title.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-01-02. Transfer of Authority. The City may, through the use of a joint powers agreement, transfer the authority for the administration and/or enforcement of this Title in the City's extraterritorial area to another entity. .

(Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-01-03. Definitions. For the purpose of this Title, the following terms, phrases, and words, and their derivatives, shall have the meaning as stated in this section. When inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future tense. Words in the plural number include the singular number, and words in the singular number include the plural number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and the word "may" is always permissive.

Agricultural Land Use: The use of land for planting, growing, cultivating and harvesting crops for human or livestock consumption and pasturing or yarding of livestock.

Applicant: Any person wishing to obtain a building permit, special use permit, zoning change, subdivision approval, or stormwater permit.

Base Flood or 100-year flood: The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The height of the base flood or 100-year flood, usually in feet above mean sea level, as designated on a FEMA published digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) or as determined by the stormwater management plan prepared for the area in which the property is located.

Board of City Commissioners: The Board of City Commissioners of the City of Bismarck.

City: The City of Bismarck.

City Engineer: The City Engineer of the City of Bismarck or a duly authorized representative of the City Engineer.

Control Measure: A practice or combination of practices to control erosion and attendant pollution.

Conveyance Structure: A pipe, open channel, or other facility that transports runoff from one location to another.

County: The County of Burleigh.

County Engineer: The County Engineer of Burleigh County or a duly authorized representative of the County Engineer.

Design Standards Manual: The Stormwater Design Standards Manual, as originally adopted by the Board of City Commissioners and as subsequently amended by technical amendments by the City Engineer, which contains the principal standards and design criteria for developing an effective and acceptable stormwater management plan.

Detention Facility: A natural or manmade structure, including wetlands, ponds, parking lots, depressed grassy areas, roof tops, buried underground tanks, or other structures, used for the temporary storage and controlled release of runoff. Such facilities are used to delay or attenuate flow, may contain a pool of water during times of storage, and may be dry during times of no runoff.

Development: Any man-made change to improved or unimproved property, including any land disturbing activity, construction or the subdivision of land.

Development Properties: Lands and properties located within an approved stormwater permit boundary.

Developer: A person, firm, corporation, sole proprietorship, partnership, federal or state agency, or political subdivision thereof engaged in a land disturbance and/or land development activity.

E.P.A.: The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Erosion: Any process that wears away at the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or gravity. Erosion can be accelerated by the activities of man and nature.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan: A written description of the number, locations, sizes, and other

pertinent information about best management practice methods designed to meet the requirements of this Title.

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction: The territorial zoning and subdivision authority of the City which extends to all unincorporated land located within four (4) miles of the corporate limits of the City, or amended by agreement, as authorized by Section 40-47-01.1 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Final Stabilization: Activities following rough grading of the site to permanently make the site steadfast or firm, minimizing soil movement by establishing a perennial vegetative grass cover by mulching and seeding, sodding, landscaping, concrete, gravel, or other permanent best management practices. The density of the vegetative cover shall be as required in the Design Standards Manual.

Floodplain or Flood-prone Area: Any land area susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

Floodplain Administrator: The person designated by the City of Bismarck to administer the City's floodplain regulations.

Floodplain Management: The regulation of the nature and location of construction on (or other occupancy of) lands subject to inundation by flood waters, so that foreseeable (probable) flooding damages will have an average annual risk smaller than some preselected amount. Floodplain management consists of technical and nontechnical studies, policies, management strategies, statutes and ordinances that collectively manage floodplains along rivers, streams, major drainageways, outfalls, or other conveyances. The federal government normally plays a major role in floodplain planning and management, whereas in urban stormwater management and design, local governments dominate the decision-making process.

Floodway or Regulatory Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

Hydric Soils: Soils that are saturated, flooded, or covered by water long enough during the growing season to

develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil profile.

Hydrophytic Vegetation: Macrophytic plant life growing in water, soil, or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

Impervious Area: Impermeable surfaces, such as pavement or rooftops, which prevent the infiltration of water into the soil.

Land Development Activity: The construction or demolition of buildings, roads, parking lots, paved storage areas, and similar facilities.

Land Disturbing Activity: Any manmade change of the land surface including removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling and grading, but not including agricultural land uses such as planting, growing, cultivating and harvesting of crops; growing and tending of gardens; and harvesting trees.

Landowner: Any person holding title to or having an interest in land.

Land User: Any person operating, leasing, renting, or having made other arrangements with a landowner by which the landowner authorizes use of their land.

Local Detention: Detention provided to serve only the developing area in question and no areas outside of the development boundaries. This is also known as on-site detention.

Local Drainage System: The storm drainage system which transports the minor and major stormwater runoff to the major stormwater system serving only the property within the development boundaries. This is also known as the on-site drainage system.

Major Stormwater System: The portion of the total stormwater system that collects, stores, and conveys runoff that exceeds the capacity of the minor system. The major drainageways are readily recognizable as natural or improved channels that convey runoff that exceeds the capacity of the minor drainage system, including emergency overflow facilities. It transports the minor and major stormwater runoff and serves more than the area within the development boundaries. The major system is usually less

controlled than the minor system, and will function regardless of whether or not it has been deliberately designed and/or protected from encroachment, including when the minor system is blocked or otherwise inoperable. The major stormwater system is usually evaluated for the one hundred (100) year runoff event.

Management Practice: A practice or combination of practices to control erosion and water quality degradation.

Minor Stormwater System: The portion of the total drainage system that collects, stores and conveys frequently occurring runoff, and provides a relief from nuisance and inconvenience. This system has traditionally been carefully planned and constructed, and normally represents the major portion of the urban drainage infrastructure investment. The degree of inconvenience the public is willing to accept, balanced against the price it is willing to pay, typically establishes the drainage capacity or design recurrence frequency of a minor system. Minor systems include roof gutters and on-site drainage swales, curbed or side-swale streets, stormwater inlets, underground storm sewers, open channels and street culverts. Generally, the minor stormwater system is designed to accommodate the minor (or ordinary) storm recurring at regular intervals, generally from two (2) to ten (10) years.

Multiple-Purpose Facility: An urban stormwater facility that fulfills multiple functions, such as enhancement of runoff quality, erosion control, wildlife habitat, or public recreation, in addition to its primary purpose of conveying or controlling runoff.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit: Any permit or requirement enforced by the North Dakota State Department of Health pursuant to the Clean Water Act as amended for the purposes of regulating stormwater discharge.

Notice of Transfer (NOT): Documentation indicating that the responsibilities of the stormwater permit have been transferred along with the transfer of a parcel of land.

On-Site Detention: Detention provided to serve only the developing area in question and no significant areas outside of the development boundaries. This is also referred to as local detention.

Outfall Facility: Any channel, storm sewer, or other conveyance receiving water into which a storm drain or storm drainage system discharges.

Outlet: Any outlet including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

Owner or Occupant: Any person owning or using a lot, parcel of land, or premises connected to and discharging stormwater into the City's stormwater system, and who pays for and is legally responsible for the payment of stormwater rates, special assessments or charges made against the lot, parcel of land, building or premises, if connected to the stormwater system or who would pay or be legally responsible for such payment.

Permanent Development: Any buildings, structures, landscaping and related features constructed as part of a development project approved under a stormwater permit.

Permanent Facilities: Those features of a stormwater management plan which are part of any natural or constructed stormwater system that require periodic or minimal maintenance to retain their operational capabilities. This includes but is not limited to storm sewers, infiltration areas, detention areas, channels, streets, etc.

Permittee: Any person who applies for and receives a stormwater or other permit under this Title.

Person: Any developer, individual, firm, corporation, partnership, franchise, association, owner, occupant of property, or agency - public or private.

Private Drainage Channel: A drainage channel on privately-owned land or easements which eventually discharges into a public drainage channel or public storm sewer.

Private Storm Sewer: A storm sewer on privately-owned land or easements which eventually discharges into a public drainage channel or public storm sewer.

Public Drainage Channel: A drainage channel located entirely within a naturally occurring or constructed watercourse located on public lands or within a dedicated public easement.

Public Storm Sewer: A storm sewer located entirely within publicly owned land or easements.

Regional Detention: Detention facilities provided to serve an area outside the development boundaries. A regional detention site generally receives runoff from multiple stormwater sources.

Regional Drainage System: The storm drainage system which transports the minor and major stormwater runoff to the major stormwater system generally serving multiple sources or developments.

Retention Facility: A natural or manmade structure that provides for the storage of stormwater runoff by means of a pool of stored water. Such facilities are designed to eliminate subsequent surface discharge and, where applicable, provide for the treatment of stormwater runoff. Wet ponds are the most common type of retention facility (although a wet pond may also be used as a detention facility).

Runoff: The rainfall, snowmelt, dewatering or irrigation water flowing over the ground surface and into open channels, underground storm sewers, and detention or retention ponds.

Sediment: Solid material or organic material that, in suspension, is being transported or has been moved by air, water, gravity, or ice, and deposited at another location.

Site: The entire area included in the legal description of the parcel or other land division on which the land development or land disturbing activity is proposed in the permit application.

Stabilize: To make the site steadfast or firm, minimizing soil movement by mulching and seeding, sodding, landscaping, concrete, gravel, or other measures.

State: The State of North Dakota.

Storm Sewer: A pipe or conduit for carrying storm waters, surface runoff, street and wash waters, and drainage, excluding sewage and industrial wastes.

Stormwater: The flow of water which results from precipitation and which occurs during or immediately following rainfall or a snowmelt.

Stormwater Easement: An easement dedicated for the purpose of conveying, detaining or retaining stormwater. This may be accommodated by installing storm sewer, or for conveying surface water by means of utilizing natural topography or constructing a drainage channel. Certain uses within this easement are prohibited, including but not limited to, structures, trees, fences, and other elements or uses that may result in any obstruction to flows within this easement, or other incompatible uses, such as any portion of a private sewage disposal system.

Stormwater Management: The planned set of public policies and activities undertaken to regulate runoff under various specified conditions within various portions of the drainage system. It may establish criteria for controlling peak flows or runoff volumes, for runoff detention and retention, or for pollution control, and may specify criteria for the relative elevations among various elements of the drainage system. Stormwater management is primarily concerned with limiting future flood damages and environmental impacts due to development, whereas flood control aims at reducing the extent of flooding that occurs under current conditions.

Stormwater Management Criteria: Specific guidance provided to the engineer/designer in the Design Standards Manual to carry out drainage and stormwater management policies. An example might be the specification of local design hydrology - the design storm.

Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP): A written document detailing stormwater runoff characteristics for a defined area and the management of that runoff.

Stormwater Management System: Physical facilities that collect, store, convey, and treat stormwater runoff in areas. These facilities normally include detention and retention facilities, streets, storm sewers, inlets, open channels, and special structures, such as inlets, manholes, and energy dissipaters.

Stormwater Permit: A permit allowing land development and land disturbing activities so as to protect the public stormwater system.

Stormwater Program Coordinator: The person designated by the City of Bismarck to administer the NDPDES (MS4) permit and oversee the compliance and regulation of stormwater permits issued by the City or a duly authorized representative of the Stormwater Program Coordinator.

Structure: Anything manufactured, constructed, or erected which is normally attached to or positioned on land, including portable structures, earthen structures, roads, parking lots, and paved storage areas.

Urban Area: Land associated with, or part of, a defined municipality.

User: Any person who discharges, causes or permits the discharge of stormwater into the public stormwater management system.

User Fee: A fee levied on users of a stormwater management system for the user's proportionate share of the cost of operation and maintenance (including replacement) of such works.

Watershed Master Plan: The plan that an engineer/designer formulates to manage urban and/or rural stormwater runoff for a particular development project or drainage area. It typically addresses such subjects as the characterization of the site development and grading plan; existing and projected conditions; peak rates of runoff, flow duration, runoff volumes for various return frequencies; locations, criteria and sizes of detention or retention ponds and conveyances; runoff control features; land parcels, easement locations, opinions of probable costs, measures to enhance runoff quality, salient regulations, and how the plan addresses them, and consistency with secondary objectives such as public recreation, aesthetics, public safety, and groundwater recharge. It is usually submitted to the Board of City Commissioners for their review and acceptance or adoption.

Wetlands: Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this definition, wetlands must have the following three attributes.

- a. A predominance of hydric soils;
- b. Are inundated or saturated by the surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and

c. Under normal circumstances support the prevalence of such vegetation.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5278, 09-23-03; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-01-04. Scope. Every applicant for a building permit, subdivision approval, or a permit to allow land disturbing activities for an approved development must submit a stormwater management plan including an erosion and sediment control plan to the City Engineer. No building permit, subdivision approval, or permit to allow land disturbing activities shall be issued until approval of the stormwater management plan or a waiver of the approval requirement has been obtained in strict conformance with the provisions of this Title. In addition, no land disturbing activities shall occur until all initial best management practices (BMPs) have been implemented. A waiver of the stormwater management plan does not relieve the applicant from the stormwater permit requirements, including permit fees and an approved erosion and sediment control plan.

Exemptions to the requirements of this Title include:

1. Any part of a subdivision if a plat of the subdivision has been approved by the Board of City Commissioners and recorded with the County Recorder on or before the effective date of this Title (January 1, 1998). A stormwater permit for land disturbing activities on such properties may still be required in accordance with this Title;

2. Land disturbing activity involving the construction of a single-family or a two-family dwelling;

3. A parcel for which a building permit has been approved on or before the effective date of this Title;

4. Installation of a fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles; or

5. Emergency work to protect life, limb, or property.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

CHAPTER 14.1-02 - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

14.1-02-01. Application.

1. Application Procedure.

a. Written Application. A written application for stormwater management plan approval, along with the proposed stormwater management plan, shall be filed with the City Engineer. The application shall include a statement indicating the grounds upon which the approval is requested, that the proposed use is permitted in the underlying zoning district, and adequate evidence showing the proposed use will conform to the standards set forth in this Title. Prior to applying for approval of a stormwater management plan, it is recommended that the applicant have the stormwater management plan reviewed by all affected public agencies.

b. Copies. The number of sets of legible copies of the drawings as indicated by the City Engineer and required information shall be submitted to the City Engineer and shall be accompanied by a receipt from the City to document the payment of all required fees for processing and approval as set forth herein. Plans shall be prepared to a scale appropriate to the site of the project and suitable for the review to be performed.

c. Waiver. The City Engineer may waive any requirement of this Title upon making a finding that compliance with the requirement will involve an unnecessary non-economic hardship, and the waiver of such requirement will not adversely affect the standards and requirements put forth in Chapter 14.1-05. The City Engineer may require as a condition of the waiver, such dedication or construction, or agreement to dedicate or construct, as may be necessary to adequately meet the said standards and requirements. At the City Engineer's discretion, a waiver request may, or at the request of a City Commissioner a waiver request shall, be brought before the Board of City Commissioners for consideration, and approval or denial.

2. Contents of Stormwater Management Plan. At a minimum, the stormwater management plan shall contain the following information:

a. Written Report. A written report discussing pre- and post-development hydrology and hydraulic analysis, erosion and sedimentation control during and after construction, protective measures for proposed and existing structures, and water quality concerns. The contents of the report shall be in accordance with

the recommended format in the city's Design Standards Manual and shall contain the following additional information:

- i. The name and address of the applicant;
 - ii. The section, township, and range;
 - iii. The acreage of the development and the acreage of the disturbed area;
 - iv. A description of the existing soils on the site, if necessary, including a map indicating soil types of the areas to be disturbed, information on the suitability of the soils for the type of development proposed, potential for erosion, the type of stormwater management system proposed, and any remedial steps to be taken by the developer to render the soils suitable; and
 - v. The current land use of the area in which the site is located.
- b. Maps. The following maps shall be included with the written report. Each map shall contain a north point indicator, date, scale of drawing, and the datum.

- i. Location Map. The location of the tract at a scale sufficient to clearly identify the location of the property and giving such information as the names and numbers of adjoining roads, railroads, utilities, subdivisions, towns, districts or other defining landmarks, and a watershed boundary map illustrating the project site location as a subwatershed within the watershed of the larger or major drainage basin.

- ii. Existing Site Conditions Map. A map of existing site conditions showing the site and immediately adjacent areas, including:

1. Existing topography with a contour interval appropriate to the topography of the land, but in no case having a contour interval greater than two (2) feet;

2. A watershed boundary map illustrating the subwatersheds within the site or development;

3. A delineation of streams, rivers, public waters and the presence or absence of wetlands located on and immediately adjacent to the site, including depth of water, a general description of vegetative cover found within the site, a statement of general water quality, and any classification given to the water body by state or federal agencies;

4. Location and dimensions of existing stormwater drain systems and natural drainage patterns on and immediately adjacent to the site delineating in which direction and at what rate stormwater is conveyed from the site, identifying the receiving stream, river, public ditch, or wetland, and setting forth those areas of the unaltered site where stormwater collects or passes;

5. Current extent of vegetative cover and a clear delineation of any vegetation proposed for removal; and

6. The 100-year flood plain and floodway as designated on a FEMA published digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) or as determined by a site specific analysis.

iii. Final Site Conditions Map. A plan of final site conditions on the same scale as the existing site conditions map showing the proposed site changes shall be provided, including:

1. The proposed final grading plan shown at contours at the same interval as provided above or as required to clearly indicate the relationship of the proposed changes to existing topography and remaining features. This grading plan should also indicate areas of cut and fill activity greater than three (3) feet;

2. A watershed boundary map illustrating the proposed subwatershed(s) within the site or development;

3. A drainage plan of the developed site delineating the direction of stormwater runoff and how it will be conveyed from the site and setting forth the areas of the site where stormwater will be collected along with the method of collection including ponds, storm sewer or channels;

4. The proposed size, alignment, and intended use of any structures to be erected on the site;

5. A clear delineation of all areas which shall be paved or surfaced, including a description of the surfacing material to be used; and

6. Any other information pertinent to the particular project which is necessary for the review of the project.

c. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The erosion and sediment control plan shall include a report and map containing information as outlined in the Design Standards Manual and the following information:

i. The locations and dimensions of all proposed land disturbing activities as they relate to the specified phases detailed in the Design Standards Manual;

ii. Approximate locations of all stockpile areas;

iii. Location and detailed description of all construction site best management practices (BMPs) necessary to meet the requirements of this Title;

iv. A schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each phase of activity, including the installation of construction site best management practices (BMPs) needed to meet the requirements of this Title; and

v. Provisions for maintaining the construction site best management practices (BMPs) throughout all phases of construction including prior to, during, and after

construction. This shall include the installation of permanent control measures and the removal of temporary BMPs.

3. Certification. All stormwater management plans, drawings, specifications, and computations for stormwater management facilities submitted for review shall contain a validated seal and be signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota. This requirement will be met as part of the properly completed stormwater management plan, as described in the Design Standards Manual.

4. Fees. All applications for stormwater management plan approval shall be accompanied by a processing and approval fee established by the City Engineer. In the case of complex applications or regional stormwater facilities, a secondary fee schedule will be used as established by the City Engineer. All fees under this Title shall be reviewed and approved by the Board of City Commissioners.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-02-02. Review.

1. Process. Stormwater management plans meeting the requirements of Section 14.1-02-01 shall be reviewed by the City Engineer for compliance with the standards of Section 14.1-02-03. For plans within the City's extraterritorial area, the City Engineer will provide copies of the stormwater management plan to the County Engineer and the Burleigh County Water Resource District for review and comment. After evaluation of the stormwater management plan, the City Engineer shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the stormwater management plan. For plans within the City's extraterritorial area, the City Engineer will not approve a stormwater management plan without written concurrence of the County Engineer. If a particular stormwater management plan involves a complex application or has the potential for significant controversy, the City Engineer may bring the proposed stormwater management plan before the Board of City Commissioners for consideration and public comment.

2. Conditions. A stormwater management plan may be approved subject to compliance with conditions reasonable and necessary to insure that the requirements contained in this Title are met. Such conditions may, among other matters, limit the size, kind or character of the proposed development, require the construction of structures, drainage facilities, storage basins and other facilities,

require replacement of vegetation, establish required monitoring procedures, stage the work over time, require alteration of the site design to insure buffering, require the acquisition of certain lands or easements, and require the conveyance to the City of Bismarck or other public entity of certain lands or interests therein. The City Engineer may specify special requirements for specific watersheds within the City and its extraterritorial jurisdiction. The nature of these requirements will be subject to the unique environmental and natural resource environment of each subwatershed. Approval of a plan shall bind the applicant to perform all of the conditions and requirements of the plan prior to any land disturbing activities.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-02-03. Approval Standards.

1. General. This section describes approval standards against which proposed stormwater management plans will be measured. A stormwater management plan which fails to meet the standards contained in this section shall not be approved by the City Engineer or the Board of City Commissioners. Other standards, such as state and federal standards, shall also apply. If two standards of different agencies conflict, the more restrictive standards shall apply.

It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any required permits from other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over the work to be performed. Typically, such agencies could include the Burleigh County Water Resource District, the Burleigh County Engineer's Office, the State Water Commission and State Engineer's Office, the State Department of Transportation, the State Health Department, the State Historical Preservation Officer, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and possibly others.

In addition to this stormwater management ordinance, the applicant is responsible for adhering to the requirements of other ordinances contained within the Code of Ordinances for the City of Bismarck, including:

a. Zoning ordinance regulations contained under Title 14 which are of special interest to new development projects.

b. Conformance with the requirements of the FP-Floodplain District, Title 14, Section 14-04-19.

c. Regulations governing the subdivision of land, Title 14, Chapter 14-09.

d. Conformance with the Landscaping and Screening requirements in Title 14, Section 14-03-11.

The following sections describe routine approval standards to be used in evaluating a proposed stormwater management plan.

2. Stormwater Design Standards Manual. The Stormwater Design Standards Manual, as adopted and amended by the City of Bismarck, contains the principal standards and design criteria for developing an effective and acceptable stormwater management plan. The Manual contains an overview of the City's Stormwater Management Policy and design objectives as well as a detailed discussion of the contents of stormwater management plans submitted to the City Engineer for approval. The Manual contains detailed criteria for hydrologic evaluations, the design of stormwater management system facility components, water quality protection standards, instructions for the development of an erosion and sedimentation control plan, and requirements for easements and rights-of-way. The Manual also contains a discussion of operation and maintenance requirements, standard forms to be used, and standard construction details adopted by the City.

3. Models/Methodologies/Computations. Hydrologic models and design methodologies used to determine runoff conditions and to analyze stormwater management structures and facilities shall be approved in advance by the City Engineer.

4. Construction Plans and Specifications.

a. Construction Plans and Specifications for Public Facilities within the Corporate Limits. The construction plans and specifications prepared for the construction of public stormwater management facilities within the corporate limits or on land that will be annexed prior to development must:

1. Be consistent with the stormwater management plan approved by the City Engineer.

2. Be in conformance with the requirements of the City of Bismarck Construction Specifications for Municipal Public Works

Improvements, current special provisions, and any other necessary permits issued by other governmental agencies.

3. Be sealed and signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

4. Be submitted to the City Engineer for approval.

5. Contain a drawing or drawings delineating the erosion and sediment control plan, including details of silt fences, storm drain inlet protection, and other best management practices (BMPs). The construction specifications shall contain technical specifications describing erosion, sedimentation and water control requirements during and after construction operations.

No construction may commence until the construction plans and specifications have been approved by the City Engineer and all other applicable permits and approvals are received from outside agencies.

b. Construction Plans and Specifications for Private Facilities within the Corporate Limits. The construction plans and specifications prepared for the construction of private stormwater management facilities within the corporate limits or on land that will be annexed prior to development must:

1. Be consistent with the stormwater management plan approved by the City Engineer.

2. Be sealed and signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

3. Be submitted to the City Engineer for approval.

4. Contain a drawing or drawings delineating the erosion and sediment control plan, including details of silt fences, storm drain inlet protection, and other best management practices (BMPs). The construction specifications shall contain technical specifications describing erosion, sedimentation

and water control requirements during and after construction operations.

No construction may commence until all applicable permits and approvals are received from the City and outside agencies.

c. Construction Plans and Specifications for Public Facilities within the Extraterritorial Area. The construction plans and specifications prepared for the construction of public stormwater management facilities within the extraterritorial areas must:

1. Be consistent with the stormwater management plan approved by the City Engineer.

2. Be in conformance with the requirements of Burleigh County and any other necessary permits issued by other governmental agencies.

3. Be sealed and signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

4. Be submitted to the County Engineer for approval.

5. Contain a drawing or drawings delineating the erosion and sediment control plan, including details of silt fences, storm drain inlet protection, and other best management practices (BMPs). The construction specifications shall contain technical specifications describing erosion, sedimentation and water control requirements during and after construction operations.

No construction may commence until the construction plans and specifications have been approved by the County Engineer and all other applicable permits and approvals are received from outside agencies.

5. Construction Activities. Construction operations must at a minimum comply with the following requirements:

a. Site Dewatering. Water pumped from the site shall be treated by temporary sedimentation basins, grit chambers, sand filters, upflow chambers, hydrocyclones, soil concentrators or other appropriate controls as deemed necessary. Water may not be

discharged in a manner that causes erosion, sedimentation, or flooding on the site; the receiving channels; or any wetland.

b. Waste and Material Disposal. All waste and unused building materials (including garbage, debris, cleaning wastes, wastewater, toxic materials, or hazardous materials) shall be properly disposed of off-site and not allowed to be carried by runoff or wind into a receiving channel, storm sewer system, or wetland.

c. Tracking Management. Each site shall have roads, access drives and parking areas of sufficient width, length and surfacing to prevent sediment from being tracked onto public or private roadways prior to any land disturbing activities. Any material reaching or placed on a public or private road shall be removed (not by flushing) before the end of each work day or more frequently as needed.

d. Chemical Contamination. The construction contractor shall be required to control oil and fuel spills, and the discharge of any chemicals to prevent such spills or discharges from entering any water course, sump, sewer system, water body, or wetland.

e. Site Erosion and Sedimentation Control. Construction operations must include erosion and sedimentation control measures meeting accepted design criteria, for wind and water erosion, standards and specifications contained in the Stormwater Design Standards Manual.

f. Concrete Wash out Area. The developer or his construction contractor shall identify and construct a concrete wash out area to standards and specifications contained in the Design Standards Manual. The party responsible for the installation of the concrete wash out area is responsible for maintenance and removal.

6. Stormwater Management Criteria for Permanent Facilities. Stormwater control facilities included as part of the final design for a permanent development shall be addressed in the stormwater management plan and shall meet the following criteria:

a. Pre-versus Post Hydrological Response of Site. An applicant shall install or construct, on or

for the proposed land disturbing or development activity, all stormwater management facilities necessary to manage increased runoff so that the two (2) year, ten (10) year and one hundred (100) year storm peak discharge rates existing before the proposed development shall not be increased and accelerated channel erosion will not occur as a result of the proposed land disturbing or development activity.

b. Natural Features of the Site. The applicant shall reduce the need for stormwater management facilities by incorporating the use of natural topography and land cover such as wetlands, ponds, natural swales and depressions as they exist before development to the degree that they can accommodate the additional flow of water without compromising the integrity or quality of these natural features.

c. Stormwater Management Strategies. The following stormwater management practices shall be investigated in developing a stormwater management plan:

i. Natural infiltration of precipitation and runoff on-site, if suitable soil and geological conditions are available. The purpose of this strategy is to encourage the development of a stormwater management plan that encourages natural infiltration. This includes providing as much natural or vegetated area on the site as possible, minimizing impervious surfaces, and directing runoff to vegetated areas rather than to adjoining streets, storm sewers and ditches. This shall include the identification of areas with known high water tables, natural springs and other areas with ground water implications.

ii. The flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions.

iii. Stormwater detention facilities.

iv. Stormwater retention facilities (on a case by case basis).

v. Storm sewer facilities.

A combination of successive practices may be used to achieve the applicable minimum control requirements

specified in the above strategies. Justification shall be provided by the applicant for the method selected.

d. Adequacy of Outlets. The adequacy of any outlet used as a discharge point for proposed stormwater management facilities must be assessed and documented to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The hydraulic capacities of downstream natural channels, reaches, storm sewer systems, or streets shall be sufficient to receive post-development runoff discharges and volumes without causing increased property damages, an increase in the established base flood elevation (BFE), or a change in the conveyance of the base flood. If a floodplain or floodway has not been established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, then the applicant shall provide a documented analysis and estimate of the base flood elevation as certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota. In addition, projected velocities in downstream natural or manmade channels shall not exceed that which is reasonably anticipated to cause erosion unless protective measures acceptable to the City Engineer are approved and installed as part of the stormwater management plan. The assessment of outlet adequacy shall be included in the stormwater management plan and shall be certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

e. Stormwater Detention/Retention Facilities. Stormwater detention or retention facilities proposed to be constructed in the stormwater management plan shall be designed according to the most current technology as reflected in the Design Standards Manual.

7. Operation, Maintenance and Inspection. All stormwater management facilities shall be designed to minimize the need for maintenance, to provide access for maintenance purposes, and to be structurally sound. All stormwater management facilities shall have a plan of operation and maintenance that assures continued effective removal of pollutants carried in stormwater runoff. The City Engineer or Stormwater Program Coordinator may inspect all stormwater management facilities at any time. Inspection records will be kept on file with the Stormwater Program Coordinator. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any necessary public easements or other property interests to allow access to the stormwater

management facilities for inspection and maintenance purposes. The City Engineer shall retain enforcement powers for assuring adequate operation and maintenance activities through permit conditions and penalties for noncompliance orders.

8. Easements and Bonds. Easements or bonds may be required as conditions to the issuance of a permit.

9. Management of Site Vegetation. The applicant shall provide for the installation and maintenance of vegetation on development property in accordance with the following criteria:

a. Use of Impervious Surfaces. No person shall apply fertilizer to or deposit grass clippings, leaves, or other vegetative materials on impervious surfaces, or within stormwater drainage systems with impervious liners or conduits including streets and gutters.

b. Unimproved Land Areas. Except for driveways, sidewalks, patios, areas occupied by structures or areas which have been improved, all areas shall be covered by plants, or an approved vegetative cover or non-erosive pervious surface.

c. Use of Pervious Surfaces. No person shall deposit grass clippings, leaves, or other vegetative materials, with the exception of normal mowing or weed control, within natural or manmade drainageways, wetlands, or within wetland buffer areas.

10. Plan Applicability. A plan issued under this title runs with the land and is a condition of plat approval. Any owner or subsequent owner of any parcel within the plat must comply with the plan or any approval, revision or modification of the plan. Any owner or subsequent owner shall be aware of and responsible for continued implementation of this plan.

11. Duration. Approval of any plan submitted under the provisions of this Title shall expire one (1) year after the date of approval unless a stormwater permit is issued and construction has commenced in accordance with the plan. However, if prior to the expiration of approval, the applicant makes a written request to the City Engineer for an extension of time to commence construction setting forth the reasons for the requested extension, the City Engineer may grant one extension of not greater than one

(1) year. Receipt of any request for an extension shall be acknowledged by the City Engineer within fifteen (15) days. The City Engineer shall make a decision on the extension within thirty (30) days of receipt.

12. Revisions and Resubmittals. Any plan may be revised in the same manner as originally approved and resubmitted. Any denied application may be resubmitted with additional information addressing the concerns contained within the denial. The resubmittal is subject to all applicable fees and shall be considered as a new application.

14.1-02-04. Stormwater Permits.

1. Stormwater Management. It is unlawful to initiate land development, land disturbing, or other activities which result in an increase in stormwater quantities, degradation of stormwater quality, or restriction of flow in any storm sewer system, open ditch or natural channel, stormwater easement, water body, or wetland outlet within the jurisdiction of the City, without having first complied with the terms of this Title.

2. Stormwater Permits.

a. Mandatory Permits. Any person proposing a development or project which involves land development, land disturbing, or other activities as defined in this Title, shall obtain a stormwater permit before initiating those activities. If the stormwater management plan submittal requirement is waived or deemed exempt by the City Engineer, a stormwater permit must be obtained in accordance with this section.

b. Permit Application. All persons subject to meeting the requirements for a mandatory stormwater permit shall complete and file with the City Engineer an application in the form prescribed by the City Engineer and accompanied by a fee established by the City Engineer and adopted by the Board of City Commissioners. The permit application shall be accompanied by the following:

i. A phased erosion and sediment control plan;

ii. A final grading plan;

iii. An approved or revised stormwater management plan as prescribed under Section 14.1-02-01 of this Title or a waiver of this requirement.

iv. Verification that all best management practices (BMPs) have been installed; and

v. The applicable fee.

The City Engineer will evaluate the data furnished as part of the stormwater management plan and may require additional information. For permit applications within the City's extraterritorial area, the City Engineer will provide copies of the permit application to the County Engineer for review and comment. After evaluation and acceptance of the stormwater management plan, the City Engineer may issue a stormwater permit subject to any terms and conditions deemed necessary. For permit applications within the City's extraterritorial area, the City Engineer will not approve a stormwater permit without written concurrence of the County Engineer.

c. Permit Conditions. Stormwater permits are issued subject to all provisions of this Title and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the City. Permits may contain any of the following conditions:

i. Limits on the maximum rate of stormwater discharge;

ii. Limits on water quality degradation of stormwater discharge;

iii. Requirements for the installation, operation and maintenance of stormwater detention/retention facilities;

iv. Compliance schedule;

v. Requirements for notification to and acceptance by the City Engineer of any land disturbing activities which have the potential for increasing the rate of stormwater discharge resulting in degradation of stormwater quality; and

vi. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the City Engineer to insure compliance with this Title.

d. Permit Duration. Permits must be issued for a time period specified by the City Engineer. The applicant shall apply for permit renewal a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the applicant's existing permit. The terms and conditions of a permit are subject to modification by the City Engineer during the term of the permit as set forth herein. Failure to renew the permit prior to the expiration date will require the permittee to pay a late fee as prescribed by the City Engineer. While the permit may have expired, the permittee remains responsible for the activities and site governed under the permit until the permit is terminated.

e. Permit Modification. Permits may be modified by the City Engineer for just cause upon thirty (30) calendar days' notice. Just cause shall include but not be limited to:

i. Promulgation of a new applicable nationwide or statewide permit standard;

ii. Changes in the requirements of this Title;

iii. Changes in the process used by the permittee or changes in discharge rate, volume, or character; and

iv. Changes in the design or capability of receiving stormwater facilities.

The applicant must be informed of any proposed changes in the permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

f. Permit Amendments. Stormwater permits may be amended only by a written request submitted by the Permittee to the City Engineer. This request shall contain the reason for the change, documentation related to any additional impacts which may result from amendment approval, and shall include an amendment to the approved stormwater management plan. Amendment requests submitted prior to issuance of a

stormwater permit shall be considered part of the original submittal. Amendment requests filed after permit approval shall be considered and reviewed under the same procedures and guidelines as used for a new stormwater permit application under this Title.

g. Permit Transfer. A permit runs with the property it covers and is transferable to new owners in its entirety or by parcel, with each parcel being subject to the permit and any conditions which apply to that parcel. A Notice of Transfer is required in conjunction with the transfer of a parcel of land. The current permittee is responsible for submitting the required notice of Transfer to the Stormwater Program Coordinator within ten (10) business days of the transfer of a parcel of land.

h. Monitoring Facilities. The City Engineer may require the applicant to provide and operate at the applicant's expense a monitoring facility to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurements of each stormwater facility component. Where at all possible, the monitoring facility shall be located on the property of the applicant as opposed to on public rights-of-way. Ample room must be allowed for accurate flow measuring and sampling and the facility shall be kept in a safe and proper operating condition.

i. Inspection. The City Engineer or Stormwater Program Coordinator may inspect the stormwater management facilities of any permittee to determine compliance with the requirements of this Title. A permittee shall allow the City Engineer or Stormwater Program Coordinator to enter upon the premises at all reasonable hours for the purposes of inspection, sampling or record examination. The City Engineer or Stormwater Program Coordinator shall be allowed to set up equipment on the permittee's premises as required for the purpose of collecting samples and flow recording.

j. Termination. A stormwater permit shall be terminated after a review by the City Engineer has determined that a development site has been fully constructed and is reasonably protected from erosion based on constructed conditions. A termination review shall be requested by the permittee or may be initiated by the City Engineer after the expiration date of the permit.

Prior to termination of the stormwater permit an amended stormwater management plan must be submitted to the City Engineer documenting any changes to the original stormwater management plan. The amended stormwater management plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

CHAPTER 14.1-03 - ENFORCEMENT

14.1-03-01. Remedies and Enforcement Powers. The City shall have the following remedies and enforcement powers:

1. Withhold Permits. The City may deny or withhold all permits, certificates or other forms of authorization as to any applicant for a stormwater permit. Instead of withholding or denying an authorization, the City may grant such authorization subject to the condition that the violation be corrected. This enforcement provision applies regardless of whether the current owner or applicant is responsible for the violation in question. The City may deny or withhold all permits, certificates or other forms of authorization on any land or structure or improvements owned by a person who owns, develops or otherwise causes an uncorrected violation of a provision of this Title or of a condition or qualification of a permit, certificate, approved stormwater management plan or other authorization previously granted by a decision-making body. This provision applies regardless of whether the property for which the stormwater permit or other approval is sought is the property in violation.

2. Revocation of Stormwater Permits. A stormwater permit may be revoked when the City Engineer determines that:

a. There is departure from the plans, specifications, or conditions as required under terms of a stormwater permit or approved stormwater management plan;

b. The plans, specifications, or conditions were obtained by false representation or the stormwater permit was issued by mistake; or

c. Any of the provisions of this Title are being violated as to the project under the stormwater permit.

3. Revocation of Stormwater Management Plan or Other Approval. When a violation of this Title involves a failure to comply with an approved stormwater management plan or conditions to which the approval of such plan was made subject, the City Engineer may, upon giving proper notice, revoke the plan approval or other approval, allow work to continue on condition of strict compliance with all applicable rules and regulations, or impose such other conditions as the City Engineer deems appropriate and necessary.

4. Suspension of Stormwater Management Plan or Stormwater Permit. The City Engineer shall have authority to suspend a stormwater management plan or a stormwater permit upon finding that an actual or threatened discharge exists or when such conditions present an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons downstream, environment, natural resources, stormwater quantity, water quality, and/or environmentally sensitive lands. Upon issuance of suspension notice and order, all work in the area covered by the plan and/or permit, shall cease immediately. If any person fails to comply with the suspension order, the City shall commence whatever steps are necessary to obtain compliance. The City Engineer may lift the suspension order upon proof of compliance with all stormwater management plan or stormwater permit conditions.

Whenever the City Engineer orders the suspension of a stormwater management plan or stormwater permit and declares the situation to be an emergency, the City Engineer shall serve a notice and order on the permittee personally, or by registered or certified mail. The permittee has the right to an informal hearing before the City Engineer by making an appointment with the City Engineer. The informal hearing must be held within five (5) days of service of the notice and order. Following the hearing, the City Engineer may affirm, modify or rescind the stop work order.

5. Stop Work Order. The City Engineer shall have authority to issue a stop work order, ordering suspension of all work and activity at the site, upon finding that an actual or threatened discharge exists or when such conditions present an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons downstream, the environment, natural resources, stormwater quantity, water quality, and/or environmentally sensitive lands. Upon issuance of a stop work order, all work in the area covered by the stormwater permit, if a permit has been issued, shall cease

immediately. If any person notified of such stop work order fails to comply, the City shall commence whatever steps are necessary to obtain compliance. The City Engineer may lift the stop work order upon proof of compliance with all plan or permit requirements and conditions.

Whenever the City Engineer issues a stop work order and declares the situation to be an emergency, the City Engineer shall serve a notice and order on the person performing the work personally, or by registered or certified mail. The person performing the work, owner or permittee has the right to an informal hearing before the City Engineer by making an appointment with the City Engineer. The informal hearing must be held within five (5) days of service of the notice and order. Following the hearing, the City Engineer may affirm, modify or rescind the stop work order.

6. Injunctive Relief. The City may seek an injunction or other equitable relief in court to stop any violation of this Title or of a stormwater permit, stormwater management plan, certificate or other form of authorization granted hereunder.

7. Abatement. The City may seek a court order in the nature of mandamus, abatement, injunction or other action or proceeding to abate or remove a violation or to otherwise restore the premises in question to the condition in which they existed prior to the violation.

8. Restitution. The City may seek an order requiring restitution as a condition to be met by a person before the person's stormwater permit is restored, before the person is allowed to lawfully discharge into the sewer system, or before other action may be taken by the person as determined by an appropriate order.

9. Costs of Damage. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Title or who initiates an activity that causes a deposit, obstruction, or damage or other impairment to the City's stormwater management system is liable to the City for any expense, loss, or damage caused by the violation or the discharge. The City may bill the person violating this Title the costs of any cleaning, repair or replacement work caused by the violation of stormwater discharge, and if unpaid within ninety (90) days may result in assessment of such costs against the violator's property.

10. City Attorney's Fees and Costs. In addition to the fees and penalties provided herein, the City may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporter's fees, and other expenses of litigation by appropriate action against the person found to have violated this Title or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder.

11. Other Remedies. The City shall have such other remedies as are and as may be from time to time provided by North Dakota law and municipal codes for the violation of this Chapter or related provisions.

12. Remedies Cumulative. The remedies and enforcement powers established in this Chapter are cumulative.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-03-02. Administrative Search Warrant. Whenever the City Engineer is denied access to a property to inspect for compliance with this Title, he/she may secure an administrative search warrant from the municipal judge in accordance with Chapter 29-29.1, N.D.C.C.

(Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-03-03. Notice and Order. Except for emergency orders under Section 14.1-04-01(4) and (5), whenever the City Engineer finds that any person has violated or is violating this Title, a stormwater permit and/or its conditions, an approved stormwater management plan, or any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained herein, the City Engineer shall serve upon such person a written notice and order stating the nature of the violation. Within thirty (30) days of the date of the notice, unless a different time frame is set by the City Engineer due to the nature of the violation, the correction thereof must be completed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-03-04. Appeal. All decisions of the City Engineer dealing with violations of a stormwater permit or this Title or the issuance or non-issuance of the permits required by this Title are subject to appeal to the Board of City Commissioners upon written notice of appeal filed within fifteen (15) days of issuance of the decision. If no appeal is filed within the time period specified, the decision of the City Engineer is final. An appeal stays the City Engineer's decision unless the City Engineer declares the order to be an emergency and certifies to the board that a stay would cause imminent danger to life and property in which case the decision may be stayed only by a

restraining order from the Board of City Commissioners or a court of record.

(Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-03-05. Hearing. Upon receiving the notice of appeal the Board of City Commissioners shall set a date for a hearing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of appeal. Notice of the time and place for the hearing must be served upon the appellee by certified mail or in person not less than five (5) days prior to the hearing.

(Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

CHAPTER 14.1-04 PENALTIES

14.1-04-01. Penalty. Any person who fails to comply with a final or un-stayed decision of City Engineer or a decision of the Board of City Commissioners after a hearing or who has failed to comply with any provision of this Title and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, is guilty of an ordinance violation and subject to the provisions of Chapter 1-02 of the City Code (Penalties). Each day the violation continues constitutes a separate offense.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-04-02. Abatement. The imposition of a penalty provided by the provisions of this Title shall not preclude the City from instituting proceedings to restrain, correct or abate a continuing violation of this Title. If any person violates any of the provisions of this Title or initiates an activity which causes a deposit, obstruction, or damage or other impairment to the City's stormwater management system and within ten days of a final order issued under this Chapter, fails to obey that order, the City Engineer is hereby authorized to restrain, correct or abate the violation and have the costs incurred assessed against the property.

(Ord.5853, 11-22-11)

14.1-04-03. Falsifying Information. Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certification in any applicable record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Title, or stormwater permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring devices or method required under this Chapter, shall be guilty of an offense.

(Ord. 4817, 02-25-97; Ord. 5853, 11-22-11)