

- **ARTICLE VI. - STORMWATER**

FOOTNOTE(S):

⁽⁵⁶⁾ **Editor's note**— Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, added §§ art. VI, consisting of sections 74-278 to 74-325 to this chapter. At the editor's discretion, reserved sections have been added, both before and throughout the article, to accommodate additional material in the future.

- **DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY**

- **Sec. 74-295. - Statutory authority and title.**

This article is adopted in accordance with the Incorporation of Villages Act, as amended, being MCL 61.1 et seq.; the Drain Code of 1956, as amended, being MCL 280.1 et seq.; the Land Division Act, as amended, being MCL 560.1 et seq.; the Revenue Bond Act, as amended, being MCL 141.10, et seq.; and the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, as amended, being MCL 324.101 et seq.; Section 401(p) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act), as amended, being 33 USC 1342(p) and 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123 and 124; and other applicable state and federal laws.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-296. - Findings.**

The village finds that:

(1)

Water bodies, roadways, structures, and other property within, and downstream of the village are at times subjected to flooding;

(2)

Flooding is a danger to the lives and property of the public and is also a danger to the natural resources of the village and the region;

(3)

Land development alters the hydrologic response of watersheds, resulting in increased stormwater runoff rates and volumes, increased flooding, increased stream channel erosion, and increased sediment transport and deposition;

(4)

Stormwater runoff produced by land development contributes to increased quantities of water-borne pollutants;

(5)

Increases of stormwater runoff, soil erosion, and nonpoint-source pollution have occurred as a result of land development, and cause deterioration of the water resources of the village and downstream municipalities;

(6)

Stormwater runoff, soil erosion, and nonpoint-source pollution, due to land development within the village, have resulted in a deterioration of the water resources of the village and downstream municipalities;

(7)

Increased stormwater runoff rates and volumes, and the sediments and pollutants associated with stormwater runoff from future development projects within the village will, absent reasonable regulation and control, adversely affect the village's water bodies and water resources, and those of downstream municipalities;

(8)

Stormwater runoff, soil erosion, and nonpoint-source pollution can be controlled and minimized by the regulation of stormwater runoff from development;

(9)

Adopting the standards, criteria and procedures contained in this article and implementing the same will address many of the deleterious effects of stormwater runoff;

(10)

Adopting these standards is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety and welfare.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-297. - Purpose.**

It is the purpose of this article to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to accomplish, among others, the following objectives:

(1)

To reduce artificially induced flood damage;

(2)

To minimize increased stormwater runoff rates and volumes from identified new land development;

(3)

To minimize the deterioration of existing watercourses, culverts and bridges, and other structures;

- (4)
To encourage water recharge into the ground where geologically favorable conditions exist;
- (5)
To prevent an increase in nonpoint-source pollution;
- (6)
To maintain the integrity of stream channels for their biological functions, as well as for drainage and other purposes;
- (7)
To minimize the impact of development upon stream bank and streambed stability;
- (8)
To reduce erosion from development or construction projects;
- (9)
To preserve and protect water supply facilities and water resources by means of controlling increased flood discharges, stream erosion, and runoff pollution; and,
- (10)
To reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion, and nonpoint-source pollution, wherever practicable, from lands that were developed without stormwater management controls meeting the purposes and standards of this ordinance.
- (11)
To reduce the adverse impact of changing land use on water bodies and, to that end, this article establishes minimum standards to protect water bodies from degradation resulting from changing land use where there are insufficient stormwater management controls.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-298. - Applicability, exemptions and general provisions.**

- (a)
To prevent an increase in nonpoint-source pollution, this article shall apply to any development site which requires approval of a plat, a site development plan, building permit, or any other permit for work which will alter stormwater drainage characteristics of the development site, provided, however, that this article shall not apply to the following:
- (b)
The installation or removal of individual mobile homes within a mobile home park. This exemption shall not be construed to apply to the construction, expansion, or modification of a mobile home park.
- (c)
Farm operations and buildings, except dwellings, directly related to farm operations. This exemption shall not apply to greenhouses and other similar structures.
- (d)

Plats with preliminary plat approval and other developments with final land use approval prior to the effective date of this article, where such

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-299. - Definitions.**

For the purpose of this ordinance, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this Section unless the context in which they are used specifically indicates otherwise:

Base flood. A flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base flood elevation. The high-water elevation of the base flood, commonly referred to as the "100-year flood elevation".

Base floodplain. The area inundated by the base flood.

Best management practices (BMPs). A practice or combination of practices and design criteria that comply with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's Guidebook of BMPs for Michigan Watersheds, or equivalent practices and design criteria that accomplish the purposes of this article (including, but not limited to, minimizing stormwater runoff and preventing the discharge of pollutants into stormwater) as determined by the village engineer, and, where appropriate, the standards of the Kent County Drain Commissioner.

Building opening. Any opening of a solid wall such as a window or door, through which floodwaters could penetrate.

Clean Water Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 USC Sec 1251 et seq., as amended, and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder.

Construction site stormwater runoff. Stormwater runoff from a development site following an earth change.

Design engineer. Registered and licensed professional engineer responsible for the design of a drainage plan.

Detention. A system which is designed to capture stormwater and release it over a given period of time through an outlet structure at a controlled rate.

Developed or development. The installation or construction of impervious surfaces on a development site that require, pursuant to state law or local ordinance, the village's approval of a site plan, plat, site condominium, special land use, planned unit development, rezoning of land, land division approval, private road approval or other approvals required for the development of land or

the erection of buildings or structures; provided, however, that for purposes of article II only, developed or development shall not include the actual construction of, or an addition, extension or modification to, an individual single-family or a two-family detached dwelling.

Developer. Any person proposing or implementing the development of land.

Development site. Any land that is being or has been developed, or that a developer proposes for development.

Discharger. Any person or entity who directly or indirectly discharges stormwater from any property. Discharger also means any employee, officer, director, partner, contractor, or other person who participates in, or is legally or factually responsible for, any act or omission which is or results in a violation of this article.

Drain. Any drain as defined in the Drain Code of 1956, as amended, being MCL 280.1 et. seq., other than an established county or intercounty drain.

Drainage. The collection, conveyance, or discharge of groundwater and/or surface water.

Drainageway. The area within which surface water or groundwater is carried from one part of a lot or parcel to another part of the lot or parcel or to adjacent land.

Earth change. Any human activity which removes ground cover, changes the slope or contours of the land, or exposes the soil surface to the actions of wind and rain. Earth change includes, but is not limited to, any excavating, surface grading, filling, landscaping, or removal of vegetative roots.

EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Erosion. The process by which the ground surface is worn away by action of wind, water, gravity or a combination thereof.

Exempted discharges. Discharges other than stormwater as specified in [section 74-356](#).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The agency of the federal government charged with emergency management.

Flood or flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas resulting from the overflow of water bodies or the unusual and rapid accumulation of surface water runoff from any source.

Floodplain. Any land area subject to periodic flooding.

Floodproofing. Any structural and/or nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures or property that reduce or eliminate flood damage to land, or improvements utilities and structures.

Flood protection elevation (FPE). The base flood elevation plus one foot at any given location.

Floodway. The channel of any watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved to carry and discharge a base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one-tenth of a foot due to the loss of flood conveyance or storage.

Grading. Any stripping, excavating, filling, and stockpiling of soil or any combination thereof and the land in its excavated or filled condition.

Illicit connection. Any method or means for conveying an illicit discharge into water bodies or the village stormwater system.

Illicit discharge. Any discharge to water bodies that does not consist entirely of stormwater, discharges pursuant to the terms of an NPDES permit, or exempted discharges as defined in this article.

Impervious surface. Surface that does not allow stormwater runoff to slowly percolate into the ground.

KCDC. Kent County Drain Commissioner.

Lowest floor. The lowest floor or the lowest enclosed area (including a basement), but not including an unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure which is usable solely for parking of vehicles or building access.

MDEQ. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.

NPDES. - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

Overland flow-way. Surface area that conveys a concentrated flow of stormwater runoff.

Person. An individual, firm, partnership, association, public or private corporation, public agency, instrumentality, or any other legal entity.

Plan. Written narratives, specifications, drawings, sketches, written standards, operating procedures, or any combination of these which contain information pursuant to this article.

Pollutant. A substance discharged which includes, but is not limited to, the following: any dredged spoil, solid waste, vehicle fluids, yard wastes, animal wastes, agricultural waste products, sediment, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological wastes, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, commercial and agricultural waste, or any other contaminant or other substance defined as a pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

Property owner. Any person having legal or equitable title to property or any person having or exercising care, custody, or control over any property.

Retention. A system which is designed to capture stormwater and contain it until it infiltrates the soil or evaporates.

Soil erosion. The stripping of soil and weathered rock from land creating sediment for transportation by water, wind or ice, and enabling formation of new sedimentary deposits.

State water quality standards. All applicable state rules, regulations, and laws pertaining to water quality, including the provisions of section 3106 of part 31 of 1994 PA 451, as amended.

Storm drain. A system of open or enclosed conduits and appurtenant structures intended to convey or manage stormwater runoff, groundwater and drainage.

Stormwater permit. A permit issued pursuant to this article.

Stormwater runoff. The runoff and drainage of precipitation resulting from rainfall or snowmelt or other natural event or process.

Stormwater runoff facility. The method, structure, area, system, or other equipment or measures which are designed to receive, control, store, or convey stormwater.

Stream. A river, stream or creek which may or may not be serving as a drain, or any other water body that has definite banks, a bed, and visible evidence of a continued flow or continued occurrence of water.

The village. The Village of Sparta.

Water body. A river, lake, stream, creek or other watercourse or wetlands.

Watershed. A region draining into a water body.

Wetlands. Land characterized by the presence of water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support wetland vegetation or aquatic life.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Secs. 74-300—74-314. - Reserved.**
- **DIVISION 2. - STORMWATER PERMITS**
- **Sec. 74-315. - Permit required.**

(a)

A developer shall not engage in any development without first receiving a stormwater permit from the village pursuant to [section 74-316](#)

(b)

The granting of a stormwater permit shall authorize only such development for which the permit is required, subject to the terms of the permit, and it shall not be deemed to approve other development or other land use activities.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-316. - Stormwater permit review procedures.**

(a)

The village shall grant a stormwater permit, which may impose terms and conditions in accordance with [section 74-323](#), and which shall be granted only upon compliance with each of the following requirements:

(1)

The developer has submitted a drainage plan complying with [section 74-317](#)

(2)

The drainage plan contains a description of an adequate, temporary stormwater retention system to prevent construction site stormwater runoff, satisfying the requirements of [section 74-319](#), and the developer has obtained a soil erosion permit, if necessary.

(b)

One of the following conditions is satisfied:

(1)

The developer provides:

(2)

A permanent on-site stormwater system sufficient to provide on-site detention of stormwater runoff in a 25-year storm event, and

(3)

A direct connection for all stormwater runoff that will be discharged from and through the development site in a 100-year storm event; or

(c)

The developer provides a permanent on-site stormwater system with a restricted outlet designed to result in no net increase in stormwater runoff volume or rate onto any adjacent property in a 100-year storm event.

(1)

The developer has paid or deposited the stormwater permit review fee pursuant to [section 74-318](#)

(2)

The developer has paid or posted the applicable financial guarantee pursuant to [section 74-320](#)

(3)

The developer provides all easements necessary to implement the approved drainage plan and to otherwise comply with this article including, but not limited to, [section 74-316](#). All easements shall be acceptable to the village in form and substance and shall be recorded with the Kent County Register of Deeds.

(4)

The drainage plan is designed in conformity with the village design and performance standards for drains and stormwater management systems, as set forth in division 8.

(5)

All stormwater runoff facilities shall be designed in accordance with the then-current BMPs.

(6)

The developer provides the required maintenance agreement for routine, emergency, and longterm maintenance of all stormwater runoff facilities and in compliance with the approved drainage plan and this article including, but not limited to, [section 74-317](#). The maintenance agreement shall be acceptable to the village in form and substance and shall be recorded with the Kent County Register of Deeds.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-317. - Drainage plan.**

The developer shall provide a drainage plan to the village for review and approval by the village. The drainage plan shall identify and contain all of the following:

(1)

The location of the development site and water bodies that will receive stormwater runoff.

(2)

The existing and proposed topography of the development site, including the alignment and boundary of the natural drainage courses, with contours having a maximum interval of one foot (using USGS datum). The information shall be superimposed on the pertinent Kent County soil map.

(3)

The development tributary area to each point of discharge from the development.

(4)

Calculations for the final peak discharge rates.

(5)

Calculations for any facility or structure size and configuration.

(6)

A drawing showing all proposed stormwater runoff facilities with existing and final grades.

(7)

The sizes and locations of upstream and downstream culverts serving the major drainage routes flowing into and out of the development site. Any significant off-site and on-site drainage outlet restrictions other than culverts should be noted on the drainage map.

(8)

An implementation plan for construction and inspection of all stormwater runoff facilities necessary to the overall drainage plan, including a schedule of the estimated dates of completing construction of the stormwater runoff facilities shown on the plan and an identification of the proposed inspection procedures to ensure that the stormwater runoff facilities are constructed in accordance with the approved drainage plan.

(9)

A plan to ensure the effective control of construction site stormwater runoff and sediment track-out onto roadways.

(10)

Drawings, profiles, and specifications for the construction of the stormwater runoff facilities reasonably necessary to ensure that stormwater runoff will be drained, stored, or otherwise controlled in accordance with this ordinance.

(11)

A maintenance agreement, in form and substance acceptable to the village, for ensuring maintenance of any privately-owned stormwater runoff facilities. The maintenance agreement shall include the developer's written commitment to provide routine, emergency, and longterm maintenance of the facilities and, in the event that the facilities are not maintained in accordance with the approved drainage plan, the agreement shall authorize the village to maintain any on-site stormwater runoff facility as reasonably necessary, at the Developer's expense.

(12)

The name of the engineering firm and the registered professional engineer that designed the drainage plan and that will inspect final construction of the stormwater runoff facilities.

(13)

All design information must be compatible for conversion to Grand Valley Regional Geographic Information System (REGIS).

(14)

Any other information necessary for the village to verify that the drainage plan complies with the village's design and performance standards for drains and stormwater management systems.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-318. - Stormwater permit review fees.**

(a)

All expenses and costs incurred by the village directly associated with processing, reviewing and approving or denying a stormwater permit application shall be paid (or reimbursed) to the village from the funds in a separate escrow account established by the developer, as provided in subsection (b). The village may draw funds from a developer's escrow account to reimburse the village for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the village relating to the application. Such reimbursable expenses include, but are not limited to, expenses related to the following:

(1)

Services of the village attorney directly related to the application.

(2)

Services of the village engineer directly related to the application.

(3)

Services of other independent contractors working for the village which are directly related to the application.

(4)

Any additional public hearings, required mailings and legal notice requirements necessitated by the application.

(b)

At the time a developer applies for a stormwater permit, the developer shall deposit with the village clerk, as an escrow deposit, an initial amount as determined by resolution of the village council for such matters and shall provide additional amounts as requested by the village in such increments as are specified in said resolution. Any excess funds remaining in the escrow account after the application has been fully processed, reviewed, and the final village denial or approval and acceptance of the development has occurred will be refunded to the developer with no interest to be paid on those funds. At no time prior to the village's final decision on an application shall the balance in the escrow account fall below the required initial amount. If the funds in the account are reduced to less than the required initial amount, the developer shall deposit into the account the additional amount needed to restore the account to the required amount before the application review process will be continued. Additional amounts may be required to be placed in the escrow account by the developer, at the discretion of the village.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-319. - Construction site runoff controls.**

Prior to making any earth change on a development site regulated by this article, the developer shall first obtain a soil erosion permit issued in accordance with part 91 of Act No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1994, as amended, if one is required. The developer shall install stormwater runoff facilities and shall phase the development activities so as to prevent construction site stormwater runoff and off-site sedimentation. During all construction activities on the development site, the village engineer

may inspect the development site to ensure compliance with the approved construction site runoff controls.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-320. - Financial guarantee.**

(a)

The village engineer shall not approve a stormwater permit until the developer submits to the village, in a form and amount satisfactory to the village, a letter of credit or other financial guarantee for the timely and satisfactory construction of all stormwater runoff facilities and site grading in accordance with the approved drainage plan. Upon certification by a registered professional engineer that the stormwater runoff facilities have been completed in accordance with the approved drainage plan including, but not limited to, the provisions contained in subsection [74-317\(8\)](#), the village may release the letter of credit, or other financial guarantee subject to final village acceptance and approval.

(b)

Except as provided in subsection (c), the amount of the financial guarantee shall be \$_____, unless the village determines that a greater amount is appropriate, in which case the basis for such determination shall be provided to the developer in writing. In determining whether an amount greater than \$_____ is appropriate, the village shall consider the size and type of the development, the size and type of the on-site stormwater system, and the nature of the off-site stormwater runoff facilities the development will utilize.

(c)

The village manager may reduce or waive the amount of the financial guarantee for a development that will not increase the percentage of impervious surface of the development site by more than ten percent.

(d)

This article shall not be construed or interpreted as relieving a developer of its obligation to pay all costs associated with on-site private stormwater runoff facilities as well as those costs arising from the need to make other drainage improvements in order to reduce a development's impact on a drain consistent with adopted design standards.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-321. - Certificate of occupancy.**

No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until stormwater runoff facilities have been completed in accordance with the approved drainage plan; provided, however, the village may issue a certificate of occupancy if an acceptable letter of credit or other financial guarantee has been submitted to the village, for the timely and satisfactory construction of all stormwater runoff facilities and site grading in accordance with the approved drainage plan.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-322. - No change in approved facilities.**

Stormwater runoff facilities, after construction and approval, shall be maintained in good condition, in accordance with the approved drainage plan, and shall not be subsequently altered, revised or replaced except in accordance with the approved drainage plan, or in accordance with approved amendments or revisions in the plan.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-323. - Terms and conditions of permits.**

In granting a stormwater permit, the village may impose such terms and conditions as are reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes of this article. A developer shall comply with such terms and conditions.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Secs. 74-324—74-334. - Reserved.**

- **DIVISION 3. - STORMWATER SYSTEM, FLOODPLAIN AND OTHER STANDARDS, SOIL EROSION CONTROL**

- **Sec. 74-335. - Management of and responsibility for stormwater system.**

The billage is not responsible for providing drainage facilities on private property for the management of stormwater on said property. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to provide for, and maintain, private stormwater runoff facilities serving the property and to prevent or correct the accumulation of debris that interferes with the drainage function of a water body.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-336. - Stormwater system.**

All stormwater runoff facilities shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local ordinances, and rules and regulations.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-337. - Stormwater discharge rates and volumes.**

The village is authorized to establish minimum design standards for stormwater discharge release rates and to require dischargers to implement on-site retention, detention or other methods necessary to control the rate and volume of surface water runoff discharged into the stormwater drainage system, in the following circumstances:

(1)

A parcel of land is being developed in a manner that increases the impervious surface area of the parcel; or

(2)

The discharge exceeds the village-calculated predevelopment discharge characteristics for the subject property, and the village determines that the discharge is a violation of the drainage, flooding or soil erosion regulations of this article.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-338. - Floodplain standards.**

(a)

All new buildings and substantial improvements to existing buildings shall be protected from flood damage up to the flood protection elevation (FPE) and shall be in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local ordinances, and rules and regulations. Floodway alteration shall be permitted only upon review and approval by the village, in accordance with an approved drainage plan.

(b)

A drainage plan providing for the filling or alteration of a floodway may include provisions for maintaining stability of the banks of streams or other water bodies, by means of the establishing of buffer zones and other means of providing protection of the slopes and banks of water bodies.

(c)

Within any required buffer zone, no earth change shall take place except in accordance with the approved drainage plan. Such a plan may also include provisions for the replacement of flood plain storage volume, where such storage volume is lost or diminished as a result of approved development.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-339. - Soil erosion and sedimentation control.**

(a)

All persons who cause, in whole or in part, any earth change to occur shall provide soil erosion and sedimentation control so as to adequately prevent soils from being eroded and discharged or deposited onto adjacent properties or into a stormwater drainage system, a public street or right-of-way, wetland, creek, stream, water body, or floodplain. All development shall be in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local ordinances, rules and regulations.

(b)

During any earth change which exposes soil to an increased risk of erosion or sediment track-out, the property owner and other persons causing or participating in the earth change shall do the following:

(1)

Comply with the stormwater management standards of this article.

(2)

Obtain and comply with the terms of a soil erosion and sedimentation control permit if required by law.

(3)

Prevent damage to any public utilities or services within the limits of grading and within any routes of travel or areas of work of construction equipment.

(4)

Prevent damage to or impairment of any water body on or near the location of the earth change or affected thereby.

(5)

Prevent damage to adjacent or nearby land.

(6)

Apply for all required approvals or permits prior to the commencement of work.

(7)

Proceed with the proposed work only in accordance with the approved plans and in compliance with this article.

(8)

Maintain all required soil erosion and sedimentation control measures, including but not limited to, measures required for compliance with the terms of this article.

(9)

Promptly remove all soil, sediment, debris, or other materials applied, dumped, tracked, or otherwise deposited on any lands, public streets, sidewalks, or other public ways or facilities, including catch basins, storm sewers, ditches, drainage swales, or water bodies. Removal of all such soil, sediment, debris or other materials within 24 hours shall be considered prima facie compliance with this requirement, unless such materials present an immediate hazard to public health and safety.

(10)

Refrain from grading lands at locations near or adjoining lands, public streets, sidewalks, alleys, or other public or private property without providing adequate support or other measures so as to protect such other lands, streets, sidewalks or other property from settling, cracking or sustaining other damage.

(11)

Request and obtain inspection of soil erosion and sedimentation control facilities, by the village at such frequency as required by the village .

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-340. - Building openings.**

(a)

No building opening shall be constructed below the following elevations:

(1)

One foot above the 100-year floodplain.

(2)

The building opening established at the time of plat or development approval and on file in the village engineering department.

(3)

Three feet above the top of any downstream culvert.

(4)

Four feet above the bottom of any permanent and defined drain.

(b)

A waiver from elevations stated in subsection (a) may be granted by the village engineer following receipt of a certification from a registered professional engineer demonstrating that the proposed elevation does not pose a risk of flooding.

(c)

Upon completion of construction of the structure's foundation and or slab on grade, a registered land surveyor shall certify any minimum building opening elevation specified by this ordinance. This certificate shall attest that the building opening elevation complies with the standards of this article. The permittee for the building permit shall submit the certificate to the village building inspections official prior to the commencement of framing and/or structural steel placement. If the surveyor should find that the minimum building opening elevation is below the elevation specified in subsection (a)(2) or (3), that opening must be raised using a method that meets with the approval of the village. After reconstruction, a registered land surveyor or engineer shall recertify that the minimum building opening elevation complies with the standards of this ordinance prior to the commencement of framing and or structural steel placement.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-341. - Sump pump discharge.**

(a)

Whenever building footing drains are required or utilized, a direct connection between the footing drains through a sump-pump-check-valve system to a storm sewer is required. A gravity system is not permitted.

(b)

A stormwater lateral shall be provided for each parcel at the time of storm sewer construction.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-342. - Public health, safety and welfare.**

Protection of the public health, safety and welfare shall be a primary consideration in the design of all stormwater runoff facilities.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Secs. 74-343—74-354. - Reserved.**

- **DIVISION 4. - PROHIBITIONS AND EXEMPTIONS**

- **Sec. 74-355. - Prohibited discharges.**

(a)

No person shall discharge to a water body, directly or indirectly, any substance other than stormwater or an exempted discharge. Any person discharging stormwater shall effectively prevent pollutants from being discharged with the stormwater, except in accordance with best management practices.

(b)

The village is authorized to require dischargers to implement pollution prevention measures, utilizing BMPs, necessary to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into the village's stormwater drainage system.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-356. - Exempted discharges.**

The following nonstormwater discharges shall be permissible, provided that they do not result in a violation of state water quality standards:

- (1) Water supply line flushing;
- (2) Landscape irrigation;
- (3) Diverted stream flows;
- (4) Rising groundwater;
- (5) Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration to storm drains;
- (6) Uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- (7) Discharges from potable water sources;
- (8) Foundation drains;
- (9) Air conditioning condensate;
- (10) Individual residential car washing;
- (11) Dechlorinated swimming pool water;
- (12) Street washwater;
- (13) Discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities;
- (14) Discharges for which a specific federal or state permit has been issued.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

• **Sec. 74-357. - Interference with natural or artificial drains.**

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to stop, fill, dam, confine, pave, alter the course of, or otherwise interfere with any natural or constructed drain, or drainageway without first submitting

a drainage plan to the village and receiving approval of that plan. Any deviation from the approved plan is a violation of this article. This section shall not prohibit, however, necessary emergency action so as to prevent or mitigate drainage that would be injurious to the environment, the public health, safety, or welfare.

(b)

No filling, blocking, fencing or above-surface vegetation planting shall take place within a floodway.

(c)

For an overland flow-way:

(1)

Silt screen fences shall not be permitted below the top of the bank of a water body.

(2)

Chain link fences shall be permitted if the village determines that the fence will not obstruct or divert the flow of water.

(3)

If a fence is removed by the village for drain access or drain maintenance, the fence shall be replaced by the owner of the fence at the owner's expense.

(4)

No shrubs or trees shall be planted below the top of the bank of a water body.

(d)

Shrubs, trees or other above-ground vegetation shall not be planted over the top of an underground storm sewer or over the top of the easement within which the storm sewer has been installed.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-358. - Storage of hazardous or toxic materials in drainageway.**

Except as permitted by law, it shall be unlawful for any person to store or stockpile within a drainageway any hazardous or toxic materials unless adequate protection and/or containment has been provided so as to prevent any such materials from entering a drainageway.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Secs. 74-359—74-374. - Reserved.**

- **DIVISION 5. - INSPECTION, MONITORING, REPORTING, AND RECORDKEEPING.**

- **Sec. 74-375. - Inspection and sampling.**

To assure compliance with the standards in this pervasively regulated area, the village may inspect and/or obtain stormwater samples from stormwater runoff facilities of any discharger to determine compliance with the requirements of this article. Upon request, the discharger shall allow the village's properly identified representative to enter upon the premises of the discharger at all hours necessary for the purposes of such inspection or sampling. The village shall provide the discharger reasonable advance notice of such inspection and/or sampling. The village or its properly identified representative may place on the discharger's property the equipment or devices used for such sampling or inspection.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-376. - Stormwater monitoring facilities.**

A discharger of stormwater runoff shall provide and operate equipment or devices for the monitoring of stormwater runoff, so as to provide for inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of each discharge to a water body or a stormwater runoff facility, when directed in writing to do so by the village. The village may require a discharger to provide and operate such equipment and devices if it is necessary or appropriate for the inspection, sampling and flow measurement of discharges in order to determine whether adverse effects from or as a result of such discharges may occur. All such equipment and devices for the inspection, sampling and flow measurement of discharges shall be installed and maintained in accordance with applicable laws, ordinances and regulations.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-377. - Accidental discharges.**

(a)

Any discharger who accidentally discharges into a water body any substance other than stormwater or an exempted discharge shall immediately inform the village concerning the discharge. If such information is given orally, a written report concerning the discharge shall be filed with the village within five days. The written report shall specify:

(1)

The composition of the discharge and the cause thereof.

(2)

The exact date, time, and estimated volume of the discharge.

(3)

All measures taken to clean up the accidental discharge, and all measures proposed to be taken to reduce and prevent any recurrence.

(4)

The name and telephone number of the person making the report, and the name of a person who may be contacted for additional information on the matter.

(b)

A properly-reported accidental discharge shall be an affirmative defense to a civil-infraction proceeding brought under this article against a discharger for such discharge. It shall not, however, be a defense to a legal action brought to obtain an injunction, to obtain recovery of costs or to obtain other relief as a result of or arising out of the discharge. A discharge shall be considered properly reported only if the discharger complies with all the requirements of subsection (a).

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-378. - Record keeping requirement.**

Any person subject to this article shall retain and preserve for no less than three years any and all books, drawings, plans, prints, documents, memoranda, reports, correspondence and records, including records on magnetic or electronic media and any and all summaries of such records, relating to monitoring, sampling and chemical analysis of any discharge or stormwater runoff from any property.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Secs. 74-379—74-394. - Reserved.**

- **DIVISION 6. - ENFORCEMENT**

- **Sec. 74-395. - Sanctions for violation.**

(a)

Any person violating any provision of this article shall be responsible for a municipal civil infraction and subject to a fine of not less than \$100.00 plus costs, damages, expenses, and other sanctions as authorized under chapter 87 of the Revised Judicature Act of 1961 and other applicable laws, including, without limitation, equitable relief; provided, however, that the violation stated in subsection (b) shall be a misdemeanor. Each day such violation occurs or continues shall be deemed a separate offense and shall make the violator liable for the imposition of a fine for each day. The rights and remedies provided for in this section are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies provided by law. An admission or determination of responsibility shall not exempt the offender from compliance with the requirements of this article.

For purposes of this section, "subsequent offense" means a violation of the provisions of this article committed by the same person within 12 months of a previous violation of the same provision of this ordinance for which said person admitted responsibility or was adjudicated to be responsible.

The village manager, village zoning administrator and village building inspector are authorized to issue municipal civil infraction citations to any person alleged to be violating any provision of this ordinance.

(b)

Any person who neglects or fails to comply with a stop-work order issued under [section 74-396](#) shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 93 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, and such person shall also pay such costs as may be imposed in the discretion of the court.

(c)

Any person who aids or abets a person in a violation of this article shall be subject to the sanctions provided in this section.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-396. - Stop-work order.**

Where there is work in progress that causes or constitutes in whole or in part, a violation of any provision of this article, the village is authorized to issue a stop-work order so as to prevent further or continuing violations or adverse effects. All persons to whom the stop work order is directed, or who are involved in any way with the work or matter described in the stop work order shall fully and promptly comply therewith. The village may also undertake or cause to be undertaken, any necessary or advisable protective measures so as to prevent violations of this article or to avoid or reduce the effects of noncompliance herewith. The cost of any such protective measures shall be the responsibility of the owner of the property upon which the work is being done and the responsibility of any person carrying out or participating in the work, and such cost shall be a lien upon the property.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-397. - Failure to comply; completion.**

In addition to any other remedies, should any owner fail to comply with the provisions of this article, the village may, after the giving of reasonable notice and opportunity for compliance, have the necessary work done, and the owner shall be obligated to promptly reimburse the village for all costs of such work.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-398. - Emergency measures.**

When emergency measures are necessary to moderate a nuisance, to protect public safety, health and welfare, and/or to prevent loss of life, injury or damage to property, the village is authorized to carry out or arrange for all such emergency measures. Property owners shall be responsible for the cost of such measures made necessary as a result of a violation of this article, and shall promptly reimburse the village for all of such costs.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-399. - Cost recovery for damage to storm drain system.**

A discharger shall be liable for all costs incurred by the village as the result of causing a discharge that produces a deposit or obstruction, or causes damage to, or impairs a storm drain, or violates any of the provisions of this ordinance. Costs include, but are not limited to, those penalties levied by the EPA or MDEQ for violation of an NPDES permit, attorney fees, and other costs and expenses.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-400. - Collection of costs; lien.**

Costs incurred by the village and the drain commissioner pursuant to sections [74-396](#), [74-397](#), [74-398](#) and [74-399](#) shall be a lien on the premises which shall be enforceable in accordance with Act No. 94 of the Public Acts of 1933, as amended from time to time. Any such charges which are delinquent for six months or more may be certified annually to the village treasurer who shall enter the lien on the next tax roll against the premises and the costs shall be collected and the lien shall be enforced in the same manner as provided for in the collection of taxes assessed upon the roll and the enforcement of a lien for taxes. In addition to any other lawful enforcement methods, the villager the drain commissioner shall have all remedies authorized by Act No. 94 of the Public Acts of 1933, as amended.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-401. - Appeals.**

Any person as to whom any provision of this article has been applied may appeal in writing, not later than 30 days after the action or decision being appealed from, to the village council the action or decision whereby any such provision was so applied. Such appeal shall identify the matter being appealed, and the basis for the appeal. The village council shall consider the appeal and make a decision whereby it affirms, rejects or modifies the action being appealed. In considering any such appeal, the village council may consider the recommendations of the village engineer and the

comments of other persons having knowledge of the matter. In considering any such appeal, the council may grant a variance from the terms of this article so as to provide relief, in whole or in part, from the action being appealed, but only upon finding that the following requirements are satisfied:

(1)

The application of the article provisions being appealed will present or cause practical difficulties for a development or development site; provided, however, that practical difficulties shall not include the need for the developer to incur additional reasonable expenses in order to comply with the ordinance; and

(2)

The granting of the relief requested will not substantially prevent the goals and purposes sought to be accomplished by this article, nor result in less effective management of stormwater runoff.

- **Secs. 74-402—74-414. - Reserved.**

- **DIVISION 7. - STORMWATER EASEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS**

- **Sec. 74-415. - Applicability of requirements.**

The requirements of this article concerning stormwater easements and maintenance agreements shall apply to all persons required to submit a drainage plan to the village for review and approval.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-416. - Stormwater management easements.**

The developer shall provide all stormwater management easements necessary to implement the approved drainage plan and to otherwise comply with this article in form and substance required by the village and shall record such easements as directed by the village. The easements shall assure access for proper inspection and maintenance of stormwater runoff facilities and shall provide adequate emergency overland flow-ways.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-417. - Maintenance agreements.**

The Developer shall provide all stormwater maintenance agreements necessary to implement the approved drainage plan and to otherwise comply with this article in form and substance as required by the village, and shall record such agreements as directed by the village. The maintenance agreements shall, among other matters, assure access for proper inspection and maintenance of stormwater runoff facilities and adequate emergency overland flow-ways.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-418. - Establishment of county drains.**

Prior to final approval, all stormwater management facilities for platted subdivisions shall be established as county drains, as authorized in section 433, chapter 18 of the Michigan Drain Code (P.A. 40 of 1956, as amended) for longterm maintenance.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Secs. 74-419—74-434. - Reserved.**

- **DIVISION 8. - PERFORMANCE AND DESIGN STANDARDS**

- **Sec. 74-435. - Performance standards.**

In order to achieve the goals and purposes of this ordinance, the following three stormwater management zones (Zones A, B and C) are hereby established. The Zones are shown on the map attached as Appendix A and made a part of this ordinance.

(1)

Zone A represents areas which require the most-protective stormwater management regulations. The goal of this zone is to preserve the natural condition of water bodies included in it, in whole or in part. Zone A has, in general, little impervious surface area and few stormwater facilities. In this zone, when site conditions permit, infiltration of stormwater runoff shall be required, rather than the directed flow of stormwater runoff into water bodies. This stormwater management practice provides greater protection for surface water quality, and also assists in augmenting stream base flow, reduction of flash storm flows and prevention of stream bank erosion. [Section 74-436](#) specifies design criteria for zone A, in order that the volume and rate of stormwater runoff are controlled at predevelopment levels.

(2)

Zone B represents developed areas that have significant impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff facilities in place. The goal of zone B is the control of stormwater runoff in order to prevent further destabilizing of streams and other water bodies. In this zone, the use of detention ponds, the maintenance and enhancement of buffer strips and other measures to reduce directly-connected impervious areas are specified in [section 74-436](#) for the achieving of the stormwater management standards applicable to zone B. The management practices for this zone are intended to maintain existing water quality and to alleviate adverse downstream impact on water bodies.

(3)

Zone C consists of highly urbanized areas, or areas where there has been significant modification of drainageways. The amount of impervious surface area in zone C is generally greater than 25 percent. Among the measures required in zone C, as stated in [section 74-436](#), are the use of sediment basins, the maintenance and enhancement of buffer strips along water bodies and the reduction of impervious surface areas that are directly connected to water bodies. An important element of stormwater management practice in zone C is the control and prevention of sedimentation, in order to reduce pollution of water bodies.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-436. - Design standards.**

The design standards for stormwater runoff facilities for zones A, B and C, as described in [Section 74-435](#), are the following:

Criteria	High quality waters. Meets water quality standards. Less than 10% imperviousness.	Degraded physical, biological, or water quality indicators. 10% to 25% imperviousness.	Heavily degraded physical, biological, or water quality indicators. Greater than 25% imperviousness.
Stormwater Management Standards	Use infiltration basins, infiltration trenches, extended detention basins, and/or constructed wetlands. Maintain and	Use detention ponds; maintain and enhance buffer strips, and reduce directly connected impervious	Use sediment basins, maintain and enhance buffer strips, and reduce directly connected impervious

	enhance buffer strips.	area.	area.
Water Quality Control	Detain the first 0.5" of runoff from the contributing watershed, with detention per zone B and infiltration where conditions permit, or provide equivalent treatment.	Detain the first 0.5" of runoff from the contributing watershed for 24 hours or provide equivalent treatment.	Provide sedimentation control within the drainage system.
Bank Erosion Control	Rate of release shall be limited to 0.05 cfs/acre for a 2-year storm event.	None	Stormwater runoff shall not exceed the capacity of the downstream conveyance system.
Flood Control	Detention with infiltration when conditions permit. Release rate of 0.13 cfs/acre per KCDC rules.	Release rate of 0.13 cfs/acre per KCDC rules.	Direct conveyance of stormwater runoff within the capacity of downstream system.
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-437. - Resolution to implement performance and design standards.**

The Sparta Village Council may adopt a resolution establishing more-detailed design and performance standards for stormwater runoff facilities, consistent with the terms of this article and in order to further implement its goals and purposes.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Secs. 74-438—74-449. - Reserved.**

- **DIVISION 9. - OTHER MATTERS**

- **Sec. 74-450. - Interpretation.**

Words and phrases in this article shall be construed according to their common and accepted meanings, except that words and phrases defined in [section 74-299](#) shall be construed according to the respective definitions given in that section. Technical words and technical phrases that are not defined in this article but which have acquired particular meanings in law or in technical usage shall be construed according to such meanings.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-451. - Catchline headings.**

The catchline headings of the sections of this article are intended for convenience only, and shall not be construed as affecting the meaning or interpretation of the text of the articles or sections to which they may refer.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-452. - Severability.**

The provisions of this article are hereby declared to be severable, and if any part or provision of this article should be declared invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect any other part or provision of the article.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)

- **Sec. 74-453. - Other ordinances.**

This article shall be in addition to other ordinances of the village and shall not be deemed to repeal or replace other ordinances or parts thereof except to the extent that such repeal is specifically provided for in this article.

(Ord. No. 04-10, § 1, 9-21-2004)