

**ANNUAL  
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)  
REPORT**

**NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT  
NUMBER ALR040044  
Chickasaw, Alabama  
Volkert Job Number 630103.AU**

*Prepared for:*

**The City of Chickasaw  
Mayor Byron Pittman  
224 North Craft Highway  
Chickasaw, Alabama 36671**

**March 2016**

*Prepared by:*

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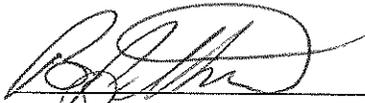
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## 1.0 CERTIFICATION AND INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

The Honorable Byron Pittman  
Mayor, City of Chickasaw

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

3-22-16  
Date

## 1.2 List of Contacts

The following individuals may be contacted to address questions or concerns regarding this report:

**The Honorable Byron Pittman**

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### **1.3 General Introduction**

On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated regulations, under the Water Quality Act of 1987, setting forth application requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permits. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) administers the storm water program for the State of Alabama. The City of Chickasaw along with other smaller cities in Mobile and Baldwin Counties were originally included in a Phase I permit with the City of Mobile. In March 2012 the City of Chickasaw requested to be removed from the MS4 program or at a minimum be revised to a Phase II permittee. The request was based on the following factors: population, land use, receiving stream water quality, and documented history of water quality monitoring of the major outfall. On December 27, 2013, ADEM approved the City of Chickasaw's request to participate in the Phase II permit for smaller systems in lieu of the Phase I permit, as required for municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more. The City of Chickasaw is submitting this report as part of an annual requirement for the NPDES Permit Number ALR040044. This report includes activities from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

## 1.4 Overview

On November 16, 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ruled that municipalities and industries share the responsibility to improve the water quality of the “Waters of the United States”. In accordance with this rule, the EPA created regulations for NPDES Storm Water Permits for municipalities and permits associated with industrial activity. These regulations are aimed at reducing the amount of non-point source pollution that is currently the leading cause of water pollution.

The Water Quality Act involves a two-phased municipal permitting program that requires municipalities of certain populations to establish discharge controls to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP), to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer systems, and where necessary, to contain applicable water quality based controls. Compliance with the maximum extent practicable requirement can be attained by developing a storm water management plan that addresses the six minimum control measures described in the storm water regulations and detailed in fact sheets developed and provided by EPA.

The City of Chickasaw (City) utilizes current personnel to administer the storm water program elements. Additional assistance is provided by local engineering firms and Mobile County, as needed during crises or emergencies such as floods, spills, or hazardous waste incidents.

Storm water is managed by several City departments and by community activities which involve volunteer work. The City does not have the financial resources to dedicate personnel solely to storm water quality, however these responsibilities are shared by employees and considered part of the effort to protect our streams and waterways from degradation.

## **2.0 PROGRAM EVALUATION**

### **2.1 Objective of the Program**

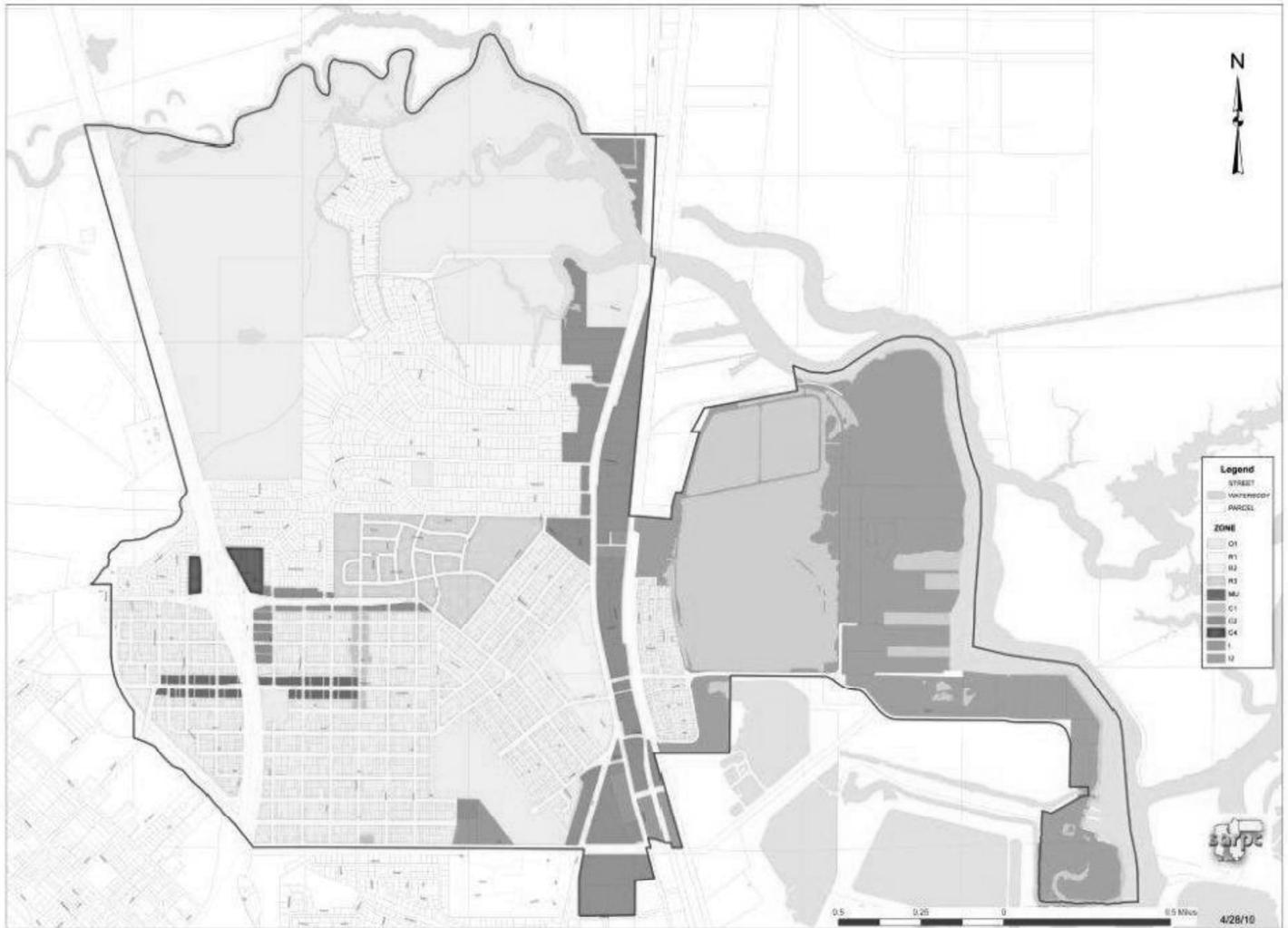
On December 27, 2013, The City of Chickasaw was granted coverage under the MS4 Phase II General Permit ALR040045, replacing the Phase I General Permit ALS00002. The intent of the (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) NPDES permit is to reduce and eliminate pollutants in storm waters that are discharged from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s).

The City of Chickasaw is dedicated to achieving the conditions of this permit, which will ultimately improve water quality by reducing pollutants in receiving waters. The City's goals are to educate the municipal employees and the general public on the storm water management program and focus on a unified approach to the identification and correction of problem areas. Additionally, the City has established the legal authority to manage and enforce the requirements of the program.

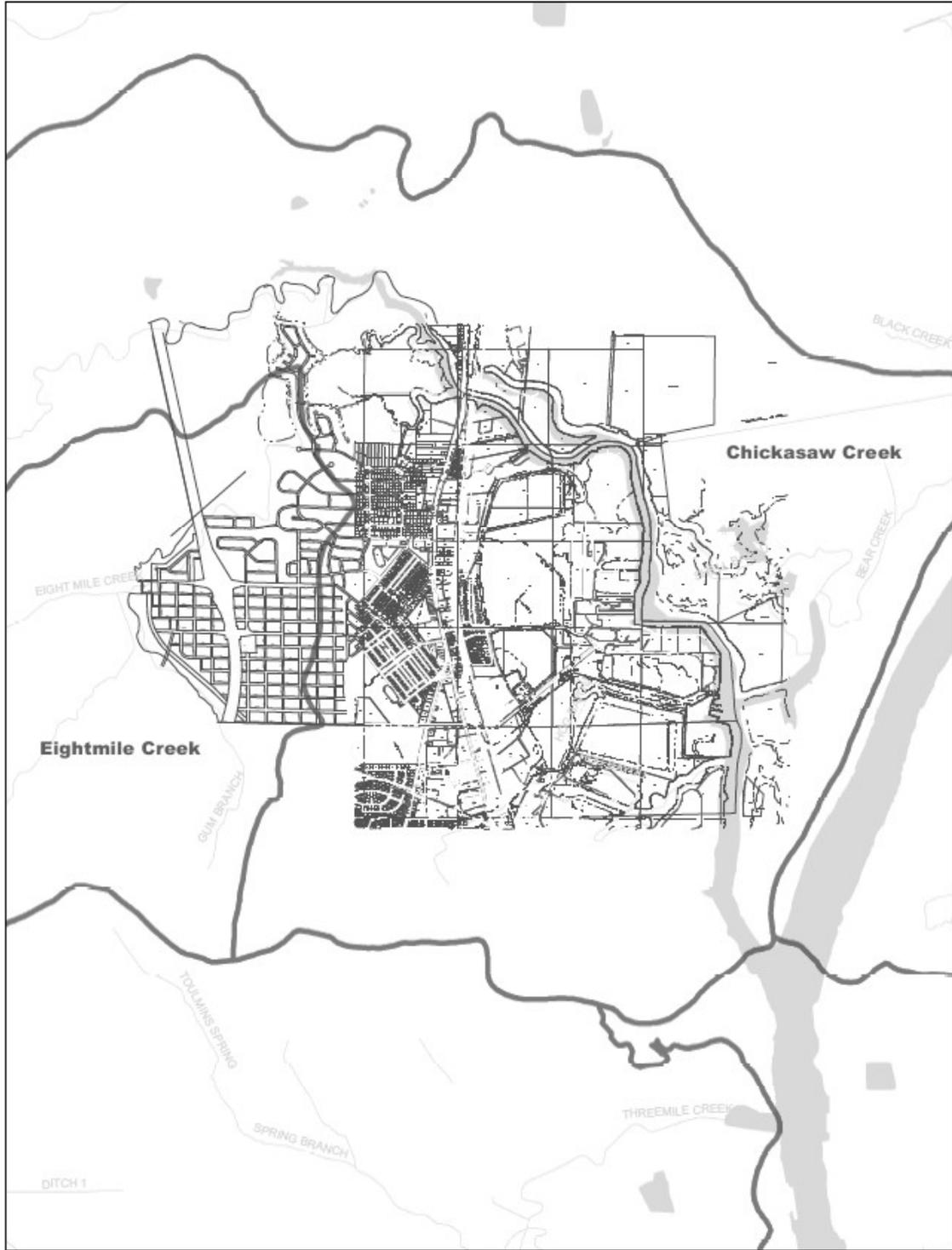
The City of Chickasaw with a population of 5,981, according to the 2014 U.S. Census estimate, consists primarily of residential land use. See Map 2.1 for the City's Zoning designations.

The City of Chickasaw is almost entirely located within the Chickasaw Creek watershed as shown on Map 2.2 on the following page.

# CHICKASAW ZONING MAP



MAP 2.1: CITY OF CHICKASAW ZONING MAP



**MAP 2.2: WATERSHEDS WITHIN OR SURROUNDING THE CITY OF CHICKASAW**

## **2.2 Program Execution**

The City of Chickasaw has developed and implemented many programs to help minimize storm water related pollutant loads. City Ordinance 1540, passed in 1998, establishes procedures to control discharges from commercial and industrial facilities and construction sites. A Drainage Master Plan was established in 1999 that identified problem areas and prioritized construction projects to address these areas. The Director of Public Works responsibilities include maintaining this prioritized list of projects. The projects are evaluated to ensure the areas with the highest needs are properly identified and prioritized. The City is progressively addressing these projects as funds become available.

The City's Director of Public Works and Code Inspector are responsible for the majority of the various program elements. Employees in all City departments have received instruction on the program objectives and are provided with opportunities to attend educational programs. A detailed outline of each department's role is included in the City's Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) as required for the Phase II MS4 permit.

The prediction of the long-range financial requirements needed to support the storm water program is difficult. Funding for expanding the storm water management program is currently unavailable. The City officials address the financial needs and make budget allocations on a year-to-year basis that are prioritized based on the needs of the entire City operations.

### **2.3 Future Direction of the Program**

In June 2014, The City of Chickasaw developed a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The SWMP includes Best Management Practices (BMP's) that address the six minimum control measures as outlined in Section III.B of the Phase II NPDES Permit. Each BMP includes measurable goals and the personnel responsible for its overall management and implementation. The City has conducted the annual review of the SWMP as required by for the Phase II MS4 Permit, and any changes or revisions will be noted in this report.

The six minimum control measures that are addressed in this report and the SWMP are:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Involvement/Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

### 3.0 SUMMARY TABLE

#### 3.1 Storm Water Management Plan Element Status

Minimum Control Measure	BMP ID	BMP TITLE	STATUS
Public Education and Outreach	1-1	Storm Water Webpage	Implemented and updated as needed
	1-2	Storm Water Outreach Materials	Implemented and Ongoing
	1-3	Education and Training for City Employees.	Implemented and Ongoing
Public Involvement/Participation	2-1	Big Fall Clean Sweep	Implemented, Annual Event
	2-2	Coastal Clean-Up	Implemented, Annual Event
	2-3	Chickasaw Community Patrol	Implemented and Ongoing
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	3-1	Map of Major Outfall and Structural BMP's	Implemented
	3-2	Ordinance 1540	Implemented and updated as needed
	3-3	Illicit Discharge Response	Implemented and Ongoing
	3-4	Dry Weather Screening	Implemented and Ongoing
	3-5	Handling of Spills	Implemented and Ongoing
Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control	4-1	Ordinance 1540	Implemented and updated as needed
	4-2	Construction Site Plan Reviews and Inspections	Implemented and Ongoing
Post-Construction Storm Water Management	5-1	Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance	Implemented and updated as needed
	5-2	Post-Construction Plan	Implemented and Ongoing
	5-3	Post-Construction BMP Operation and Maintenance Agreement	Implemented and updated as needed
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	6-1	Structural Controls Maintenance	Implemented and Ongoing
	6-2	Roadway Maintenance	Implemented and Ongoing
	6-3	Ordinances 34-26 & 34-27	Implemented and updated as needed
	6-4	Spraying of Herbicide	Implemented and Ongoing
	6-5	Cleaning of Parks	Implemented and Ongoing
	6-6	Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Prevention	Implemented and Ongoing

## 4.0 NARRATIVE REPORT

### 4.1 Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

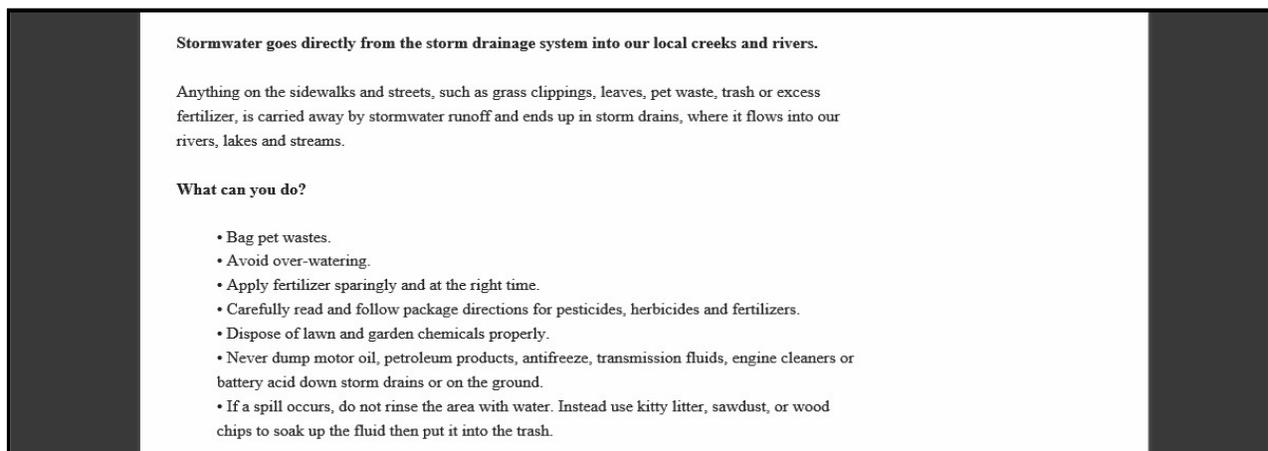
*Permit Requirement: The Permittee must implement a public education and outreach program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of discharges on water bodies and the steps that public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the maximum extent practicable.*

The City of Chickasaw has made a concerted effort to develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) focused on educating the citizens of Chickasaw and city employees about activities that can reduce pollutants in storm water run-off to the maximum extent practicable. The persons primarily responsible for storm water public education and outreach are city employees from multiple departments.

The following BMP's regarding Public Education and Outreach were implemented during the reporting period of April 2015 to March 2016:

#### 1-1. Storm Water Webpage

The City of Chickasaw has continued to maintain a webpage exclusively dedicated to storm water management. The webpage includes details about the history of the City's storm water management program, including the requirements of the Water Quality Act and the MS4 Phase II General Permit, in addition to the objective and components of the SWMP. The webpage provides explanations to the importance of protecting storm water and provides ways residents can help reduce storm water pollution. A clip of the webpage is shown below.



*City of Chickasaw's Storm Water Management Webpage*

Additionally the webpage contains links to the downloadable brochures developed by the EPA that provide additional storm water information and tips for residents and businesses. These brochures are included in Appendix A. Links to the annual MS4 Reports and the Storm Water Management Plan are also located on the webpage. During the reporting period of April 2015 to March 2016, there were 16 hits for “storm water brochure,” 142 hits for “storm water tips, and 41 hits for “storm water info” on the City’s website.

#### 1-2. Storm Water Outreach Materials

The Chickasaw Recreation Department publishes a newsletter every two months. In order to promote storm water management awareness, every newsletter contains a tip on how to keep storm water clean. Announcements of upcoming clean-up and beautification events are also included throughout the year. There are currently 2600 newsletters per distribution. The most recent newsletter is included in the Appendix B.

The City also includes storm water information in their notices to residents. Also mentioned is the requirement that rubbish consisting of leaves, straw, grass trimmings, etc. should be suitably packaged for pick-up.

The Environmental Officer attends safety meetings, Garden Club meetings, and Senior Citizen Breakfasts as his schedule permits. At these meetings, he reminds citizens that only storm water should go into the storm water system. Putting any other items, such as leaves and trash, in the storm water system is a violation.

#### 1-3. Education and Training for City Employees

The City Code Inspector attends the monthly meetings of the Code Officials of Lower Alabama Association, annual meeting of the Code Officials of Alabama, annual COLA mid-winter conference, and the annual meeting of the Alabama Association of Plumbing, Gas, and Mechanical Inspectors. Public Safety officers have been trained in hazardous materials handling. The Utilities Supervisor attends various seminars related to water and wastewater management at events such as Alabama Water Environmental Association Conference.

The annual meeting for department heads was held on November 11, 2015. During this meeting, the Environmental Officer stressed the importance of promptly reporting any issues related to storm water management. He requested that the department heads inform their

employees to come directly to him if an illicit discharge is suspected so that an investigation could begin immediately.

The City also had its 5-year Community Action Visit conducted by ADECA's Office of Water Resources on January 26, 2016. The purpose of the visit was primarily to review the City's floodplain management program. Some examples of items that are taken into consideration are elevation certificates, flood protection assistance, and drainage system maintenance.

## 4.2 Public Involvement/Participation

*Permit Requirement: The permittee shall implement ongoing activities for public involvement through mechanisms such as advisory councils, watershed associations, committees, participation on rate structures, stewardship programs, and environmental related activities. The permittee shall also implement a process to facilitate opportunities for direct action, education, and volunteer programs such as storm drain stenciling, urban stream cleanup, and volunteer monitoring.*

Public involvement and participation has been vital in controlling litter throughout Chickasaw. The City of Chickasaw utilizes local organizations to involve their citizens in improving the water through several organized activities. The persons primarily responsible for storm water public involvement/participation are City employees from multiple departments.

The following BMP's regarding Public Involvement/Participation were implemented during the reporting period of April 2015 to March 2016:

### 2-1. Big Fall Clean Sweep

The Big Fall Clean Sweep is an event that the City organizes to provide an opportunity to the public to participate in controlling litter. The City provides drop-off locations for residents to bring their old junk, scrap metal, appliances, tree limbs, yard debris, and old tires and properly disposes of these items at a permitted landfill. The last Big Fall Clean Sweep was held on September 26, 2015. As required by the Phase II Permit, the City complied with applicable State and local public notice requirements. The City provided notices of the clean-up in the Recreation Department newsletter and flyers posted throughout the community. The Big Fall Clean Sweep had 50 to 60 participants and collected enough trash to fill two 40-yard dumpsters.

### 2-2 Coastal Clean-Up

The City of Chickasaw also participates in the statewide annual Coastal Clean-Up, which was held in conjunction with the Big Fall Clean Sweep on September 26, 2015. The event was publicized on TV, radio, and signs posted throughout the community. The City promotes the event by encouraging residents to bring their boats, canoes, and kayaks to help clean up the local waterways. Volunteers are provided necessary supplies at registration, including bags, gloves, and a free t-shirt. There were approximately 68 adults and 36 children who collected over 65 bags of trash.



*Participants in the Annual Coastal Clean Up*

### 2-3 Chickasaw Community Patrol

The Chickasaw Community Patrol is a volunteer citizen group that monitors the streets of Chickasaw day and night looking for any issues that the City needs to address. These issues include break-ins, burglars, flooded streets, street repairs, littered streets, overgrown vegetation, etc. Once the volunteers report any issues to the City docket, it is determined whether the police should get involved immediately or if a work order should be initiated.

### 4.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

*Permit Requirement: The Permittee must develop an SWMP that includes an ongoing program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the Permittee's small MS4, and improper disposal, including spills not under the purview of another responding authority, into the MS4 owned or operated by the Permittee, to the maximum extent possible.*

The City of Chickasaw responds to illicit discharges and continues to inspect, investigate, and enforce violations. In July 2013, the City of Chickasaw hired an Environmental Officer for the purpose of assisting with investigations and responses to complaints of potential illegal discharges. The role of the Environmental Officer has expanded to include educating city employees on detecting and reporting illicit discharges, enforcing Ordinances 1540 and 307.4 in regards to illicit discharges and unsightly growth on residential and commercial properties, taking complaints from citizens, and issuing tickets for violations.

The City of Chickasaw implements the following BMP's to detect and eliminate illicit discharges:

#### 3-1. Map of Major Outfall and Structural BMP's

The City of Chickasaw has developed a map of the major outfall and the ten field screening locations that are discussed in Section 3-4. The map also shows the detention ponds that are inspected and maintained by the City. The map will be updated periodically as new structural controls are added to the system. A copy of the map is included in the Appendix C.

#### 3-2. Ordinance 1540

The City of Chickasaw's Ordinance 1540 makes it unlawful to do the following:

1. Allow any liquid to run continuously into the streets and the storm drain system or to discharge a pollutant to the City's storm sewer system, with the exception of discharges covered by an NPDES permit.
2. Release or threaten release of hazardous materials into the environment or to transport, store, or offer to transport any hazardous materials unless each material is properly packaged, marked, and accompanied by proper documentation.

The Ordinance also authorizes City officials to enter the grounds of any facility suspected of an illegal discharge, in addition to being reimbursed for the ceasing of a discharge that is suspected of being harmful to human health or the environment. Ordinance 1540 will be reviewed and updated periodically as needed.

### 3-3. Illicit Discharge Response

The City of Chickasaw is committed to investigating all illicit discharge complaints. Currently, illicit discharges are either reported directly to the City's Environmental Officer or received by the City Police Department and recorded in their docket. The complaints are then forwarded to the appropriate department for investigation. Illicit discharge response is primarily the responsibility of the Environmental Officer. All reported illicit discharge complaints and the results of any investigations, including the issuance of citations, is documented.

From April 2015 to March 2016, there were twenty-five (25) reports or complaints of illicit discharges. Most of the cases were resolved by City Maintenance or contracted disposal services. An example of the cases was a washing machine draining into a gutter. This case was quickly resolved with the removal of this discharge after a warning notice was issued.

There were four (4) reports of illegal dumping. Two (2) of these cases resulted in a ticket being issued. The others were reported too late or lacked sufficient evidence to support a citation.

All complaints, investigations, and resolutions are being maintained in the City's files.

### 3-4. Dry Weather Screening

Routine dry weather screening is conducted by the City's Drainage Department to identify illicit discharges throughout the system. The ten (10) field screening locations were selected based on their proximity to major streams, drainage basins, and urban development. The screening stations are examined during dry conditions to verify that flow exists only during rainfall events and to manually inspect for contaminants.

The major outfall and the ten (10) field screening locations were reviewed for evidence of illicit discharges during the reporting period. No illicit discharges were noted at the time of inspection.

The City's Phase II permit does not require monitoring therefore no water sampling data was collected. The City's one major outfall discharges into Chickasaw Creek which is listed on the 2014 Alabama §303(d) List for impaired waterways. The listed cause for the impairment is an elevated concentration of the metal Mercury from atmospheric deposition.

Table 3-4 on the following page is a list of the field screening locations and the major outfall site. These locations are also shown on the map in Appendix C.

### 3-5. Handling of Spills

The Chickasaw Police Department has developed and implemented a Procedural General Order (PGO) for the reporting and handling of hazardous and/or toxic materials spills and incidents. Public Service Officers are first responders trained in hazardous materials and their containment. The City has mutual aid agreements with the City of Mobile and the City of Saraland Fire Departments which includes their Haz-Mat units. Also, the City of Saraland is home to HazMat 6, a statewide Haz-Mat team that is able to respond to both large and small incidents within the City of Chickasaw. There were no spills reported during the permit period.

The Public Safety Department (PSD) of the City has made a concerted effort to insure that the PSD is ready to respond to manmade or natural disasters. The PSD strives to maintain a strong working relationship with Federal and State agency, local EMA, and surrounding municipalities.

**Table 3-4: Field Screening Locations**

Screening Sites	Location	GPS Coordinates
MO-1	Sam Rawls Gazebo @ Chickasaw Creek loading dock near US 43 Bridge Crossing	30° 46' 54.839 N 88° 04' 24.787 W
FS-1	500 Viaduct Rd @ Arc Terminals @ Railroad Track	30° 45' 48.680 N 88° 03' 43.322 W
FS-2	South end of Howell Street near UOP Gate 3 sign located just pass the railroad and Southern St. next to 15 mph signage.	30° 45' 39.92 N 88° 04' 16.851 W
FS-3	Intersection of Thompson Dr. & Hopi Dr. (2nd drain, east side) A.O. Smith Water & Heater-Eddins Plumbing Inc.	30° 45' 48.374 N 88° 05' 18.634 W
FS-4	1002 Thompson Blvd at bridge crossing across from Central Electrical Substation	30° 45' 39.786 N 88° 05' 53.673 W
FS-5	Intersection of Fox Ave and 9th Avenue	30° 45' 33.709 N 88° 05' 34.805 W
FS-6	North end of Mauvilla Drive South, adjacent to I-65 bridge	30° 46' 20.398 N 88° 05' 41.933 W
FS-7	Hillsdale Drive across from 507 Hillsdale Drive	30° 46' 23.728 N 88° 05' 17.909 W
FS-8	Drop inlets at 220/222 Casche Circle	30° 46' 49.897 N 88° 05' 07.803 W
FS-9	Drop inlets at 312 Idlewood	30° 46' 40.039 N 88° 05' 13.657 W
FS-10	Across from 321 Grant Avenue just west of Craft Hwy	30° 46' 03.057 N 88° 04' 33.510 W

#### 4.4 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

*Permit Requirement: Within 730 days from the effective date of coverage under this permit, all Permittees must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in any storm water runoff to the regulated MS4 from qualifying construction sites.*

The City of Chickasaw requires submission of all potential construction project plans to the City Building Inspector for review to ensure compliance with the City's SWMP. The City requires Best Management Practices (BMP's) for all construction projects per ADEM regulations. Inspectors generally visit each site several times during the construction process. These multiple inspections allow a city inspector to ensure compliance with the city codes which includes storm water management.

The City of Chickasaw implements the following BMP's to help reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites:

##### 4-1. Ordinance 1540

The City of Chickasaw has in place an ordinance that provides enforcement measures for reducing, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in any storm water runoff from construction sites. Currently, Article IV of Ordinance 1540 requires contractors with projects that include land-disturbing activities of two or more acres must submit a construction site storm water management plan to the City Building Inspector for review and approval. For those land-disturbing activities that involve two acres or less, a simplified storm water management plan must be developed and followed during construction. Additionally, the City confirms that the ADEM NPDES permit for land disturbing activities for one acre or more has been obtained. The City is in the process of revising Article IV of Ordinance 1540 to require land-disturbing activities that involve one acre or more to submit an engineered storm water management plan with a one-year follow-up inspection.

The Ordinance also outlines the required components of the storm water management plan, in addition to examples of structural and nonstructural storm water management facilities. Storm water management plans can be rejected by the city building inspector if they incorporate structures and facilities that will demand considerable maintenance, will be difficult to maintain, or utilize numerous small structures if other alternatives are physically possible. A copy of Ordinance 1540 is included in Appendix D.

#### 4-2. Construction Site Plan Reviews and Inspections

The City of Chickasaw requires submission of all potential construction project plans, including a construction site storm water management plan, to the City Building Inspector for review to ensure compliance with the City's SWMP. The plan is required to be prepared, certified, and stamped/sealed by a Professional Engineer, Land Surveyor, or Landscape Architect. The City requires Best Management Practices (BMP's) for all construction projects per ADEM regulations. SWMP's can be rejected by the City Building Inspector if they incorporate structures and facilities that will demand considerable maintenance, will be difficult to maintain, or utilize numerous small structures if other alternatives physically possible.

Once a permit is obtained, the builder must request inspections during different stages of construction. Residential construction requires a minimum of five (5) inspections, while commercial construction requires seven (7) inspections. During this reporting period, there were no residential permits issued and one (1) commercial construction site permit issued. There were fourteen (14) construction site inspections performed. No citations were issued.

## 4.5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

*Permit Requirement: Post-Construction Storm Water Management refers to activities that take place after construction occurs, and includes structural and non-structural controls to obtain permanent storm water management over the life of the property's use. All Permittees must implement the requirements of Part III.B.5 within 730 days from the effective date of coverage.*

The City of Chickasaw recognizes the importance of requiring post-construction storm water management plans for new development and redevelopment projects. Accordingly, the City has implemented the following BMP's regarding post-construction storm water management:

### 5-1. Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance

The City of Chickasaw adopted a Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance, Ordinance 2015-21, on October 13, 2015. The purpose of the ordinance is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Chickasaw through the review and approval of Post-Construction Storm Water Management Plans and the monitoring and enforcement of compliance with such plans as required by federal and state law. The Ordinance establishes methods for post-construction storm water management in order to comply with the federal Clean Water Act and the City of Chickasaw's MS4 permit.

The new Ordinance includes the requirement that all Post-Construction Storm Water Management Plans should be designed by a Professional Engineer. The Ordinance also includes provisions for compliance and annual inspections. A copy of Ordinance 2015-21 is included in the Appendix F.

### 5-2. Post-Construction Plan

In conjunction with the new Ordinance 2015-21, the City now requires any applicant for new development or redevelopment 1 acre or more in size to submit a post-construction storm water management plan with project construction plans. The post-construction plan must be designed by a Professional Engineer and comply with the practices contained in the Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (2009), published by the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee and the Low Impact Development Handbook for the State of Alabama

(2014), published by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

5-3. Post-Construction BMP Operation and Maintenance Agreement

In conjunction with the new Post-Construction ordinance, the City of Chickasaw has developed a post-construction operation and maintenance agreement that allows the City to conduct annual inspections of the post-construction BMP's and also account for the legal transfer of responsibility for maintenance from the developer to the property owner or Homeowner's Association. The maintenance agreement includes the following components: a description of the routine maintenance, inspection requirements, provisions for the City to access structural BMP's, penalties for failure to maintain BMP's, and a provision to legally record the maintenance agreement.

A copy of the Operation and Maintenance Agreement is included with the Ordinance in Appendix F.

## 4.6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

*Permit Requirement: The Permittee must develop and implement a program for pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations.*

The City of Chickasaw's Public Works Department is primarily responsible for the City's operation and maintenance program. The City employs the following BMP's to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations:

### 6-1. Structural Controls Maintenance

The City of Chickasaw's structural controls include storm drains, five (5) detention ponds, and storm water pumps. The detention ponds are shown on the map in Appendix C. DP-5, as shown on the map, is a 300 acre site used for storm water runoff; the storm water then travels along a 1.5 mile canal to a drainage pump house that contains two (2) pumps that are capable of pumping 20,000 GPM into the Tensaw River.



*Storm water pumps in drainage pump house*

The City cleans and removes debris from all drains as necessary in order to maintain proper drainage.

The Public Works Department maintains a regular inspection and maintenance schedule. Weekly progress logs are filed in the Public Works Director's office. Storm inlets and detention ponds are inspected at least once every three months and all necessary maintenance is performed. Also, elements of the drainage system are inspected before and after heavy rains and repairs are performed as needed. The detention ponds were last inspected on February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016; routine cutting and cleaning was performed.

During this reporting period, the City spent \$11,727 on the north pump repair, \$1,500 on the south pump diver inspection, \$3,388 on a storm screen repair, and \$5,000 for the dredging of the holding area. Two drainage projects involving the replacement of drainage pipes were completed. One project was located at 301 Lee St. with a cost of \$26,470. The other project was located at 107 Mauvilla Drive with a cost of \$35,000. Planned future projects include a ditch cleaning on Mauvilla

Drive at an estimated cost of \$3,000, a ditch cleaning on Hwy. 43 at an estimated cost of \$5,000, and ditch repair on Chieftain Way with an estimated cost of \$650,000.

#### 6-2. Roadway Maintenance

To the fullest extent possible, the construction of public streets, roads and highways under the jurisdiction and control of the City are designed to follow natural ridgelines. By using this design, disruption of existing grades and natural drainage areas are minimized. Natural drainage ways are maintained, preserved, and utilized in road design. In order to minimize the possibility of potential pollutant releases, road repairs are performed to the extent practicable during the dry season.

The Chickasaw Public Works Department performs smaller roadway maintenance projects, while larger projects are designed by local engineering firms or accomplished through Mobile County “Pay As You Go” program. A street overlay project was completed through the “Pay As You Go” program in November 2015 for Comanche St., Sutherland Drive, and Jefferson Street for a total cost of \$156,428.

The City has a street sweeper/vacuum truck which is utilized on an as-needed basis. Typically this correlates to quarterly use for the traveled roadways in the City of Chickasaw. The City also cleans the major roadways before and after City events such as the Christmas parade and the Clean Sweep. Additionally the street sweeper is used when large construction trucks inadvertently lose materials such as dirt or following a large storm event. In early fall of 2015, the street sweeper/vacuum truck was used for 2 weeks to clean gutters.



*City of Chickasaw Street Sweeper*

#### 6-3. Ordinances 34-26 & 34-27

The City of Chickasaw has an Ordinance for regulation of unsightly growth on residential and commercial properties. This assists with maintaining proper storm water drainage throughout the City within natural lined ditches by reducing the excessive vegetation growth that

impedes the flow of storm water through the ditches. Ordinances 34-26 and 34-27 also makes it unlawful to for any person to place, throw, or dump leaves, tree limbs, trash, rubbish, lumber, bricks, or other obstacles in the ditches, streets and gutters of the City. The Ordinance also makes it unlawful to store or keep on the premises any scrap iron, junk, wrecked vehicles, or unsightly debris within the city limits. Public Works Department personnel are always on alert for unsightly debris. Improperly disposed tires on residential property are particularly common; these tires are collected and stockpiled by personnel throughout the year and hauled to a permitted landfill approximately twice a year. A copy of the Nuisance Ordinance is included in Appendix E.

#### 6-4. Spraying of Herbicide

The City also sprays rights-of-way and ditch shoulders on an as-needed basis utilizing an ADEM approved herbicide. The herbicide is sprayed by qualified Maintenance Personnel with training on acceptable types of approved chemicals and their applications and quantities. Typically the growing season is from spring to fall and the herbicides are sprayed approximately every six (6) to eight (8) weeks during this time.

#### 6-5. Cleaning of Parks

The City of Chickasaw is committed to cleaning their parks after every sporting event, cookouts, and concerts by removing litter and inspecting the facilities, including site drainage, to ensure they are in working condition. The Park Attendant also does weekly cleaning of each of the parks during its active season. A copy of the weekly cleaning checklist is attached in Appendix G.

#### 6-6. Sanitary Sewer Overflow Prevention

Through an ongoing review of the sanitary sewer system infrastructure, various pipe replacements and pump station repairs are completed as needed. Activities in these areas are in an effort to reduce sewer overflows and inflow/infiltration. During this reporting period, the City cleaned and videoed more than 5,000 linear feet of sanitary sewer mains. Other projects include sewer repairs throughout the City and at lift stations for a total cost of \$141,944.

The Utilities Board of the City of Chickasaw (Board) owns and operates a 1.5 million gallon per day (MGD) facultative lagoon system used for wastewater treatment. In order to consistently meet the total suspended solids (TSS) and carbonaceous biological oxygen demand (cBOD) permit limits, the Board implemented a treatment improvement project that

included the installation of a dissolved air floatation (DAF) system for the purpose of algae removal from the lagoon effluent. Implementation of this project has resulted in a reduction in the effluent TSS and cBOD concentrations. With the DAF in operation, the average effluent TSS and BOD concentrations will consistently meet or exceed the permit concentration and percent removal limits, thus improving the water quality of the receiving stream, Chickasaw Creek. Total cost of the DAF construction was approximately \$530,000.

No Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO's) were reported during this reporting period.

## **5.0 SUMMARY**

This Annual Report includes a history and overview of the City's MS4 program, as well as a review of the Best Management Practices (BMP's) outlined in the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) submitted in June 2014, as required by the Phase II MS4 Permit. The City adopted the Post-Construction Ordinance and is in the process of enforcing the new ordinance. The review of the SWMP revealed that the Ordinance 1540 should be modified to require a storm water management plan for developments that are 1 acre or more instead of 2 acres.

The intent of the program is to reduce pollutants in storm water that is discharged from the storm water system and to prevent the degradation of receiving streams. The City's BMP's have a direct impact on the receiving stream, Chickasaw Creek.

The City of Chickasaw will continue to focus on storm water management and look for ways to enhance their current program.

# Appendix A



# A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Stormwater



EPA 833-B-03-002  
January 2003  
United States Environmental Protection Agency

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## After the Storm

For more information contact:  
[www.epa.gov/nps](http://www.epa.gov/nps)  
or visit  
[www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater)



### What is stormwater runoff?



Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

### Why is stormwater runoff a problem?



Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

### The effects of pollution

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.



- ◆ Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
- ◆ Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- ◆ Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- ◆ Debris—plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- ◆ Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.



◆ Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

# Stormwater Pollution Solutions

## Residential



Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.

### Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.



- ◆ Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- ◆ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- ◆ Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- ◆ Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

### Septic systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.



- ◆ Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- ◆ Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

### Auto care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.



- ◆ Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- ◆ Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

### Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.



- ◆ When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.



Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and markers near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.

## Residential landscaping

**Permeable Pavement**—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

**Rain Barrels**—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.



**Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales**—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for



rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

**Vegetated Filter Strips**—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.



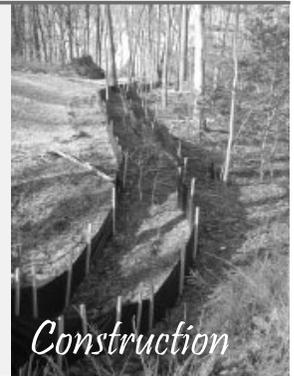
## Commercial

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- ◆ Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- ◆ Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- ◆ Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

- ◆ Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- ◆ Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- ◆ Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.



## Construction



## Agriculture

Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.



- ◆ Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- ◆ Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- ◆ Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- ◆ Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- ◆ Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.

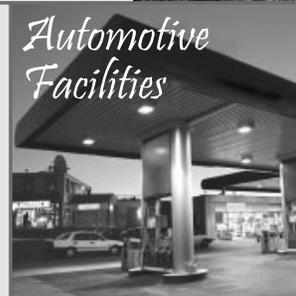


## Forestry

Improperly managed logging operations can result in erosion and sedimentation.

- ◆ Conduct preharvest planning to prevent erosion and lower costs.
- ◆ Use logging methods and equipment that minimize soil disturbance.
- ◆ Plan and design skid trails, yard areas, and truck access roads to minimize stream crossings and avoid disturbing the forest floor.
- ◆ Construct stream crossings so that they minimize erosion and physical changes to streams.
- ◆ Expedite revegetation of cleared areas.

## Automotive Facilities



Uncovered fueling stations allow spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater.

- ◆ Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials.
- ◆ Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment.
- ◆ Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies.
- ◆ Install and maintain oil/water separators.

# What Can You Do to Protect Local Waterways?

## Flush Responsibly!

Don't pour household products such as cleansers, beauty products, medicine, auto fluids, paint, and lawn care products down the drain. Properly dispose of them at your local household hazardous waste facility.

Wastewater treatment facilities are designed to treat organic materials, not hazardous chemicals. If you pour hazardous chemicals down the drain, they might end up in your local rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.

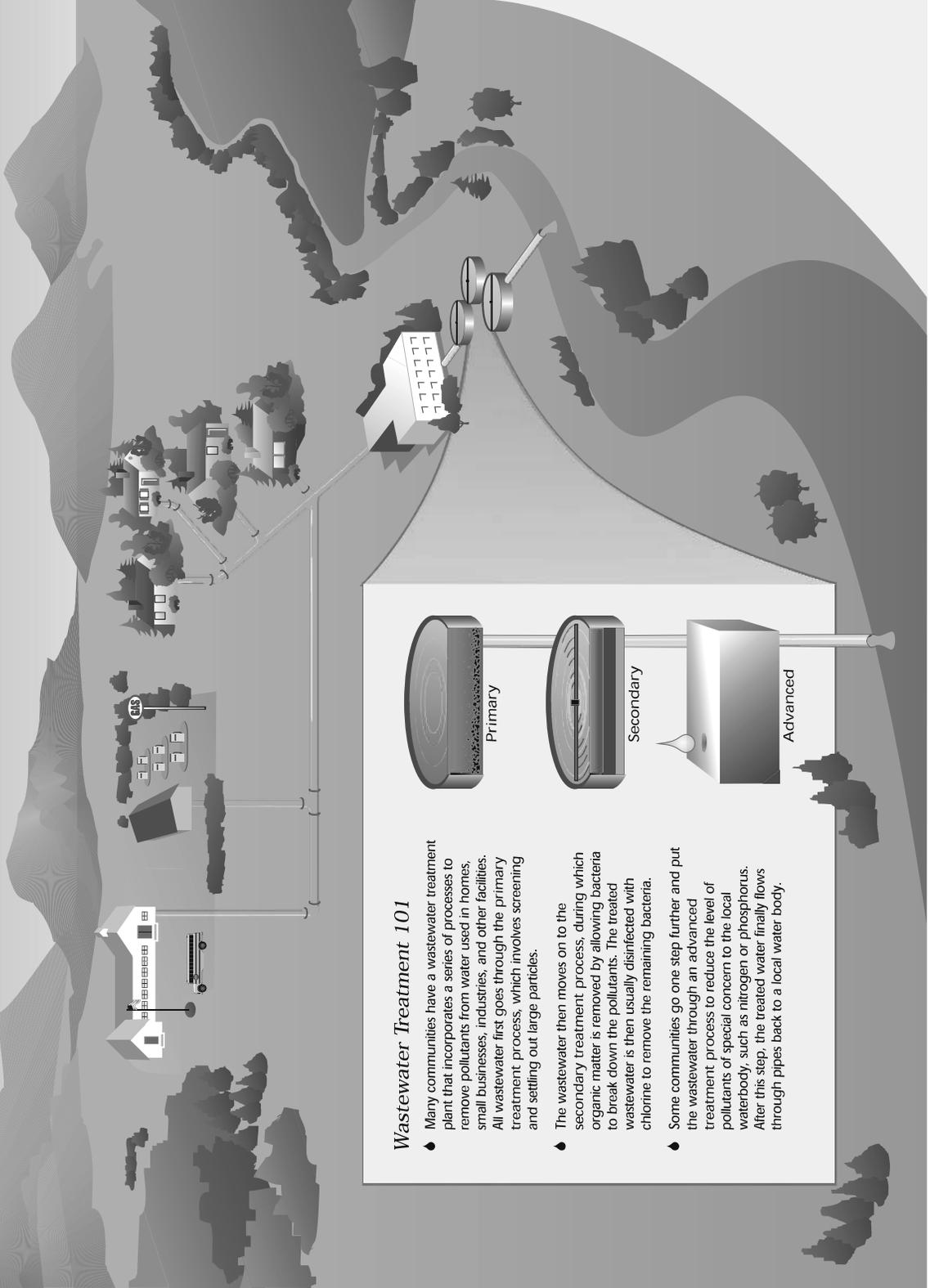
Dispose of excess household grease (meat fats, lard, cooking oil, shortening, butter and margarine, etc.) diapers, condoms, and personal hygiene products in the garbage can.

These materials can clog pipes, and could cause raw sewage to overflow in your home or yard, or in public areas. Overflows often occur during periods of high rainfall or snowmelt and can result in basement backups, overflows at manholes, or discharges directly to rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.

Don't pour used motor oil down the drain. Used motor oil can diminish the effectiveness of the treatment process, and might allow contaminants to be discharged. The contaminants could pollute local waterways or harm aquatic life.

If you're a dark room hobbyist, dispose of spent fixer, developer, and other photographic chemicals in separate containers and transport them to a hazardous waste facility.

Like household hazardous wastes and used motor oil, photographic chemicals can interfere with the wastewater treatment process and could result in pollutants being discharged into local waterways.



### Wastewater Treatment 101

- Many communities have a wastewater treatment plant that incorporates a series of processes to remove pollutants from water used in homes, small businesses, industries, and other facilities. All wastewater first goes through the primary treatment process, which involves screening and settling out large particles.
- The wastewater then moves on to the secondary treatment process, during which organic matter is removed by allowing bacteria to break down the pollutants. The treated wastewater is then usually disinfected with chlorine to remove the remaining bacteria.
- Some communities go one step further and put the wastewater through an advanced treatment process to reduce the level of pollutants of special concern to the local waterbody, such as nitrogen or phosphorus. After this step, the treated water finally flows through pipes back to a local water body.

Primary

Secondary

Advanced

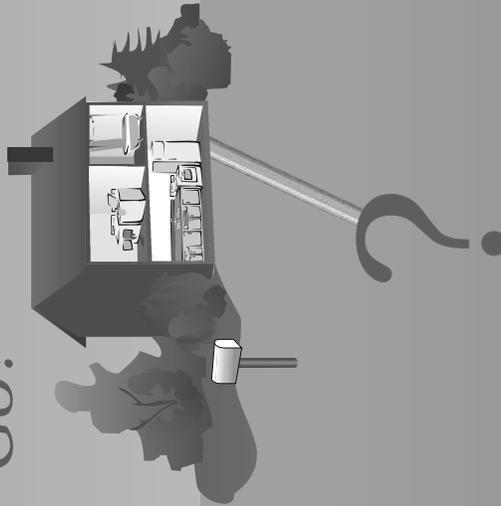


- X cleaners
- X beauty products
- X medicine
- X auto fluids
- X paint
- X lawn care products
- X grease
- X diapers
- X condoms
- X feminine hygiene products
- X motor oil
- X photographic chemicals

For more information on the wastewater treatment process, please contact your local health or public works department. Please visit [www.epa.gov/owmn](http://www.epa.gov/owmn) for more information on wastewater treatment.



# Where Does All the Dirty Water Go?



# Protect the Environment in Our Community



## What You Flush or Pour Down Your Drain Affects the Rivers, Lakes, and Coastal Waters in Our Community



Where does the water go after you flush the toilet or drain the sinks in your home?

When the wastewater flushed from your toilet or drained from your household sinks, washing machine, or dishwasher leaves your home, it flows through your community's sanitary sewer system to a wastewater treatment facility. The wastewater from homes, along with wastewater from businesses, industries, and other facilities, is treated by a variety of processes (see inside for more information) to reduce or remove pollutants.

What happens to the treated water when it leaves the wastewater treatment plant? The treated wastewater is released into local waterways where it's used again for any number of purposes, such as supplying drinking water, irrigating crops, and sustaining aquatic life.

As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.



By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater. Adopt these healthy household habits and help protect lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters. Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!

## Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water

### Vehicle and Garage

- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to **minimize** the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local waterbody.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up **spilled fluids** with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.
- **Recycle** used oil and other automotive fluids at participating service stations. Don't dump these chemicals down the storm drain or dispose of them in your trash.



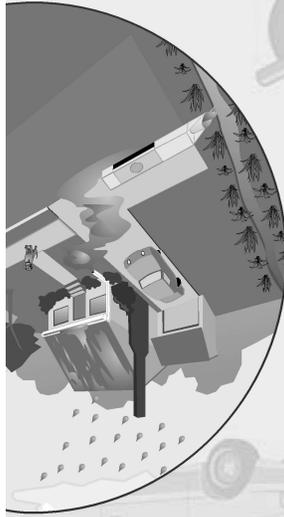
### Lawn and Garden

- Use pesticides and fertilizers **sparingly**. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Avoid application if the forecast calls for rain; otherwise, chemicals will be washed into your local stream.
- Select **native** plants and grasses that are drought- and pest-resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.
- **Sweep up** yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the **cool** times of the day, and don't let water run off into the storm drain.
- Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard and into local waterbodies. **Vegetate** bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.

### Home Repair and Improvement

- Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains and **protect** them from debris and other materials.
- **Sweep up** and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar.
- Use hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners in the **smallest amounts possible**, and follow the directions on the label. Clean up spills **immediately**, and dispose of the waste safely. Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills.
- Purchase and use **nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled, and recyclable** products whenever possible.
- **Clean** paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Filter and reuse paint thinner when using oil-based paints. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program, or donate unused paint to local organizations.
- **Reduce** the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard. Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods. Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff.





**The SOLUTION TO STORMWATER POLLUTION!**

A homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water

Make your home



**Remember: Only rain down the drain!**

For more information, visit [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater) or [www.epa.gov/nps](http://www.epa.gov/nps)



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**Storm drains connect to waterbodies!**

- When walking your pet, remember to **pick up** the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.
- **Pet Care**
- **Swimming Pool and Spa**
  - Drain your swimming pool only when a test kit does not detect chlorine levels.
  - Whenever possible, drain your pool or spa into the **sanitary** sewer system.
  - Properly store pool and spa chemicals to **prevent** leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.
- **Septic System Use and Maintenance**
  - Have your septic system **inspected** by a professional at least every 3 years, and have the septic tank **pumped** as necessary (usually every 3 to 5 years).
  - Care for the septic system **drainfield** by **not** driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drainfield to avoid damage from roots.
  - Flush responsibly. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil, and antifreeze can **destroy** the biological treatment-making place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels, and cat litter can **clog** the septic system and potentially damage components.

Make your home  
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or  
[www.epa.gov/nps](http://www.epa.gov/nps)

# Appendix B

# Chickasaw Recreation Department

## December 2015 - January 2016

The following activities and classes are offered for the enjoyment of Chickasaw residents and their families. We are offering a wide range of activities for all ages, which we hope will meet the recreational needs of the community.

**Fees:** Class fees are kept to a minimum. No refunds will be considered after the second meeting.

**Registration:** You may register for any activity at Charles E. McConnell Civic Center. To register by telephone, please call 452-6462. Register early to ensure your place. **If you would like to see something special offered through the Recreation Department, please call Kathy Couey 452-6467**

### FRONT DOOR CHRISTMAS CONTEST

Hope to see everyone participate in the Front Door Christmas Contest. Four neighborhoods will be awarded a first place recognition sign. Start decorating your front door now. Judges will select winners on December 11th. All doors must be lit up for night viewing. Make it a family affair.

### CHICKASAW CHRISTMAS PARADE

Celebrate a community Christmas as we parade up Hwy. 43 Saturday, December 12th. Parade will begin at 3 PM at Chickasaw City Schools 50 Chieftains Way and continue up Hwy. 43 to Rite Aid and Compass Bank intersection. Call 452-6466 for details.

### KIDS BREAK DAYS - CHICKASAW CHRISTMAS DAY CAMP

It's Christmas break around the corner! Sign your kids up now for a fun time while out of school. Ages 4 - 12 from 7 AM to 6 PM at the Chickasaw Auditorium. December 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, and 30. \$12.00 per day plus field trip cost. Must pre-register early. Call 452-6462.

### CHICKASAW YOUTH BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Register NOW! Youth basketball for boys and girls ages 6 - 14. Players will need to register by January 7th. Call 452-6462. Chickasaw Auditorium - \$25.00 per player. All players must be at Draft on January 8th. 6PM, ages 6 - 10 & 6:30PM, ages 11 - 14. If interested in coaching - Call Kathy at 452-6467

### CHICKASAW HOMES AND MUCH MORE TOUR

Magical Sights and Taste of Chickasaw will be Saturday, December 12th from 5 - 8PM. Proceeds will go toward improvements to the former Chickasaw Elementary School. Tickets can be purchased at the Rose Bud and night of tour for \$10.00. Begin your tour at the former Historic School and pick up program to begin your delightful evening. For details call 452-3941. Shuttle included.

### CHICKASAW KIWANIS DISC GOLF TOURNAMENT

Saturday, January 9th, 2016. Call Cecil at 452-6462 for details. Proceeds go toward helping Wounded Warriors.

### YOGA CLASSES

This class is for all levels designed to slowly and gently move the body back to a healthy state, creating muscle flexibility, joint mobility and learning to use our breath while quieting our minds. We will stretch, move and strengthen our bodies while listening to soothing music. Come and experience yoga, whether you already yoga or just want to try it out. Call Rhonda (instructor) for further details 228-424-7051 or Kathy 452-6466

### COME TO THE FRONT PORCH

Ladies' night for fellowship! Children's programs offered so bring the kids. Refreshments, bible study, and mentoring opportunities. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of every month at the Chickasaw Housing Authority Community Room from 6 to 8 PM.

### INTERESTED IN GED CLASSES

Getting your Alabama General Education Development (GED) credential is an important move in securing a successful future or accomplishing a life long dream. Please call Kathy for details 452-6467. Class will be held at Chickasaw Community Shelter, 799 Iroquois St. Wednesday & Thursday Nights 4 - 8 PM. Feel Free to drop by and speak to instructor.

### CHICKASAW KARATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG AND OLDER

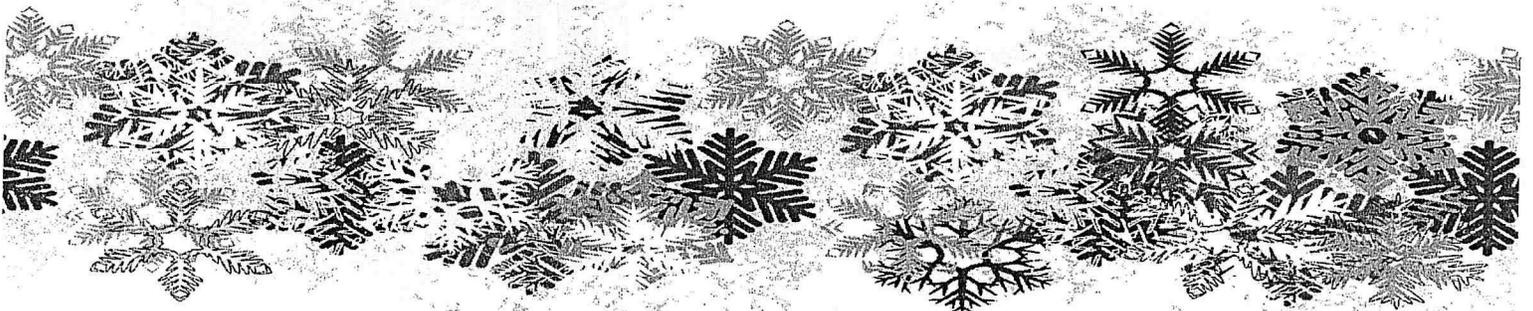
Self-defense and Karate classes are taught on Tuesday and Thursday. Visit a class for further details. Chickasaw Civic Center / 5:30PM - 6:30PM

### ZUMBA / FITNESS CLASS

Interested in a fun way to exercise? Come to Zumba. Call 452-6462. \$4 per night, Thursdays at 6:30PM at the Chickasaw Civic Center.

### KAYAK PADDLE

The 4th Saturday of each month, we will gather to paddle (kayaks and canoes) Robbers Islands and venture new sites. Explore the wonderful secret of outdoors in Chickasaw. Call Kathy for details 452-6467. Paddle will begin at 10 AM. Meet at Bill Brooks Landing. (Weather permitting)





# Chickasaw Civic Theater



Next Production

Call 457-8887 or go to our website at [cctshows.com](http://cctshows.com) for reservations.

## Senior Adult Activities

### SENIOR ADULT CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON

Thursday, December 17th at 12:00 noon. Come join in on a great afternoon. Cost is \$4.00 per person at the Chickasaw Auditorium. Call for reservations 452-6462 by December 14th.

### MEALS ON WHEELS

Home cooked meals for seniors and disabled in Chickasaw. Cost: \$3.00. Call for details: 452-6466. Volunteer deliverers are needed, please call. Residents please check with your friends and neighbors to see if they may be in need of a meal.

### SENIOR LUNCH OUTING

First Friday of each Month. (most of the time) December 12th, Whataburger lunch / ride in Christmas Parade. January (No luncheon Date this Month) Call Stephanie for details, Reservations and Pick up 452-6464.

### SENIOR ADULT BINGO

Come join in on lots of laughter - Wednesday's at 12:00 noon. Chickasaw Civic Center. There will be snacks and prizes. Call for transportation at 452-6464.

### OUTING TO GULFQUEST

Lets explore a new adventure in Mobile. GulfQuest is the world's only maritime museum dedicated to the historical and economic significance of the Gulf of Mexico. Great reviews. Tuesday, January 26th. \$12.00 per person plus lunch on your own at the Gallery. Call 452-6462 for your spot.

### CHICK-A-CISERS

Fun fitness designed just for senior adults on Monday & Wednesday. Come exercise for the health of it! Place: Chickasaw Auditorium / Time: 8:30 - 9:15

### SENIOR ADULT TRANSPORTATION

Seniors in need of transportation, please call 452-6464 for details. All transportation request must be made through transportation office number 452-6464

### BLOOD PRESSURE CHECK

Come have your blood pressure checked each first Wednesday of the month. At the Civic Center 452-6462 from 10 am - 12 noon.

### EARLY BIRD BREAKFAST

The first Monday of each month the Recreation Department sponsors an early bird breakfast. A homemade breakfast with warm smiling faces. Time: 7:30AM / Place: Civic Center / Cost: \$3.00. No breakfast will be served on Holidays!

### SENIOR GAME DAY WITH FRIENDS ON FRIDAY

Play a fun game of cards, monopoly, scrabble, or dominoes on 2nd Friday of each month. Brain games such as these are essential to maintain good brain health. The reason for this is that these games enhance concentration, memory, and reasoning skills. 10AM at the Civic Center. Call for transportation 452-6464



## Library News

Visit our Library and make it a habit!

### Change in Saturday Hours

Make a note of the NEW Saturday Hours: 12:00 to 5:00 PM

### New Books

We have some fantastic books! Come by and check out a couple to enjoy during the holidays. What a great way to relax and let your imagination take you to another place and time.

### Book Club

We still have room in our book club for you. Please call the Library at 452-6465

Library Director - Teresa Goolsby

## Community Notice

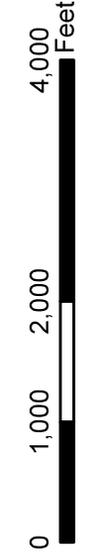
All Residents of Chickasaw, owner or renters are required to Keep their property clean and free of trash, leaves, limbs and other debris. Failure to maintain property, will result in a ticket being issued for "Storage of Junk or unsightly debris".



# Appendix C



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# Chickasaw



**Legend**

-  Monitoring Sites
-  Detention Pond Locations

# Appendix D

ORDINANCE NO. 1540

An ordinance to create a comprehensive  
Stormwater Discharge Plan  
An ordinance establishing procedures for regulation and control of  
precipitation and other liquid discharges from vehicles, commercial and  
industrial facilities, construction sites and individual residential  
sites; providing a penalty for violation.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICKASAW,  
ALABAMA, AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

General Provisions

Section 1. The purpose of this ordinance is to provide for  
the protection of human health and the environment through the  
establishment of procedures to control discharges from commercial and  
industrial facilities, construction sites, and individual residences.  
This ordinance provides measures that will conserve water quality, and  
the application of this ordinance shall not be deemed a limitation or  
repeal of any State statute.

Section 2. DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this ordinance,  
the following terms shall have the meaning given herein:

(a) **Best management practices** shall mean a wide range of  
management procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on  
practices and other management practices which have been demonstrated  
to effectively control the quality and/or quantity of storm water  
runoff and which are compatible with the planned land use.

(b) **Development** shall generally mean any of the following action undertaken by a public or private individual or entity:

-the division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, plots sites, tracts, parcels or other divisions by plat or deed,

-any land change, including, without limitation, clearing, tree removal, grubbing, stripping, dredging, grading, excavating, transporting and filling of land.

(c) **Develop land** shall mean to change the runoff characteristics of a parcel of land in conjunction with residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional construction or alteration.

(d) **Hazardous substance or material** shall mean any substance or material defined as hazardous by the US Department of Transportation, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the Alabama Public Service Commission, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management or any other federal or state agency, including but not limited to the definitions and illustrations given in the Code of Federal Regulations. Title 40, Section 171.8, as may be amended from time to time.

(e) **Person** shall mean an individual, partnership, association, syndicate, company, firm, trust, corporation, business, government entity, or any entity recognized by law.

(f) **Illicit discharge** shall mean any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges for the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

(g) **Pollutant** shall mean those pollutants specified in Code of Alabama 1975, Section 22-22-1(b)(3) and any other effluent characteristics specified in a NPDES permit.

(h) **Storm water management** shall mean the collection, conveyance, storage, treatment and disposal of storm water runoff in a manner to minimize accelerated channel erosion, increased flood damage, and/or degradation of water quality and in a manner to enhance and ensure the public health, safety, and general welfare.

(i) **Storm drain or storm sewer** shall mean a drain or sewer for conveying precipitation from a storm event.

(j) **Storm water runoff** shall mean the direct response of a watershed to precipitation and includes the surface and subsurface runoff that enters a ditch, stream, storm drain or other concentrated flow during and following precipitation.

(k) **Ten-year storm** shall mean a storm that is capable of producing rainfall expected to be equaled or exceeded on the average of one in 10 years. It may also be expressed as an exceedance probability with a 10 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

(l) **Twenty-five year storm** shall mean a storm that is capable of producing rainfall expected to be equaled or exceeded on the average of one in 25 years. It may also be expressed as an exceedance probability with a 4 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

(m) **Two-year storm** shall mean a storm that is capable of producing rainfall expected to be equaled or exceeded on the average of one in 2 years. It may also be expressed as an exceedance probability with a 50 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

(n) **Water quality** shall mean those characteristics of storm water runoff that relate to the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological integrity of the water.

(o) **Watershed** shall mean the drainage area contributing storm water runoff to a single point.

## ARTICLE II

### Illicit Discharges

**Section 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to allow water or any other liquid to run or flow continuously from a private premises in the City of Chickasaw, Alabama, into, on, or upon the streets or into the storm drain system, excepting however, rain, sleet or snow falling on said private premise by an Act of God.

**Section 2.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to discharge a pollutant to the City's storm water system that will have a deleterious impact on the environment. Any pollutant, associated with an industrial or commercial activity that is covered by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System as dictated by 40 CFR 122.26, can be discharged to the City storm water system only if the discharge is covered by an NPDES permit for storm water.

**Section 3.** Where an illicit discharge is suspected by the City of originating from a facility, it shall be the right of the City to designate employees, bearing proper credentials and identification, to enter facility grounds for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with this ordinance.

Section 4. Authority is hereby granted to the City to halt any discharge from a facility that is suspected by the City of being potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

Section 5. All costs incurred by the City in association with the ceasing of a potentially harmful discharge will be reimbursed by the discharging facility.

### ARTICLE III

#### Releases from Hazardous Materials Transportation Vehicles

Section 1. The release or threatened release of hazard materials into the environment in violation of this ordinance shall be considered a nuisance. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit, cause, or maintain any such nuisance within the City.

Section 2. All persons, companies, other legal entities and all motor vehicles engaged in transportation operations for commercial purposes shall comply with all federal and state laws and regulations. These regulations shall include but are not limited to regulations enacted by the US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Alabama Public Service Commission, as fully set out and incorporated herein. Any violation of the above laws or regulations shall be a violation of this ordinance. The City police department is hereby authorized to stop and inspect any vehicles suspected of engaging in improper transportation operations which can potentially lead to a release in order to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or other legal entity to transport, convey, store or offer for transportation any hazardous material as defined herein, unless such material is properly packaged, marked, labeled and accompanied by the proper documentation as required by Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulation.

Section 4. Any person responsible for a release or threatened release of hazardous materials into the environment which results in an emergency action shall be liable to the City for the City's recoverable expenses resulting from such action.

The staffs of each City department involved in an emergency action to stabilize a release shall keep a detailed record of its recoverable expenses resulting from the emergency action. Promptly after completion of the emergency action, the staff shall certify those expenses with the City Clerk. The City Clerk shall mail an invoice to the person responsible for the emergency action. The invoice shall be payable within thirty days and if payment is not received within thirty days the City may initiate a civil action for the collection of the claim. This civil action shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any criminal prosecution or penalty.

The recoverable expenses resulting from an emergency response to any spill or release of a hazardous substance, as defined herein, which poses a significant present threat or potential hazard to human life, property or environment, shall be a charge against the person or entity whose conduct or conduct of its employees, agents or contractors, caused or permitted the incident resulting in the emergency response.

## ARTICLE IV

### Control of Runoff from construction Sites

Section 1. No person shall develop any land without having provided for appropriate storm water management measures that control or manage runoff, in compliance with this ordinance. Exceptions include the following:

Land disturbing activities on agricultural land for production of plants and animals useful to man, excluding the construction of an agricultural structure of one or more acres that require a building permit;

Land disturbing activities undertaken on forest land for the production and harvesting of timber and timber products;

Construction or improvement of single family residences or their accessory buildings which are separately built and not part of multiple construction of a subdivision development.

Section 2. (A) In developing plans for residential subdivisions, individual lots in a residential subdivision development shall not be considered to be separate land disturbing activities and shall not require development of a storm water management plan.

Instead the residential subdivision development, as a whole, shall be considered to be a single land disturbing activity. Hydrologic parameters that reflect the ultimate subdivision development shall be used in all engineering calculations.

If individual lots or sections in a residential subdivision are being developed by different property owners, all land disturbing activities related to the residential subdivision shall be covered by the approved

storm water management plan for the residential subdivision.

Individual lot owners or developers shall sign a certificate of compliance that all activities on the lot will be carried out in accordance with the approved plan.

Residential subdivisions which were approved prior to the effective date of these regulations are exempt from these requirements.

Development of new phases of existing subdivisions which were not previously approved shall comply with the provisions of these regulations.

(B) For land disturbing activities involving two acres or less for a residential development and all acreage for a commercial development which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale, the person responsible for the land disturbing activity may be required by the Building Inspector to submit a simplified storm water management plan. This plan will require approval of the City Building Inspector but not professional certification. This plan will require, unless dictated differently by the City Building Inspector, the following:

- A narrative description of the storm water management facilities to be used;

- A general description of topographic and soil conditions of the development site;

- A general description of adjacent property and a description of existing structures, buildings, and other fixed improvements located on surrounding properties;

- A sketch plan to accompany the narrative which shall contain:

- A site location drawing of the proposed project, indicating the location of the proposed project in relation to roadways,

jurisdictional boundaries, streams and rivers;

-The boundary lines of the site on which the work is to be performed; and

-All areas within the site which will be included in the land disturbing activities shall be identified and the total disturbed area calculated.

-A topographic map of site;

-Anticipated starting and completion dates of the various stages of land disturbing activities and the expected date the final stabilization will be complete.

-The location of temporary and permanent vegetative and structural storm water management control measures.

-Storm water management plans shall contain certification by the persons responsible for the land disturbing activity that the land disturbing activity will be accomplished pursuant to the plan.

-Storm water management plans shall contain certification by the person responsible for the land disturbing activity that the City Building Inspector has the right to conduct on-site inspections. Land disturbing activities more than two acres shall meet the requirements of Section 3-6.

Section 3. A storm water management plan shall be submitted to the City Building Inspector for review and approval.

Should any plan involve any storm waster management facilities or land dedicated to public use, the same information shall also be submitted for review and approval to the department having jurisdiction over the land or other appropriate departments or agencies identified by the City Building Inspector for review and approval. This storm water

management plan shall serve as the basis for all subsequent construction. to public use, the same information shall also be submitted for review and approval to the department having jurisdiction over the land or other appropriate departments or agencies identified by the City Building Inspector for review and approval. This storm water management plan shall serve as the basis for all subsequent construction.

The City Building inspector shall review the plan within five working days from the receipt of the plan. Within ten working days from the receipt of the storm water management plan, the City Building Inspector shall issue a decision approving, rejecting or conditionally approving the plan with modification.

Storm water management plan requirements are found in Appendix A.

Section 4. A list of fees for plan review and other fees associated with this ordinance can be obtained from the City Building Inspector.

Section 5. Storm water management facilities may include both structural and nonstructural elements. Natural swales and other natural runoff conduits shall be retained where practicable.

Where additional storm water management facilities are required to satisfy the minimum control requirements, the following measures are examples of what may be used:

- Storm water detention structures (dry basins);
- Storm water retention structures (wet ponds);
- Facilities designed to encourage overland flow, slow velocities of flow, and flow through buffer zones; and
- Infiltration practices.

Where detention and retention structures are used, consolidation of these facilities into a limited number of large structures will be preferred over designs which utilize a large number of small structures. Storm water management plans can be rejected by the City Building Inspector if they incorporate structures and facilities that will demand considerable maintenance, will be difficult to maintain, or utilize numerous small structures if other alternatives are physically possible.

The drainage systems and all storm water management structures within the City will be designed in accordance with the technical criteria and standards established by the City Building Inspector.

Section 6. Storm water management plans shall be prepared, certified, and stamped/sealed by a qualified registered Professional Engineer, Land Surveyor or Landscape Architect, using acceptable engineering standards and practices.

## ARTICLE V

### Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. Variances. The City Building Inspector may grant a variance from the requirements of this ordinance if there are exceptional circumstances applicable to the site such that strict adherence to the site such that strict adherence to the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship and not fulfill the intent of the ordinance.

A written request for a variance shall be required and shall state the specific variance sought and the reasons, with supporting data, for their granting. The request shall include descriptions, drawings,

calculations and any other information that is necessary to evaluate the proposed variance.

The City Building Inspection will conduct a review of the request for a variance within ten working days. Failure of the City Building Inspector to act by the end of the tenth working day will result in the automatic approval of the variance.

**Section 2. Appeals.** Any person aggrieved by a decision of the City Building Inspector (including any decision with reference to the granting or denial of a variance from the terms of this ordinance) may appeal by filing a written notice of appeal with the City Building Inspector within thirty calendar days of the issuance of the decision by the City Building Inspector. The City Building Inspector may reverse his/her decision or send this notice to the City Council. A notice of appeal shall state the specific reasons why the decision of the City Building Inspector is alleged to be in error and the City Building Inspector shall prepare and send to the City Council and the Appellant, within 15 days of the notice of appeal, a written response to said notice of appeal.

All such appeals shall be heard by the City Council at a regularly scheduled meeting, not to exceed thirty days after receipt of the notice of appeal or at such other time as may be mutually agreed upon in writing by the Appellant and the City Council. The City Council will then render a decision within fifteen days after the appeal has been heard.

**Section 3. Penalties.** Upon determination that a violation of this ordinance has occurred the City shall provide the violator

written notice of the violation and the time in which to correct the deficiencies.

Any person violating this ordinance or any part thereof shall be, upon conviction, fined not more than 500 hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days for each offense. Each separate interval of 24 hours, or every day, that such violations continue, are committed or exist, shall constitute a new and separate offense and shall be punished, as aforesaid, for each separate period of violation.

The City may institute injunctive, mandamus or other appropriate action or proceedings at law or equity for the enforcement of this ordinance or to correct violations of the ordinance, and any court of competent jurisdiction shall have the right to issue restraining orders, temporary or permanent injunctions, mandamus or other appropriate forms of remedy or relief.

Section 4. Whenever the provision of this ordinance imposes more restrictive standards than are required in or under any other ordinance, the regulation herein contained shall prevail. Whenever the provisions of any other ordinance require more strict standards than are required herein, the requirement of such shall prevail.

Section 5. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by declaration of any court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall not affect the validity of remaining portions of this ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this ordinance and each section, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that one or more articles, sections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

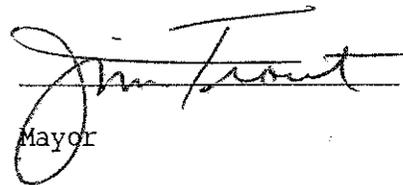
Section 6. This ordinance may be amended in the manner as prescribed by City procedure for ordinance amendment.

Section 7. Neither the approval of a plan under the provisions of this ordinance nor the compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall relieve any person from the responsibility for damage to any person or property otherwise imposed by law nor shall it impose any liability upon the City for damage to any person or property.

Section 8. This ordinance shall take effect upon its due adoption and publication as required by law.

Adopted this 1st day of December 1998

Approved:

  
Mayor

Attest:

  
\_\_\_\_\_

City Clerk

## APPENDIX A

### PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Storm water management plans shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A vicinity map indicating a north arrow, scale, boundary lines of the site, and other information necessary to locate the development site.
2. The existing and proposed topography of the development site except for individual lot grading plans in single family subdivisions.
3. Physical improvements on the site, including present development and proposed development.
4. Location, dimensions, elevations, and characteristics of all storm water management facilities.
5. All areas within the site which will be included in the land disturbing activities shall be identified and the total disturbed area calculated.
6. The location of temporary and permanent vegetative and structural storm water management control measures.
7. An anticipated starting and completion date of the various stages of land disturbing activities and the expected date the final stabilization will be completed.
8. A determination that no occupied first floor elevation of any structure is below the 100-year plus one foot flood elevation.
9. At the discretion of the City Building Inspector, for all portions of the drainage system which are expected to carry between 50 and 150 cfs for the 100-year storm, the 100-year plus one foot flood elevation analysis shall be required. To require the 100-year plus one foot flood elevation analysis, the City Building Inspector should determine that one of the following conditions may exist:
  - a. The estimated runoff would create a hazard for adjacent property or residents.
  - b. The flood limits would be of such magnitude that adjacent residents should be informed of these limits.

10. For all portions of the drainage system which are expected to carry 150 cfs or more for the 100-year storm, the 100-year plus one foot flood elevation analysis shall be done and flood limits shall be shown on the storm water management plans.
11. Storm water management plans shall include designation of all easements needed for inspection and maintenance of the drainage system and storm water management facilities. As a minimum, easements shall have the following characteristics:
  - a. Provided adequate access to all portions of the drainage system and structures.
  - b. Provide sufficient land area for maintenance equipment and personnel to adequately and efficiently maintain the system with a minimum of ten (10) feet along both sides of all drainage ways, streams, channels, etc., and around the perimeter of all detention and retention facilities, or sufficient land area for equipment access for maintenance of all storm water management facilities. This distance shall be measured from the top of the bank or toe of the facility, whichever is applicable.
  - c. Restriction of easements shall include prohibiting all fences and structures which would interfere with access to the easement areas and/or the maintenance function of the drainage system.
12. To improve the aesthetic aspects of the drainage system, a landscape plan for all portions of the drainage system shall be part of the storm water management plan. This landscape plan shall address the following:
  - a. Tree saving and planting plan;
  - b. Types of vegetation that will be used for stream bank stabilization, erosion control, sediment control, aesthetics and water quality improvement;
  - c. Any special requirements related to the landscaping of the drainage system and efforts necessary to preserve the natural aspects of the drainage system.
13. To improve the water quality aspects of the drainage system, the storm water management plan shall include best management practices to control the water quality of the runoff during the land disturbing activities and during the life of the development.
14. The Storm water management plan shall include all engineering calculations needed to design the system and associated structures including per- and post- development velocities, peak rates or discharge, and inflow and outflow hydrographs of storm water runoff at all existing and proposed points of discharge from the site.

15. Description of site conditions around points of all surface water discharge including vegetation and method of flow conveyance from the land disturbing activity.
16. Construction and design details from structural controls.
17. The expected timing of flood peaks through the downstream drainage system shall be assessed when planning the use of detention facilities.
18. In determining downstream effects from storm water management and the development, hydrologic-hydraulic engineering studies shall extend downstream to a point where the proposed represents less than ten (10) percent of the total watershed.
19. All storm water management facilities and all major portions of the conveyance system through the proposed development (i.e., channels, culverts) shall be analyzed, using the design and 100-year storms, for design conditions and operating conditions which can reasonably be expected during the life of the facility. The results of the analysis shall be included in the hydrologic-hydraulic study.
20. If the storm water management plan and/or design report indicates that there may be a drainage or flooding problem at the exit of the proposed development or at any location between the exit point and the 10 percent downstream point, the City Building Inspector may require:
  - a. Water surface profiles plotted for the conditions of pre- and post- development for the 10-year design storm;
  - b. Water surface profiles plotted for the conditions of pre- and post- development for the 100-year design storm;
  - c. Elevations of all structures potentially damaged by 10- and/or 100-year flows.
21. All storm water management plans submitted for approval shall contain certification by the person responsible for the land disturbing activity that the land disturbing activity will be accomplished pursuant to the approved plan and that responsible personnel will be assigned to the project.
22. All storm water management plans shall contain certification, by the person responsible for the land disturbing activity, of the right of the City Building Inspector to conduct on-site inspections.
23. The storm water management plan shall not be considered approved without the inclusion of a signature and date on the plans by the City Building Inspector. The signature on the plans is solely an acknowledgment of satisfactory compliance with the requirements of these regulations. The signature does not constitute a

representation or warranty to the applicant or any other person concerning the safety, appropriateness or effectiveness of any provision, or omission from the storm water management plan.

24. Approved storm water management plans remain valid for five (5) years from the date of an approval. Extensions or renewals of the plan approval will be granted by the City Building Inspector upon written request by the person responsible for the land disturbing activity.

#### PLAN HYDROLOGIC CRITERIA

The hydrologic criteria to be used for the storm water management plans shall be as follows:

1. 25-year design storm for all cross-drain culverts and drainage designs.
2. 10-year design storm for all interior culverts and drainage designs.
3. 2- and 10-year design storms for all detention and retention basins using procedures approved by City Building Inspector.
4. All drainage designs shall be checked using the 100-year storm for analysis of local flooding, and possible flood hazards to adjacent structures and/or property.
5. All hydrologic analysis will be based on land use conditions.
6. For the design of storage facilities, a secondary outlet device or emergency spillway shall be provided to discharge the excess runoff in such a way that no danger of loss of life or facility failure is created. The size of the outlet device or emergency spillway shall be designed to pass the 100-year storm as a minimum requirement.

#### PLAN WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

Following are the criteria related to using storm water management facilities for water quality purposes.

##### Ponds, Lakes and Reservoirs

1. When the land disturbing activity consists of the construction of a pond, lake or reservoir which is singly built and not part of a permitted land disturbing activity, the following procedures will apply:
  - a. A storm water management plan will not be required if the pond, lake or reservoir has received prior State approval. Best management practices should be used to minimize the impact of erosion and sediment.

- b. A storm water management plan will be required for the construction of all ponds, lakes or reservoirs not meeting the conditions in (a) above that otherwise meet the size requirements for storm water management plan approval.
2. When ponds are used for water quality protection, the ponds shall be designed as both quantity and quality control structures. Sediment storage volume shall be calculated considering the clean out and maintenance schedules specified by the designer during the land disturbing activity. Sediment storage volumes may be predicted by the Universal Soil Loss Equation or methods acceptable to the City Engineer.
3. Storm water runoff and drainage to a single outlet from land disturbing activities which disturb ten (10) acres or more shall be controlled during the land disturbing activity by the sediment basin where sufficient space and other factors allow these controls to be used until the final inspection. The sediment basin shall be designed and constructed to accommodate the anticipated sediment load from the land disturbing activity and meet a removal efficiency of 80 percent suspended solids or 0.5 ML/L peak settleable solids concentration, whichever is less. The outfall device or system design shall take into account the total drainage area flowing through the disturbed area draining to the basin.
4. Other practices may be acceptable to the City Building Inspector if they achieve an equivalent removal efficiency of 80 percent for suspended solids or 0.5 ML/L peak settleable solids concentration, whichever is less. The efficiency shall be calculated for disturbed conditions for the 10-year, 24-hour design storm event.
5. Permanent water quality ponds having a permanent pool shall be designed to store and release the first 1/2-inch of runoff from the site over a 24-hour period. The storage volume shall be designed to accommodate, at least, 1/2-inch of runoff from the entire site.
6. Permanent water quality ponds, not having a permanent pool, shall be designed to release the first inch of runoff from the site over a 24-hour period.
7. The use of measures other than ponds to achieve water quality improvement are recommended on sites containing less than ten (10) disturbed areas.

#### Infiltration Practice

1. Permanent infiltration practices, when used, shall be designed to accept, at a minimum, the first inch of runoff from all impervious areas.
2. Areas draining to infiltration practices must be established and vegetative filters established prior to runoff entering the

system. Infiltration practices shall not be used if a suspended solids filter system does not accompany the practice. If vegetation is the intended filter, there shall be at least a 20-foot width of vegetative filter prior to storm water runoff entering the infiltration practice.

3. The bottom of the infiltration practice shall be at least 2.0 feet above the seasonal high water table, whether perched or regional, determined by direct piezometer by direct piezometer measurements which can be demonstrated by to representative of the maximum height of the water table on an annual basis during years of normal precipitation, or by the depth in the soil at which mottling first occurs.
4. The infiltration practice shall be designed to completely drain water within 72 hours.
5. Soils must have adequate permeability to allow water to infiltrate. Infiltration practices are limited to soils having an infiltration rate of at least 0.30 inches per hour. Initial consideration will be based on a review of the appropriate soil survey, and the survey may serve as a basis for rejection. On-site soil borings and textural classifications must be accomplished to verify the actual site and seasonal high water table conditions when infiltration is to be utilized.
6. Infiltration practices greater than three feet deep shall be located at least 10 feet from subsurface walls.
7. Infiltration practices designed to handle runoff from impervious parking areas shall be a minimum of 150 feet from any public or private water supply well.
8. The design of infiltration practice shall incorporate an overflow system with measures to provide a non-erosive velocity of flow along its length and at the outfall.
9. The slope of the bottom of the infiltration practice shall not exceed five percent. Also, the practice shall not be installed in fill materials, as piping along the fill/natural ground interface may cause slope failure.
10. An infiltration practice shall not be installed on or atop a slope whose natural angle of incline exceeds 20 percent.
11. Clean outs will be provided, at a minimum, every 100 feet along the infiltration practice to allow for access and maintenance.

# Appendix E

**ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL**

**Secs. 34-1—34-25. Reserved.**

**ARTICLE II. NUISANCES\*****Sec. 34-26. Junk or unsightly debris—Storage.**

It shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of premises located within the limits of the city to store, keep or permit to remain on the premises any scrap iron, junk, wrecked vehicles or unsightly debris of any nature whatsoever.

(Ord. No. 180, § 1, 12-1-55)

**Sec. 34-27. Same—Notice to remove.**

If any of the conditions described in section 34-26 exist on any premises within the city, the public safety chief or deputy or codes inspector or an officer acting in his behalf shall notify the owner or occupant, in writing, to remove the offensive material. Failure to remove the material within ten days after receiving the written notice constitutes an offense against the city punishable as provided in section 1-6.

(Ord. No. 180, § 2, 12-1-55)

**Secs. 34-28—34-51. Reserved.**

**ARTICLE III. NOISE†****Sec. 34-52. Definitions.**

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

*Applicable limits* means the city limits or police jurisdiction of the city.

*Commercial establishment* means any hotel, motel, restaurant, cafe, lounge, bar, tavern, nightclub or other licensed enterprise for the retail sale of food or drink.

\***Cross references**—Abandoned or stolen personal property, § 2-1; sound trucks, § 6-46 et seq.; animals, ch. 14; unsafe buildings code, § 18-277 et seq.; automobile wrecking yards, § 66-27 et seq.; abandoned vehicles, § 90-91 et seq.

**State law references**—Authority of city to abate nuisances, Code of Ala. 1975, § 11-47-117; when agricultural, farming, etc., not deemed nuisances after operating a year, Code of Ala. 1975, § 6-5-127; state regulation of junkyards not preemptive, Code of Ala. 1975, § 23-1-25; nuisance defined, Code of Ala. 1975, § 6-5-120.

†**Cross references**—Sound trucks, § 6-46 et seq.; animal noise, § 14-48; fireworks, § 38-52 et seq.; offenses against public peace and order, § 50-52 et seq.

# Appendix F

Ordinance 2015-21

**CITY OF CHICKASAW, ALABAMA**  
**Post-Construction Stormwater Management Ordinance**

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### Section 1. Purpose.

The purpose of this "Post-Construction Stormwater Management Ordinance" (the "Ordinance") is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Chickasaw through review and approval of Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plans and monitoring and enforcement of compliance with such plans as required by federal and State law. This Ordinance establishes methods for post-construction stormwater management in order to comply with the federal Clean Water Act and the City of Chickasaw's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) General Permit.

### Section 2. Objectives.

This Ordinance seeks to meet the above purpose through the following objectives:

- A. Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from any development in order to reduce flooding, siltation, increases in stream temperature, and streambank erosion and maintain the integrity of stream channels.
- B. Minimize increases in nonpoint source pollution caused by stormwater runoff from any development which would otherwise degrade local water quality.
- C. Minimize the total annual volume of surface water runoff which flows from any specific site during and following development to not exceed the pre-development hydrologic regime to the maximum extent practicable.
- D. Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management controls and ensure that these management controls are properly maintained and pose no threat to public safety.

### Section 3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the terms listed below are defined as follows:

- A. **Applicant.** "Applicant" means a property owner or agent of a property owner who has filed an application for New Development or Redevelopment that requires a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan under this Ordinance.
- B. **Best Management Practices ("BMP").** "Best Management Practices" or "BMPs" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- C. **Clean Water Act.** "Clean Water Act" means the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq., also known as the "Clean Water Act"), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

- D. Construction Activity.** "Construction Activity" means work or activity undertaken on the Premises that results in one acre or more of Disturbed Area, or activity with less than one acre of total land area that is part of a subdivision, if the subdivision will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one acre.
- E. Discharge.** "Discharge" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emptying, dumping, disposing or other addition of Pollutants to "waters of the State." "Direct discharge" or "point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation or vessel or other floating craft, from which Pollutants are or may be discharged.
- F. Disturbed Area.** "Disturbed Area" means all land areas that are stripped, graded, grubbed, filled, or excavated at any time during the site preparation or removing vegetation for, or construction of, a project.
- "Disturbed area" does not include routine maintenance, but does include re-development and new impervious areas. "Routine maintenance" is maintenance performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, and original purpose of the facility. Paving impervious gravel surfaces while maintaining the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity and original purpose of the facility is considered routine maintenance. Cutting of trees, without grubbing, stump removal, disturbance or exposure of soil is not considered "disturbed area".
- G. Enforcement Authority.** "Enforcement Authority" means the Code Enforcement Officer and or the Public Works Director who are both authorized by the Municipality to administer and enforce this Ordinance.
- H. Maintenance Agreement.** "Maintenance Agreement" means a legally recorded document that acts as a property deed restriction, and which provides for long-term maintenance of storm water management practices.
- I. Municipality.** "Municipality" means the City of Chickasaw.
- J. Municipal Permitting Authority.** "Municipal Permitting Authority" means the municipal official or body that has jurisdiction over the land use approval or permit required for a New Development or Redevelopment.
- K. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, or MS4.** "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" or "MS4," means conveyances for storm water, including, but not limited to, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, human-made channels or storm drains (other than publicly owned treatment works and combined sewers) owned or operated by any municipality, sewer or sewage district, fire district, State agency or Federal agency or other public entity that discharges directly to surface waters of the State.
- L. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit.**

“National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit” means a permit issued by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (“ADEM”) that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group, or general area-wide basis.

- M. New Development.** “New Development” means any Construction Activity on unimproved Premises involving 1 acre or more.
- N. Person.** “Person” means any individual, firm, corporation, municipality, quasi-municipal corporation, State agency or Federal agency or other legal entity.
- O. Pollutant.** “Pollutant” means dredged spoil, solid waste, junk, incinerator residue, sewage, refuse, effluent, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemicals, biological or radiological materials, oil, petroleum products or by-products, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, dirt and industrial, municipal, domestic, commercial or agricultural wastes of any kind.
- P. Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan.** “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan” means BMPs and Stormwater Management Facilities employed by a New Development or Redevelopment to meet the standards of this Ordinance and approved by the Municipal Permitting Authority.
- Q. Premises.** “Premises” means any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips, located within the Municipality from which Discharges to the Storm Drainage System are or may be created, initiated, originated or maintained.
- R. Qualified Post-construction Stormwater Inspector.** “Qualified Post-construction Stormwater Inspector” means an individual who conducts post-construction Stormwater Management Facilities inspections and has a practical knowledge of stormwater management techniques, including the maintenance requirements for stormwater management facilities, and the ability to determine if stormwater management facilities are performing as intended.
- S. Redevelopment.** “Redevelopment” means Construction Activity on Premises already improved with buildings, structures or activities or uses, but does not include such activities as exterior remodeling.
- T. Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, or Small MS4.** “Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System”, or “Small MS4,” means any MS4 that is not already covered by the Phase I MS4 stormwater program including municipally owned or operated storm sewer systems and State or federally-owned systems.
- U. Storm Drainage System.** “Storm Drainage System” means the Municipality’s Regulated Small MS4.
- V. Stormwater.** “Stormwater” means any Stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage; “Stormwater” has the same meaning as “Storm Water.”

**W. Stormwater Management Facilities.** "Stormwater Management Facilities: means any parking areas, catch basins, drainage swales, detention basins and ponds, pipes and related structures that are part of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan for a New Development or Redevelopment.

#### **Section 4. Applicability.**

- A. In General.** This Ordinance shall apply to any application for a building permit, subdivision approval, site plan approval or other zoning, planning or land use approval that is filed on or after October 13, 2015 for any New Development or Redevelopment within the City of Chickasaw that discharges stormwater to the Municipality's MS4 and to associated Stormwater Management Facilities, and to any New Development or Redevelopment that receives any such permits or approvals from City of Chickasaw on or after October 13, 2015.
- B. Exception.** This Ordinance does not apply to New Development or Redevelopment on a lot, tract or parcel where that lot, tract or parcel is part of a subdivision that is approved under this Ordinance; said lot, tract or parcel shall not require separate review under this Ordinance, but shall comply with the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan requirements for that approved subdivision. This Ordinance also does not apply to New Development or Redevelopment less than 1 acre in size.
- C. Compatibility with Other Permit and Ordinance Requirements.** This ordinance is not intended to interfere with, abrogate, or annul any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute, or other provision of law. The requirements of this ordinance should be considered minimum requirements, and where any provision of this ordinance imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule or regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher protection standards for human health or the environment shall be considered to take precedence.

#### **Section 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Approval**

- A. General Requirement.** Except as provided in **Section 4.B.** above, no Applicant for a building permit, subdivision approval, site plan approval or other zoning, planning or other land use approval for New Development or Redevelopment to which this Ordinance is applicable shall receive such permit or approval for that New Development or Redevelopment unless the Municipal Permitting Authority for that New Development or Redevelopment also determines that the Applicant's Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan for that New Development or Redevelopment meets the requirements of this Ordinance.
- B. Performance Standards**
- 1. Stormwater Treatment.** The Applicant shall make adequate provision for the management of the quantity and quality of all stormwater generated by the New Development or Redevelopment through a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan. This Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan shall be designed by a Professional Engineer and shall comply with the practices contained in the Alabama Handbook for

Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (2009), published by the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee and the Low Impact Development Handbook for the State of Alabama (2014), published by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

2. **Location of Facilities.** The Applicant may meet the quantity and quality standards above either on-site or off-site, but where off-site facilities are used, the Applicant must submit to the Municipality documentation, approved as to legal sufficiency by the Municipality's attorney, that the Applicant has a sufficient property interest in the property where the off-site facilities are located -- by easement, covenant or other appropriate legal instrument -- to ensure that the facilities will be able to provide post-construction stormwater management for the New Development or Redevelopment and that the property will not be altered in a way that interferes with the off-site facilities.
3. **Maintenance Agreement.** Maintenance of all stormwater management facilities shall be ensured through the creation of a formal maintenance agreement recorded into land record prior to final plan approval. As part of the agreement, a schedule shall be developed for when maintenance will occur to ensure proper function of the stormwater management facility. The agreement shall also include plans for an annual inspection requested by the applicant and performed by the Municipality to ensure proper performance of the facility between scheduled cleanouts. The Municipality, in lieu of a maintenance agreement, may accept dedication of any existing or future stormwater management facility for maintenance, provided such facility meets all the requirements of this chapter and includes adequate and perpetual access and sufficient area, by easement or otherwise, for inspection and regular maintenance.
4. **Easements and Dedications.** Whenever elements of the Stormwater Management Facilities are not within the right-of-way of a public street and the facilities will not be offered to the Municipality for acceptance as public facilities, the Municipal Permitting Authority may require that perpetual easements not less than thirty (30) feet in width, conforming substantially with the lines of existing natural drainage, and in a form acceptable to the Municipality's attorney, shall be provided to the Municipality allowing access for maintenance, repair, replacement and improvement of the Stormwater Management Facilities. When an offer of dedication is required by the Municipal Permitting Authority, the Applicant shall be responsible for the maintenance of these Stormwater Management Facilities under this Ordinance until such time (if ever) as they are accepted by the Municipality.
5. **Engineering and administrative fees.** At the time of application, the Applicant shall pay to the Municipality the amount estimated by the Municipal Reviewing Authority to be sufficient to pay the engineering, legal review, and administrative costs incurred by the Municipality in review of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan. The Municipality shall deduct from this amount the actual engineering, legal and administrative costs incurred by the Municipality. Any remaining engineering, legal and administrative review costs owed by the Applicant shall be paid in full by the Applicant prior to the issuance of any temporary or permanent certificate of compliance for the

New Development or Redevelopment, and any unused balance remaining at that time shall be refunded to the Applicant.

In addition, any persons required to request an annual inspection by the Municipality under **Section 6** of this Ordinance shall pay, prior to the issuance of any temporary or permanent certificate of compliance for the New Development or Redevelopment, an amount estimated to equal the Municipality's administrative and technical costs of review of the annual certification.

6. **Notice of BMP Discharge to Municipality's MS4.** At the time of application, the Applicant shall notify the Municipal Permitting Authority if its Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan includes any BMP(s) that will discharge to the Municipality's MS4 and shall include in this notification a listing of which BMP(s) will so discharge.
7. **As-Built Certification.** Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance for a project requiring a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan under this ordinance, the Applicant shall submit evidence in the form of a letter or plan prepared and stamped by a Professional Engineer who either prepared the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan and its associated Facilities or supervised the Plan and Facilities construction and implementation. The letter or plan shall certify that the Stormwater Management Facilities have been installed in accordance with the approved Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan and that they will function as intended by said Plan.

## Section 6. Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan Compliance

- A. **General Requirements.** Any Person owning, operating, leasing or having control over Stormwater Management Facilities required by a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan approved under this Ordinance, and the Facilities are located in the Urbanized Area and Discharge Stormwater to the Municipality's MS4, shall at their own expense demonstrate compliance with that Plan as follows.
  1. **Scope of Inspection.** A Qualified Post-Construction Stormwater Inspector shall, at least annually, inspect the Stormwater Management Facilities, including but not limited to any parking areas, catch basins, drainage swales, detention basins and ponds, pipes and related structures, in accordance with all municipal and state inspection, cleaning and maintenance requirements of the approved Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan.
  2. **Deficiencies Identified.** If the Stormwater Management Facilities require maintenance or repair to function as intended by the approved Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan, that Person shall take or cause to be taken corrective action(s) to address the deficiency or deficiencies.
- B. **Right of Entry.** In order to determine compliance with this Ordinance and with the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan, the Property Owner, Occupant, or Agent shall grant the Enforcement Authority the right to enter the property at reasonable hours and in a

reasonable manner to inspect the Stormwater Management Facilities.

- C. Annual Report.** Beginning April 1, 2015 and April 1 each year thereafter, the Municipality shall include the following in its Annual Report to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management:
1. The cumulative number of sites that have Stormwater Management Facilities discharging into their MS4;
  2. A summary of the number of sites that have Stormwater Management Facilities discharging into their MS4 that were reported to the Municipality;
  3. The number of sites with documented functioning Stormwater Management Facilities; and;
  4. The number of sites that required routine maintenance or remedial action to ensure that Stormwater Management Facilities are functioning as intended.

#### **Section 7. Enforcement.**

It shall be unlawful for any Person to violate any provision of or to fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Ordinance or of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan. Whenever the Enforcement Authority believes that a Person has violated this Ordinance or the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan, the Enforcement Authority may enforce penalties in accordance with this Ordinance.

- A. Notice of Violation.** Whenever the Enforcement Authority believes that a Person has violated this Ordinance or the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan, the Enforcement Authority may order compliance with this Ordinance or with the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan by written notice of violation to that Person indicating the nature of the violation and ordering the action necessary to correct it, including, without limitation:
1. The abatement of violations, and the cessation of practices, or operations in violation of this Ordinance or of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan;
  2. At the Person's expense, compliance with BMPs required as a condition of approval of the New Development or Redevelopment, the repair of Stormwater Management Facilities and/or the restoration of any affected property; and/or
  3. The payment of fines, of the Municipality's remediation costs and of the Municipality's reasonable administrative costs and attorneys' fees and costs.

If abatement of a violation, compliance with BMPs, repair of Stormwater Management Facilities and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such abatement, compliance, repair and/or restoration must be completed.

- B. Penalties/Fines/Injunctive Relief.** Any Person who violates this Ordinance or the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan shall be subject to fines, penalties and orders for injunctive relief and shall be responsible for the Municipality's attorney's fees and costs. Each day such violation continues shall constitute a separate violation. Moreover, any Person who violates this Ordinance or the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan also shall be responsible for any and all fines, penalties, damages and costs, including, but not limited to attorneys' fees and costs, incurred by the Municipality for violation of federal and State environmental laws and regulations caused by or related to that Person's violation of this Ordinance or of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan; this responsibility shall be in addition to any penalties, fines or injunctive relief imposed under this Section.
- C. Consent Agreement.** The Enforcement Authority may, with the approval of the municipal officers, enter into a written consent agreement with the violator to address timely abatement of the violation(s) of this Ordinance or of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan for the purposes of eliminating violations of this Ordinance or of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan and of recovering fines, costs and fees without court action.
- D. Enforcement Measures.** If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation, then the Applicant may be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisoned not more than thirty days for each offense.

#### **Section 8. Severability.**

The provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs or application of this Ordinance.

#### **Section 9. Basis.**

The City of Chickasaw enacts this "Post-Construction Stormwater Management Ordinance" (the "Ordinance") pursuant **33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.** (the "Clean Water Act"), and **40 CFR Part 122** (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regulations governing the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES")). The Alabama Department of Environment Management, through its promulgation of the "General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems," has listed the City of Chickasaw as having a Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System ("Small MS4"); under this General Permit, listing as a Small MS4 necessitates enactment of this Ordinance as part of the Municipality's Storm Water Management Program in order to satisfy the minimum control measures required by Part III-B-5 ("Post-construction stormwater management in new development and redevelopment").

**APPENDIX 1**

**CITY OF CHICKASAW  
MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT FOR  
POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/BMP FACILITIES**

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, by and between \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter called the "Landowner", and the City of Chickasaw, Alabama, hereinafter called the "City".

WITNESSETH, that WHEREAS, the Landowner is the owner of certain real property described as \_\_\_\_\_ as recorded by deed in the land records of Mobile County, Alabama, Deed Book \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter called the "Property".

WHEREAS, the Landowner is proceeding to build on and develop the property; and

WHEREAS, the Site Plan/Subdivision Plan known as \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter called the "Plan", which expressly made a part hereof, as approved or to be approved by the City, provides for detention of stormwater within the confines of the property; and

WHEREAS, the City and the Landowner, its successors and assigns, including any homeowners association, agree that the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Chickasaw, Alabama, require that on-site stormwater management/BMP facilities be constructed and maintained on the Property; and

WHEREAS, the City requires that on-site stormwater management/BMP facilities as shown on the Plan be constructed and adequately maintained by the Landowner, its successors and assigns, including any homeowners association.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises, the mutual covenants contained herein, and the following terms and conditions, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The on-site stormwater management/BMP facilities shall be constructed by the Landowner, its successors and assigns, in accordance with the plans and specifications identified in the Plan.
2. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, including any homeowners association, shall adequately maintain the stormwater management/BMP facilities. This includes all pipes and channels built to convey stormwater to the facility, as well as all structures, improvements, and vegetation provided to control the quality and quantity of the stormwater. Adequate maintenance is herein defined as good working condition so that these facilities are performing their design functions.
3. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, shall request an inspection of the stormwater management/BMP facility by the City annually. The purpose of the inspection is to assure safe and proper functioning of the facilities. The inspection shall cover the entire facilities, berms, outlet structure, pond

areas, access roads, etc. Deficiencies shall be noted in the inspection report.

4. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, hereby grant permission to the City, its authorized agents and employees, to enter upon the Property and to inspect the stormwater management/BMP facilities whenever the City deems necessary.

5. In the event the Landowner, its successors and assigns, fails to maintain the stormwater management/BMP facilities in good working condition acceptable to the City, the Landowner may be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 30 days. The City may enter upon the Property and take whatever steps necessary to correct deficiencies identified in the inspection report and to charge the cost of such repairs to the Landowner, its successors and assigns. This provision shall not be construed to allow the City to erect any structure of permanent nature on the land of the Landowner outside of the easement for the stormwater management/BMP facilities. It is expressly understood and agree that the City is under no obligation to routinely maintain or repair said facilities, and in no event shall this Agreement be construed to impose any such obligation on the City.

6. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, will perform the work necessary to keep these facilities in good working order as appropriate. In the event a maintenance schedule for the stormwater management/BMP facilities (including sediment removal) is outlined on the approved plans, the schedule will be followed.

7. In the event the City pursuant to this Agreement, performs work of any nature, or expends any funds in performance of said work for labor, use of equipment, supplies, materials, and the like, the Landowner, its successors and assigns, shall reimburse the City upon demand, within thirty (30) days of receipt thereof for all actual costs incurred by the City hereunder.

8. This Agreement imposes no liability of any kind whatsoever on the City and the Landowner agrees to hold the City harmless from any liability in the event the stormwater management/BMP facilities fail to operate properly.

9. This Agreement shall be recorded among the land records of Mobile County, Alabama, and shall constitute a covenant running with the land, and shall be binding on the Landowner, its administrators, executors, assigns, heirs, and any other successors in interests, including any homeowners association.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Company/Corporation/Partnership Name

By: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Title)

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing Agreement was acknowledged before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
20\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY OF CHICKASAW, ALABAMA

By: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Title)

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_

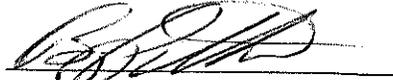
The foregoing Agreement was acknowledged before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
20\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

**This Ordinance shall be effective thirty (30) days from and after the date of its adoption.**

**ADOPTED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICKASAW, ALABAMA THIS  
13th DAY OF OCTOBER 2015.**

  
Byron Pittman  
Mayor

Attest:

  
Rachael Stubbs  
City Clerk

I, the undersigned qualified and acting Clerk of the City of Chickasaw, Alabama, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of an Ordinance lawfully passed and adopted by the City Council of the City named therein, at a regular meeting of such Council held on the 13TH day of October 2015, and that such Ordinance is of record in the Minute Book of the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal of the City on this the 13th day of October 2015.

  
Rachael Stubbs  
City Clerk

# Appendix G

Waste Water Management  
Weekly/ Scheduled Event Report

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week: \_\_\_\_\_

Scheduled event: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Checklist

Are water drains free of debris? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Any debris that needs removing (straw, limbs, trees, trash)? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any leaking water lines, pipes, or hoses? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any noxious odors on site? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any unsafe conditions of drains? (slicks, faulty railings, missing grating, etc.)? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Any severe corrosion of any piping, plumbing, or equipment? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Any evidence of potential spills which can contaminate water flow into storm drains? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Any water or sewage backups or overflows? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Are restroom facilities clean, sanitary, free of leaks and trash? YES NO \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_