

Article 12: Storm Water Management

Chapter 12.1. – General Provisions

SECTION 12.1-1. PURPOSE AND POLICY

- A.** This chapter sets forth uniform requirements for storm water management systems within the City of Minot and its extraterritorial jurisdiction. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of another applicable law, the more restrictive standard shall prevail.
- B.** The objective of this chapter is to provide for adequate storm water system analysis and appropriate storm water system design as necessary to protect public and private property, water quality and existing natural resources.
- C.** The storm water management program provided for in this chapter includes all of the following elements:
 1. Regulation of development through the issuance of storm water plans and permits.
 2. Establishment of storm water management criteria for public underground storm sewers, artificial and natural open channel drainage systems, storm water detention and retention ponds, and private storm water drainage systems discharging into the public system.
 3. Monitoring and compliance mechanism.

SECTION 12.1-2. SCOPE OF CHAPTER

This chapter shall apply within the corporate limits of the City and its extraterritorial jurisdiction.

SECTION 12.1-3. WAIVER

The City Engineer may waive any requirement of this chapter upon making a finding that compliance with the requirement will involve an unnecessary hardship, and the waiver of such requirement is not contrary to the objectives in Section 12.1-1. The City Engineer's waiver and finding shall be in writing and a copy of the written waiver and finding shall be maintained in the City Engineer's file. The City Engineer may impose conditions upon any waiver. For example, the City Engineer may require such dedication or construction, or agreement to dedicate or construct, as may be necessary to adequately meet the said standards and requirements. Any condition imposed upon a waiver by the City Engineer shall be in writing. A copy of the conditions shall be maintained in the City Engineer's file.

SECTION 12.1-4. MITIGATION MEASURES DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

- A.** Construction activities must comply with all of the following requirements (without regard as to whether such activities are specifically addressed by, or within the scope of, a storm water management plan or storm water management permit):
- B.** Water may not be discharged in a manner that causes erosion, sedimentation, or flooding on the site, on downstream properties, in the receiving channels, or any wetland. Consequently, water pumped from the site shall be treated by temporary sedimentation basins, grit chambers, sand

filters, upflow chambers, hydro- cyclones, soil concentrators or other appropriate controls as may be necessary to that end;

- C. Waste and unused building materials (including garbage, debris, cleaning wastes, wastewater, petroleum based products, paints, toxic materials, concrete wash water, or other hazardous materials) shall be properly contained on site, then properly disposed of off-site and shall not be allowed to be carried by runoff into a receiving channel, storm sewer system, or wetland;
- D. A construction site shall have roads, access drives and parking areas of sufficient width, length and surfacing to prevent sediment from being tracked onto public or private roadways. Any material placed by vehicles or other construction equipment on a public or private road shall be removed (not by flushing) within twenty-four hours;
- E. The construction contractor, including the general contractor and all subcontractors, shall be required to control oil and fuel spills and chemical discharges to prevent such spills or discharges from entering any watercourse, sump, sewer system, water body, or wetland;
- F. To the extent not already addressed in the foregoing paragraphs, construction operations must include erosion and sedimentation control measures meeting accepted design criteria, standards and specifications contained in the Storm Water Design Standards Manual, or in [Article IV \(Excavations and Water Runoff Control\) of Chapter 9\(Buildings and Housing\) of the City of Minot Code of Ordinances](#), whichever is the more restrictive;
- G. Any additional Federal, State, local or other regulatory requirements including but not limited to: NPDES permit requirements, etc.; and
- H. Any additional project specific requirements deemed necessary by the City Engineer.

SECTION 12.1-5. CONTAMINATING OR DEGRADING STORM WATERS PROHIBITED

No person shall dispose of:

- A. Fertilizer, or other substances which can degrade the quality of storm waters, such as, chemicals (fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, etc.), or petroleum-based products (gasoline, oil, fuels, solvents, paints, etc.); or
- B. Grass clippings, leaves, or other vegetative materials, on impervious surfaces or within storm drainage systems, natural or manmade watercourses, wetlands, or wetland buffer areas, except as may be incidental to ordinary mowing or weed control within such areas.

Chapter 12.2. – Storm Water Management Plan

SECTION 12.2-1. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN; WHEN REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS

- A. Submission and approval of a storm water management plan shall be required for premises prior to undertaking any storm water alteration activities thereon, or prior to final plat approval of a subdivision thereof, whichever is earlier.

Subsection A shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Storm water alteration activities on any part of a subdivision that is included in a plat that has been approved by the City Council and recorded with the County Recorder on or before the original effective date of this chapter;
2. Storm water alteration activities on individual lots or properties located within a subdivision or plat for which a Storm Water Management Plan has already been approved or in areas included within a Watershed Master Plan area, unless additional impervious area is added, runoff rates or design assumptions have changed, or grading activities modify the location of storm water discharge points;
3. Storm water alteration activities involving the construction of a single-family or a two- family dwelling, as long as such construction affects less than one acre of land;
4. Storm water alteration activities on a parcel for which a building permit has been approved on or before the original effective date of this chapter;
5. Any utility service line installations; or
6. Emergency work to protect life, limb, or property.

7. Activities which the City Engineer determines will only have a de minimus effect on the amount of storm water flow, the quality of storm water flow, and the capacity of any existing or planned storm water system. In making such determination the City Engineer shall examine not only the particular activities being considered for de minimus treatment, but also the cumulative effect of all other similar and related activities reasonably likely to occur in the future. The applicant shall provide a technical memo with backup data to demonstrate the de minimus effect. The technical memo shall contain a site plan depicting the site with pre and post development improvements, a narrative analysis of the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the pre and post development flow rates, flow paths and discharge rates. The memo must be stamped and signed by a ND registered professional engineer.

B. A Storm Water Permit may still be required for any of the activities listed in subsection as determined by the City Engineer.

C. No person shall engage in storm water acceleration or alteration activities if approval of a storm water management plan in respect to such activities is required under Subsection (A), unless such approval is excused under Subsection (B) or waived under Section 12.1-3.

SECTION 12-2.2. APPLICATION; APPLICATION FEE; APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS

A. A written application for approval of a storm water management plan shall be filed with the City Engineer.

B. One set of legible printed copies and one digital copy (pdf) of the drawings, report and any additional required information shall be submitted. Plans shall be prepared to a scale appropriate to the site of the project and suitable for performing the review.

C. The application shall be accompanied by a processing and approval fee. In the case of complex applications or regional storm water facilities, which require additional staff review time, a

secondary fee schedule will be used. Fees under this subsection shall be established by resolution of the City Council.

- D. The City Engineer shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for approval of the storm water management plan. Any approval, approval with conditions, or denial of the storm water management plan shall be in writing.
- E. In passing judgment on a proposed storm water management plan, the City Engineer shall consider the fidelity of the plan to the principles and procedures set forth in Section 12.2-2.

SECTION 12.2-3. CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OF A STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A conditional approval of a storm water management plan as authorized by Section 12.2-2(D) may include one or more of the following conditions:

- A. The posting of security, such as a bond, to ensure the timely and sequentially correct performance of particular activities contemplated by the plan.
- B. The acquisition, dedication, or conveyance to the City of Minot (or any combination of these) of certain lands or easements, or interests therein.
- C. The payment or provision of security for future payment of an in lieu fee.

SECTION 12.2-4. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPONENTS

A storm water management plan shall contain as much of the following data, elements, and sub-elements as the City Engineer shall require:

A. Existing conditions site plan including any immediately adjacent areas, showing:

1. Name, address, phone number, and email of the applicant and engineer; North Arrow;
2. Scale (plan view drawn at 1" = 50' or larger scale);
3. The section, township, and range of the project site and the location of the tract by an insert or other map at a scale sufficient to clearly identify the location of the property and giving such information as the lot and block number, street address, the names and numbers of adjoining roads, railroads, utilities, subdivisions, towns, and districts or other defining landmarks;
4. The existing topography with a contour interval appropriate to the topography of the land, but in no case having a contour interval greater than two feet. All elevations must be provided in NAVD 1988 datum and noted as such on that map;
5. A watershed boundary map illustrating the project site location as a sub-watershed within the watershed of the larger or major drainage basin;
6. A delineation of streams, rivers, public waters and the presence or absence of wetlands located on and immediately adjacent to the site, including depth of water, a general description of vegetative cover found within the site, a statement of general water quality, if applicable, and any classification given to the water body by state or federal agencies;

7. The location and dimensions of existing storm water drainage systems and the natural drainage patterns on and immediately adjacent to the site delineating in which direction and at what rate storm water is conveyed from the site, identifying the receiving stream, river, public ditch, or wetland, and setting forth those areas of the unaltered site where storm water collects or passes;
8. A description of the soils on the site, including a map indicating soil types of the areas to be disturbed, containing information on the suitability of the soils for the type of development proposed, potential for erosion, the type of storm water management system proposed, and any remedial steps to be taken by the developer or their contractor to render the soils suitable;
9. A depiction of the current extent of vegetative cover and a clear delineation of any vegetation proposed for removal;
10. A description or indication of the current land use of the area in which the site is located;
11. A depiction of the 100-year floodplains (base flood), flood fringes, and floodways, including water surface elevations shown in NAVD 1988 datum (noted as such on that drawing), any floodplain easements; and
12. A narrative of groundwater information and the estimated ground water table in relation to surface contours (i.e. NRCS Depth of Water Table information found on its Web Soil Survey).

B. Construction site plan showing:

1. Locations and dimensions of all proposed land disturbing activities and any phasing or scheduling of those activities;
2. Approximate locations of all temporary soil or dirt stockpile areas;
3. Location and description of all construction site erosion control measures necessary to meet the requirements of this ordinance;
4. A schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each land disturbing activity, including the installation of construction site erosion control measures needed to meet the requirements of this ordinance; and
5. Provisions for maintaining the construction site erosion control measures prior to, during, and after construction.

C. Final site plan on the same scale as the map of existing conditions showing:

1. The proposed final grading plan shown at contours at the same interval as the existing conditions or as required to clearly indicate the relationship of the proposed changes to existing topography and remaining features, and showing rear yard grading in sufficient detail to determine the direction of rear and side yard drainage from each parcel;
2. A landscape plan, drawn to an appropriate scale, including dimensions, distances and the location, type, size and description of proposed landscape materials which will be added to the site as part of the development;

3. A drainage plan of the developed site delineating the direction and at what rate storm water runoff will be conveyed from the site, delineating the direction of flow from the rear and side yard of each parcel, and setting forth the areas of the site where storm water will be collected;
4. The proposed size, alignment, and intended use of any structures to be erected on the site;
5. A clear delineation and tabulation of all areas which shall be paved or surfaced, including a description of the surfacing material to be used;
6. A delineation of easements provided for drainage, including areas of flow or detention inundated in the 100-year storm event, the corresponding water surface elevations, recorded easements provided for access to inspect and maintain storm water management facilities, off-site flowage easements (upstream and downstream), as well as any City or FEMA designated floodplains;
7. A depiction of the 100-year floodplains (base flood), flood fringes, and floodways, including water surface elevations shown in NAVD 1988 datum (noted as such on that drawing), any floodplain easements; and
8. Any other information pertinent to the particular project which, in the opinion of the applicant, is necessary for the review of the project.
9. Any other information pertinent to the particular project which, in the opinion of the City Engineer, is necessary for the review of the project.

D. A narrative analysis discussing:

1. Pre and post development hydrologic and hydraulic analysis;
2. Erosion and sedimentation control during and after construction;
3. Protective measures for proposed and existing structures, and water quality concerns;
4. Feasibility of on-site infiltration to reduce runoff volume and address water quality concerns;
5. A discussion as to how the storm water management plan applies or observes the principles and procedures set forth in Chapter 12.3;
6. Planned maintenance;
7. Maintenance agreement;
8. Certification by Professional Engineer; and
9. Compliance with City ordinances.

E. An operations and maintenance plan including:

1. An inspection schedule for all storm water management facilities, acknowledging the City's right to inspect all storm water management facilities;
2. Description of and schedule for regular maintenance;
3. Criteria for determining the need for non-regular maintenance;
4. Clear definition of the party responsible for inspection and maintenance;

5. A letter of acknowledgement or maintenance agreement signed by the developer or agent who will perform the planned maintenance activities;
6. Discussion of access considerations for all permanent storm water management facilities; and
7. A signed agreement acknowledging the developer's responsibility to provide final grading plans to all property owners in the development.

F. A completed storm water management plan checklist (included in Storm Water Design Standards Manual) including:

1. Page numbers for all required components of the storm water management plan;
2. Summary of project site impervious area; and a
3. Summary of hydrologic modeling of existing and proposed conditions.

SECTION 12.2-5. SIGN-OFF BY PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

A storm water management plan, including all maps, drawings, specifications, narrative analyses or reports, and computations must be submitted under the seal and signature of a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

Chapter 12.3. – Principles and Practices

SECTION 12.3-1. STORM WATER DESIGN STANDARDS MANUAL

The storm water design standards manual, as adopted and amended by the City of Minot, is adopted herein by reference thereto. The manual contains the principal standards and design criteria for developing an effective and acceptable storm water management plan. The manual contains:

- A.** Details about the contents of a storm water management plan which are additional to those set forth in this Chapter;
- B.** Criteria for hydrologic evaluations, the design of storm water management system facility components, water quality protection standards, instructions for the development of an erosion and sedimentation control plan, and requirements for easements and right-of-way.
- C.** A discussion of operation and maintenance requirements, standard forms to be used, and standard construction details adopted by the City.
- D.** A storm water management plan checklist that must be submitted to the City as part of a storm water management plan.

SECTION 12.3-2. PLANNING PREFERENCES

The narrative analysis component of the storm water management plan shall discuss whether the plan incorporates the following preferences in storm water management and control, or why such preferences were deemed to be not appropriate.

This narrative shall include:

- A. The natural infiltration of precipitation and runoff on-site, if suitable soil and geological conditions are available, using to that purpose as much natural or vegetated area on the site as possible, while minimizing impervious surfaces, and directing runoff to vegetated areas rather than onto adjoining streets, storm sewers and ditches.
- B. The use of natural topography and land cover such as wetlands, ponds, natural swales and depressions as they exist before development to the degree that they can accommodate the additional water flow without compromising the integrity or quality of these natural features.
- C. The use of storm water detention facilities.
- D. The use of storm water retention facilities.

SECTION 12.3-3. CAPACITY CONSIDERATIONS

The storm water management plan shall:

- A. Analyze the hydraulic capacities of downstream natural channels, reaches, storm sewer systems, and streets, in order to determine whether they have sufficient conveyance capacity to receive and accommodate post-development runoff discharges and volumes without causing:
 1. Channel erosion;
 2. Increased property damage; or
 3. Any increase in the established base flood plain elevation.
- B. Analyze the adequacy of any outlet used as a discharge point.
- C. Satisfy the requirement that in no circumstances shall the developed peak flow exceed the existing peak flow for the 2-, 5-, 10-, and 100-year, 24-hour storm events and the 100- year, 10-day snowmelt event, except where the City has provided sufficient downstream flood detention facilities for the development or redevelopment area's proposed land use and area of imperviousness (as determined by the City Engineer). For projects located within the contributing drainage area to a regional detention facility, this requirement of no increase in peak flow is applicable until regional detention ponds are constructed.
- D. Satisfy the requirement that hydrologic analysis performed to calculate peak flow must utilize the Soil Conservation Service, or SCS, (now Natural Resources Conservation Service, or NRCS) methodology, the NRCS Type II storm distribution, and precipitation values published in the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 8, unless otherwise specified by the City Engineer. Additional detail is provided in the Storm Water Design Standards Manual.
- E. Consider the feasibility of infiltrating or otherwise retaining a volume equivalent to one inch of runoff from the project impervious area in situations where downstream volume capacity issues exist (as determined by the City Engineer). If determined to be infeasible, the rationale shall be presented in the narrative.

SECTION 12.3-4. WATER QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

The storm water management plan shall satisfy the following requirements for water quality (additional detail is provided in the Storm Water Design Standards Manual):

- A.** Pre-treatment of all temporary off-site discharges during construction.
- B.** Implementation of all applicable erosion and sediment control devices and practices as specified in [Chapter 12 of the Storm Water Design Standards Manual](#).
- C.** Treatment of the first one inch of runoff from the project's impervious area for new development.
The City encourages developers to use the following methods to achieve water quality goals, in order of decreasing preference:
 1. Infiltration (or other abstraction)
 2. Filtration
 3. Extended detention

SECTION 12.3-5. FLOODPLAIN CONSIDERATIONS

The storm water management plan must comply with applicable floodplain management criteria of Article 11 of the City Zoning Ordinance.

At least one foot of clearance (freeboard) shall be provided between the lowest floor of a building, including equipment, and the 100-year event storm water elevation of all adjacent storm water management facilities, including:

- A.** Ponds,
- B.** Wetlands,
- C.** Streams,
- D.** Sloughs, and
- E.** Overland conveyances.

SECTION 12.3-6. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND INSPECTION CONSIDERATIONS

Insofar as a storm water management plan calls for permanent improvements on private property which are part of a storm water management system, due regard shall be paid to:

- A.** The desirability of a design which minimizes the need for maintenance (design considerations are included in the Storm Water Design Standards Manual).
- B.** The right of the City Engineer to inspect such improvements from time to time and, to that end, the need of a legal right of access to them, such as by easements or other property interests.
- C.** The City's preference for a design which minimizes the extent to which storm water management facilities are located on private lots when regional detention is available.
- D.** The City's requirement that developers provide final grading plans to all property owners following completion of the project.

- E. The right of the City Engineer to require a developer's agreement for maintenance, based upon review of the operation and maintenance plan included in the storm water management plan submitted by the developer. The developer's agreement specifies the authority of the City should the developer fail to fulfill the agreed-upon operation, inspection, and maintenance responsibilities.

SECTION 12.3-7. CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

When the construction of improvements called for in a storm water management plan are of sufficient magnitude and consequence, the City Engineer may require that such plan include a drawing or drawings delineating the erosion and sedimentation management plan, including details of silt fences, storm drain inlet protection, erosion control facilities and other BMPs. In addition, the construction specifications shall contain technical provision describing erosion, sedimentation, and water control requirements to be utilized during and after construction, as well as define the entities responsible for the installation and maintenance of the BMPs. See Section 12.3-1.

SECTION 12.3-8. OTHER STANDARDS

In the event that other standards apply to matters within the scope of this subdivision, the more restrictive, or most restrictive, as the case may be, standard shall apply.

SECTION 12.3-9. PHASING ALLOWED

On a case by case basis, and in the interest of economy and practicality, the City Engineer may allow a storm water management plan to be submitted and approved in phases, with such interim storm water alteration activities being performed in the interim between phases as allowed or required in the plan itself.

SECTION 12.3-10. PLAN-SPECIFIC ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS

On a case by case basis, the City Engineer may require enforcement mechanisms specific to a particular storm water management plan, which may include without limitation any of the following:

- A. The posting of security such as a performance bond, cash bond or letter of credit.
- B. The use of the storm water management permit system provided for in Section 12.5.
- C. The filing of a special assessment petition with the City to guarantee construction of storm water management facilities.
- D. The withholding of building permits or certificates of occupancy until the facilities are completed or otherwise guaranteed.

SECTION 12.3-11. IN LIEU FEE

The City Engineer, subject to the approval of the City Council, may approve a storm water management plan which provides for the payment of a specified in lieu fee instead of the provision for, and performance of, certain work which otherwise would form part of such plan. Typically, the in lieu fee would be applied to the cost of a regional storm management plan or project to which a sub-watershed drains. Notwithstanding the employment of such a fee, the plan may still provide for and require the dedication or retention of easements or other interest in land as may be necessary in the future for the full implementation of the plan.

Chapter 12.4. – Performance

SECTION 12.4-1. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPLIANCE

- A.** No person having the authority to do otherwise shall perform, or allow the performance, of acts which are contrary to or inconsistent with an approved storm water management plan, or fail to perform in good faith acts required by the plan.
- B.** Modifications to the storm water management design or changes to the development type or intensity made subsequent to the approval of the storm water management plan may require resubmittal to the City Engineer if those modifications prevent compliance with the principles and practices listed in Chapter 12.3 of this ordinance.
- C.** An approved storm water management plan shall be considered a covenant running with the land, enforceable by injunctive action or otherwise by the City of Minot, or by persons directly affected by its performance or non-performance, or the public generally. The presence of this civil remedy shall not be construed as precluding a criminal remedy under Subsection (A) or otherwise.

SECTION 12.4-2. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The contents of an approved storm water management plan shall not be construed as purporting to excuse:

- A.** Requirements imposed elsewhere in this Zoning Ordinance or in the City of Minot Code of Ordinances; and
- B.** The obtaining of required permits from other governmental agencies having any jurisdictional authority over the work to be performed. (Typically, such agencies would include, but not limited to the Ward County Water Resource District, the Ward County Engineer's Office, the State Water Commission and State Engineer's Office, the North Dakota State Department of Transportation, the State Health Department, the State Department of Environmental Quality, the State Historical Preservation Office, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and possibly others not listed here.)

SECTION 12.4-3. AS-BUILT PLAN

Upon completion of all work under an approved storm water management plan, or more frequently as prescribed in the plan itself, the person or persons acting under the authority of such plan shall file with the City Engineer record drawings to document the final condition of the site. The record drawings must include the 100-year floodplain (including the 100-year storm water surface elevation), floodplain easements, and easements provided for maintenance of storm water management facilities. The developer must provide the City with evidence that the maintenance easements have been recorded at the County. The record drawings must be certified by a professional engineer, and the developer must submit the drawings to the City Engineer. The record drawings must be accompanied by an updated storm water management plan and include a certified statement from the professional engineer confirming that:

- A.** All storm water management facilities were constructed as identified in the approved storm water management plan; and

B. All field modifications have been reviewed and approved by the professional engineer such that the modified facilities will meet the requirements of the approved storm water management plan. Calculations or backup data shall be provided for any modifications to the original plan.

SECTION 12.4-4. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ACCESS

The City Engineer or their designee shall have the right of access, including the right of entry, and the right of inspection of all work being performed pursuant to a storm water management plan, and thereafter shall continue to exercise such rights to the extent so provided in the plan itself.

SECTION 12.4-5. AMENDMENT OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. The City of Minot and any person subject to the obligations imposed by an approved storm water management plan may amend the plan at any time by written agreement.

B. The City of Minot, pursuant to its reserved police powers, may unilaterally, after it has provided reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard, amend an approved storm water management plan if it initially attempts in good faith to achieve such amendment pursuant to subsection (a) and is unable to do so, and provided that the amendment is designed and intended to protect the public interest and does not impose undue burdens upon any private party who may have relied to its detriment upon the approved plan.

Chapter 12.5. – Storm Water Management Permit

SECTION 12.5-1. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PERMIT; WHEN REQUIRED AND NATURE THEREOF

A. As contemplated by Section 12.3-10, a storm water management permit may be required as part of an approved storm water management plan.

B. The permit is designed to be used as an enforcement mechanism in those cases where ongoing, detailed, precise, and intensive control over activities affecting the discharge of storm water is desired. For example, such a permit may require monitoring of certain storm water retention facilities at stated intervals using protocols and procedures set forth in the permit.

C. The storm water permit shall specify the restrictions sought to be imposed thereby. A permit runs with the property it covers and is transferable to new successors in title in its entirety or by parcel, with each parcel being subject to the permit and any conditions which apply to that parcel.

D. The storm water permit shall state as part thereof its duration, and whether it is subject to renewal, and, if so, upon what terms and conditions.

SECTION 12.5-2. AMENDMENT OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PERMIT

A. The City of Minot and the permittee under a storm water management permit may amend the permit at any time by written agreement.

B. The City of Minot, pursuant to its reserved police powers, may unilaterally, after it has provided reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard, amend a storm water management permit if it

initially attempts in good faith to achieve such amendment pursuant to Subsection (A) and is unable to do so, and provided that the amendment is designed and intended to protect the public interest and does not impose undue burdens upon the permittee.

SECTION 12.5-3. ENFORCEMENT OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PERMIT

- A.** No permittee under a storm water management permit shall perform, or allow the performance, of acts which are contrary to or inconsistent with the storm water management permit, or fail to perform in good faith acts required by such permit.
- B.** An approved storm water management permit shall be considered a covenant running with the land, enforceable by injunctive action or otherwise by the City of Minot, or by persons directly affected by its performance or non-performance, or the public generally. The presence of this civil remedy shall not be construed as precluding a criminal remedy under Subsection (A) or otherwise.

Chapter 12.6. – Definitions

For the purpose of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

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

Best Management Practices: Measures designed to:

1. Prevent pollutants from leaving a specific area; and
2. Reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants; and
3. Protect sensitive areas; and
4. Prevent the interaction between precipitation and pollutants.

BMPs: Best management practices.

Control Measure: A practice or combination of practices to control soil erosion and attendant pollution, see also best management practices.

Detention Facility: A natural or manmade structure, including wetlands used for temporary storage of runoff and which may contain a permanent pool of water, or may be dry during times of no runoff.

Erosion: Any process that wears away at the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or gravity.

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction: The area outside of the City limits over which the zoning authority of the City may be extended under state law, and over which it has in fact been extended by ordinance.

Flood Fringe: That portion of the flood plain outside of the floodway.

Floodplain: The areas adjoining a water course or water basin that have been or may be covered by a base flood.

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

Hydric Soils: Soils that are saturated, flooded, or covered by water long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil profile. These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

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

In lieu fee: A fee which the City of Minot may accept in lieu of requiring that a storm water management plan incorporate certain features, improvements, or facilities.

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

Local Detention: Detention provided to serve only the developing area in question and no areas outside of the development boundaries.

Lowest Floor: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including a basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable floodplain regulations..

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

Person: Any individual, corporation, partnership or any other entity, public or private, capable of owning, occupying or developing land.

Retention Facility: A natural or manmade structure that provides storage designed to eliminate or reduce the magnitude of subsequent surface discharge of all or a portion of storm water runoff by means of creating a permanent pool of water (e.g., wet pond).

Runoff: The water from precipitation flowing over the ground surface and into open channels, underground storm sewers, and detention or retention ponds.

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

Site: The area included in the legal description of the parcel of land on which storm water alteration activities, either projected or ongoing, require the submission and approval of a storm water management plan pursuant to 21.2-1.

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

Storm Water Alteration Activities: Activities which, either while being conducted, or upon completion, or both, will result in one or more of the following:

1. An increase in the flow or discharge, per unit of time, of storm water from a given property.
2. Degradation of storm runoff water quality.
3. Restriction of flow in any storm sewer system, open ditch or natural channel, storm water easement, water body, or wetland outlet.

Some examples of storm water alteration activities include the stripping of vegetation from land preparatory to performing cut or fill operations thereon; building roads and parking lots; and altering the grade of land to increase the pitch thereof.

Storm Water Detention: The temporary storage of storm water runoff in ponds, parking lots, depressed grassy areas, roof tops, buried underground tanks, etc., used to delay and attenuate flow and for future or controlled release.

Storm Water Management Permit: A permit issued by the City Engineer pursuant to Chapter 12.5.

Storm Water Management Plan: A document provided for in Chapter 12.2.

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

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

Watercourse: The natural path for the flow of water where there is sufficient natural and accustomed runoff to form and maintain a distinct and defined channel, or an open channel facility that has been constructed for such purpose. This shall include any easements which have been obtained for the purposes of runoff conveyance.

Watershed Master Plan: A plan that a professional engineer formulates to manage storm water runoff for a large watershed or drainage basin. It typically addresses such subjects as characterization of the existing and future site development, land uses and grading plan, peak flow rates of runoff, flow duration, runoff volumes for various return frequencies, locations, criteria and sizes of detention or retention ponds and conveyances, runoff control features, land parcels, easement locations, opinions of probable costs, measures to enhance runoff quality, salient regulations and how the plan addresses them, and consistency with secondary objectives such as public recreation, aesthetics, public safety, and groundwater recharge. This plan is either included as an integral part of a Storm Water Management Plan or it may be developed by the City Engineer to establish compliance criteria to regulate land development activities within a given watershed, provided the plan is reviewed and approved by the City Council after allowing public comment.

Wet Pond: A retention facility which includes a permanent pool of water used for the purposes of providing for the treatment of storm water runoff.

Wetlands: Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or when the land is covered by shallow water. Lands which meet all the following criteria are deemed to be wetlands:

1. They are comprised predominantly of hydric soils.
2. They are inundated and saturated by the surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.
3. They exhibit a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation under normal circumstances.