

(d) Open water that is not HQAR.

(5) Infiltration Facilities

In addition to other applicable Stormwater Management Facility Standards, the following requirements apply to infiltration facilities for all regulated development required to meet the Stormwater Storage Requirements of this Ordinance.

- i. The underlying soils shall have an infiltration rate of at least 0.5 inch per hour. The development site specific infiltration rate shall be determined by a qualified professional and approved by the Enforcement Officer.
- ii. The bottom of the infiltration facility shall be at least 4 feet above the seasonal high groundwater elevation. The development site seasonal high groundwater elevation shall be determined by a qualified professional and approved by the Enforcement Officer.
- iii. The design high water level of the facility shall be at least 200 feet from water supply wells and onsite waste disposal systems.
- iv. The design high water level of the facility shall be at least 10 feet from any building foundation.
- v. Pre-treatment shall be provided to prevent obstruction of the infiltration facility.
- vi. Runoff from the following areas shall not be routed to an infiltration facility:
 - (a) Areas subject to frequent winter deicing; and
 - (b) Other areas where precipitation will be exposed to potential contaminants.
- vii. The maximum side slope shall be 4:1.

6. Runoff Volume Reduction Hierarchy

In addition to other applicable Runoff Control Performance Standards, the following requirements apply to Major Development, Public Road Development and Mining Development disturbing 1 acre or more.

- a. The applicant shall choose one or more strategy from the following hierarchy to minimize the increase in runoff volume from the development site:
 - (1) Preservation of natural features of the development site (e.g. natural storage and infiltration characteristics, floodplains, wetlands, prairies and woodlands);
 - (2) Preservation of the existing natural streams, channels and drainageways;
 - (3) Minimization of impervious surfaces created at the development site (e.g. narrowing road width, minimizing driveway length and width, clustering homes and shared driveways);
 - (4) Conveyance of stormwater in open vegetated channels;
 - (5) Natural landscaping as an alternative to turf grass;