

~~2 YEAR STORM EVENT COMPARED TO THE SITE'S PREDEVELOPMENT RUNOFF VOLUME; AND~~

~~(VII) REQUIRE A DEMONSTRATION THROUGH HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES THAT:~~

~~1. FOR STORMWATER LEAVING THE SITE, POSTCONSTRUCTION RUNOFF HYDROGRAPHS FOR THE 2, 10, AND 100 YEAR STORM EVENTS DO NOT EXCEED, AT ANY POINT IN TIME, THE PRECONSTRUCTION RUNOFF HYDROGRAPHS FOR THE SAME STORM EVENTS; OR~~

~~2. THERE IS NO INCREASE, AS COMPARED TO THE PRECONSTRUCTION CONDITION, IN THE PEAK RUNOFF RATES OF STORMWATER LEAVING THE SITE FOR THE 2, 10, AND 100 YEAR STORM EVENTS AND THAT THE INCREASED VOLUME OR CHANGE IN TIMING OF STORMWATER RUNOFF WILL NOT INCREASE FLOOD DAMAGE AT OR DOWNSTREAM OF THE SITE;~~

(VII) CAPTURE AND TREAT STORMWATER RUNOFF TO REMOVE POLLUTANTS AND ENHANCE WATER QUALITY;

(VIII) IMPLEMENT A CHANNEL PROTECTION STRATEGY TO REDUCE DOWNSTREAM EROSION IN RECEIVING STREAMS; AND

(IX) IMPLEMENT QUANTITY CONTROL STRATEGIES TO PREVENT INCREASES IN THE FREQUENCY AND MAGNITUDE OF OUT-OF-BANK FLOODING FROM LARGE, LESS FREQUENT STORM EVENTS;

(9) ~~(#)~~ SPECIFY THAT:

~~1. ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN TECHNIQUES ARE THE PRIMARY METHOD FOR MANAGING STORMWATER;~~

~~2. STANDARD BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MAY BE USED ONLY AS A BACK-UP TO CATCH RUNOFF NOT DEALT WITH THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN TECHNIQUES; AND~~

~~3. A DEVELOPER HAS THE BURDEN OF PROOF TO SHOW THAT THE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN TECHNIQUES IS NOT PRACTICAL; AND~~

(10) (I) ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE PROCESS FOR APPROVING GRADING AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS; AND