

MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP

Stormwater Management Plan

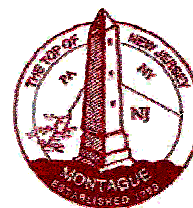


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Appendix A, Pollutant Loads by Land Cover (NJDEP BMP Manual, 2005), 1 sheet

Appendix B, Municipal Build-Out Analysis, 7 sheets

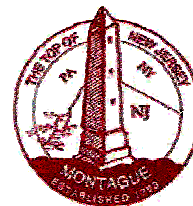
Appendix C, Nonpoint Source Loads at Build-Out, 13 sheets

Appendix D, Model Stormwater Control Ordinance for Municipalities, 22 sheets

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Owner and Operating Entity:

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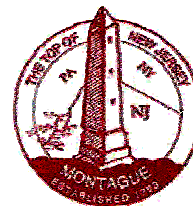
I. Introduction

As result of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Phase II rules published in December 1999, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has developed the Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program. This program addresses pollutants entering New Jersey waters from certain storm drainage systems owned or operated by local, county, state, interstate, or federal government agencies. USEPA regulations refer to these systems as "municipal separate storm sewer systems" (MS4s). As a result of USEPA's new Phase II rules, the Department's Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program has issued New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permits to municipalities throughout the state, as well as public complexes, and highway agencies. Montague Township is one of the Tier B municipalities included in this program, having received its General Permit effectively on May 1, 2004. This date is commonly referred to as the Effective Date of Permit Authorization or EDPA. Most time milestones set by the NJDEP are related to the EDPA.

It is widely understood that stormwater/nonpoint sources are the largest remaining major source of pollutants in our waters. It is estimated that up to 60 percent of our existing water pollution problems are attributable to stormwater/nonpoint pollution. The quality of our surface and ground waters is directly related to the health of our ecosystems and the quality of our lives. Impaired water quality impacts shellfish production, tourism at beaches and coastal communities, and increases drinking water treatment costs. Stormwater/nonpoint pollution can often be linked to our daily activities and lifestyles. The way we plan communities, build shopping centers, commute, and maintain lawns all impact stormwater quality. Many times people do not know or understand that there are alternatives. For example, homeowners can have a green lawn without massive doses of fertilizers and pesticides; pet owners should deposit pet waste in the trash or in the toilet and not leave it at the curb. Often there is a lack of public awareness. People are unaware that storm drains often discharge directly to water bodies. When people allow motor oil, trash, and their pet's waste to enter the storm sewer in their street, they don't realize that it may end up in the lake, down the block, or many miles away. Individually these acts may

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seem insignificant, but collectively these activities contribute to stormwater/nonpoint source pollution and reduce water quality. USEPA, the State of New Jersey and Montague Township realize the critical importance of substantially reducing stormwater/nonpoint pollution entering into the waters of the state.

This Municipal Stormwater Management Plan (MSWMP) documents the strategy for Montague Township to address stormwater related impacts. The creation of this plan is required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25 Municipal Stormwater Regulations, and contains all of the required elements described in the Stormwater Management Rules. The plan addresses groundwater recharge, stormwater quantity, and stormwater quality impacts by incorporating stormwater design and performance standards for new major development, defined as projects that disturb one or more acres of land or create greater than 0.25 acres of impervious cover. These standards are intended to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and quantity, and the loss of groundwater recharge that provides base flow in receiving water bodies. The plan describes long-term operation and maintenance measures for existing and future stormwater facilities.

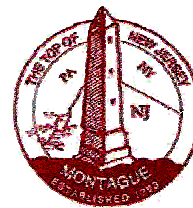
The plan also addresses the review and update of existing ordinances, the Township Master Plan, and other planning documents to allow for project designs that include low impact development techniques. The final component of this plan is a mitigation strategy for when a variance or exemption of the design and performance standards is sought. As part of the mitigation section of the stormwater plan, generic stormwater management measures are identified to lessen the impact of existing development.

II. Definitions

1. "BMP" means best management practices.
2. "EDPA" means Effective Date of Permit Authorization.
3. "LID" means limited impact development.
4. "MS4" means a municipal separate storm sewer system.
5. "MSWMP" means Municipal Stormwater Management Plan.
6. "N.J.A.C." means New Jersey Administrative Code.
7. "RSWMP" means Regional Stormwater Management Plan.
8. "SPPP" means Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
9. "WHPA" means a Well Head Protection Area.

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III. Goals of the SWM Plan

This section identifies general goals and principles applicable to the stormwater management plan and the stormwater control ordinance, including the goals of stormwater management planning. The primary goals of this MSWMP are to:

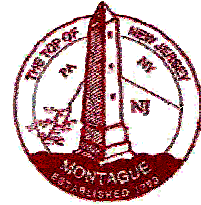
- Reduce flood damage, including damage to life and property;
- Minimize, to the extent practical, any increase in stormwater runoff from any new development;
- Reduce soil erosion from any development or construction project;
- Assure the adequacy of existing and proposed culverts and bridges, and other in-stream structures;
- Maintain groundwater recharge;
- Prevent, to the greatest extent feasible, an increase in nonpoint pollution;
- Maintain the integrity of stream channels for their biological functions, as well as for drainage;
- Minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff from new and existing development to restore, enhance, and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the state, to protect public health, to safeguard fish and aquatic life and scenic and ecological values, and to enhance the domestic, municipal, recreational, industrial, and other uses of water; and
- Protect public safety through the proper design and operation of stormwater basins.

To achieve these goals, this plan recommends specific design and performance standards that prevent or minimize water quality impacts. Montague Township should develop, implement, and enforce a program to address stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects (including projects operated by the municipality itself) that disturb one acre or more or create greater than 0.25 acres of impervious cover. This includes projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that discharge into the municipality's small MS4's. As part of this plan development, the plan recommends that the Township:

1. Adopt this MSWMP in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.
2. Adopt and implement a municipal stormwater control ordinance or ordinances in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4. The ordinance(s) will control stormwater from nonresidential development and redevelopment projects.
3. Ensure that any residential development and redevelopment projects that are subject to the Residential Site Improvement Standards for stormwater management

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- (N.J.A.C.5:21-7) comply with those standards (including any exception, waiver, or special area standard that was approved under N.J.A.C. 5:21-3).
4. Where necessary to implement the municipal stormwater management plan, the municipal stormwater control ordinance(s) will also:
 - a. Control aspects of residential development and redevelopment projects that are not pre-empted by the Residential Site Improvement Standards (RSIS); and
 - b. Set forth special area standards that are consistent with the RSIS for residential development or redevelopment projects.
 5. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.
 6. Develop a post-construction program that requires compliance with standards set forth in Attachment A of the general permit to control passage of solid and floatable materials through storm drain inlets.
 7. This post-construction program shall require compliance with the applicable design and performance standards established under N.J.A.C. 7:8 for major development, unless:
 - a. Those standards do not apply because of a variance or exemption granted under N.J.A.C. 7:8; or
 - b. Alternative standards are applicable under an adopted area wide or Statewide Water Quality Management Plan adopted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15.

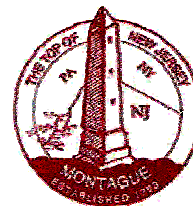
IV. Stormwater & the Hydraulic Cycle

Development can dramatically alter the hydrologic response (See Figure SWM-1) of an area and, ultimately, an entire watershed. Prior to development, native vegetation can either directly intercept precipitation or evapotranspire that portion that has infiltrated into the ground back into the atmosphere. Development can remove this beneficial vegetation and replace it with turf grass lawns and impervious roofs, driveways, parking lots, and roads, thereby reducing the site's pre-developed evapotranspiration and infiltration rates. In addition, clearing and grading can remove surface depressions that store rainfall. Construction activities may also compact the soil and diminish its infiltration rate, resulting in increased rates and volumes of stormwater runoff from the development site.

Impervious areas directly connected to gutters, channels, and storm sewers can transport runoff more quickly than natural, vegetated conveyances. This shortening of the transport or travel time quickens the rainfall-runoff response of the site, causing flow in downstream waterways to peak faster and higher than under natural or pre-developed site conditions.

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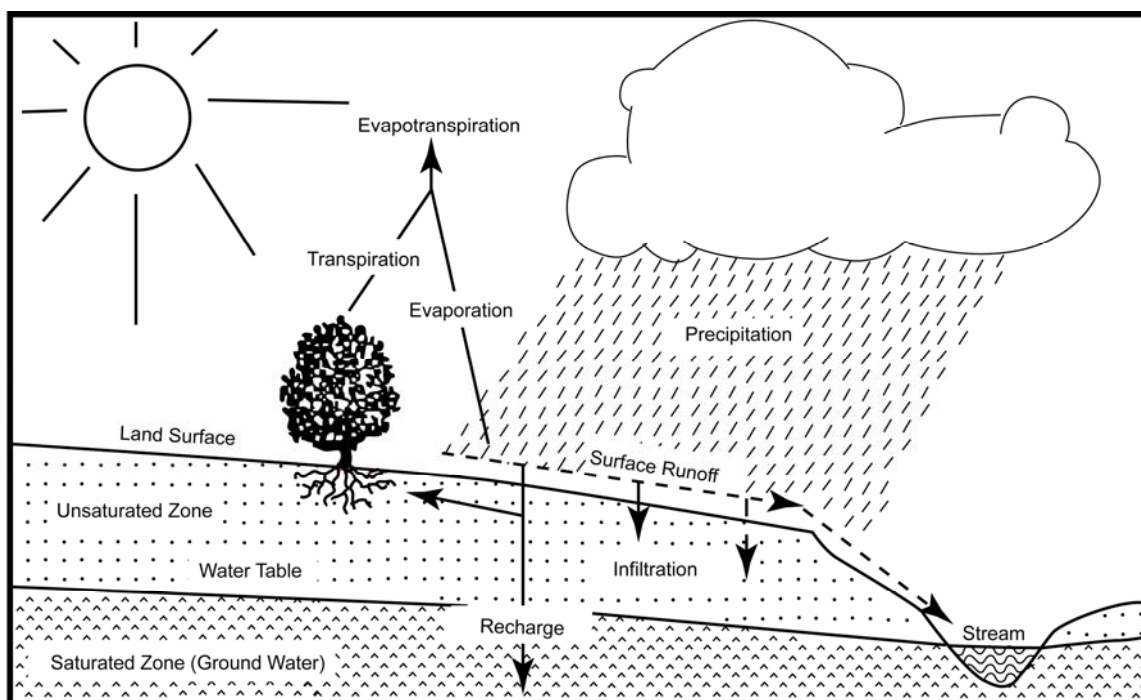
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These increases can create new, and aggravate existing, downstream flooding and erosion problems and can increase the quantity of sediment and other pollutants in the waterways. Filtration of runoff and removal of pollutants by natural surface and channel vegetation is eliminated by storm sewers that discharge runoff directly into waterways.

Increases in impervious area can also decrease opportunities for infiltration and reduce stream base flow and groundwater recharge. Reduced base flows and increased peak flows produce greater fluctuations between normal and storm flow rates, which can increase channel erosion and adversely impact aquatic organisms and habitats. Reduced base flows can negatively impact the hydrology of adjacent wetlands and the health of biological communities that depend on these base flows. Finally, erosion and sedimentation can destroy habitat from which some species cannot adapt.

Figure SWM-1: Groundwater Recharge in the Hydrologic Cycle

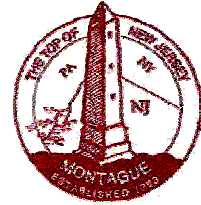


Source: New Jersey Geological Survey Report GSR-32.

To address these impacts, planners, engineers, reviewers, and other participants in the design of stormwater management measures are rethinking traditional approaches to both land development itself and the environmental problems it can cause. New approaches that minimize development impacts are being considered. For example, nonstructural

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stormwater management principles provide a prevent-minimize-mitigate approach that is preferred by the NJDEP Stormwater Management Rules. Under these Rules, nonstructural stormwater management techniques are a requirement for new land development projects. Nonstructural stormwater management measures, also known as Low Impact Development Best Management Practices (LID-BMPs), include reduction of impervious cover, maintenance of natural vegetation, and reduction of nutrient inputs. LID-BMP techniques can significantly reduce and even prevent the negative effects of land development on stormwater runoff described above.

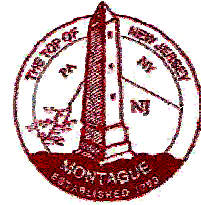
During heavy rainfall, many land developments increase the rate or volume of stormwater runoff, even those with well-designed LID techniques. Historically, this increased runoff was managed through state and/or local regulations that required peak runoff rates leaving a site after development to be equal to those that existed prior to development. It was believed that if the peak rate of runoff was maintained, the downstream waterways could assimilate the runoff in the same manner as before development. This control was accomplished using detention and retention basins that store and then gradually release the runoff. However, this control methodology failed to account for the increased volume of runoff caused by land development. Watershed studies in New Jersey have demonstrated that this additional volume resulted in extended peak rates and increases in non-peak flows that increased flooding and erosion problems downstream. These same watershed studies determined that, by reducing peak post-development site runoff to rates less than pre-developed site conditions throughout the watershed, the volume of post-development runoff was redistributed and pre-development peaks were maintained or reduced throughout the watershed.

In addition to increases in runoff peaks, volumes, and loss of groundwater recharge, land development often results in the accumulation of pollutants on the land surface that runoff can mobilize and transport to streams. New impervious surfaces and cleared areas created by development can accumulate a variety of pollutants from the atmosphere, fertilizers, animal wastes, and leakage and wear from vehicles. Pollutants can include metals, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, pathogens, and nutrients.

In addition to increased pollutant loading, land development can adversely affect water quality and stream biota in more subtle ways. For example, stormwater falling on impervious surfaces or stored in detention or retention basins can become heated and raise the temperature of the downstream waterway, adversely affecting cold water fish species such as trout. Development can remove trees along stream banks that normally

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provide shading, stabilization, and leaf litter that falls into streams and becomes food for the aquatic community.

This plan intends to minimize the adverse impacts, described above, that unmanaged land development can have on groundwater recharge and stormwater runoff quality and quantity both at and downstream of a development site. In addition, the plan reinforces the fundamental requirements of the new NJDEP Stormwater Management Rules, which have been developed to directly address these adverse impacts. The implementation of this plan will increase the general public's understanding of the positive benefits gained by the structural and non-structural measures mandated by the Rules' groundwater recharge, stormwater quality, and stormwater quantity requirements.

V. Overview of the Township

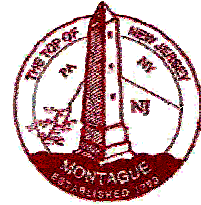
Montague Township, located in Sussex County (See Fig. SWM-2), is a rural community encompassing 29,504 acres in area. The Township is sparsely populated and developed.

Being created in 1759, Montague was one of the earliest townships formed in the State of New Jersey. From the beginning, Montague was an agrarian community; however some development relating to farming and boarding houses did develop in the 1800's. It was not until the 1960's that traditional tract development began. Large tracts of land have also been set aside for local and state parks. The use of these parks, and how clean they are, is integral to the viability of the community. By 2000 the population was 3,412 and is projected to be 3,992 by the year 2010. The impact of the population surge results in increased runoff volumes and pollutant loads to the waterways of the Township (See Fig. SWM-3). There is a fair amount of land that still may be developed even though there are large areas of park and constrained lands, such as wetlands. (See Fig. 4 & 5).

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has established an Ambient Biomonitoring Network (AMNET) to document the health of the state's waterways. There are over 800 monitoring sites throughout the state of New Jersey. These sites are sampled for benthic macroinvertebrates by NJDEP on a five-year cycle. Streams are classified as non-impaired, moderately impaired, or severely impaired based on the data. The data is used to generate a New Jersey Impairment Score (NJIS), which is based on a number of biometrics related to benthic macroinvertebrate community dynamics. The main watercourse in Montague Township (See Fig. 8) is the Delaware River.

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The NJDEP and other regulatory agencies collect water quality chemical data on the streams in the state. These data show that the fecal coliform concentrations of Manalapan Brook frequently exceed the state's criteria. This means that the river is impaired and the NJDEP is required to develop a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for these pollutants for each waterway.

A TMDL is the amount of a pollutant that can be accepted by a water body without causing an exceedance of water quality standards or interfering with the ability to use a water body for one or more of its designated uses. The allowable load is allocated to the various sources of the pollutant, such as stormwater and wastewater discharges, which require an NJPDES permit to discharge, and nonpoint source, which includes stormwater runoff from agricultural areas and residential areas, along with a margin of safety. As the imperviousness increased in the Township, the peak and volumes of stream flows also increased. The high imperviousness of the Township has significantly decreased groundwater recharge, decreasing base flows in streams during dry weather periods. Lower base flows can have a negative impact on instream habitat during the summer months. A map of the groundwater recharge areas is shown in Figure 6. Provisions may also be made for future sources in the form of reserve capacity.

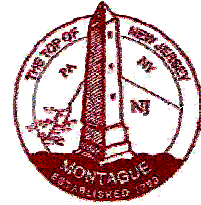
An implementation plan is developed to identify how the various sources will be reduced to the designated allocations. Implementation strategies may include improved stormwater treatment plants, adoption of ordinances, reforestation of stream corridors, retrofitting stormwater systems, and other BMPs.

The New Jersey Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (305(b) and 303(d)) is required by the federal Clean Water Act to be prepared biennially and is a valuable source of water quality information. This combined report presents the extent to which New Jersey waters are attaining water quality standards, and identifies waters that are impaired. Sublist 5 of the Integrated List constitutes the list of waters impaired or threatened by pollutants, for which one or more TMDLs are needed. The Manalapan Brook is identified on this list for fecal coliform.

A Well Head Protection Area is defined as an area calculated around a Public Community Water Supply well that delineates the horizontal extent of ground water captured by a well pumping at a specific rate over a two, five, and twelve-year period of time. The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 established the need for each State to have a Source Water Assessment Program. Ground water is vulnerable to contamination and is difficult and costly to clean up.

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The WHPA's in Montague Township are located primarily in the High Point Country Club (HPCC), main section and 'Armstrong Tract' section of the Township (See Figure 7) The WHPA locations should be monitored to ensure that the new stormwater quality and recharge regulations are strictly enforced.

VI. Design and Performance Standards

The Township should adopt a design and performance standard for stormwater management measures as presented in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and water quantity and loss of groundwater recharge in receiving water bodies. The design and performance standards shall include the language for maintenance of stormwater management measures consistent with the stormwater management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8 Maintenance Requirements, and language for safety standards consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:8-6 Safety Standards for Stormwater Management Basins. The ordinances shall include language regarding long-term maintenance, compliance and enforcement. The adopted ordinances will be submitted to the county for review and approval within 24 months of the EDPA. During construction, Township inspectors will observe the construction of the project to ensure that the stormwater management measures are constructed as designed.

VII. Nonstructural Stormwater Management Strategies

The Stormwater Management Rules require the maximum practical use of nonstructural stormwater management strategies before structural stormwater management measures are considered. Nonstructural stormwater management strategies can be grouped into the following types of low impact development (LID) techniques:

Vegetation and Landscaping

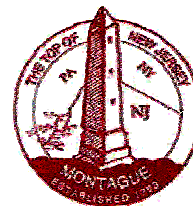
Best Management Practices (BMPs) include preserving existing vegetated areas, creating vegetative filters and buffers, providing low-maintenance landscaping that encourages retention, planting native vegetation, minimizing the use of lawns, fertilizers and pesticides, etc.

Minimizing Site Disturbance

BMPs include limiting clearing and grading, minimizing construction areas, access roads and storage areas, minimizing soil compaction, concentrating development on

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soils with lower permeability rates to minimize increase in runoff and retain high permeability areas for groundwater recharge, preserving existing runoff storage areas, etc.

Impervious Area Management

BMPs include disconnecting impervious areas, minimizing pavement or roadway widths consistent with safety and traffic standards, providing vegetated or landscaped medians and islands, utilizing pervious paving material and sidewalks, locating parking beneath buildings, etc.

Time of Concentration Modification

BMPs include increasing surface roughness by preserving existing native vegetation, using native plants to restore disturbed areas providing vegetated open-channel conveyance systems discharging into and through stable vegetated areas rather than piped conveyance systems, providing additional travel time by reducing slopes in graded areas, increasing travel paths, etc.

Pollutant Source Control

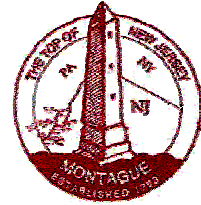
BMPs include preventing or minimizing the use or exposure of pollutants, preventing accumulation of trash and debris in drainage systems, regular sweeping, addressing yard and pet waste, spill prevention and control, etc.

Municipalities are required to evaluate their master plan and ordinances to determine what adjustments may be needed to allow implementation of nonstructural stormwater management techniques. The Township Master Plan and Township Land Use Code have been reviewed. The Municipal Regulations Checklist from The New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual was utilized during this review. Some of the ordinances that were identified for reconsideration are identified, but not limited to, the items below. Once the ordinance texts are reviewed, completed and adopted, (as required) they will be submitted to the county review agency for review and approval. Attached to this document in Appendix D is the 'Model Stormwater Control Ordinance for Municipalities' as published by the NJDEP.

The following sections of Chapters 10 through 76, Land Development, Township of Montague, should be reviewed and recommended for modification, if applicable:

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Article VI

60-23 through 26

- Requirements
- Off-Tract improvements
- Progress Report; notification for inspection

Article VII

60-34 through 26

- Streets Roads and Accompanying Drainage
- Regulatory Authorization

Article IX

60-37 Variance Permitted

60-39 Violations and penalties

60-49 Preliminary major subdivision plat details and information

60-49 Standards for lot layout

60-50 Final major subdivision plat details and information

VIII. Plan Consistency

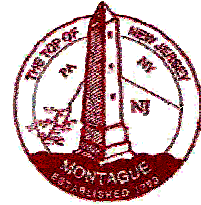
The Manalapan Brook in Montague Township is identified as a stream segment with a TMDL for fecal coliform. The State has identified the TMDL requirements for the Manalapan Brook to emulate those found in the design and performance standards identified in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5. Montague's SWM Plan recommends that the Township contribute to the regional TMDL initiatives for fecal coliform by introducing pet waste and wildlife feeding ordinances.

With regard to the potential for arsenic, a specific TMDL was introduced in 2004 to address these issues based on existing data. The USGS is currently conducting an in depth study to determine whether the actual levels of arsenic are consistent with the old data. Once the accuracy of the existing data, and the data currently being collected is confirmed, the Manalapan Brook management stakeholders will propose a TMDL to address any contaminants.

Montague has been pro-active in dealing with Stormwater. The new zoning changes require more area for development per lot, and the new water quality rules have been

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applied to RSIS. New development will require forested buffers between the building envelope and the public right-of-way or priority habitat. The State will monitor the level of the various contaminants for each TMDL to determine the effectiveness of the Stormwater Management Plan. As previously stated, the State has implemented a monitoring program to identify the source of arsenic and will develop a remediation plan once the source is identified.

Montague Township's Municipal Stormwater Management Plan recommends consistency with the Residential Site Improvement Standards (RSIS) at N.J.A.C. 5:21. The Township will utilize the most current update of the RSIS in the stormwater management review of residential areas. This Municipal Stormwater Management Plan will be updated to be consistent with any future updates to the RSIS.

The Township's Stormwater Management Ordinance should require all new development and redevelopment plans to comply with New Jersey's Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Standards. During construction, Township inspectors will observe on-site soil erosion and sediment control measures and report any inconsistencies to the local Soil Conservation District.

At present, Sussex County is developing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). The Township has actively participated with the County on other regional plans and will contribute, as needed, to the SPPP. Once completed, Montague Township should review that plan and consider any recommendations that may be appropriate for the Township.

IX. Mitigation Plans

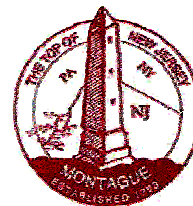
This mitigation plan is recommended for proposed development that is granted a variance or exemption from the stormwater management design and performance standards. Presented is a hierarchy of options that the developer may consider. These options are subject to the feasibility review of the Township Engineer.

Mitigation Project Criteria:

1. The mitigation project must be implemented in the same drainage area as the proposed development. For the purposed of this plan, drainage area shall be defined as being in the same HUC-14 as the development (See Fig. 8), or the overall watershed as deemed appropriate for the specific mitigation. The project must provide additional groundwater

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recharge benefits, or protection from stormwater runoff quality and quantity from previously developed property that does not currently meet the design and performance standards outlined in the Municipal Stormwater Management Plan. The developer must ensure the long-term maintenance of the project, including the maintenance requirements under Chapters 8 and 9 of the NJDEP Stormwater BMP Manual.

The applicant shall identify a site that does not meet current water quality standards and prepare a plan to upgrade that existing facility. For example, if the project cannot achieve the required groundwater recharge, the developer may select a compensating site for groundwater recharge. Not all sites are appropriate for all mitigation categories and must be approved by the Township Engineer as an appropriate mitigation option. Preference will be given to upgrading public areas such as Schools, Municipal buildings, Township Roads etc.

Groundwater Recharge Options:

- Replace existing deteriorated parking areas with a permeable paving material.
- Retrofit existing basins to allow clean recharge.
- Provide recharge measures for existing roof drain systems that are not recharged.

Water Quality Options:

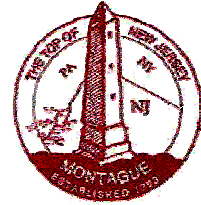
- Retrofit existing stormwater management facilities to provide for the removal of 80 percent of total suspended solids from impervious runoff.
- Retrofit existing impervious areas to provide for the removal of 80 percent of total suspended solids. Site constraints may dictate the use of above ground or below ground BMP's.
- Re-establish vegetative buffers at approved locations that filter water that enters streams and lakes.
- Provide goose management or pet waste measures, or other measures including public education seminars that advance the goals of the stormwater management plan.

Water Quantity Options:

- Install stormwater management measures in open space to reduce the peak flow from existing development for the 2, 10, and 100-year storms.

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2. If a suitable site cannot be located in the same drainage area as the proposed development, as discussed in Option 1, the Township would evaluate, on an individual basis, mitigation projects that provide mitigation that is not equivalent to the impacts for which the variance or exemption is sought, but that addresses the same issue. For example, if a variance is given because the 80 percent TSS requirement is not met, the selected project may address water quality impacts due to a fecal impairment.

The Township may allow a developer to provide funding or partial funding to the municipality for an environmental enhancement project that has been identified in a Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, or towards the development of a Regional Stormwater Management Plan. The funding must be equal to or greater than the cost to implement the mitigation outlined above, including costs associated with purchasing the property or easement for mitigation, and the cost associated with the long-term maintenance requirements of the mitigation measure.

X. Land Use/Build-Out Analysis

As previously stated, the remaining undeveloped land within the Township consists mainly of historic or constrained lands (See Fig. 5) Based on an overall analysis of the 2,857 acres that was conducted for the County Strategic Growth Plan, there is greater than one square mile of developable lands remaining. As such, this plan does require a complete build-out analysis of the Township. Attached in Appendices A-C, & E is the buildout analysis along with the reference documents.

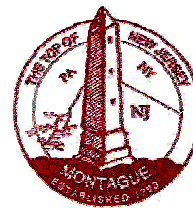
XI. Summary

Montague Township considers stormwater management to be an integral element of community development and has taken a proactive approach to implementing stormwater guidelines. The Township Master Plan has language imbedded in its vision statement that specifically identifies water quality and quantity as being protected through a combination of zoning requirements and open space acquisition. The Plan promotes Smart Growth by encouraging development along the existing commercial corridors. The reuse of vacant non-residential buildings are strongly encouraged. Other considerations or recommendations outlined in the Master Plan include:

1. The use of all available tools to protect and preserve environmentally sensitive natural resources of the Township.
2. Establish constraints surrounding the wellhead protection areas.

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Stormwater Management Plan



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3. Promote Smart Growth principles for development and redevelopment.
 4. Utilize utility plans as a growth management tool by extending infrastructure only in areas intended for growth.

By recommending new design standards, re-zoning so that the minimum lot size for any new subdivision is 120,000 s.f., Montague Township will continue to advance the goals of stormwater management as identified above.

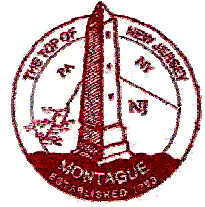
Montague Township is currently implementing a Public Education Program that includes a display booth at the Township's summer festival and the distribution of various educational materials. The Municipal Calendar for 2005 includes a page on "Solutions to Stormwater Pollution" (See Figures 9 & 10) and has been distributed to all residents.

A phasing plan for storm drain labeling is currently being developed. The first phase of the labeling program is scheduled to begin. The Township will meet the labeling schedule identified in the Tier B permit requirements.

The Annual Report and Certification that is due July 1 of each year will include a complete update to the progress of the Public Education Programs and the Inlet Labeling Program. The report will confirm Montague Township's commitment to the goals outlined above. The report shall certify that Montague has developed, implemented, and is actively enforcing its programs for new development and redevelopment projects that discharge into the Township's small MS4's in accordance with the minimum standard.

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Stormwater Management Plan



Montague Township

Figures 2 thru 10