



Stormwater Management Program
Mapping Methodologies & Fee
Calculations

May 2019

60 N. Washington Street, Greencastle, PA 17225
Phone: 717-597-7143
www.greencastlepa.gov

Title Page

Pennsylvania's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) Program is administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that is (a) owned by a state, city, town, village, or other public entity that discharges to waters of the U.S., (b) designed or used to collect or convey stormwater (e.g., storm drains, pipes, ditches), (c) not a combined sewer, and (d) not part of a sewage treatment plant, or publicly owned treatment works (POTW). Pennsylvania has two large MS4s, no medium MS4s, and 1059 small MS4s. The Borough is designated as a small MS4.

Abstract

The Borough of Greencastle (BOG) is a designated MS4 under the guidelines of the PADEP and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). As such, the BOG is required to identify all sources of stormwater runoff managed under the NPDES program. The Borough's drainage systems discharge into an unnamed tributary to the Conococheague Creek and to Paddy Run. These watercourses are within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Borough must develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) which will reduce the discharge of pollutants from an MS4 to the maximum extent practicable and meet the requirement of the PA General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.

Definitions

Contiguous:

Multiple tax parcels that share a boundary [or are in close proximity] to an adjoining parcel having the same owner and similar land use designation.

Impervious Area or Surface:

A man-made structure or surface that prevents infiltration of rainwater into the ground as it would in a native undeveloped state; such as a buildings, roofs, sheds, gazebos, roof covered decks/patios, roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots, solid surface patios, tennis courts, decorative or retaining walls or permanent water retention features such as a pool or pond. Additionally, a man-made structure or surface that significantly impedes infiltration of rainwater into the ground as it would in a native undeveloped state; such as a compacted gravel/dirt roadways sidewalks or walkways, compacted bare soils, artificial turf, [porous concrete/asphalt] and/or paver stones. Impervious area is determined by the outmost roof size including gutters.

Pervious Area or Surface:

Any structure or surface (man-made or natural) that does not prevent or significantly impede infiltration of rainwater to percolate through or seep into the ground as it would in a native undeveloped state. Examples include open spaces, lawns, landscape mulch beds, decorative gravel not driven or walked on, bioretention areas, rain gardens, trees, shrubs, flower gardens, vegetable gardens, grassland, woodland, stormwater basins/riprap, natural bodies of water like creeks, streams, ponds or wetlands and/or natural rock or outcroppings.

Stormwater Management Fund (SMF):

An enterprise fund that will track all revenues and expenditures of all stormwater financial activities. The SMF is supported through payments collected via a Stormwater Pollutant Impact Fee (SPIF).

Stormwater Pollutant Impact Fee (SPIF):

A revenue generating fee specific to supporting the Stormwater Utility as outlined in the Stormwater Utility Ordinance 2019-04.

Notes on Mapping

All impervious land area within Greencastle corporate limits, regardless of deed titling, shall be subject to a BOG Stormwater Pollutant Impact Fee (SPIF). Conversely, any/all land area outside of the BOG corporate limits shall not be subject to the SPIF regardless of deed titling.

All parcel properties and/or contiguous parcel properties with impervious area totaling 100 sq. ft. or greater are considered developed land and subject to the SMF. Conversely, parcel properties and/or contiguous parcel properties with impervious area totaling less than 100 sq. ft. are considered undeveloped not subject to the SPIF.

Mapping Process and Application

Impervious area shall be determined on a Uniform Parcel Identifier (UPI) basis for impervious surfaces that lay within the parcel or contiguous parcel. All parcels used in this assessment are as depicted on the tax parcel map data provided by Franklin County.

Driveway or entryway areas outside of the parcel area shall be excluded from the SPIF.

A public utilities exclusion will apply to all public utility surfaces that lay within a parcel property area, such as electric power transformers or storm sewer culverts, and shall not be subject to the SPIF.

Decks that allow the free flow of rainfall onto a pervious surface below the deck will be treated as pervious surfaces. Decks with impervious surfaces above or below the deck shall be treated as impervious. Decks that have a solid surface so that rain cannot pass directly through shall be considered as impervious.

Commercial or residential recreation equipment that allows rainfall onto a pervious surface below is excluded and not subject to the SPIF.

Animal kennels that lay in direct contact with the ground and prevent infiltration of rainwater into the ground are subject to the SPIF.

Any water feature that is temporary and/or very small (<100 sq. ft.), such as soft-sided/unreinforced/inflatable pools, kiddie pools or birdbaths shall not be subject to the SPIF.

Impervious areas included in each UPI are based on visual evidence of possession. Property owners whose land use extends beyond their parcel area onto a neighboring parcel or public area/easement shall be subject to the SPIF for impervious surfaces outside the parcel area.

All public roadways and sidewalks directly adjoining public roadways shall be excluded even though they may lay within a parcel property.

For More Information

The BOG is fully engaged in creating an effective stormwater program that provides regulatory compliance with minimal impact to residents and businesses, and provides maintenance and upgrades to the existing stormwater infrastructure. The BOG stormwater program will provide continued protection of public water sources through environmentally responsible and regulatory compliant stormwater management. As this program is further developed and refined, the BOG and its representatives will provide updates through its various resources. Anyone with questions concerning the stormwater program or stormwater utility fees may contact the Borough Office at 717-597-7143.

Tools Used in Mapping Process

- FC Eagle View Pictometry Aerial Mapping website.
- FC **G**eographic Information System (GIS) Parcel Data website.
- Google Maps Street view website.
- Borough Application for Zoning (Building) Permit Applications.
- Physical terrain walks.

Data was saved using GIS parcel Unique Parcel Identifier (UPI).