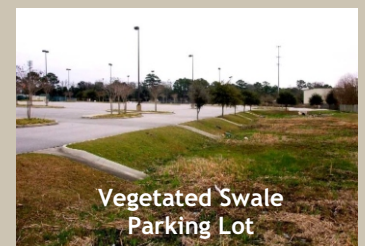
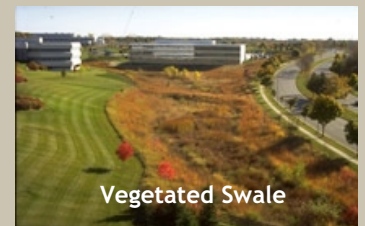


APPLICATION



- A community's philosophy on stormwater management should be reflected in stormwater regulations located in either a stand-alone stormwater ordinance or the community Zoning Ordinance. These regulations can be supplemented by creating an Engineering Design Manual or Construction Standards that describe the technical aspects of stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs). The application of design standards, whether built into the ordinance or proposed through development techniques, should be flexible to allow for a reduction in impervious surface and the preservation of open space.
- Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and increase filtration may include:
 1. Designing residential streets with the minimum required pavement width;
 2. Minimizing the number of street cul-de-sacs, using vegetated cul-de-sacs, and reducing their radii to the minimum required to accommodate emergency vehicles;
 3. Where possible use vegetated open channels in street right of way/private road to convey and treat stormwater runoff;
 4. Direct rooftop runoff to pervious areas (rain gardens);
 5. Use alternative driveway surfaces and shared driveways that connect sites;
 6. Reduce the overall imperviousness of parking lots and encourage shared parking between compatible uses; and
 7. Encourage open space subdivision design that use smaller lot sizes.
- Stormwater drainage and erosion control plans should utilize nonstructural control techniques, such as: Maintaining natural drainage patterns and watercourses; Minimizing clearing and grading of woodlands and native vegetation during development; Maintenance of natural vegetation and vegetated buffers; Minimizing impervious surface; Use of filtration devices; and Uses of terrace, contoured landscapes, runoff spreaders, and grass or rock-lined swales.



For additional information visit www.macombcountymi.gov/planning/model_ordinances.htm

