

## ARTICLE XVI

### FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT, AND WATERSHED PROTECTION

#### PART II. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

#### **Section 15-263 Management of Stormwater (REWRITTEN 6/26/07; AMENDED 6/24/08; AMENDED 10/28/08; 6/22/10; 11/23/10; REWRITTEN 6/26/12)**

(g) Developments shall be constructed and maintained so that their stormwater management systems meet the following minimum standards:

(1) The post-development discharge rates shall be less than or equal to the pre- development discharge rates for the 1-, 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year 24-hour design storms.

- (1) For upstream properties, the 1% chance flood elevation may not be increased.
- (2) The Board finds that increases in the total annual volume of runoff associated with new development results in decreased groundwater recharge, increased stream channel instability/erosion and significant water quality degradation. Therefore **to the maximum extent practicable** developments shall install and maintain stormwater management systems such that the post-development total annual stormwater runoff volume shall not exceed the predevelopment volume by more than the limits set forth in the table below. The predevelopment and post-development annual stormwater runoff volume shall be calculated using the most up to date guidance and accounting methodology from North Carolina environmental regulatory agencies with stormwater management oversight.. **(AMENDED 6/26/12) (AMENDED 2/26/13)**



A composite curve number shall be assigned to the development site in the pre-development stage using the runoff curve number method described in USDA NRCS Technical Release 55, Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds (June, 1986). See also Chapters 4 through 10 of NEH-4, SCS (1985).

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<b>Preexisting Composite Curve Number*</b>	<b>Maximum allowable increase in annual stormwater runoff volume</b>
> 78	50%
>70-78	100%
> 64-70	200%
<=64	400%

**(AMENDED 2/26/13)**