## CITY of ALBUQUERQUE TWENTIETH COUNCIL

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- To establish policies, procedures, criteria and requirements [to][that] (A) complement and [to] supplement the Flood Hazards Ordinance set forth in §§ 14-5-1-1 et seg. of this article for the assistance and guidance of city officials, city staff and all persons and entities within the jurisdiction of the city.
  - As to flood control, to:
    - Prevent [the loss of or injury][harm] to human life. (1)
    - (2) Minimize flood damages to public and private property.
- (3) Provide for timely and effective construction and maintenance of flood control facilities.
  - Preserve the capacity of flood control and storm drainage facilities to accept [and] [,] convey or store [flood and storm] drainage flows by limiting the introduction of groundwater cleanup flows to such flood control and storm drainage facilities.
    - (C) As to storm drainage, to:
- Prevent the creation of public safety hazards and seek to eliminate existing problems.
- [Prevent to the extent feasible,] [Minimize] the discharge of storm (2) runoff from public facilities onto private property.
- [Prevent the increased risk of] [Minimize] damage to private property caused by storm runoff from other private property.
- Provide a reasonable level of public health and convenience at (4) reasonable cost.
- Provide for timely and effective construction and maintenance of (5) storm drainage facilities.
- Preserve the capacity of flood control and storm drainage facilities to accept [and][,] convey or store [flood and storm drainage] flows by limiting the introduction of groundwater cleanup flows to such flood control and storm drainage facilities.
- As to [stormwater quality protection, sediment and] erosion control [, (D) and waste control and the proper disposal of waste], to:
- Protect the hydraulic capacity of flood control and storm drainage (1) facilities from losses due to sedimentation[, trash, debris, and other such stormwater quality constituents accumulation, and degradation.

- 1 Preserve public health, safety and convenience from jeopardy due 2 to [water quality impairment,] erosion and sedimentation in private and public 3 facilities of all types. 4 Preserve the quality of the surface runoff [in compliance with the (3) Clean Water Act and the current US EPA National Pollution Discharge 5 6 Elimination System (NPDES) MS4 Permit]. 7 As [relating to groundwater cleanup impacts] to storm flow water 8 quality[;][,] to limit the quantity, quality, frequency, location and means of 9 introduction of groundwater cleanup flows into flood and storm drainage 10 control systems such that such introductions do not result in a mixed flow of 11 lower quality than that of flood[/] [or] storm flows without such introductions 12 of groundwater cleanup flows or of lower quality than adopted federal, state 13 and city standards, whichever is most stringent. 14 § 14-5-2-4 DEFINITIONS. 15 For the purpose of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq., the following definitions shall apply 16 unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. 17 AMAFCA. The Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority. 18 [BMPs. Best Management Practices. BMPs include the preconstruction, 19 during construction, and post construction measures provided to control the 20 quality of stormwater leaving a development site.] 21 CHANNEL. Any arroyo, stream, swale, ditch, diversion, or water course that 22 conveys storm runoff[, including manmade facilities]. 23 CHANNEL STABILITY. A condition in which a channel neither degrades to 24 the degree that structures, utilities or private property are endangered, nor 25 aggrades to the degree that flow capacity is significantly diminished as a 26 result of one or more storm runoff events or moves laterally to the degree that
  - **CHANNEL TREATMENT MEASURE.** A physical alteration of a channel for any purpose.
- 30 *CIP.* The city's Capital Improvement Program.

adjacent property is endangered.

31 *CITY ATTORNEY.* The chief legal counsel for the city or his[/her] designee.

1	City Engineer. The chief administrative engineer of the Engineering
2	Division of the [Municipal Development] [Planning] Department of the city or
3	his <u>[/her]</u> designee.
4	CITY HYDROLOGIST. A staff [P]rofessional Engineer designated by the
5	City Engineer to exercise primary responsibility for drainage control, flood
6	control and erosion control matters assigned to the office of the City Engineer
7	[CLEAN WATER ACT. An act passed by the U.S. Congress to control water
8	pollution (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of
9	1972). Public Law 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.]
10	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. The Albuquerque/ Bernalillo County
11	Comprehensive Plan and amendments thereto.
12	CONCEPTUAL GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN. A plan prepared in
13	graphical format showing existing and proposed grading, drainage control,
14	flood control[, stormwater quality control] and erosion control information in
15	sufficient detail to determine project feasibility.
16	[CONSTRUCTION SITE WASTE(S). As defined by the US EPA. Examples
17	include discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals,
18	litter, and sanitary wastes at construction sites that may cause adverse
19	impacts to water quality.]
20	DESIGN STORM. A storm which deposits a [stated][specific] amount of
21	precipitation within a [stated] [specified] period over a defined area [and which
22	is used] [. Used] in calculating storm runoff and in designing [structural and
23	operational measures for] drainage [control][,] flood [control][,] [water quality,]
24	and erosion control [ <del>measures</del> ].
25	DEVELOPED LAND. Any lot or parcel of land occupied by any structure
26	intended for human occupation, including structures intended for commercial
27	enterprise.
28	DEVELOPER. Any individual, [public entity,] estate, trust, receiver,
29	cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint
30	venture, syndicate or other entity engaging in the platting, subdivision, filling,
31	grading, [paving,] excavating, or construction of structures. [Farming related
32	work is exempted.]

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	1	[DEVELOPMENT PROCESS MANUAL (DPM). A compilation of both
	2	legislative requirements and administrative rules and procedures governing
	3	development activities in the Albuquerque area.]
	4	DOWNSTREAM CAPACITY. The ability of downstream major facilities to
	5	accept and safely convey runoff generated upstream from the 100-year design
	6	storm.
	7	DRAINAGE. Storm drainage.
	8	DRAINAGE CONTROL. The treatment and/or management of surface runoff
	9	from all storms up to and including a 10-year Design Storm.
	10	[DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN. A comprehensive drainage analysis
	11	and report which covers a large area or an entire basin or watershed. A
	12	Drainage Management Plan may include descriptions of infrastructure needed
	13	to solve existing or anticipated drainage and flood control problems and may
	14	establish allowable discharge rates and/or volumes and stormwater quality
	15	controls for future development within the boundaries of the plan.]
	16	DRAINAGE PLAN. A short detailed plan prepared in graphical format with
	17	or on a detailed grading plan addressing on-site and off-site drainage control,
on	18	flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control issues for [a]
- Deletion	19	lot[s] or parcel of less than five acres.
_ 	20	DRAINAGE REPORT. A comprehensive analysis of the drainage, flood
laterial]	21	control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control constraints on and
Mate	22	impacts resulting from a proposed platting, development or construction
4 46	23	project.
100	24	DRAINAGE RIGHT-OF-WAY. A public right-of-way acquired, whether in fee
Bracketed/Strikethrough N	25	or in easement, by the city, county, AMAFCA, or the state for the primary
₩,	26	purpose of handling storm drainage.
etec	27	[ENSURE. Level of certainty of environmental compliance as determined
ack	28	or interpreted by the US EPA.
<u> </u>	29	EPA ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. Assistance to the city as provided by
	30	the US EPA if a construction site operator fails to comply with procedures and
	31	policies established by the city as required for implementation of the city's
	32	MS4 Permit.]

I	EROSION [AND SEDIMENT] CONTROL. Treatment measures for the
2	prevention of damages due to soil movement and to deposition from the
3	[ <del>10</del> ][ <u>2</u> ]-year design storm runoff.
4	EROSION [AND SEDIMENT] CONTROL PLAN. A plan [for the mitigation of
5	damages due to soil erosion and to deposition from the 10-year design storm
6	runoff] [prepared by a licensed New Mexico Professional Engineer submitted
7	to ensure that minimum design standards are met to reduce potential
8	stormwater pollutants from demolition and construction activities from
9	entering the MS4].
10	[FARMING. Working of the soil for agricultural purposes that does not
11	change the historic flow path or significantly change the amount of runoff
12	from the worked area.
13	FIRST FLUSH. The stormwater runoff during the early stages of a storm
14	that can deliver a potentially high concentration of pollutants due to the
15	washing effect of runoff from impervious areas directly connected to the
16	storm drainage system.]
17	FLOOD CONTROL. The treatment measures necessary to protect life and
18	property from the 100-year design storm runoff.
19	FLOOD HAZARD AREA. An area subject to inundation from the 100-year
20	design storm runoff.
21	FLOODWAY. The channel of a river, arroyo or other watercourse and
22	adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to safely discharge the 100-
23	year design storm runoff.
24	FREEBOARD. [That part of a drainage channel that is designed to contain
25	the wave action of the 100-year design storm] [The additional height in a
26	drainage or flood control facility above the design water surface elevation
27	available for storage or flow capacity].
28	FULLY DEVELOPED WATERSHED. A hydrologic condition in which all
29	areas upstream and downstream of a point in question are assumed
30	completely developed, including any undeveloped areas which are assumed
31	to be developed in accordance with mid-range development densities as
32	established by the Comprehensive Plan, appropriate area plans or sector

1	plans, adopted facilities master plans and the hydraulic and hydrologic
2	standards established by §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq.
3	GRADING PLAN. A plan describing the existing topography and proposed
4	grading, including retaining wall locations and details, interfaces with adjacent
5	properties, streets, alleys and channels, referenced to mean sea level based
6	on a City Bench Mark, and showing sufficient contours, spot elevations[.
7	stormwater quality controls,] and cross-sections to allow a clear
8	understanding by reviewers, contractors and inspectors.
9	GROUNDWATER CLEANUP. The process necessary to remove
10	contaminants, as defined by state and/or federal groundwater standards, from
11	groundwater for the purpose of restoring the water quality of the aquifer.
12	[LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT. A contiguous area where
13	multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at
14	different times on different schedules under one plan.]
15	MAINTENANCE. The cleaning, shaping, grading, repair and minor
16	replacement of drainage, flood control and erosion control facilities, but not
17	including the cost of power consumed in the normal operation of pump
18	stations.
19	MAJOR ARROYO. Any channel whose watershed exceeds 320 acres in a
20	100-year design storm whether such watershed is in its natural or unaltered
21	state or has been altered by development, runoff diversions, or detention
22	facilities.
23	[MAJOR FACILITY. Any facility, including a street or alley, which would
24	collect, divert or convey a peak discharge of more than 50 cubic feet per
25	second (50 cfs) or store more than 2.0 acre-feet of runoff in the event of a 100-
26	<del>year design storm.</del> ]
27	MASTER PLANNED FACILITY. Any drainage control, flood control or
28	erosion control facility recommended in the adopted "Albuquerque Master
29	Drainage Plan" (1981), amendments thereto, [or any approved Drainage
30	Management or Drainage Master Plan, ] or any voter approved general
31	obligation bond financed drainage control, flood control or erosion control
32	facility

[MEP. Maximum Extent Practicable as defined by US EPA.

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1	MS4. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System as defined by US EPA.
2	[MINOR FACILITY. Any facility which would collect, divert or convey a
3	peak discharge of 50 cubic feet per second (50 cfs) or less in the event of the
4	100-year design storm.]
5	MULTIPLE USE FACILITY. A drainage control, flood control or erosion
6	control facility in which other secondary uses are planned or allowed,
7	including but not limited to recreation, open space, transportation and utility
8	location.
9	[90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE STORM EVENT. The precipitation event that is less
10	than or equal to ninety percent of all rainfall events in a calendar year based
11	on available precipitation records for a region. For the purposes of this
12	ordinance the 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Storm Event is 0.44 inches.]
13	NUISANCE WATERS. Those waters leaving a site and entering a public
14	street [which] [that] do not result from precipitation[, such as][. Examples
15	include] landscape over-watering or car washing.
16	100-YEAR DESIGN STORM. That storm whose precipitation within a six-
17	hour period and resulting runoff has a 1% chance of being equaled or
<u> 18</u>	exceeded in any given year.
18 19 19	[PRIVATE STORMWATER FACILITY. A stormwater facility on private
20	property.
21 5 22	PROJECT. Any activity which disturbs or exposes the surface of the
<b></b>	ground to erosion. Farming activities are exempt.
23 24	PUBLIC STORMWATER FACILITY. Any stormwater facility within public
	property, public right-of-way or a public drainage easement.
25	STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURE (SCM). See BMPs.
26	STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL. An engineered facility or method that
27	will reduce pollutants from entering the Rio Grande. Stormwater Quality
28	Control is ideally implemented as close to the source of runoff as possible,
₫ 29	but not later than at the end of a pipe, channel or pump station discharge
30	before entering the Rio Grande.
31	STORMWATER QUALITY PERMIT FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT
32	CONTROL. A permit issued to authorize work to be performed as regulated
33	and authorized by this ordinance.]

TEMPORARY DRAINAGE FACILITY. A nonpermanent drainage control,
flood control or erosion control facility constructed as part of a phased project
or to serve until such time that a permanent facility is in place, including but
not limited to desilting ponds, berms, diversions, channels, detention [and
retention] ponds, bank protection and channel stabilization measures.
10-YEAR DESIGN STORM. That storm whose precipitation within a six-
hour period and resulting runoff has a 10% chance of being equaled or
exceeded in any given year.
TRAFFIC ENGINEER. [The chief administrative engineer of the city's Traffic
Engineering Division or his authorized representative.] [A staff Professional
Engineer designated by the City Engineer to exercise primary responsibility
for transportation matters assigned.]
§ 14-5-2-5 JURISDICTION.
Sections 14-5-2-1 et seq. shall apply to all lands within the city and, with
respect to planning and platting matters, it shall also apply to all lands within
its extraterritorial planning and platting jurisdiction. This jurisdiction is not
exclusive; in particular[, in matters of flood control] AMAFCA shares
jurisdiction [ <del>in matters of flood control</del> ].
§ 14-5-2-6 GENERAL PROVISIONS.
(A) The city is and shall remain an active participant in the National Flood
Insurance Program. The city endorses the program goal of flood damage
reduction through the regulation of development within flood hazard areas
and the preservation of floodways. Sections 14-5-2-1 et seq. are intended to
complement and supplement the Flood Hazard Ordinance set forth in §§ 14-5-
1-1 et seq. of this article and shall be administered in concert therewith.
(B) All developed land within the city shall be provided with adequate
drainage [control], flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion
control facilities. The protection of life[, health,] and property shall be
considered the primary function in the planning, design, construction and
maintenance of drainage control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,]
and erosion control facilities[, but][. However,] other concerns, not limited to

characteristics, channel stability, maintenance, transitions between treatment

the following, shall be addressed: channel capacity, watershed

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- 1 types, multiple use goals[, and] appearance. The needs of the community in
- 2 transportation, utility services, recreation, and open space shall be considered
- 3 in planning, design, construction, and maintenance [(especially) [-particularly]
- 4 in the selection of channel treatment measures[)]. These needs shall always
- 5 be considered subsidiary to the primary function[s] of the drainage control,
- 6 flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and[/or] erosion control [facility]
- 7 [facilities].
- 8 (C) [The design, construction and maintenance of dams, levees and
- 9 diversions that fall within the jurisdiction of the State Engineer shall meet or
- 10 exceed standards established by the State Engineer.] [The city shall ensure
- 11 compliance with requirements of its MS4 Permit by meeting the EPA's
- 12 Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) standard, thereby ensuring compliance
- 13 with programs mandated by the permit. MEP is the standard for water quality
- 14 that applies to all MS4 operators regulated under the NPDES program.
- 15 Because no precise definition of MEP exists, it allows for maximum flexibility
- on the part of the city as it further develops and implements its programs. The
- 17 iterative process of MEP consists of the city developing a program consistent
- 18 with specific requirements, implementing the program, evaluating the
  - effectiveness of the BMPs as part of the program, and revising those parts that
- 20 are not effective.]
  - (D) The design, construction and maintenance of flood control facilities shall be coordinated with AMAFCA [or other public agencies as appropriate].
  - (E) All [major] facilities [receiving water from public facilities and rights-of-way] shall be constructed within dedicated rights-of-way or recorded drainage easements granted to and accepted by the proper public authority [or a private entity with an agreement for operations and maintenance].
  - (F) All [detention ponds defined as minor] facilities [which receive only runoff from private property] shall be constructed on private property unless otherwise authorized by the City Engineer. [Except as is necessary for the treatment of nuisance water, all ponds shall be designed and constructed to be emptied in 24 hours or less.] The use of individual [on-]lot ponding shall be governed by the standards established by the City Engineer [in the Development Process Manual].

(G) Wherever flood control, drainage [control, stormwater quality
control,] or erosion control improvements are necessary within dedicated
public open space, such improvements shall be designed and constructed in a
manner reasonably consistent with the natural surroundings. All construction
and maintenance activities in dedicated open space shall be performed so as
to minimize the disruption and destruction of vegetation and adjacent land
forms. Where such disturbance or destruction is unavoidable, revegetation
shall be performed at the earliest practical time by those responsible for such
disturbance and/or destruction

- [(H) All new development projects shall capture the runoff from all precipitation events of an amount that is less than or equal to the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile storm event and to the Maximum Extent Practicable retain and dispose of said runoff by infiltration, extended filtration, water harvesting, or other appropriate techniques and any combination of these practices. This requirement may be amended, altered, or waived in cases where full compliance conflicts with water rights appropriations requirements or due to slope or soils limitations on the site.
- (I) Stormwater quality control facilities shall be designed to the

  Maximum Extent Practicable to address first flush runoff and control water
  quality from runoff generated by contributing area impervious surfaces.]

[(H)][(J)] The City Engineer is responsible for establishing criteria, procedures and standards for design and construction of flood control, drainage control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control improvements within the city. [The city standards for design and construction are published in the Development Process Manual (DPM) and the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (latest versions).] The City Engineer shall provide for variance from normal criteria and standards[; when] [. When] a variance is required or requested, the City Engineer shall document the justification for his[/her] decision and retain as public records such actions and justifications[; appeals] [. Appeal] of the City Engineer's variance decisions is as provided in § 14-5-2-15. The City Engineer is also the designated flood control official for the city in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Insurance Administration.

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- 1 The introduction of groundwater cleanup flow to either natural or [<del>(l)</del>][(K)] 2 constructed storm drainage and flood control facilities shall be prohibited 3 except as herein provided.
- 4 § 14-5-2-7 SURFACE USE OF STREETS FOR DRAINAGE AND FLOOD 5 **CONTROL PURPOSES.** 
  - (A) The surface of streets may be used for drainage and flood control purposes, to the extent such use does not interfere with the safe transportation of people and vehicles.
  - The 100-year design storm runoff shall not exceed a depth of 0.87 feet at any point within the street right-of-way, or 0.2 feet above top of curb, in any street nor enter private property from a street, except in recorded drainage or flood control easements [or] [,] rights-of-way, [() or historic channels and watercourses where easements or rights-of-way cannot be obtained[)].
  - The 10-year design storm runoff shall not exceed a depth of 0.5 feet in any arterial street and shall flow such that [12.0 foot] [one] driving lane in each direction is free of flowing or standing water. The 10-year design storm runoff shall not exceed a depth of 0.5 feet in any collector street. Arterial and collector streets that are in the state highway system may require more stringent drainage criteria.
  - The product of depth times velocity shall not exceed 6.5 at any location in any street in the event of a 10-year design storm (with velocity calculated as the average velocity measured in feet per second and depth measured at the gutter flow line in feet).
  - The discharge of nuisance waters to public streets shall be (E) discouraged. Arterial and collector streets shall be protected from damages to the pavement surface and from the safety hazards created by surface flow of nuisance waters across them.
  - (F) All developed land within the city shall be served by at least one [paved] access that shall be an all-weather facility during a 100-year design storm, with all channel-crossing structures beneath the road-way being able to pass a 100-year design storm runoff event.
- 32 § 14-5-2-8 CROSSINGS.

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- Channel crossing structures shall be provided on all arterial and (A) collector streets to safely pass the 100-year design storm runoff from major arroyos assuming a fully developed watershed.
- Streets other than arterial, collector and sole access may cross major arroyos and other water-courses by means of a "dip section" or "overflow section" provided depth times velocity (with velocity calculated as the average velocity measured in feet per second and depth measured in feet at the upstream edge of the roadway including sidewalk) does not exceed 6.5 for that portion of the 10-year storm runoff crossing on the street.
- Where feasible, temporary crossings shall be designed so they may be incorporated into the future permanent crossing structure and so that they meet street design standards established by the Traffic Engineer.
- Crossings of major arroyos by arterial and collector streets shall be at public expense. Crossings of arroyos by streets other than arterials and collectors shall be constructed at developer expense and shall meet street design standards established by the Traffic Engineer.
- Temporary crossings required for access, including those on arterials and collectors, shall be constructed at developer expense. § 14-5-2-9 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.
- The city may participate in the construction of permanent flood control facilities to the extent that public benefits are derived from such construction and consistent with Capital Improvements Program (CIP) priorities. Reimbursement for private funding of such projects may also be available under these conditions.
- The city may participate in the costs of channel crossing structures (B) on arterial and collector streets which are required for sole access to a development. The developer's share shall not exceed the cost required to meet the minimum street width standards established by the Traffic Engineer.
- The city shall not participate in the funding of flood control facilities (C) whose sole [intent] [purpose] is the reclamation of undeveloped land located within a flood hazard area for private development purposes.
- (D) All drainage control [and] [,] flood control[, stormwater quality control, and erosion control] facilities which directly result from a proposed

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1 land use change are the responsibility of the developer. Developer financed 2 facilities include all those within the boundaries of the development, those 3 required for development adjacent to a major arroyo or within a flood hazard 4 area and, all temporary and permanent off-site drainage facilities. Master planned facilities shall be the responsibility of the city and in some instances 5 6 AMAFCA. However, if such facilities are not programmed and funded at the 7 time of development, the developer shall construct the master planned 8 facilities or provide for temporary facilities, constructed to City Engineer 9 standards within a temporary or permanent drainage easement until such time 10 that the city or AMAFCA constructed facilities are in place. If the construction 11 of such facilities is a condition of plat approval or building permit issuance, 12 then financial guarantees of such construction satisfactory to the City 13 Engineer shall also be provided as a prerequisite. The City Engineer shall 14 coordinate the construction and location of temporary facilities with AMAFCA 15 and other city departments. If the ultimate on-site drainage control, flood 16 control[, stormwater quality control,] [and/] or erosion control facilities require 17 permanent rights-of-way or easements, such rights-of-way or easements shall 18 be dedicated at the time of platting or building permit issuance[,] whichever 19 occurs first.

- (E) Except as allowed by AMAFCA Resolution 81-8 and amendments thereto, the dedication of land for public purposes does not relieve a developer of responsibilities for the construction of drainage control, flood control, stormwater quality control, and erosion control facilities that would otherwise be necessary. The dedication of rights-of-way or easements for drainage control, flood control, stormwater quality control, or erosion control facilities does not relieve a developer of responsibilities that would otherwise exist for the construction of other public infrastructure.
- [(F) Introduction of groundwater cleanup flows shall not normally be permitted, however, when such introduction of groundwater cleanup flow is by special agreement permitted, the entity responsible for such groundwater cleanup flow introduction (hereinafter termed "the discharger") shall also be responsible for all costs of installing, operating and removing the means of such introduction and shall provide public liability protection as required. The

1 discharger of such groundwater cleanup flows shall also be responsible for 2 payment of such permit fees, user fees, and effluent sampling fees according 3 to the following schedule: (1) Permit fees. 4 (a) Initial Permit Fee, \$2,273 5 (b) Permit Renewal Fee required every three years, \$931. 6 7 Annual user fees. (a) Discharge Monitoring Fee, \$3,185 8 9 (b) Effluent Sampling, \$2,200 10 (c) If field monitoring indicates the need for additional water 11 quality testing, the discharger will be charged \$1,100.00 per sample. 12 (d) Conveyance Cost, \$22.72 per GPM/year. 13 (e) A minimum user fee will be calculated on the agreed 14 annual discharge rate and will be a minimum annual fee. If the instantaneous 15 discharge from the groundwater cleanup exceeds the contracted amount by 16 more than 10% on three consecutive days or ten total days in any quarterly 17 period, the discharger shall pay an additional fee equivalent to one half of the annual user fee for each quarterly exceedance. If such exceedance occurs in more than two quarters in any year or more than thirty total days in any quarter, the agreement shall be terminated at the city's option. Exceedance shall be determined as provided for in regulations promulgated by the Mayor pursuant to § 14-5-2-13(G). § 14-5-2-10 MULTIPLE USE RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND EASEMENTS. Multiple use is encouraged for drainage rights-of-way and drainage easements including, but not limited to, utility corridors [and][,] recreation trails[, and parks]. Where multiple use is planned by the city, another public agency, or a public utility, the city may require that dedication statements include language which permits said specified multiple uses in addition to the primary drainage function[, flood control, stormwater quality control, or 30 erosion control]. However, land required to be dedicated for drainage [related] 31 rights-of-way shall be limited to those land areas necessary for drainage 32 control, flood control[, stormwater quality control, and] erosion control and 33

necessary appurtenances.

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- (B) Certain drainage rights-of-way in Sector Development Plans may be credited for Zoning Code detached open space, except for any area which is exclusively used for the drainage control [or][,] flood control[, stormwater quality control, or erosion control] function.
- [(1) The amount of drainage right-of-way required exclusively for drainage control is defined as the width that would be necessary to contain a trapezoidal concrete-lined channel designed to convey the full 100-year design storm, including all necessary freeboard and also the outer limits of a 12 foot maintenance road on one side of the channel. In order to receive detached open space credit for a portion of the drainage right-of-way, the developer shall be responsible for reseeding any disturbed land within the drainage right-of-way except roads, trails, and the channel which is designed or retained to carry the 100-year design storm runoff; reseeding shall be with native and naturalized plant materials in the species, amounts, and proportions of plants associated with undisturbed soils in a specific area, to the satisfaction of the Director of the city's Park and General Services Department and Recreation Department and the City Engineer. Upon completion of said reseeding, the developer shall also be responsible for maintaining reseeded areas until whichever comes first, the end of three years or when the city gives notice of termination of the developer's responsibility caused by governmental undertaking of significant additional development or treatment in a given area; such maintenance shall be to the satisfaction of the Director of the City Parks and Recreation Department. Subsequently, maintenance becomes the responsibility of the city.
- (2) Alternatively, a more intensive landscaping scheme proposed by the developer may be approved for open space credit by the Director of the City Parks and Recreation Department and the City Engineer; the developer shall then be responsible in perpetuity, for the maintenance of the landscaping.
- (3) Any developer maintenance obligation specified by divisions
  (1) and (2) above shall be detailed by a binding legal agreement between the developer and the city specifying the type and schedule of maintenance required by the developer. Such agreement shall be satisfactory to the

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- 1 Director of the City Parks and Recreation Department and the City Attorney.
- 2 Such agreement shall be executed before any benefits of open space
- 3 designation accrue to the developer. The city's remedies for a developer's
- 4 failing to meet the obligations of the maintenance agreement include but are
- 5 not limited to terminating the developer's credit for detached open space.
- 6 Where appropriate, a developer's obligations may run with the land. Further
- 7 detailing of these provisions may be adopted as regulations in the city's
- 8 Development Process Manual. See the Zoning Code, § 14-16-3-8(C).]
- 9 § 14-5-2-11 [STORMWATER QUALITY PERMITTING FOR EROSION AND
- 10 SEDIMENT CONTROL, INSPECTION, AND] MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY.
- 11 [(A) Except as otherwise noted herein, all permanent major facilities shall
  12 be maintained by the city or other public body. The maintenance of multiple
  13 use facilities to which the general public is denied access shall be the
  14 responsibility of the owners and shall be performed to City Engineer
  15 standards. The City Engineer may allow private maintenance within public
  16 right-of-way or easement provided that adequate guarantees and
- 17 indemnifications are supplied.
  - (B) Minor facilities shall be maintained by their owners to City Engineer standards.
  - (C) The maintenance of temporary facilities constructed at private expense (except crossing structures) is the responsibility of the developer until permanent facilities are in place.
  - (D) The developer shall be responsible for maintaining or replacing temporary crossing structures for a period of six years or until a permanent structure is built, whichever comes first. The city shall maintain temporary crossings which are designed and built such that they may be directly incorporated into the ultimate facilities.
  - (E) Maintenance and operation of any groundwater cleanup flow connection to any public storm drainage or flood control facility shall be the responsibility of the originator of such a connection. Groundwater cleanup flow connection shall only be allowed by special agreement.]
  - [(A) A current Stormwater Quality Permit for Erosion and Sediment

    Control is required for all construction, demolition clearing, and grading

	6	the site. If the permit holder is other than the owner, evidence of delegation of
	7	authority acceptable to the city shall be provided prior to issuance of a permit
	8	by the city.
	9	(2) Upon approval of plans and conditions by the City Engineer, a
	10	Stormwater Quality Permit for Erosion and Sediment Control will be issued as
	11	set forth in the Development Process Manual. The permit shall specify the
	12	time period covered by the permit, not to exceed two years after execution of
	13	the permit. Such time period may be extended by the City Engineer for good
	14	cause which shall be determined in the manner established in the
	15	Development Process Manual. An owner's or his/her agent's failure to
	16	properly maintain or extend a Stormwater Quality Permit for Erosion and
	17	Sediment Control shall subject that owner to the penalty provisions of this
on '	18	ordinance.
Bracketed/Underscored Material] - New racketed/Strikethrough Material] - Deletion	19	(B) Stormwater Quality Permit for Erosion and Sediment Control
를 . 	20	inspections and quality controls shall include:
ed/Underscored Materia 'Strikethrough Material]	21	(1) Self-inspections by permittee. At a minimum a routine
Mate	22	compliance self- inspection is required to review onsite and immediately
ored	23	adjacent property vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures, and
arsc arou	24	other protective measures identified in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
Nde Ket	25	and the associated Stormwater Quality Permit for Erosion and Sediment
ed/L //Str	26	Control . Until the site construction has been completed and the Stormwater
Brackete	27	Quality Permit for Erosion and Sediment Control closed out, the owner or
Bra(	28	his/her agent shall make a thorough inspection of the stormwater
	29	management system as established by the Erosion and Sediment Control
	30	Plan. These inspections' frequency shall be based on site conditions and
	31	project circumstances as noted in the site's Erosion and Sediment Control
	32	Plan Pagardless of the planned frequency inspections shall occur after any

operations within the City of Albuquerque that disturbs the soil on one acre or

Control holder must be either the owner of the property or an authorized agent

of the owner in order for the permit to legally cover the activities occurring at

(1) The Stormwater Quality Permit for Erosion and Sediment

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ordinance.

site. Reports of these inspections shall be kept by the person or entity

authorized to direct the construction activities on the site and shall be

conducted during progress of the work, during work suspensions, and until

failure to properly maintain records as required by Erosion and Sediment

inspections in accordance with its current MS4 Permit and the permitee's

Control Plan shall subject that owner to the penalty provisions of this

final acceptance of site stabilization by the city. An owner's or his/her agent's

City Compliance Inspections. The city will require compliance

- 1 the applicant, or any other subsequent property owners fail to maintain the 2 temporary control facilities, retaining walls, structures, plantings, and other 3 protective devices, the city reserves the authority to enter affected property, 4 provide needed maintenance, and to charge the owner for the work performed 5 by the city or its contractors and to place a lien on the property to cover the 6 costs of said actions. Such municipal lien shall be a statutory lien against the 7 real property. This provision is in addition to the city's ability to assess 8 penalties or pursue any other remedies as necessary to effectuate the purpose 9 of this ordinance. 10 The maintenance of temporary facilities 11 constructed at private expense on public property is the responsibility of the 12 owner or owner's agent until permanent facilities are in place. 13 2. The developer shall be responsible for maintaining 14 or replacing temporary crossing structures for a period of six years or until a 15 permanent structure is built, whichever comes first. The city shall maintain temporary crossings which are designed and built such that they may be 16 17 directly incorporated into the ultimate facilities. 18 The city will utilize sanctions and penalties to enforce upon 19 violations of permit requirements. Progressive enforcement escalation 20 procedures will be used and strictly enforced for recalcitrant or repeat 21 offenders. If a construction site operator fails to comply with Erosion and 22 Sediment Control Permit requirements, procedures, or policies established by 23 the city with regard to these inspections or the construction site's program, 24 the city at its sole discretion may request the EPA's enforcement assistance. 25 (C) Post-Construction Maintenance shall be performed as follows: 26 (1) Except as otherwise noted herein, all Public Stormwater 27 Facilities shall be maintained by the city or other public body. The 28 maintenance of multiple use facilities to which the general public is denied 29 access shall be the responsibility of the owners and shall be performed to City 30 Engineer standards. The City Engineer may allow private maintenance within
  - public right-of-way or easement provided that adequate guarantees and
- 32 indemnifications are supplied.

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1	(2) Private Stormwater Facilities shall be maintained by the
2	facilities' owner to standards established by the City Engineer and published
3	in the Development Process Manual. Periodic inspection and certifications of
4	facilities are hereby required and shall be reported to the City Engineer on
5	forms established by the city. Inspections and Certifications by a New Mexico
6	Professional Engineer shall occur not less frequently than once every 3 years
7	from the date the Notice of Termination is signed. Ongoing Stormwater Quality
8	Permit obligations may be required as to Stormwater Quality Controls.
9	(3) Maintenance and operation necessitated by the discharge of
10	any groundwater cleanup flow to any public storm drainage, flood control,
11	stormwater quality control, or erosion facility shall be the responsibility of the
12	originator of such a discharge. Groundwater cleanup flow discharges shall
13	only be allowed by special agreement.]
14	§ 14-5-2-12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
15	(A) The design, construction and maintenance of all drainage control,
16	flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control facilities within
17	the city shall be performed in accordance with procedures, criteria and
18	standards formulated by the City Engineer and in accordance with the policies
19	established in §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq.
20	(B) All construction activities within the jurisdiction of the city shall
21	conform to the requirements of the City Engineer with respect to drainage
22	control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion
23	control. [Original construction and modifications and/or additions to existing
24	structures constituting less than 500 square feet, in plan view, are excluded.]
25	(1) Structures constituting less than 1,000 square feet, in plan
26	view, are excluded.]
27	[ <del>(1)</del> ][ <u>(2)</u> ] Construction, grading or paving on any lot within the
28	jurisdiction of the city shall not increase the damage potential to upstream,
29	downstream or adjacent properties or public facilities. Damages shall
30	be defined as those caused by flooding from the 100-year design storm and all
31	smaller storms and from erosion and sedimentation resulting from the 10-year

design storm and all smaller storms.

	2	parcel which exceeds jurisdictional size limitations established by this
	3	ordinance, to the Maximum Extent Practicable shall not result in discharges
	4	exceeding the standards established by the city's current US EPA NPDES MS4
	5	permit.]
	6	[(2)][(4)] During the [months of July, August or September,]
	7	[period of May 1 through October 31,] any grading within or adjacent to a
	8	[watercourse defined as a major facility shall provide for erosion control]
	9	[facility that conveys a minimum of 50 cfs or holds 2.0 acre-feet must provide
	10	for stormwater quality control, erosion control,] and the safe passage of the
	11	10-year design storm runoff during the construction phase.
	12	[(3)][(5)] Grading, cut, fill or importation of material in excess of
	13	500 cubic yards or grading of any area of one acre or more shall conform to
	14	drainage control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion
	15	control policies and to standards, criteria and procedures established by the
	16	City Engineer with respect to drainage, flood control[, stormwater quality
	17	control,] and erosion control. A grading permit, issued by the City Engineer,
on (	18	shall be required for projects involving more than 500 cubic yards of material
red Material] - New th Material] - Deletion	19	or one acre or more in area. Applications for development of areas known to
	20	have been sanitary landfills shall be accompanied by a report which discusses
terië	21	potential health and soil mechanics problems and their solutions. Such
Mate Mate	22	reports shall be prepared by a New Mexico Professional Engineer competent
orec	23	in soil mechanics.
[Bracketed/Underscored Materia [Bracketed/Strikethrough Material]	24	[(6) Where practicable, active construction sites shall utilize non-
N K	25	structural controls, such as phased construction, dust control, good
ed/L	26	housekeeping practices, and spill prevention and response.
sket efec	27	(7) Sites with less than one acre of total land disturbance shall be
Bra	28	required to obtain a Stormwater Quality Permit—Erosion and Sediment
	29	Control if:
	30	(a) The site is part of a larger common plan of development
	31	(b) The site is identified as having a significant potential for
	32	erosion, based on observation or site characteristics including very steep
	33	topography;

[(3) Construction, grading, paving or repaving of any lot, tract, or

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1	(c) The site is known to contain contaminated soils or			
2	preexisting environmental impairment; or			
3	(d) The site is directly adjacent to receiving waters such as			
4	directly connected storm drains, directly connected concrete arroyos or the			
5	Rio Grande.			
6	(8) Underground utilities, street reconstruction, drainage-way			
7	improvements, and landscaping construction projects shall obtain a			
8	Stormwater Quality Permit—Erosion and Sediment Control if the entire project			
9	will disturb the soil in an area of one acre or more.]			
10	[ <del>(4)</del> ][ <u>(9)</u> ] Paving an area larger than [ <del>1,000</del> ] [ <u>2,000</u> ] square feet [ <u>other</u>			
11	than right-of-way] shall require a paving permit. Applications for paving			
12	permit[ <u>s]</u> shall be accompanied by a [ <del>drainage</del> ] [ <u>grading</u> ] plan [ <u>and Erosion</u>			
13	and Sediment Control Plan] if deemed necessary by [the] City			
14	Engineer. Repaving of [existing paved areas in which no grading is planned]			
15	[right-of-way] is excluded.			
16	[ <del>(5)</del> ][ <u>(10)</u> ] The City Engineer shall not issue a grading [əғ] [permit,] paving			
17	permit[, or Stormwater Quality Permit-Erosion and Sediment Control] unless			
18	the proposed [grading or paving] [permit] is in compliance with the policies of			
19	§§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. and the standards and criteria of the City Engineer as			
20	provided for by § 14-5-2-13.			
21	[(11) Permit Fees. Permit fees shall be established by the Mayor.]			
22	(C) The city may participate with the private sector, other [MS4			
23	Permittees,] public bodies and agencies operating within the jurisdiction of			
24	this policy in order to accomplish the goals and implement the policies			
25	adopted in §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. This includes, but shall not be limited to, the			
26	development and [adoption] [approval] of master plans [for flood control,			
27	drainage and stormwater quality control], participation in the construction of			
28	projects and exercising control through the planning, platting, zoning, and			
<u>.</u> 29	permitting processes. Projects involving city funding shall be prioritized,			
30	funded and scheduled within the guidelines of the CIP and with CIP Projects.			
31	(D) It shall be the responsibility of the City Engineer to produce, approve,			
32	make and retain records of all drainage plans, drainage reports, design			
33	analyses, design drawings, as-built drawings, and maintenance schedules			

- related to all drainage control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control facilities constructed within city rights-of-way or easements.
- (E) Applications for all land use changes shall address drainage control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control in terms of the interactions of these parameters with other requirements and needs produced by the proposed land use changes.
- (F) Requests for the platting of land for the purpose of subdivision or development shall be accompanied by appropriate drainage control, flood control, stormwater quality control, and erosion control information.
- (G) [(1)] The City Engineer shall not approve any plan or report pertaining to proposed construction, platting or other development where the proposed activity or change in the land affected would result in downstream capacity being exceeded [and for which stormwater quality control has not been addressed in compliance with this ordinance and standards established by the City Engineer in the Development Process Manual].

[(2)(a)][(1)] Downstream capacity is determined based on the assumption of fully developed watersheds. This assumption prevents "the first come, first served" approach where downstream development unduly constrains upstream development. Parameters used in the determination of downstream capacity include, but are not limited to:

[1.][(a)] Channel stability.

[2.][(b)] Crossing structure hydraulic capacity.

[3.][(c)] Reservoir capacity.

[4.][(d)] Hydraulic capacity of street, storm sewer, or channel.

[5.][(e)] Public [health and] safety.

[6-][(f)] Maintenance constraints.

[(b)][(2)] Planned public storm drainage facilities are assumed as in place in determining downstream capacity, provided that construction funds are available and design has progressed to the point where capacity can be ascertained.

(H) Temporary facilities are only allowed [and/or required] on a case-by-case basis as determined by the City Engineer. The level of protection to be provided by temporary facilities shall be determined by considering:

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- 1 The likelihood and consequences of a failure. (1)
  - (2) Length of time until permanent facilities will be in place.
- 3 (3) The acceptance of maintenance responsibilities and legal 4 liabilities.
  - **(I)** Requests for approvals of development and/or platting proposals to the City Engineer shall be accompanied by drainage control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control information and/or commitments. The particular nature, location and scope of the proposed development defines the degree of detail. One or more of the following levels of submittal may be required based on the following:
  - Conceptual Grading and Drainage Plan. A graphic representation of existing and proposed grading, drainage, flood control and erosion control information. The information should be of sufficient detail to determine project feasibility. The purposes of this plan are to check the compatibility of the proposed development within grading, drainage, flood hazard and erosion control constraints as dictated by on-site physical features as well as adjacent properties, streets, alleys and channels. Modifications to the Comprehensive Plan and the development of area plans, sector plans, site development plans and landscaping plans on tracts of five acres or more are appropriate applications of conceptual grading and drainage plans.
  - Drainage Plan. A short detailed presentation required for approval of small, simple development approvals. Drainage plans are prepared with or on the detailed grading plan and address both on-site and off-site drainage control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control issues. Drainage plans are required for building permits, site development plans and landscaping plans for developments involving less than five acres.
    - (3) **Drainage Report.**
  - A drainage report is a comprehensive analysis of the drainage control, flood control[, stormwater quality control,] and erosion control constraints on and impacts resulting from a proposed platting, development or construction project.
  - Drainage reports are required for subdivisions containing more than ten lots or constituting five acres or more, platting or construction within

a desig	nated flood hazard area and for	any platting or develo	pment adjacent
to a ma	jor arroyo.		

- (4) Erosion [and Sediment] Control Plan. [An erosion control plan is usually incorporated into the drainage plan or drainage report.] Erosion [and Sediment C]ontrol plan[s] address all phases of each project from initial grading through and including final occupancy [and periodic post construction maintenance]. Phased projects require special attention. All construction projects, both public and private, within the jurisdiction of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. unless specifically excluded require an approved [E]rosion [and Sediment C]ontrol plan prior to start of construction.
- [(J) Drainage control considerations specifically address safety,
  convenience and economic for both private property and public facilities.]

  [(K) (1)][(J)] The Albuquerque 100-year design storm is the 100-year 6-hour

storm as defined by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and by the storm distributions for time and areas as developed by the City Engineer. The 100-year storm has a 1% probability of occurring in any year. Watersheds with times of concentration greater than six hours will require the use of the 100-year 24-hour storm volumes and distributions. Detention basins [with longer than six-hour evacuation times shall use a 24-hour or longer storm volume and distribution] [within which at least 90% of the design storage volume is not evacuated within 6 hours measured from the time the peak storage volume is reached, shall use a 24-hour or longer storm volume and distribution. Design circumstances may require larger or smaller storm volumes. The sources for the rainfall data are current NOAA publications and the City Engineer. When the need for other design storms is apparent, the City Engineer will provide requirements concerning appropriate storms, frequencies and durations].

[(2) Design circumstances may require larger or smaller storm volumes; Examples are emergency spillways for dams and erosion control plans respectively. The sources for rainfall data are current NOAA publications and the City Engineer. When the need for other design storms is apparent, the City Engineer will provide requirements concerning appropriate storms, frequencies and durations.]

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1 The City Engineer shall, within [14 to] 30 calendar days after the [<del>(L)</del>][(K)] 2 submission to him[/her] of a request in writing for [the] [an] approval [of a plat, 3 development plan, drainage submittal or exemption, [ [under the Drainage 4 Ordinance,] approve or deny the request and [mail] [provide] a copy of his[/her] decision to the applicant. If the request is denied, the reasons for 5 6 such denial shall be stated in writing. Appeal of such decisions is as provided 7 in § 14-5-2-15. 8 Discharge of any groundwater cleanup flows to [any public [<del>(M)</del>][(L)] 9 storm drainage or flood control facility, whether natural or constructed, shall 10 only be allowed by means of special agreement according to rules established 11 by the Mayor. A specific regulation governing discharges resulting from 12 groundwater cleanup activities shall be established by the Mayor] [the city's 13 storm drainage and flood control system shall not normally be permitted, 14 however, when such discharge of groundwater cleanup flow is by special 15 agreement permitted, the entity responsible for such groundwater cleanup

§ 14-5-2-13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, CRITERIA AND STANDARDS.

local and applicable state and federal water quality requirements.

flow discharge shall also be responsible for all costs of installing, operating

and removing the means of such discharges and shall provide public liability

effluent sampling fees according to an agreement with the city.] All discharges

to public storm drainage and flood control facilities shall comply with adopted

protection as required. The discharger of such groundwater cleanup flows

shall also be responsible for payment of such permit fees, user fees, and

- (A) Rules concerning procedures, criteria and standards shall be adopted, amended or abolished in compliance with the policies of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. and as provided by the procedures of this section.
- (B) Proposed rule changes relating to procedures, criteria and standards pursuant to §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. are initiated by the City Engineer or any person may submit such proposed rule changes to the City Engineer. If a person other than an official of the city submits such a proposal, there may be a processing fee [of up to \$50] set by a rule of the City Engineer.
- (C) Prior to the adoption, amendment or repeal of any rule pursuant to §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. (hereafter, "rule change"), the City Engineer shall:

- (1) Publish summary notice of the proposed rule change and solicit comments in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the city and also where appropriate in trade, industrial, or professional publications as will reasonably give public notice to interested persons.
- (2) Send the proposed rule change to all [applicable] city departments [, as determined by the City Engineer,] and AMAFCA and solicit written comments.
- (3) Send the proposed rule change to any person or group filing written request for notice of all such rule changes. A fee may be charged those requesting notices to cover reasonable city costs.
- (4) Solicit written comment on proposed rule changes for a period of 30 days from the date of their distribution and consider all comments before ruling on proposed rule changes.
- (5) Upon adoption of a contested rule change, issue a concise statement of his[/her] principal reasons for the rule change and statement of positions rejected in adopting the rule change together with the reasons for the rejection. All persons who submit any writing to be considered in connection with the proposed rule change shall promptly be given a copy of the decision, by mail or otherwise.
- (D) If a proposed rule change is approved by the City Engineer after receiving comments, notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in City Hall and a reasonable effort shall be made to notify all interested parties. Proposed rule changes shall not take effect sooner than 30 days from posting of notice or sooner than 90 days from original distribution for comment.
- (E) In the event of an emergency, the Mayor may direct that rules concerning procedures, criteria or standards take effect immediately upon their posting and distribution. The Mayor's finding of an emergency and brief statement of the reasons for this finding shall be incorporated in the emergency rule change. Upon adoption of an emergency rule change which change shall remain in effect for longer than 60 days, notice to the public shall be given within seven days and opportunity for public comment shall be given in the manner required in this section for proposed rules.

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- Appeal of the City Engineer's rule-making decisions is as provided in (F) § 14-5-2-15. Regular rules, adopted under division (D) of this section, do not take [affect] [effect] until an appeal is decided if they are appealed prior to taking effect. Emergency rules adopted under division (E) of this section and regular rules which have taken effect prior to appeal are in effect until such time as they may be reversed by appeal action.
- Regulation relating to groundwater cleanup flows discharged to public storm drainage and flood control facilities shall be executed from the provisions of this section. [Regulations] [Requirements] relating to groundwater cleanup flows shall be [formulated by the Mayor] [established by the City Engineer on a case by case basis,] based on public health and safety needs, operations needs, and state and federal regulatory compliance requirements current at time of promulgation. [Such rules may be changed by the Mayor as necessary to accommodate changes in aforegoing needs and requirements. The regulations shall also establish requirements for provision of public liability protection for groundwater cleanup flow connections. Regulations and amendments to regulations proposed pursuant to this division (G) shall be enacted only by publishing legal notice of hearing once a week for two consecutive weeks prior to a hearing held to receive comments on the proposed regulations. A hearing officer appointed by the CAO shall conduct such hearings and make findings, conclusions and recommendations to the Mayor after considering all city and public comments.] [The requirements and conditions shall include provisions for public liability protection from groundwater cleanup flow discharges to the city's systems.] § 14-5-2-14 ENFORCEMENT.

## (A)[(1)] [Inspection Procedures.]

Whenever [it is] necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq., the City Engineer or his[/her] authorized representative may enter such premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon him by §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq.; provided that if such premises be occupied, he[/she] shall first present proper credentials and demand entry; and if such premises be unoccupied, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons

- having charge or control of the premises and demand entry. If entry is refused or if the owner or other responsible person is not found, the City Engineer or his[/her]authorized representative shall proceed to obtain a search warrant by filing a complaint made in the Metropolitan Court or District Court upon oath or affirmation. The complaint shall:
  - (a) Set forth the particular premises, or portion thereof sought to be inspected;
  - (b) State that the owner or occupant of the premises, or portion thereof, has refused entry;
  - (c) State that inspection of the premises, or portion thereof is necessary to determine whether it complies with the requirements of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq.;
- 13 (d) Set forth the particular provisions of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. sought 14 to be enforced;
  - (e) Set forth any other reason necessitating the inspection, including knowledge or belief that a particular condition exists in the premises, or portion thereof which constitutes a violation of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq.; and
  - (f) State that the complainant is authorized by the city to make the inspection.
  - (2) Each inspector shall be furnished with [an] [a City of Albuquerque] identification card [signed by the City Engineer and by the Mayor indicating his authority] and must present same to [the Metropolitan Court or District Court for the purpose of this division (A) and to] other persons, when requested to do so during the performance of his[/her] duty. No owner or occupant or any other person having charge, care or control of any premises shall fail or neglect, after proper demand is made as herein provided, to promptly permit entry therein by the authorized inspector for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq.
  - (B) Where, after investigation, an order has been issued by the City Engineer to the owner of the property on which a violation has occurred and the order is not complied with, within such reasonable time as may be prescribed by the City Engineer, or if the responsible party or violator cannot

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- 1 be found or determined, the [City Engineer may cause such remedies as are
- 2 necessary to be made. The reasonable cost of such remedies shall constitute
- 3 a lien against the property on which the violation occurred and was remedied.
- 4 The lien shall be imposed and foreclosed in the manner provided in Sections 3-
- 36-1 through 3-36-6 NMSA 1978] [violator shall be subject to the penalty 5
- 6 provisions set forth in § 1-1-99 of this code of ordinances up to \$500 per day.
- 7 Each day of violation is considered a separate offense.
- 8 In addition to any fines or penalty provisions set forth in §§ 14-5-2-1
- et seq. and § 1-1-99 of this code, the city may enforce this ordinance through 9
- 10 any other legal or equitable actions deemed necessary and appropriate by the
- 11 City Engineer. Fines, costs of remedial action, damages, or any other
- 12 expenses attributable to an owner under this ordinance may be enforced by
- 13 the city as a lien against the property as provided in § 3-36-2 NMSA 1978. Such
- 14 municipal lien shall attach to the property and be subject to foreclosure as
- provided in §§ 3-36-1 to -7 NMSA 1978.] 15
- 16 § 14-5-2-15 APPEALS; TECHNICAL STANDARDS COMMITTEE.
  - Any applicant aggrieved by a decision as to actions provided for in §§ 14-5-2-6, 14-5-2-12 and 14-5-2-13 of the City Engineer or absence of such decision, may appeal such decision to the Technical Standards Committee of the city. Such appeal shall be made by notice of appeal in writing addressed to the Chairperson of the Technical Standards Committee and delivered to the office of the City Engineer within 30 days after the date the decision was mailed to the applicant. The Chairperson of the Technical Standards Committee shall notify the applicant and the City Engineer of the date, time, and place of the appeal hearing at least five days prior to the hearing date. Such hearing shall be conducted not earlier than ten days nor later than 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal. At the hearing, the Technical Standards Committee may consider such facts, exhibits, and engineering
  - his[/her] designee, or of which the members may have knowledge or

principles as may be presented by the appellant or the City Engineer or

- 31 experience, and may affirm, reverse or modify the decision appealed from, and
- 32 attach as conditions to their decision such requirements as in their opinion
- 33 may be necessary or appropriate in compliance with the policies of §§ 14-5-2-1

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- et seg. to safeguard persons and property from stormwater runoff. Each decision of the Technical Standards Committee shall be in writing and shall state reasons therefore. A copy of the decision shall be promptly mailed to the applicant and to the City Engineer.
  - The City Engineer or applicant aggrieved by any decision of the Technical Standards Committee may appeal such decision to the City Council. Such appeal shall be requested by notice of appeal in writing addressed to the President of the City Council and delivered to the office of the City Council within 30 days after the date a copy of the decision was mailed to the applicant. Such appeal shall be heard after notice at the first available meeting of the City Council. The City Council may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the Technical Standards Committee.
  - There is hereby created a Technical Standards Committee, consisting of five members who shall be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council, and who shall serve without pay. Two members shall serve for a term ending August 1, 1983, one member shall serve for a term ending August 1, 1984, and two members shall serve for terms ending August 1, 1985. Subsequent terms shall be for three years. Four of such members shall be registered in this state as professional engineers, be competent in the science of surface water hydrology, and have experience in solving surface drainage problems. The members shall select one member to serve as Chairperson, and their decisions shall be by majority vote of the members attending a hearing. A quorum shall consist of three members. The Technical Standards Committee shall hear and determine all appeals as provided by this section. The Committee may from time to time recommend modifications of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seg. to the Mayor. The City Engineer shall provide such facilities, supplies, and services, including postage, stationery and secretarial assistance, as may be required by the Committee.
  - I(D) Matters relating to groundwater cleanup flows discharged to public storm drainage shall be excluded from the provisions of this section and shall be governed by regulations as promulgated by the Mayor and other normal administrative appeal procedures.]
- 33 § 14-5-2-16 INTERPRETATION.

- 1 In the interpretation and application of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seg. all provisions 2 shall be: 3 Considered as minimum requirements; (1) 4 **(2)** Liberally construed in favor of the city: 5 (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under 6 state statutes; 7 Not deemed to repeal or limit any other ordinance adopted by the (4) 8 City Council unless expressly so stated herein. 9 § 14-5-2-17 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY. 10 The degree of flood protection required by §§ 14-5-2-1 et seq. is considered 11 reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering 12 considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood 13 heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. Sections 14-5-2-1 et 14 seq. do not imply that land outside flood hazard areas or uses permitted within 15 such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. Sections 14-5-2-1 et 16 seg. shall not create liability on the part of the city or on any officer or 17 employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on §§ 14-5-2-18 1 et seg. or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder. 19 [<del>§ 14-5-2-99 PENALTY.</del> 20 A person who violates any provisions of §§ 14-5-2-1 et seg. shall be subject 21 to the penalty provisions set forth in § 1-1-99 of this code of ordinances. Each 22 day of violation is considered a separate offense. 23 SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any section, paragraph, word or 24 phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid, or unenforceable 25 by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the 26 validity of the remaining provisions of this ordinance. The Council hereby 27 declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each section, 28 paragraph, sentence, clause, word or phrase thereof irrespective of any 29 provision being declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid. SECTION 3. COMPILATION. This ordinance shall be incorporated in and
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- 31 made part of the Revised Ordinances of Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1994.
- 32 SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect five days
- 33 following publication by title and general summary.