

Developing a public education and outreach program is required by the NPDES permit that authorizes stormwater discharges from the Township's stormwater system. As such, the Township seeks to *“Implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce stormwater pollution; and determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure”*.

Stormwater Management Program Goals:

- Increase knowledge of stormwater and stormwater pollutants.
- Describe why they are harmful to water quality and quality of life.
- Identify existing stormwater conveyance system and how they play a key role in water quality issues.
- Identify how individual decisions made at home affect water quality.
- Demonstrate what behaviors the public can take to improve water quality.

A Stormwater Management Plan is required for all regulated activities, unless preparation and submission is specifically exempted, or the activity qualifies as a small project.



Stormwater Runoff in West Lampeter Township drains to the **Conestoga River**, the **Mill Creek**, and the **Pequea Creek**.

These streams all drain to the Susquehanna River, and ultimately to the Chesapeake Bay.



West Lampeter Township

852 Village Road, PO Box 237
Lampeter, PA 17537
717-464-8019

Kara M. Kalupson, RLA
Stormwater Management Coordinator
kara@westlampeter.com

Stormwater Management for Homeowners



Rain Barrels



Pervious Paving



Rain Gardens

Stormwater Plan Exemptions

- Agricultural activity: producing crops and raising livestock.
- Forest Management / Timber Operations.
- Conservation Practices installed on a farm if approved by NRCS.
- Less than 1,000 SF of impervious coverage proposed after May 12, 2014.
- Domestic landscaping/gardening.



Stormwater Small Projects

Projects proposing between 1,001 SF–5,000 SF of new impervious area can submit a Small Stormwater Project application.

- Calculate the total volume of stormwater required to be managed.
- Take credit for areas that can be disconnected.
- Select appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control stormwater.

Common Stormwater BMPs

The following BMPs reduce the total volume of stormwater that flows into the storm sewer system.

- **Planting PA native deciduous and/or evergreen trees and shrubs.** Vegetation absorbs stormwater and provides habitat/food for native wildlife species.
- **Rain Gardens:** Direct stormwater runoff from driveways/rooftops/patios into a “depressed” garden of native shrubs and perennials. The vegetation absorbs stormwater and provides habitat/food for native species.
- **Cisterns and Rain Barrels:** Collect rainwater and use it to water your lawn and gardens during dry spells.
- **Stone Infiltration Beds:** Direct flow from rooftops/driveways/patios into a stone-filled trench. Water slowly infiltrates into the ground to replenish ground water supplies.



Stone Infiltration Trench

Maintenance of Stormwater Facilities:

In order to keep stormwater BMPs functioning properly, perform the following tasks:

- Remove accumulated sediment and debris from rain gardens regularly. There should be no standing water in the rain garden after 3 days.
- Keep rain barrels/cisterns covered to prevent mosquito breeding. Empty prior to winter to protect from freezing.
- Prevent sediment/debris from entering stone infiltration areas.

Lawn and turf grass is the largest “crop” grown in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed comprising more than 3.8 million acres or 9.5% of the total land area.

Negative impacts to water quality include excessive fertilizer and pesticide application, water use, grass clipping disposal, energy use from mowing.

Remove a portion of your lawn and plant a meadow, flowers, shrubs, and trees.

