

ORDINANCE #216

VILLAGE OF SPRINGPORT JACKSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE VILLAGE OF SPRINGPORT, MICHIGAN CODE OF ORDINANCES; TO ADD A NEW ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE AUTHORITY FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ENFORCEMENT, AND TO REPEAL ALL OTHER ORDINANCES OR PARTS THEREIN INCONSISTENT OR CONTRARY TO THIS ORDINANCE; AND TO PROVIDE FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE FOR THIS ORDINANCE.

THE VILLAGE OF SPRINGPORT ORDAINS:

Sec.1 – General

The purpose of this article is to protect the public health safety and welfare of Village residents and to protect property values, quality of life, and natural systems relating to storm water runoff control and management. The Village finds it is a matter of public concern and benefit to protect water bodies and properties within the Village and to reduce the future need for public expenditures relating to flooding, water quality, and storm water system maintenance. Both the quality and quantity of storm water runoff are a matter of public concern.,. In addition to the requirements herein, a developer shall comply with the Village of Springport’s requirements pertaining to Site Plan approval and Building Permit approval.

Sec 2. – Findings and objectives.

(a) Land changes and development can alter the hydraulic pathway of rainfall and snow melt among interception, evapotranspiration, groundwater infiltration and surface water runoff.

(b) The cumulative effect of increasing land-cover imperviousness (roadways, roofing, parking lots, etc.) results in greater concentrations of storm water volumes and rates of flows which can increase the risk of flooding, increased stream bank instability, sediment transport and deposition.

© Human activities when exposed to natural precipitation can cause waterborne transport of pollutants such as lawn chemicals, roadway salts, motor oils, trash, soils and chemicals of all kinds to be carried into our lakes, streams, groundwater and drinking water supplies.

Best Management Practices (BMPs). A practice, or combination of practices and design criteria that comply with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's Guide of BMPs for Michigan Watersheds, or equivalent practices and design criteria that accomplish the purposes of this article (including, but not limited to minimizing storm water runoff and preventing the discharge of pollutants into storm water) as determined by local authority and when applicable, the standards of the Jackson County Drain Commissioner.

Definitions:

Detention Basin. A structure or facility, natural or artificial, which stores storm water on a temporary basis and releases it at a predetermined rate. A detention basin may drain completely after a storm event, or it may be a pond with a fixed minimum water elevation between runoff events.

Discharge. The rate of flow or volume of water passing a given point. Expressed as cubic feet per second.

Disturbed Area. An area of land subject to the removal of vegetative cover and/or earthmoving activities.

Drainage System. All facilities, areas, and structures which serve to convey, store, or receive storm water, either on a temporary or permanent basis.

Drainage Way. A natural or artificial facility, area, or structure which conveys or transports storm water runoff from one location to a different location.

Earth Change. Any human activity which removes ground cover, changes the slope or contours of the land, or exposes the soil surface to the actions of wind and rain. Earth change includes, but is not limited to, any excavating, surface grading, filling, landscaping, or removal of vegetative roots.

Erosion. The removal of soil particles from the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or other geological agents.

Infiltration. The percolation and movement of water downward into and through the soil column. The rate of this movement is expressed in inches per hour.

Grading. Any stripping, excavating, filling, and stockpiling of soil or any combination thereof and the land in its excavated or filled condition.

Offsite Facility. Any portion of a storm water management system which is located off the development site which it serves.

100-Year Flood. That water occupation adjacent to a body of water which results from a storm event having a 1 percent probability of occurrence in any given year. Thus, a 50-year storm has a 2 percent probability a ten-year storm a 10 percent probability, etc.

Primary Drainage System. Facilities, structures, and areas which convey, store, or receive runoff from storms up to a 10-year frequency.

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Receiving Body of Water. Any watercourse or wetland into which surface waters are directed, either naturally or artificially.

Retention Basin. A holding area for storm water, either natural or constructed, which does not have a positive outlet. Water is removed from retention basins through infiltration and/or evaporation processes, and may or may not have a permanent pool of water.

Runoff. The portion of precipitation which does not infiltrate or percolate into the ground, but rather moves over the land, eventually reaching a body of water, wetland, or low area.

Secondary Drainage System. Facilities, structures, and areas which convey, store or receive runoff from storm up to a 100-year frequency without causing serious damage to adjacent properties.

Sediment. Any solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, which has been moved from the site of origin by erosion is being transported by water, is in suspension in water, or has been deposited in a body of water, wetland or floodplain.

Site. Any tract, lot, or parcel of land or combination of tracts, lots, or parcels, which compose an area proposed for development and/or earth change.

Soil Erosion. The stripping of soil and weathered rock from land creating sediment for transportation by water, wind, or ice, and enabling formation of new sedimentary deposits.

Storm Water Facility. Methods, structures, BMP's, areas, or related items, which are used to control, store receive, infiltrate, or convey runoff.

Storm Water Runoff. The runoff and drainage of precipitation resulting from rainfall, snowmelt or other natural event or process.

Storm Water Management Plan. Maps and written information which describe the way in which storm water will be controlled, both during and after construction.

Watercourse. Any waterway or other body of water having reasonably well defined banks, including rivers, streams, creeks and brooks, whether continually or intermittently flowing' and

lakes and ponds, as shown on the official maps of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Jackson County Drain Commissioner.

Wetland. Land characterized by the presence of water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, wetland vegetation and/or aquatic life. Also known as a bog, swamp, marsh, etc. (From ~324.303019 of Michigan Compiled Laws, Part 303 of NREPA, Wetlands Protection) The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality is the authority on the presence and regulatory status of wetlands. (Amend. OF 1-13-2003(2), 1-3)

Sec. 4. Performance Standards

(1) Storm water management areas and facilities, whether on-site or off-site, shall be designed, construed, and maintained to prevent flooding and protect water quality. The design of any storm water management system shall be based upon a 25-year frequency 24-hour duration storm event. In order to be approved, all storm water management plans must meet the following performance standards:

- (a) Runoff leaving the site shall be controlled to a non-erosive velocity, both during and after construction.
- (b) **Minimum Treatment Volume.** A minimum treatment volume is established to provide pollutant removal (pre-treatment) for prevalent precipitation events. The minimum treatment volume standard shall be one half inch of runoff from the entire site or the calculated site runoff from the 90 percent annual non-exceedance storm., Use of the US Geological Service (USGS) runoff curve number method is the preferred means to calculate site runoff.

Treatment methods shall be designed on a site-specific basis to achieve a minimum of 80 percent removal of total suspended solids (TSS), as compared with uncontrolled runoff, or discharge concentrations of TDSS not to exceed 80 milligrams per liter (mg/l).

A minimum treatment volume standard is not required where site conditions are such that TSS concentrations in storm water discharges will not exceed 80 mg/l.

- (c) **Channel Protection Criteria.** Channel protection criteria are established to protect stream channel bed and banks from excessive flows. The channel protection criteria is to maintain post-development site runoff volume and peak flow rate at or below existing levels for all storms up to the 2-year, 24-hour event. "Existing levels" means the runoff flow volume and rate for the last land use prior to the planned new development or redevelopment.

An acceptable source of rainfall data for calculating runoff volume and peak flow rate is: Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the Midwest, Huff & Angel, NOAA Midwest Climate Center and Illinois State Water Survey, 1992. Methods for estimating pre- and post-development runoff shall follow the USGS runoff curve number method.

Curve number evaluation is described in a document titled “Computing Flood Discharges for Small Ungauged Watersheds”, July 2003, which can be found at www.michigan.gov/deqstormwater under “municipal Program/MS4 Permit Guidance” (go to “Storm Water Control Resources” and select “Guidance for Calculating Runoff Volume and Peak Flow Rate”).

- (d) A riparian buffer shall be considered for lands adjacent to streams and rivers and Wetlands which are contiguous to these natural features. Riparian buffers shall also be Considered for noncontiguous wetlands if the full extent of the wetland as a natural Feature is five (5) acres or greater. Where applicable the following guidelines shall Apply.

The riparian buffer shall serve as a natural conservation area, where the principle best management practice is vegetative filtering and the conservation of trees, shrubs and herbaceous vegetation. The riparian buffer is a storm water management measure to control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by nutrients,, animal wastes, toxics, sediment and runoff.

The riparian buffer shall begin at the edge of the stream bank of the active channel or the wetland boundary. The riparian buffer shall be composed of two distinct management zones in order to proscribe both permitted and restricted uses that provide progressive best management practices for storm water quality protection.

- (a) **Zone 1 – Stream Side Protection.** Zone 1 begins at the edge of the stream bank or wetland and extends 25 feet up gradient and perpendicular to the protected natural feature. Zone 1 shall contain undisturbed natural vegetation. Allowable uses within this zone are restricted to flood control structures, utility right of ways, foot paths, and road crossings where permitted. Highly restricted vegetative trimmings and removal of woody brush/trees is allowed to provide a limited view shed of the protected natural feature.
- (b) **Zone 2 – Outer Zone.** The Outer Zone (Zone 2) begins at the outer limit of the Stream Side Protection Zone (Zone 1) and extends 25 feet. Allowable uses within the Outer Zone are biking or hiking paths, approved storm water management facilities, approved recreational facilities, and removal of mature tree cover. Shrub and herbaceous ground cover are to be protected from disturbance.
- (c) **Permitted Activities.** The following actions are permitted within Zones 1 and 2, provided the activity is undertaken in accordance with recognized best management practices. Other regulatory restrictions may apply, such as actions that may require separate federal, state or local permit or permit-by-rule provisions.
- (a) Stream restoration projects conducted with advice and guidance of the county conservation district.
 - (b) Removal of individual trees that are in danger of falling, causing damage to structures, or causing blockage of the stream.
 - (c) Timber cutting techniques approved by state agencies, under advice and guidance, for purposes of forest management due to pest infestation, disease or threat from fire.

- (d) Riparian buffers are intended to grow into their vegetative target state naturally, however active methods to enhance successional process, reforestation or to ensure preservation and propagation of the buffer are allowed.
 - (d) The width of each Zone may need to be increased if steep slopes are within close proximity of the protected natural feature. Guidelines of the US Geological Service may be used to determine the required equivalent length of vegetative filter capacity needed for slopes in excess of 15%.
 - (e) Encouragement of voluntary measures. Lands adjacent to the outer edge of the Outer Zone (Zone 2) are hereby defined as riparian lands. Riparian property owners have a unique and critical role in protecting water quality, preserving critical natural feature and accommodating wildlife whose survival depends upon water features and conservation corridors. For example, some studies suggest that riparian buffers of 150 feet may be required for certain Michigan threatened species to successfully move between larger conservation areas and maintain healthy breeding populations. Therefore, it is a policy of the Village to educate, outreach and otherwise assist riparian land owners in the implementation of additional voluntary storm water best management practices.
- (1) Storm water storage facilities which protect water quality and prevent adverse flooding on-site and off-site shall be required for all sites of one acre or more. In order to improve the quality of storm water runoff and reduce the discharge of sediment into wetlands, watercourses, roadways, structures and other property within, and downstream of the Village of Springport, the following techniques (a) through (f) and standards (g) through (i) shall be used:
- (a) Infiltration of runoff provided that soils and groundwater conditions are suitable.
 - (b) Retention basins with a fixed minimum water elevation between runoff events (e.g., wet ponds)
 - (c) Detention basins which drain completely after a storm event (e.g., dry basins) but which discharge storm water to wetlands or constructed basins which trap sediment carried by storm water runoff.
 - (d) Detention basins which hold storm water for more than 24 hours before completely draining to become a dry basin (Extended detention basins)
 - (e) Detention basins with a positive outlet shall be designed to hold runoff from a 10-year storm event as a minimum. Retention basins without a positive outlet shall be designed to hold runoff from a 100-year storm event.
 - (f) The banks of detention basins shall not exceed a 1:5 slope unless a fence is constructed.
 - (g) Natural watercourses shall not be dredged, cleared of vegetation deepened, widened, straightened, stabilized or otherwise altered without approval from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Jackson County Drain Commissioner.
 - (h) Discharge of runoff from commercial and industrial sites which may contain oil, grease, toxic chemicals, or other polluting materials shall be prohibited unless approval has been obtained from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Jackson County Drain Commissioner.
 - (i) The use of storm water management areas and vegetated buffer areas as open space, recreation, and conservation areas shall be encouraged.

- (j) Right of entry; furnishing information. Representatives of the Village of Springport, State of Michigan DEQ and Jackson County Drain Commission shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time, any property served by a storm water drainage facility for inspections. On request the owner lessees or occupants of any property so served shall furnish to the inspection agency any pertinent information regarding the drainage system or systems on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidenced of unlawful discharge.
- (2) Pipes, conduits, ditches, drains, or other conveyance facilities shall not discharge directly to the following receiving waters without providing the minimum treatment volume and channel protection criteria:
 - (a) Any natural watercourses, including lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.
 - (b) Wetlands with unique or natural wildlife or habitat characteristics as defined by a professional wetlands delineation specialist, biologist or ecologist.
 - (c) Wetlands which are within a 500 foot distance of any natural lake or pond.
 - (d) Wetlands which are within a 100 foot distance of any river or stream.
 - (3) Discharges from storm water conveyance facilities shall be routed through swales, vegetated buffer strips, storm water basins, hydro-logically isolated wetlands, and other facilities designed to decrease runoff velocity and volume, allow for natural infiltration, allow suspended solids to settle, and remove pollutants.
 - (4) If wetlands are proposed for storm water detention, runoff must be diffused to non-erosive velocities before it reaches the wetlands.
 - (5) Operation and Maintenance. All structural and vegetative best management practices installed as a performance standard for storm water management shall include a plan for maintaining maximum performance through long-term operation and maintenance (O&M). The plan shall include a schedule for O&M procedures and recordkeeping provisions such as periodic inspections.
 - (6) Records Retention. Inspections and other records pertaining to the O&M of best management practices for storm water quality protection shall be maintained by the property owner and retained for a minimum of five years.
 - (7) No storm water management plan shall be approved if the Village of Springport finds that the action will, or is likely pollute, impair, or destroy air, water, or other natural resources, or the public trust therein, provided that there is a feasible and prudent alternative consistent with the reasonable requirements of the public health, safety and welfare

Sec. 5. Compliance with other Permits.

Any person subject to a NPDES storm water discharge permit, Jackson County soil erosion and sedimentation control permit or Village site plan review shall comply with all provisions of such permit or approvals. Proof of compliance with said permits or approvals may be required in a form acceptable to the Storm water Protection Administrator prior to the allowing of discharges to the storm water system.

Sec. 6. Monitoring and Access of discharges.

1. As a condition to having a direct connection to waters of the State or to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) an industrial or commercial facility shall permit the Village to enter and inspect, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, to determine compliance with this document. Such entry and inspection may include, but not be limited to , sampling, analysis, dye testing, smoke testing, remote video inspection (TV-ing), and examination and/or copying of records that are required by this document to be maintained.
2. The Village may require a commercial or industrial facility that discharges into the storm water system to install devices as are reasonably necessary to monitor and/or sample the facility's storm water discharge. In the alternative, and at the Village's option, the Village may install such devices. All such devices shall be calibrated to ensure accuracy.
3. The Village is hereby empowered to seek assistance from any court of competent jurisdiction in obtaining entry to a facility if the Storm water Protection Administrator has been refused access to any part of the premises from which storm water originates and/or is discharged, and if the Village is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this document, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this document or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community. In addition, or in the alternative, the Storm water Protection Administrator, if denied entry, may terminate the facility's connection to the storm water system. Such termination must be preceded by written notice to the facility of such intent.

Sec. 7. Requirement to prevent, control, and reduce storm water pollutants by the use of best management practices.

1. If the owner or operator of a facility does not provide reasonable protection from illicit discharge, the Village may require best management practices (BMP's) and/or storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPP's) for a facility that discharges, or is reasonably suspected of discharging, pollution into the storm water system, at the facility's expense. A BMP shall be consistent with the guidelines set forth in the most current MDEQ Guidebook of BMP's for Michigan Watersheds, or equivalent practices and design criteria that accomplish the purposes of this document, as approved by the Department. A BMP and/or a SWPPP, which may be imposed even if the facility is subject to a NPDES permit, shall be communicated in writing by the Storm Water Protection Administrator to the facility.
2. If the facility believes all or a portion of the BMP or SWPPP is unreasonable, it may appeal for a variance in accordance with the provisions of this document.

Sec. 8. Notification of Spills.

1. Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility, or responsible for emergency response for a facility, has information of a release, or suspected release, of pollutants into the storm water system, said person shall take all reasonable and necessary steps to discover, contain, and clean up such release, including, if necessary, contacting emergency response agencies. Said persons shall also notify the Storm Water Protection Administrator of the discharge, either in person, by telephone, or by facsimile, as soon as possible, but in no event more than six hours after learning of the release.
2. All spill notifications provided to the Storm Water Protection Administrator in person or by telephone shall be documented by said person in writing and mailed to the Administrator within five business days of said incident. Such written notice shall specify the following: the composition of the discharge and the cause thereof; the exact date, time, and estimated volume of the discharge; all measures taken to clean up the discharge, and all measures proposed to be taken to reduce and prevent any recurrence; the name and telephone number of the person making the report, and the name of the person who may be contacted for additional information on the matter. The person shall also provide the Administrator with copies of all documents the person submits to state or federal agencies relating to the same release.

Sec. 9. Enforcement

- (1) Whenever the Storm Water Protection Administrator finds that a person has violated a provision of this document, the Administrator may order compliance by issuing a written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require one or more of the following:
 1. The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting.
 2. The elimination of an illicit connection or discharge.
 3. That violating discharges, practices, or operations cease and desist.
 4. The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property.
 5. The abatement and correction of any degradation of riparian habitat and aquatic life caused by the failure to design, install, operate, or maintain sediment control, storm water management, or agricultural BMP's in accordance with an approved sediment control plan, storm water plan, sediment control permit, Soil Conservation and Quality Plan, or plan for compliance.
 6. The reimbursement to the Village in an amount sufficient to reimburse the Village for all reasonable administrative and remediation costs; and

7. The implementation of source control or treatment BMP's.

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(2) Appeal of notice of violation

1. If an owner of property believes the requirements of this document impose an unreasonable burden on the use of the owner's property, the owner may seek a variance from the Storm Water Protection Administrator. Such a request must be in writing with enough detail to allow the Storm water Protection Administrator to understand the situation and proposed variance., If the Administrator determines that additional information is needed, the request for additional information shall be made within 30 days of the owner's request. Within 30 days of the receipt of such additional information, or, if no such request is made, within 30 days of the owner's request, the Administrator shall issue a written response to the owner. The response shall grant, deny, or grant partial or different relief than was requested. A grant, partial or complete, may relieve the property owner from strict compliance of this document. Reasonable conditions may be imposed as part of such a grant. The Administrator shall be guided by the primary goal of protecting the waters of the State without creating undue hardship upon the property owners affected.
2. In determining whether to grant a variance, and conditions to impose, the Storm water Protection Administrator shall be guided by the Performance Standards adopted by Village Council Resolution from time to time.
3. Meeting the Performance Standards may constitute exceptional challenges when contemplating redevelopment of existing sites., Any additional storm water imperviousness shall generally be off-set to the extent defined by the Standards. However, to be consistent with the goals of this document, redevelopment is also generally expected to result in increased environmental protection whenever the overall site is not currently performing to these Standards. Therefore in determining whether to grant a variance and the conditions to impose, for a reconstruction project the Stormwater Protection Administrator shall be guided by seeking a minimum 20% improvement over existing conditions for water quality or water volume or both.
4. Any person receiving a Notice of Violation or whose variance request has been denied in whole or in part may appeal the determination set forth within the Notice or the variance decision to the Stormwater Protection Board of Appeals by submitting a written notice of appeal to the Village. The notice of appeal must be received by the Stormwater Protection Administrator within 30 days from the date of the Notice of Violation, with enough detail to allow the Stormwater Protection Board of Appeals to understand the situation.

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5. Within 30 days of the receipt of an appeal, the Stormwater Protection Board of Appeals shall set the matter for hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given in writing to the applicant and to the owner of the storm water system. The applicant shall be given the opportunity to present evidence at the hearing in person or in writing or by representative. The Board of Appeals shall issue a written decision on the appeal. The Stormwater Protection Board of Appeals' response shall affirm, reverse, or modify the Notice of Violation being appealed.
6. If the person who has made an appeal does not agree with the Stormwater Protection Board of Appeals' decision, said person may appeal the matter by filing an appeal in a Court of competent jurisdiction in the County of Jackson, which may affirm reverse or modify the decision being appealed. Such an appeal must be filed within 30 days of the Stormwater Protection Board of Appeals' decision.
7. In considering all such appeals, the Stormwater Protection Administrator may grant a variance from the terms of this document so as to provide relief, in whole or in part from the action being appealed, but only upon finding that the following requirements are satisfied:
 1. The application of the document provisions being appealed will present or cause unreasonable difficulties for a facility; and
 2. The granting of the relief requested will not substantially prevent the goals and purposes sought to be accomplished by this document from being accomplished, nor result in less effective management of storm water runoff.

(3) Suspension of access to storm water system

1. The Village may, after providing written notice, suspend storm water discharge access to a person in violation of this document. Written notice shall describe the nature of the violation and the action necessary to correct the violation. If the violation continues for 10 calendar days after the notice was sent, the City may suspend discharge access into the storm water system.
2. The Village may suspend storm water discharge access to a person in violation of this document, without prior notice when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge that presents an imminent and substantial danger to the storm water system or to the environment.

(4) Abatement activities by the Village.

1. The Village may perform reasonable and necessary abatement activities whenever the Village determines a violation of this document has occurred and it appears that the responsible party cannot or will not timely perform said activities, or when no known responsible party exists. The responsible party shall reimburse the Village for all reasonable expenses thus incurred.
2. If the Village desires the responsible party to reimburse it for reasonable abatement activity expenses, the Village shall, within 90 days of the completion of said activities, mail to that person a notice of claim outlining the expenses incurred, including reasonable administrative costs, and the amounts thereof. The person billed shall pay said sum in full within 30 days of receipt of the claim. If the person billed desires to object to all or some of the amount sought by the Stormwater Protection Administrator, said person may file, within the same thirty-day period a written objection so stating. The Administrator shall, within 30 days of its receipt of the objection, provide an opportunity for the objecting party to present facts or arguments supporting said objection. If the Administrator determines that some or the entire amount originally billed is appropriate, the person shall pay said sum within 30 days of receipt of that determination. If the amount due is not timely 0paid, the Village may cause the charges to become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property.

Injunctive relief

If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this document, the Village may petition the appropriate court for injunctive relief restraining the person from activities which could create further violations, or compelling the person from activities which would create further violations, or compelling the person to perform necessary abatement or remediation.

Violations deemed a public nuisance

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this document is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken by the Village.

Penalty for Violation

The penalty for violation of this chapter, in addition to the general code penalty, shall include revocation of site plan approval and revocation of any existing building permits for the site. The Village may refuse any further permit applications until such time as the site has been brought into compliance with this section.

ARTICLE VII

All Ordinances or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and shall be of no further force and effect.

ARTICLE VIII

Any and all sections, terms, provisions and/or clauses herein shall be deemed independent and severable. Should any court of competent jurisdiction hold any section, term, provision or clause void and/or invalid, all remaining sections, terms, provisions and/or clauses not held void and/or invalid shall continue in force and effect.

Adopted the ____th day of _____ 2013.

Effective the ____th day of _____, 2013

Reviewed By:

Village Clerk, Marcianna Pochyla

Village President, Gordon Webb

Village Manager, Rosalee Terpening

