ORDINANCE NO. 29-11

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS 1121.02, 1121.09, 1121.09(d)2, 1121.09(d)4, 1121.09(d)6, 1121.09(h), AND 1121.09(j) OF THE PAINESVILLE CODE OF 1998, RELATING TO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Painesville, Lake County, Ohio;

Section I. That sections 1121.02, 1121.09, 1121.09(d)2, 1121.09(d)4, 1121.09(d)6, 1121.09(h), and1121.09(j) of the Painesville Code of 1998 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1121.02 DEFINITIONS.

For purpose of this regulation, the following terms shall have the meaning herein indicated:

(a) ACRE: A measurement of area equaling 43,560 square feet.

(b) BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs): Schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices (both structural and non-structural) to prevent or reduce the pollution of water resources and wetlands. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility and/or construction site runoff, spillage, or leaks; sludge or waste disposal; or drainage from raw material storage.

(c) COMMUNITY: Throughout this regulation, where not specifically stated, this shall refer to the City of Painesville, its designated representatives, boards, or commissions.

(d) CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE: The permitted points of ingress and egress to development areas regulated under this regulation.

(e) DESIGNATED REVIEW ENTITY (DRE): A City department, an outside contracted firm, or an outside contracted agency approved by the City of Painesville for review of plans to verify compliance with this Ordinance.

(f) DEVELOPMENT AREA: A parcel or contiguous parcels owned by one person or persons, or operated as one development unit, and used or being developed for commercial, industrial, residential, institutional, or other construction or alteration that changes runoff characteristics.

(g) DISTURBED AREA: An area of land subject to erosion due to the removal of vegetative cover and/or soil disturbing activities.

(h) DRAINAGE: (1) The area of land contributing surface water to a specific point. (2) The removal of excess surface water or groundwater from land by surface or subsurface drains.

(i) EROSION: The process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice, gravity, or any combination of those forces.

(j) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: The control of soil, both mineral and organic, to minimize the removal of soil from the land surface and to prevent its transport from a disturbed area by means of wind, water, ice, gravity, or any combination of those forces.

(k) FINAL STABILIZATION: All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 80% coverage for the area has been established or equivalent stabilization measures, such as the use of mulches or geotextiles, have been employed.

(l) LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: A Professional Landscape Architect registered in the State of Ohio.

(m) LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR SALE: A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one plan.

(n) MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE: The level of pollutant reduction that site owners of small municipal separate storm sewer systems regulated under 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124, referred to as NPDES Storm Water Phase II, must meet.

(o) NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A regulatory program in the Federal Clean Water Act that prohibits the discharge of pollutants into surface waters of the United States without a permit.

(p) PARCEL: A tract of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a use, building or group of buildings and their accessory uses and buildings as a unit, together with such open spaces and driveways as are provided and required. A parcel may contain more than one contiguous lot individually identified by a 'Permanent Parcel Number' assigned by the Lake County Auditor's Office.

(q) PERSON: Any individual, corporation, firm, trust, commission, board, public or private partnership, joint venture, agency, unincorporated association, municipal corporation, county or state agency, the federal government, other legal entity, or an agent thereof.

(r) PHASING: Clearing a parcel of land in distinct sections, with the stabilization of each section before the clearing of the next.

(s) PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER: A Professional Engineer registered in the State of Ohio.

(t) RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT: Ohio's standards for storm water management, land development, and urban stream protection. The most current edition of these standards shall be used with this regulation.

(u) RUNOFF: The portion of rainfall, melted snow, or irrigation water that flows across the ground surface and is eventually conveyed to water resources or wetlands.

(v) SEDIMENT: The soils or other surface materials that are transported or deposited by the action of wind, water, ice, gravity, or any combination of those forces, as a product of erosion.

(w) SEDIMENTATION: The deposition or settling of sediment.

(x) SETBACK: A designated transition area around water resources or wetlands that is left in a natural, usually vegetated, state so as to protect the water resources or wetlands from runoff pollution. Soil disturbing activities in this area are restricted by this regulation.

(y) SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITY: Clearing, grading, excavating, filling, or other alteration of the earth's surface where natural or human made ground cover is destroyed and that may result in, or contribute to, erosion and sediment pollution.

(z) SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT: An entity organized under Chapter 1515 of the Ohio Revised Code referring to either the Soil and Water Conservation District Board or its designated employee(s). Hereafter referred to as Lake County SWCD.

(aa) STABILIZATION: The use of BMPs, such as seeding and mulching, that reduce or prevent soil erosion by water, wind, ice, gravity, or a combination of those forces.

(bb) STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3): The written document that sets forth the plans and practices to be used to meet the requirements of this regulation.

(cc) UNSTABLE SOILS: A portion of land that is identified by the City of Painesville Engineer as prone to slipping, sloughing, or landslides, or is identified by the U.S.

Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service methodology as having a low soil strength.

(dd) WATER RESOURCE: Any public or private body of water including lakes and ponds, as well as any brook, creek, river, or stream having banks, a defined bed, and a definite direction of flow, either continuously or intermittently flowing.

(ee) WETLAND: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (40 CFR 232, as amended).

(ff) QUALIFIED INSPECTION PERSONNEL: A person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, who possess the skills to assess all conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measure selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity.

(gg) SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE: All streams, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, wetlands, or other waterways situated wholly or partly within the boundaries of the state, except those private waters which do not combine or affect a junction with surface water. Waters defined as sewerage systems, treatment works or disposal systems in Section 6111.01 of the Ohio Revised Code are not included.

1121.09 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

The SWP3 must contain a description of the controls appropriate for each construction operation and the applicant must implement such controls. The SWP3 must clearly describe for each major construction activity the appropriate control measures; the general sequence during the construction process under which the measures will be implemented; and the contractor responsible for implementation (e.g., contractor A will clear land and install perimeter controls, and contractor B will maintain perimeter controls until final stabilization). The SWP3 shall identify all subcontractors engaged in activities that could impact storm water runoff. The SWP3 shall contain signatures from all of the identified subcontractors indicating that they have been informed and understand their roles and responsibilities in complying with the SWP3.

The controls shall include the following minimum components:

(a) Non-structural Preservation Measures: The SWP3 must make use of practices that preserve the existing natural condition to the maximum extent practicable. Such practices may include preserving riparian areas, preserving existing vegetation and vegetative buffer strips, phasing of construction operations in order to minimize the amount of disturbed land at any one time, and designation of tree preservation areas or other protective clearing or grubbing practices.

(b) Erosion Control Practices: The SWP3 must make use of erosion controls that are capable of providing cover over disturbed soils. A description of control practices designed to restabilize disturbed areas after grading or construction shall be included in the SWP3. The SWP3 must provide specifications for stabilization of all disturbed areas of the site and provide guidance as to which method of stabilization will be employed for any time of the year. Such practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, matting, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, phasing of construction operations, the use of construction entrances, and the use of alternative ground cover.

Erosion control practices must meet the following requirements:

(1) Stabilization. Disturbed areas must be stabilized as specified in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Permanent Stabilization

Area requiring permanent stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls

Any area that will lie dormant for one year or more.	Within 7 days of the most recent disturbance.
Any area within 50 feet of a stream and at final grade.	Within 2 days of reaching final grade.
Any area at final grade.	Within 7 days of reaching final grade within that area.

Table 2: Temporary Stabilization

Area requiring temporary stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls
Any disturbed area within 50 feet of a stream and not at final grade.	Within 2 days of the most recent disturbance if that area will remain idle for more than 21 days.
For all construction activities, any disturbed area, including soil stockpiles that will be dormant for more than 21 days but less than one year, and not within 50 feet of a stream.	Within 7 days of the most recent disturbance within the area.
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter.	Prior to November 1.
Note: Where vegetative stabilization techniques may cause structural instability or are otherwise unobtainable, alternative stabilization techniques must be employed. These techniques may include mulching or erosion matting.	

(2) Permanent stabilization of conveyance channels. Applicants shall undertake special measures to stabilize channels and outfalls and prevent erosive flows. Measures may include seeding, dormant seeding, mulching, erosion control matting, sodding, riprap, natural channel design with bio- engineering techniques, or rock check dams, all as defined in the most recent edition of Rainwater and Land Development or the Field Office Technical Guide available at www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/.

(c) Runoff Control Practices. The SWP3 shall incorporate measures that control the flow of runoff from disturbed areas so as to prevent erosion. Such practices may include rock check dams, pipe slope drains, diversions to direct flow away from exposed soils and protective grading practices. These practices shall divert runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes where practicable.

(d) Sediment Control Practices. The SWP3 shall include a description of, and detailed drawings for, all structural practices that shall store runoff, allowing sediments to settle and/or divert flows away from exposed soils or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas. Structural practices shall be used to control erosion and trap sediment from a site remaining disturbed for more than 14 days. Such practices may include, among others: Sediment settling ponds, silt fences, storm drain inlet protection, and earth diversion dikes or channels which direct runoff to a sediment settling pond. All sediment control practices must be capable of ponding runoff in order to be considered functional. Earth diversion dikes or channels alone are not considered a sediment control practice unless used in conjunction with a sediment settling pond.

Sediment control practices must meet the following requirements:

(1) Timing. Sediment control structures shall be functional throughout the course of earth disturbing activity. Sediment basins and perimeter sediment barriers shall be implemented prior to grading and within seven (7) days from the start of grubbing. They shall continue to function until the up slope development area is re-stabilized. As construction progresses and the topography is altered, appropriate controls must be constructed or existing controls altered to address the changing drainage patterns.

(2) ~~Sediment settling ponds. Concentrated storm water runoff and runoff from drainage areas that exceed the design capacity of silt fence or inlet protection, as determined in Table 3 following, shall pass through a sediment settling pond or~~

~~equivalent best management practice upon approval from the City of Painesville Engineer, the City Planner and/or the DRE.~~

~~The sediment-settling pond shall be sized to provide at least 67 cubic yards of storage per acre of total contributing drainage area. When determining the total contributing drainage area, off-site areas and areas which remain undisturbed by construction activity must be included unless runoff from these areas is diverted away from the sediment settling pond and is not co- mingled with sediment laden runoff. The depth of the sediment settling pond must be less than or equal to five (5) feet. The configuration between the inlets and the outlet of the basin must provide at least two (2) units of length for each one (1) unit of width (> 2:1 length: width ratio). Sediment must be removed from the sediment settling pond when the design capacity has been reduced by forty percent (40%). This limit is typically reached when sediment occupies one-half (½) of the basin depth. When designing sediment settling ponds, the applicant must consider public safety, especially as it relates to children, as a design factor for the sediment basin and alternative sediment controls must be used where site limitations would preclude a safe design. The use of a combination of sediment and erosion control measures in order to achieve maximum pollutant removal is encouraged.~~

A sediment settling pond, or equivalent best management practice upon approval from the City of Painesville Engineer, is required for any one of the following conditions, as determined in Table 3 below:

A. Concentrated storm water runoff.
B. Runoff from drainage areas that exceeds the design capacity of silt fence or inlet protection.
C. 10-acres of disturbed land.

The sediment-settling pond shall provide both a sediment storage zone and a dewatering zone. The volume of the dewatering zone shall be at least 67 cubic yards of storage per acre of total contributing drainage area and have a minimum of 48-hour drain time for sediment basins serving a drainage area over 5 acres.

When post-construction detention/water quality ponds are to be used as temporary sediment trapping BMP, a skimmer discharge device consistent with the Ohio Rainwater Manual shall be utilized during construction phase and until the site is deemed permanently stabilized by the administrator.

The volume of the sediment storage zone shall be calculated by one of the following methods:

A. The volume of the sediment storage zone shall be 1000ft^3 per disturbed acre within the watershed of the basin.
B. The volume of the sediment storage zone shall be the volume necessary to store the sediment as calculated with a generally accepted erosion prediction model.

When determining the total contributing drainage area, off-site areas and areas which remain undisturbed by construction activity must be included unless runoff from these areas is diverted away from the sediment settling pond and is not co-mingled with sediment-laden runoff. The depth of the dewatering zone must be less than or equal to five (5) feet. The configuration between the inlets and the outlet of the basin must provide at least two units of length for each one unit of width (> 2:1 length:width ratio), however a length to width ration of 4:1 is recommended. Sediment must be removed from the sediment-settling pond when the design capacity has been reduced by 40 percent. This limit is typically reached when sediment occupies one-half of the basin depth. When designing sediment settling ponds, the applicant must consider public safety, especially as it relates to children, as a design factor for the sediment basin and alternative sediment controls must be used where site limitations would preclude a safe design. The use of a combination of sediment and erosion control measures in order to achieve maximum pollutant removal is encouraged.

(3) Silt fence and diversions. Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be intercepted by silt fence or diversions to protect adjacent properties, water resources, and wetlands from sediment transported via sheet flow. Where intended to provide sediment control, silt fence shall be placed on a level contour and shall be capable of temporarily ponding runoff. The relationship between the maximum drainage area to silt fence for a particular slope range is shown in Table 3 following. Storm water diversion practices shall be used to keep runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes. Such devices, which include swales, dikes or berms, may receive storm water runoff

from areas up to ten (10) acres. Placing silt fence in parallel does not extend the permissible drainage area to the silt fence.

Table 3: Maximum Drainage Area to Silt Fence

Maximum Drainage Area (acres) to 100 linear feet of silt fence	Range of Slope for a drainage area (%)
0.5	<2%
0.25	≥ 2% but < 20%
0.125	≥ 20% but < 50%

(4) Inlet protection. Erosion and sediment control practices, such as boxed inlet protection, shall be installed to minimize sediment-laden water entering active storm drain systems. All inlets receiving runoff from drainage areas of one or more acres will require a sediment settling pond. Straw or hay bales are not acceptable forms of inlet protection.

(5) Off-site tracking of sediment and dust control. Best management practices must be implemented to ensure sediment is not tracked off-site and that dust is controlled. These best management practices must include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. Construction entrances shall be built and shall serve as the only permitted points of ingress and egress to the development area. These entrances shall be built of a stabilized pad of aggregate stone or recycled concrete or cement sized greater than two (2) inches in diameter, placed over a geotextile fabric, and constructed in conformance with specifications in the most recent edition of the Rainwater and Land Development Manual.

B. Streets directly adjacent to construction entrances and receiving traffic from the development area, shall be cleaned daily to remove sediment tracked off-site. If applicable, the catch basins on these streets nearest to the construction entrances shall also be cleaned weekly.

Based on site conditions, the City of Painesville Engineer, the Director of Public Service, the City Planner, and/or the DRE may require additional best management practices to control off site tracking and dust. These additional BMPs may include:

C. Silt fence or construction fence installed around the perimeter of the development area to ensure that all vehicle traffic adheres to designated construction entrances.

D. Designated wheel-washing areas. Wash water from these areas must be directed to a designated sediment trap, the sediment-settling pond, or to a sump pump for de-watering in conformance with Section 1121.09 (G) of this regulation.

E. Applicants shall take all necessary measures to comply with applicable regulations regarding fugitive dust emissions, including obtaining necessary permits for such emissions. The City of Painesville Engineer, the City Planner and/or the DRE may require dust controls including the use of water trucks to wet disturbed areas, tarping stockpiles, temporary stabilization of disturbed areas, and regulation of the speed of vehicles on the site.

(6) ~~Stream protection~~. Surface Waters of the State Protection. Construction vehicles shall avoid water resources and wetlands. If the applicant is permitted to disturb areas within 50 feet of a water resource or wetland, the following conditions shall be addressed in the SWP3:

A. All BMPs and stream crossings shall be designed as specified in the most recent edition of the Rainwater and Land Development Manual.

B. Structural practices shall be designated and implemented on site to protect water resources or wetlands from the impacts of sediment runoff.

C. No structural sediment controls (e.g., the installation of silt fence or a sediment settling pond in-stream) shall be used in a water resource or wetland.

D. Where stream crossings for roads or utilities are necessary and permitted, the project shall be designed such that the number of stream crossings and the width of the disturbance are minimized.

E. Temporary stream crossings shall be constructed if water resources or wetlands will be crossed by construction vehicles during construction.

F. Construction of bridges, culverts, or sediment control structures shall not place soil, debris, or other particulate material into or close to the water resources or wetlands in such a manner that it may slough, slip, or erode.

(7) Modifying controls. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the applicant shall replace or modify the control for site conditions.

(e) Non-sediment Pollutant Controls: No solid or liquid waste, including building materials, shall be discharged in storm water runoff. The applicant must implement 'site best' management practices to prevent toxic materials, hazardous materials, or other debris from entering water resources or wetlands. These practices shall include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Waste materials: A covered dumpster shall be made available for the proper disposal of garbage, plaster, drywall, grout, gypsum, and other waste materials.

(2) Concrete truck wash-out: The washing of concrete material into a street, catch basin, or other public facility or natural resource is prohibited. A designated area for concrete wash-out shall be made available.

(3) Fuel/liquid tank storage: All fuel/liquid tanks and drums shall be stored in a marked storage area. A dike shall be constructed around this storage area with a minimum capacity equal to one hundred ten percent (110%) of the volume of all containers in the storage area.

(4) Toxic/hazardous waste disposal: Any toxic/hazardous waste shall be disposed of properly.

(5) Contaminated soils disposal and runoff: Contaminated soils from re-development sites shall be disposed of properly. Runoff from contaminated soils shall not be discharged from the site. Proper permits shall be obtained for development projects on solid waste landfill sites or redevelopment sites.

(f) Compliance with Other Requirements. The SWP3 shall be consistent with applicable state and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer, or septic system regulations, including provisions prohibiting waste disposal by open burning, and shall provide for the proper disposal of contaminated soils located within the development area.

(g) Trench and Ground Water Control. There shall be no sediment-laden or turbid discharges to water resources or wetlands resulting from de-watering activities. If trench or ground water contains sediment, it must pass through a sediment-settling pond or other equally effective sediment control device, prior to being discharged from the construction site. Alternatively, sediment may be removed by settling in place or by de-watering into a sump pit, filter bag, or comparable practice. Ground water de-watering which does not contain sediment or other pollutants is not required to be treated prior to discharge. However, care must be taken when discharging ground water to ensure that it does not become pollutant-laden by traversing over disturbed soils or other pollutant sources.

(h) ~~Internal Inspections. All controls on the site shall be inspected at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within twenty-four (24) hours after any storm event greater than one-half (½) inch of rain per twenty-four (24) hour period. The applicant shall assign qualified inspection personnel to conduct these inspections to ensure that the control practices are functional and to evaluate whether the SWP3 is adequate, or~~

~~whether additional control measures are required. Qualified inspection personnel are individuals with knowledge and experience in the installation and maintenance of sediment and erosion controls.~~

~~These inspections shall meet the following requirements:~~

~~(1) Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.~~

~~(2) Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWP3 shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. The applicant shall utilize an inspection form provided by the City of Painesville or an alternate form acceptable to the City of Painesville Engineer, the City Planner and the DRE.~~

~~(3) Discharge locations shall be inspected to determine whether erosion and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to the receiving water resource or wetlands.~~

~~(4) Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site vehicle tracking.~~

~~(5) The applicant shall maintain for three (3) years following final stabilization the results of these inspections, the names and qualifications of personnel making the inspections, the dates of inspections, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3, a certification as to whether the facility is in compliance with the SWP3, and information on any incidents of non- compliance determined by these inspections.~~

(h) Internal Inspections. All controls on the site shall be inspected at least once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24 hour period. The inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized or runoff is unlikely due to weather conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen). A waiver of inspection requirements is available until one month before thawing conditions are expected to result in a discharge if prior written approval has been attained from the City of Painesville Engineer and all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The project is located in an area where frozen conditions are anticipated to continue for extended periods of time (i.e. more than one (1) month).
(2) Land disturbance activities have been suspended, and temporary stabilization is achieved.
(3) The beginning date and ending dates of the waiver period are documented in the SWP3.

The applicant shall assign qualified inspection personnel to conduct these inspections to ensure that the control practices are functional and to evaluate whether the SWP3 is adequate, or whether additional control measures are required. Qualified inspection personnel are individuals with knowledge and experience in the installation and maintenance of sediment and erosion controls.

These inspections shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
(2) Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWP3 shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. The applicant shall utilize an inspection form provided by the City of Painesville or an alternate form acceptable to the City of Painesville Engineer. The inspection form shall include:

A. The inspection date.
B. Names, titles and qualifications of personnel making the inspection.
C. Weather information for the period since the last inspection, including a best estimate of the beginning of each storm event, duration of each storm event and approximate amount of rainfall for each storm event in inches, and whether any discharges occurred.

D. Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of inspection.

E. Locations of:
   1. Discharges of sediment or other pollutants from site.
   2. BMPs that need to be maintained.
   3. BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location.
   4. Where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection.

F. Corrective action required including any necessary changes to the SWP3 and implementation dates.
   1. Discharge locations shall be inspected to determine whether erosion and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to the receiving water resource or wetlands.
   2. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site vehicle tracking.
   3. The applicant shall maintain for three (3) years following final stabilization the results of these inspections, the names and qualifications of personnel making the inspections, the dates of inspections, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3, a certification as to whether the facility is in compliance with the SWP3, and information on any incidents of non-compliance determined by these inspections.

(j) Final Stablization. Final stabilization shall be determined by the City of Painesville Engineer and the City Planner. Once a definable area has achieved final stabilization, the applicant may note this on the SWP3 and no further inspection requirement applies to that portion of the site.

Section II. That this ordinance is passed and adopted for the protection and preservation of the peach, health, safety and general welfare of the inhabitants of the City of Painesville, the proposed change is necessary to provide the highest and best use of land described and therefore, this ordinance shall be effective at the earliest date allowed by law.

PASSED: June 20, 2011

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 20, 2011

ATTEST

Joseph Hada, Jr.
President of Council

Jennifer Bell, CMC
Clerk of Council