E. Storm Water Credits: Storm water credits are water quality reductions permitted through specific site design criteria. These credits are established to help reduce the impacts on Scott County's stream systems. The credits are calculated based on the procedures outlined and subtracted from the water quality requirements for a development. The following is a list of the stormwater credits that are permitted for this community:

1) Filter strips
2) Vegetated channels
3) Riparian buffers
4) Terraformed Areas
5) Rooftop disconnections
6) Modular/porous pavements

Note: Storm water credits are set to encourage "greener" site designs; however, they are not intended to be a substitution for the water quality protection of the regulations. All drainage from proposed impervious areas must be treated by a storm water BMP.

1. Filter Strips: Filter strips are undisturbed grass areas that receive runoff from a development in the form of sheet flow. It is important to note that the filter area must remain undisturbed during construction to allow natural percolation to occur.

Credit definition:

1) Impervious areas draining to the filter strip are deducted from the total impervious area used to determine the water quality volume.
2) An additional 0.075 acre-ft per acre of filter strip is also deducted from the remainder of the water quality volume.

Credit criteria:

1) Minimum filter strip widths are 50 feet.
2) Runoff draining across filter strips shall be in the form of sheet flow only.
3) The maximum contributing length draining to filter strips shall be 150 feet for residential development and 75 feet for commercial development. Designers are permitted to design filter strips to treat larger areas as long as they follow the design procedure outlined for Riparian Buffers.
4) Slopes greater than 5 percent are to incorporate a means by which runoff is dispersed into sheet flow, for example, a level spreader or 30 feet grass buffer.