

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AND REENACT WITH AMENDMENTS CHAPTER 8 OF THE CITY CODE, ENTITLED, "EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT," ARTICLE I, ENTITLED, "GENERAL," AND TO ENACT A NEW ARTICLE V, ENTITLED, "STORMWATER PROGRAM FEE"

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Gaithersburg, in public meeting assembled, that Chapter 8 of the City Code, Article I is hereby repealed and reenacted and Article V is added to read as follows:

Chapter 8
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE I. – GENERAL

Sec. 8-1. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meaning respectively ascribed to them by this section:

Administration. Administration means the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) Water Management Administration (WMA).

Adverse impact. Any deleterious effect on waters or wetlands, including their quality, quantity, surface area, species composition, aesthetics or usefulness for human or natural uses. Such deleterious effect is or may potentially be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, safety or property, to biological productivity, diversity or stability or which unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation.

Agricultural land management practices. Those methods and procedures used in the cultivation of land in order to further crop and livestock production and conservation of related soil and water resources. Logging and timber removal operations are not to be considered a part of this definition.

Approving agency. The entity responsible for the review and approval of stormwater management plans and sediment and erosion control plans.

Applicant. Any person who executes the necessary forms to procure official approval of a project or a permit to carry out construction of a project.

Boldface

Underlining

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Double underlining

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Heading or defined term.

Added to existing law by original bill.

Deleted from existing law by original bill.

Added by Amendment.

Deleted from existing law or the bill by amendment.

Existing law unaffected by bill.

Aquifer. A porous water-bearing geologic formation generally restricted to materials capable of yielding an appreciable supply of water.

Architect. An architect duly registered by the state to practice professional architecture, including landscape architecture, in accordance with the provisions of Title 3, Business Occupations and Professions Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Best management practices (BMPs). Any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other structural or nonstructural management techniques to prevent or reduce the pollution to waters of the state. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures, or practices to control site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from material storage.

Channel protection storage volume (Cp_v). The volume used to design structural management practices to control stream channel erosion. Methods for calculating the channel protection storage volume are specified in the Design Manual.

City. The City of Gaithersburg, Maryland.

City manager. The city manager or his or her designee.

Clear. Any activity which removes the vegetative ground cover, shrubs, or trees, while leaving the root mat intact.

Clearing. The removal of trees and brush from the land, but shall not include the ordinary mowing of grass.

County. Montgomery County, Maryland.

Department. The State of Maryland Department of the Environment.

Design manual. The 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, and all subsequent revisions, that serves as the official guide for stormwater management principles, methods, and practices.

Detention structure. A permanent structure for the temporary storage of runoff which is designed so as not to create a permanent pool of water.

Develop land. To change the runoff characteristics of a parcel of land in conjunction with residential, commercial, industrial or institutional construction or alteration.

Developer. A person undertaking or for whose benefit any or all the activities covered by this article are commenced or carried on. General contractors or

subcontractors, or both, without a proprietary interest in a project are not included within this definition.

Development. A project consisting of buildings, structures and other improvements, or components thereof, upon any lot, tract or parcel which is either subdivided or unsubdivided, including redevelopment projects.

District. The Montgomery Soil Conservation District.

Drainage area. The area contributing runoff to a single point measured in a horizontal plane, which is enclosed by a ridge line.

Easement. A grant or reservation by the owner of land for the use of such land by others for a specific purpose or purposes, and which must be included in the conveyance of land affected by such easement.

Environmental site design (ESD). Small-scale stormwater management practices, nonstructural techniques, and better site planning to mimic natural hydrologic runoff characteristics and minimize the impact of land development on water resources. Methods for designing ESD practices are specified in the Design Manual.

Erosion. The process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

Erosion and sediment control. A system of structural, vegetative and land management measures that minimize soil erosion and off-site sedimentation.

Erosion and sediment control plan. An erosion and sediment control strategy or plan, to minimize erosion and prevent off-site sedimentation by containing sediment on-site or by passing sediment-laden runoff through a sediment control measure, prepared and approved in accordance with the specific requirements of this article, and designed in accordance with the currently adopted State of Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.

Excavation. Any act, or the conditions resulting therefrom, by which soil, earth, sand, gravel, rock or similar material is cut into, dug, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced or relocated, and shall include mining as defined in sections 15-801 through 15-834 of the Environment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended.

Exemption. Those land development activities that are not subject to the control requirements contained in this chapter.

Extended detention. A stormwater design feature that provides gradual release of a volume of water in order to increase settling of pollutants and protect downstream channels from frequent storm events. Methods for designing extended detention BMPs are specified in the Design Manual.

Extreme flood volume (Q_f). The storage volume required to control those infrequent but large storm events in which overbank flows reach or exceed the boundaries of the 100-year floodplain.

Fence, approved. A permanent, semipermanent or portable fence, not more than seventy-two (72) inches in height, so constructed and so located as shall be approved in the permit application to surround sediment basins, steep excavations or ponding areas where it is necessary for the safety of members of the public.

Fill. Any act, or conditions resulting therefrom, by which soil, earth, sand, gravel, rock or any similar material is deposited, placed, pushed, pulled or transported.

Flow attenuation. Prolonging the flow time of runoff to reduce the peak discharge.

Grade. To cause disturbance of the earth. This shall include, but not be limited to, any excavating, stripping, filling, stockpiling of earth materials, grubbing, root mat or topsoil disturbance, or any combination of them.

Grading. Any act by which soil is cleared, stripped, stockpiled, excavated, scarified, filled, or any combinations thereof.

Grading unit. The maximum contiguous area allowed to be graded at a given time. For the purposes of this chapter, a grading unit is twenty (20) acres or less.

Highly erodible soils. Those soils with a slope greater than fifteen (15) percent or those soils with a soil erodibility factor, K, greater than 0.35 and with slopes greater than five (5) percent, or identified as such in the Montgomery County Soil Survey.

Illicit connection. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illicit discharge to enter the stormwater system without a permit; including but not limited to any conveyances which allow sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the stormwater system and any connections to the public stormwater system from indoor drains and sinks with potential to introduce pollutants to the public stormwater system.

Illicit discharge. Any direct or indirect non-stormwater discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted in section 8-36 of this chapter.

Impervious area (or impervious surface). A surface which has been covered with a layer of material so that it is resistant to infiltration by water, including semi-pervious surfaces such as compacted clay, gravel used as travelways, most conventionally surfaced streets, roofs, sidewalks, parking lots, and other similar surfaces.

Improved property. Real property within the city that has 250 square feet or more of impervious area.

Infiltration. The passage or movement of water into the soil surface.

Inspection agency. The administration or if delegated enforcement authority, the city.

Land disturbing activity. Any earth movement or land changes which may result in soil erosion or the movement of sediments into waters of the state or onto other lands, including, but not limited to, tilling, clearing, grading, excavating, stripping, filling and related activities. Land disturbing activity also includes the covering of land surfaces with any structure or impermeable material, regardless of whether the land surface itself remains permeable or impermeable. The resurfacing of an existing impervious area shall not constitute a new land disturbing activity.

Landscape architect. A landscape architect duly registered by the state to practice professional landscape architecture, in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Business Occupations and Professions Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Maximum extent practicable (MEP). Designing stormwater management systems so that all reasonable opportunities for using ESD planning techniques and treatment practices are exhausted and only where absolutely necessary, a structural BMP is implemented as determined by the city manager, or his or her designee.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) owned and operated by a state, city, town, or other public body. These systems are designed for collecting or conveying stormwater, are not a combined sewer, and are not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR 122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater discharge permits. General, group, and individual stormwater discharge permits which regulate facilities defined in federal NPDES regulations pursuant to the Clean Water Act.

Nonpoint source. A diffuse source of pollution that does not result from a pollutant discharge at a specific, single location (such as a single pipe) but generally results from human or human-induced activities which introduce pollutants into waters of the state in the city through land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, or percolation.

Off-site stormwater management. The design and construction of a facility necessary to control stormwater from more than one development.

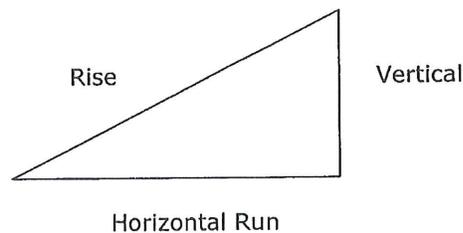
On-site stormwater management. The design and construction of systems necessary to control stormwater within an immediate development.

Overbank flood protection volume (Q_p). The volume controlled by structural practices to prevent an increase in the frequency of out of bank flooding generated by development. Methods for calculating the overbank flood protection volume are specified in the Design Manual.

Owner. The owner or owners of a site on which grading or other land disturbing activity is, will, or has been, done.

Percent slope. Defined as vertical rise in feet divided by horizontal run in the steepest one hundred-foot segment multiplied by one hundred (100) percent.

Percent Slope Illustration



Permit. A sediment control, grading, building permit or other permit, as may be appropriate within the context of the specific provision of this chapter.

Permittee. Any person to whom a building or grading permit has been issued.

Person. Includes the federal government, the state, any county, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of the state, or any of their units, or an individual, receiver, trustee, guardian, executor, administrator, fiduciary, or representative of any kind, or any partnership, firm, association, public or private corporation, or any of their affiliates, or any other entity.

Planning techniques. A combination of strategies employed early in project design to reduce the impact from development and to incorporate natural features into a stormwater management plan.

Point source. Any discernable confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which any pollutant is or may be discharged.

Pollutant. Any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, hazardous, or other substance which, when discharged directly or indirectly into waters of the state in the city as a point source or nonpoint source, or when applied to or stored on natural or man-made land surfaces, subsurfaces, or other surfaces connected to these surfaces in a manner other than as authorized by applicable permits or regulations, has potential to or does:

- (1) Interfere with state or county designated uses;
- (2) Obstruct or cause damage to waters of the state in the city;

- (3) Change water color, odor, or usability as a drinking water source through causes not attributable to natural stream processes affecting surface water or subsurface processes affecting groundwater;
- (4) Add an unnatural surface film on the water;
- (5) Adversely change other chemical, biological, thermal, or physical conditions in any surface water or stream channel;
- (6) Degrade the quality of ground water; or
- (7) Harm human life, aquatic life, or terrestrial plant and wildlife.

Pollutant includes but is not limited to any dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, wastewater, wastewater sludge, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, rock, sand, dust, industrial waste, medical waste, sediment, nutrient, toxic substance, pesticide, herbicide, trace metal, automotive fluid, petroleum-based substance, and oxygen demanding material.

Predevelopment state. Woods in good condition.

Professional engineer. An engineer duly registered by the State of Maryland to practice professional engineering in accordance with the provisions of Title 14, Business Occupations and Professions Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Professional land surveyor. A land surveyor duly licensed by the Board for Professional Land Surveyors of the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation of the State of Maryland in accordance with the provisions of the Title 15, Business Occupations and Professions Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Recharge volume (Re_v). That portion of the water quality volume used to maintain groundwater recharge rates at development sites. Methods for calculating the recharge volume are specified in the Design Manual.

Redevelopment. Any construction, alteration, or improvement performed on sites where existing land use is commercial, industrial, institutional, or multifamily residential and existing site impervious area exceeds forty (40) percent.

Responsible personnel. Any foreman, superintendent or project engineer who is in charge of on-site clearing and grading operations or sediment control associated with earth changes or disturbances.

Retention structure. A permanent structure that provides for the storage of runoff by means of a permanent pool of water.

Retrofitting. The implementation of ESD practices, the construction of a structural BMP in a previously developed area, or the modification of an existing structural BMP, in a previously developed area to improve water quality over current conditions.

Sediment. Soils or other surficial materials transported or deposited by the action of wind, water, ice, gravity or artificial means.

Slope. The inclined exposed surface of a fill, excavation, or natural terrain, or the steepness of that surface, expressed in terms of the ratio of horizontal distance to vertical rise, or in terms of percentage.

Site:

- (1) For "new development" any tract, lot, or parcel of land or combination of tracts, lots, or parcels of land, which are in one ownership, or are contiguous and in diverse ownership where development is to be performed as part of a unit, subdivision, or project.
- (2) For "redevelopment" land disturbance of an existing tract, lot, or parcel of land or combination of tracts, lots or parcels of land as shown on an approved site plan; or the original parcel. Final determination of the applicable area shall be made in accordance with section 8-22 of this chapter.

Soil. Any earth, sand, gravel, rock or other similar material.

Stabilization. The prevention of soil movement by any of various vegetative and/or structural means.

Standards and specifications. The "2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control" or any subsequent revisions.

Steep slope. A slope in which the percent slope equals or exceeds twenty-five (25) percent.

Storm drain system. Any facilities that collect, store, convey or treat stormwater, including but not limited to any roads, both public or private, with drainage systems or ditches, streets, gutters, flumes, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, stormwater management facilities, environmental site design practices, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures which are within the city and are not part of publicly owned treatment works.

Stormwater. Water that originates from a precipitation event.

Stormwater fee billing unit. 500 square feet of impervious area.

Stormwater management and/or erosion and sediment control concept plan. The first of three (3) required plan approvals that includes the information necessary to allow an initial evaluation of a proposed project in accordance with COMAR 26.17.01 and/or 26.17.02.

Stormwater management and/or erosion and sediment control final plan. The last of three (3) required plan approvals that includes the information necessary to allow all approvals and permits to be issued by the approving agency.

Stormwater management and/or erosion and sediment control preliminary plan. The second of three (3) required plan approvals that includes the information necessary to allow a detailed evaluation of a proposed project. This plan is the same as the Design Manual's "site development plan."

Stormwater management plan. A set of drawings or other documents submitted by a person as a prerequisite to obtaining a stormwater management approval, which contain all of the information and specifications pertaining to stormwater management.

Stormwater management system. Natural areas, ESD practices, stormwater management measures, and any other structure through which stormwater flows, infiltrates, or discharges from a site.

Stripping. Any activity which removes the vegetative surface cover including tree removal, clearing, grubbing and storage or removal of topsoil.

Variance. The modification of the requirements of the article for specific circumstances such that strict adherence would result in unnecessary hardship and not fulfill the intent of the article.

Waiver. The reduction of stormwater management requirements by the city for a specific development on a case-by-case review basis.

Watercourse. Any natural or man-made streams, rivers, creeks, ponds, lakes, ditches, channels, canals, conduits, culverts, drains, waterways, gullies, ravines, or washes, in which water flows in a definite direction or course, either continuously or intermittently; and including any area adjacent thereto which is subject to inundation by reason of overflow or flood waters and their associated wetlands.

Watershed. The total drainage area contributing runoff to a single point.

Water quality volume (WQ_v). The volume needed to capture and treat the runoff from ninety (90) percent of the average annual rainfall at a development site. Methods for calculating the water quality volume are specified in the Design Manual.

Wetlands. Any area that has saturated soils or periodic high groundwater levels and vegetation adapted to wet conditions and periodic flooding.

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ARTICLE V. STORMWATER PROGRAM FEE

Sec. 8-43. Authority.

The city is authorized by section 4-204(d) of the Environment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended, to adopt a system of charges to fund the implementation of a stormwater program.

Sec. 8-44. Purpose and organization.

The city council finds that an adequate, sustainable source of revenue for the implementation of a stormwater program is necessary to protect the general public health, safety, and welfare. Further, the city council finds that higher amounts of impervious area contribute greater amounts of stormwater and pollutants to the stormwater management system. Therefore, the city council determines that it is in the best interest of the public to enact a stormwater program fee that allocates stormwater program costs to all owners of improved property based on impervious area.

The stormwater program shall be operated under the direction of the city manager. The city manager shall develop a Stormwater Fee Policy and Procedure Manual for adoption by city council resolution. The manual shall contain the necessary policies and procedures to carry out this article as well as any credit policy pursuant to section 8-47 and any hardship policy pursuant to section 8-48 of this chapter.

Sec. 8-45. Stormwater program fund.

- (a) The stormwater program fund is hereby established as a dedicated, separate fund for the sole purpose of recovering stormwater costs, including the following:
- (1) Reviewing stormwater management plans;
 - (2) Inspection and enforcement activities;
 - (3) Watershed planning;
 - (4) Planning, design, land acquisition, and construction of stormwater management systems and structures;
 - (5) Retrofitting developed areas for pollution control;
 - (6) Water quality monitoring and water quality programs;
 - (7) Operation and maintenance of facilities;
 - (8) Program development of these activities; and,
 - (9) Any other activities consistent with 4-204(d)(1) of the Environment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended.
- (b) The fund shall consist of revenue generated from the imposition of the stormwater program fee pursuant to section 8-46 of this chapter, any deposits that may be directed by the city council for the purpose of implementing a hardship policy in accordance with section 8-49 of this chapter, any other deposits that may be

directed by the city council, including but not limited to grants and special appropriations, and all interest or other income earned on the investment of money in the fund.

Sec. 8-46. Stormwater program fee.

- (a) A stormwater program fee is hereby imposed on all improved property in the city that exists on January 1 of each year, including government owned real property and regardless of whether the property is subject to taxation under Title 7, Tax Property Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended.
- (b) All revenue from the stormwater program fee and income derived from the fee shall be deposited into the stormwater program fund described in section 8-45 of this chapter.
- (c) The rate per stormwater fee billing unit to be used for calculating the stormwater program fee shall be set by the city council with the adoption of the budget or by separate resolution.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in this article, the impervious area for a property will be determined by the city using aerial photography, as-built drawings, final approved site plans, field surveys, or other appropriate engineering and mapping analysis tools as determined by the city manager.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in this article, the stormwater program fee for a property will be calculated in the following manner:
- (1) Determine the impervious area of the property in square feet;
 - (2) Divide the impervious area of the property by the stormwater fee billing unit;
 - (3) Round the resulting calculation to the nearest whole number to determine the number of stormwater fee billing units;
 - (4) Multiply the number of stormwater fee billing units by the rate established in subsection (c) to obtain the stormwater program fee for the property.
- (f) The stormwater program fee for any common area owned by a community association will be charged based on the impervious area of the common area in the manner described in subsection (e) and billed directly to the community association.
- (g) The stormwater program fee for a condominium will be charged as follows:
- (1) The stormwater program fee for the condominium will be calculated in accordance with the methodology in subsection (e).
 - (2) The entire stormwater program fee for the condominium will be divided equally among the property tax accounts for all units assigned to the condominium by the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation.
 - (3) The city manager, at his sole discretion, may utilize alternative methodologies for billing stormwater program fees associated with condominiums.

Sec. 8-47. Credits.

The city council may adopt by resolution as part of the Stormwater Fee Policy and Procedure Manual a system of credits against the stormwater program fee for a property owner who operates and maintains a stormwater best management practice. No credit will be provided if the city manager determines that the stormwater best management practice is not functioning as designed and the property owner fails to take corrective action within the time period provided by the city manager. Nothing shall prevent the city council from modifying or eliminating the adopted system of credits. Any such modification or elimination may apply to holders of existing credits at the discretion of the city council.

Sec. 8-48. Hardship policy.

The city council may adopt by resolution as part of the Stormwater Fee Policy and Procedure Manual a hardship policy that reduces or eliminates the stormwater program fee for a property owner who demonstrates substantial financial hardship as a result of the imposition of the stormwater program fee. The revenue source for implementation of the hardship policy shall be separate and distinct from the stormwater management fee and shall be deposited by the city council into the stormwater management fund. Nothing shall prevent the city council from modifying or eliminating the adopted hardship policy. Any such modification or elimination may apply to beneficiaries of an existing hardship policy at the discretion of the city council.

Sec. 8-49. Method of collection, interest, and penalties.

- (a) The stormwater program fee shall be billed to the owner of record of each property subject to the fee in the same manner as real property tax. A combined payment of the stormwater program fee and the real property tax will be applied first to the stormwater program fee and then to the real property tax.
- (b) The stormwater program fee will be considered delinquent if not paid on or before the due date shown on the bill. If a petition for adjustment has been filed in accordance with section 8-50 of this chapter, the stormwater program fee must be paid by the due date shown on the bill and will be reimbursed to the property owner if the petition is successful.
- (c) Interest on a delinquent stormwater program fee shall accrue according to the same schedule and the same rate charged for delinquent real property taxes until the property owner has remitted the outstanding payment and interest in full.
- (d) Unpaid fees and interest are subject to all penalties and remedies that apply to unpaid real property taxes. If unpaid fees and interest become a lien against the property, the lien shall have the same priority as a lien imposed for nonpayment of real property taxes.

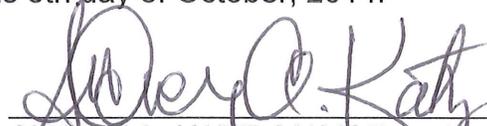
Sec. 8-50. Petitions for adjustment.

- (a) Any property owner subject to the stormwater program fee may petition for an adjustment to the fee by submitting a request in writing to the city prior to the due date shown on the bill. Grounds for adjustment of the stormwater program fee are limited to the following:
- (1) An error was made regarding the square footage of the impervious area attributed to the property;
 - (2) A mathematical error in calculating the stormwater program fee;
 - (3) An error in the identification of the property owner billed; or,
 - (4) An approved credit was incorrectly applied.
- (b) The property owner shall complete a petition for adjustment form in a format approved by the city manager. In the event the city manager finds that the form is incomplete, the city manager shall offer the property owner 15 additional days from his decision to supply the missing or incomplete information. If the missing or incomplete information is not provided to the city manager within the 15 additional day period, the petition for adjustment shall be considered withdrawn.
- (c) If the property owner alleges an error in the amount of the impervious area, a plan view of the property's impervious area will be provided by the city with labeled dimensions of all impervious area within the property boundaries. If, based on the plan view or other materials provided by the property owner, the city manager finds that the impervious area calculation is in error, the city will recalculate the impervious area of the property. If the city manager finds that the impervious area calculation is not in error and the property owner continues to believe that the amount of impervious area is in error, the property owner may, within 30 days after the city manager's decision, submit a plan signed and sealed by a professional engineer or professional land surveyor licensed in the State of Maryland attesting to the accuracy of the impervious area measurements. The city manager will then have 15 days to review the plan submitted by the property owner and to make a final determination.
- (d) A decision by the city manager on a petition for an adjustment shall be the final decision from which an aggrieved party may appeal to the Circuit Court for Montgomery County in accordance with the Maryland Rules as set forth in Title 7, Chapter 200.

Sec. 8-51. Effective date.

The provisions of this article shall be effective January 1, 2015. The initial billing shall be for Fiscal Year 2016 based on impervious area in existence as of January 1, 2015. Notwithstanding, adoption of this article shall not negate the water quality protection charge for Fiscal Year 2015, included in the adopted budget.

ADOPTED by the City Council this 6th day of October, 2014.



SIDNEY A. KATZ, MAYOR and
President of the Council

DELIVERED to the Mayor of the City of Gaithersburg this 6th day of October, 2014. APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of Gaithersburg this 6th day of October, 2014.



SIDNEY A. KATZ, MAYOR

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the foregoing Ordinance was adopted by the City Council of the City of Gaithersburg, in public meeting assembled on the 6th day of October, 2014; and that the same was APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of Gaithersburg on the 6th day of October, 2014. This Ordinance will become effective on the 26th day of October, 2014.



Tony Tomasello, City Manager