ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

FINAL PERMIT

Permit Number: AKS055859

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*., as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, this permit is issued under provisions of Alaska Statutes (AS) 46.03; the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) as amended; and other applicable State laws and regulations. The

FORT WAINWRIGHT (FWA)

is authorized to discharge from all municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) outfalls existing as of the effective date of this permit to the Chena River and other wasters of the United States in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein.

In accordance with the discharge point(s) effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein:

- This permit and authorization shall become effective November 1, 2016
- This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, October 31, 2021
- The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before May 4, 2021, 180 days before the expiration of this permit if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharge(s) at the facility beyond the term of this permit.
- The permittee shall post or maintain a copy of this permit to discharge at the facility and make it available to the public, employees, and subcontractors at the facility.

Wade Strickland
Signature

September 26, 2016
Date

Wade Strickland
Printed Name

Program Manager
Title

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SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

The Schedule of Submissions summarizes some of the required submissions and activities the permittee must complete and/or submit to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) during the term of this permit. The permittee is responsible for all submissions and activities even if they are not summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions – Storm Water Management Program

Part of Permit	Storm Water Management Program Component	Compliance Date	Submit to [a]
General Requirements			
2.1	Review and revise as necessary the written documentation of the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) as implemented within the permittee's jurisdiction.	Within one year of the permit effective date	—
4.1.2.5	Submit a Monitoring Program Plan including Quality Assurance Requirements	Within two years of the permit effective date	Compliance Program
4.3	Submit summary and detailed Annual Report to DEC	The report must be submitted no later than February 15th, per schedule specified in Part 4.3.1.	Compliance Program
Public Education and Outreach			
3.1.2	Develop, implement and evaluate an on-going public education program to educate the community about the ways to reduce impacts to storm water quality	Within two years of the permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—
3.1.3.1	Publish articles in a local newspaper or permittee website regarding storm water pollution prevention	Within six months of permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—
3.1.3.2	Create or purchase storm water pollution prevention materials for key audiences and distribution at annual FWA events	Within one year of permit effective date; update annually thereafter	—
3.1.3.3	Update housing tenant materials to include storm water related materials	Within one year of permit effective date; update annually thereafter	—
3.1.3.4	Develop and install signs on storm water pollution prevention and pet waste management in key areas	Within two years of permit effective date	—
3.1.3.5	Purchase or develop brochure on use of lawn chemicals and household hazardous products and distribute to key audiences	Within two years of permit effective date; and annually thereafter	—
3.1.3.6	Develop and make available to FWA personnel a website with information about storm water management	Within one year of permit effective date; update semi-annually thereafter	—

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions – Storm Water Management Program

Part of Permit	Storm Water Management Program Component	Compliance Date	Submit to [a]
Public Involvement			
3.2.2	Post SWMP and annual reports on the permittee's website	Within one year of permit effective date	—
3.2.3	Plan and host a community litter clean-up activities within the MS4, to include areas adjacent to Chena River	Within one year of permit effective date; annually thereafter	—
3.2.4	Create and distribute an attitude survey to measure resident and worker knowledge of Storm Water Pollution Prevention and solicit feedback to improve effectiveness of MS4 Program	Within three years of permit effective date; complete biennially thereafter	—
3.2.5	Conduct storm drain stencil contest among FWA school children and apply stencil to storm drains	Hold contest within one year; stencil 50 % of storm drain inlets within two years; stencil 100% of storm drain inlets within four years of permit effective date	—
3.2.6	Establish and maintain a storm water steering committee representing multiple FWA organizations or units that meets quarterly	Within six months of permit effective date; complete quarterly thereafter	—
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination			
3.3.1	Inventory and map industrial facilities to include in storm sewer system map	Within one year of permit effective date	—
3.3.2	Develop and implement a program to detect and address illicit discharges to the MS4	Within two years of permit effective date	—
3.3.2	Develop and implement a system for tracking information on illicit discharge discovery and response	Within two years of permit effective date	—
3.3.3.1	Conduct wet weather outfall inspections	Within two years of permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—
3.3.3.2	Conduct dry weather inspections of storm water discharge locations to identify illicit discharges	Within two years of permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—
3.3.4	Survey and inspect oil water separators to ensure proper connection to sanitary sewer system	Within two years of permit effective date	—
3.3.5 & 3.3.6	Adopt command policy letter or other control measure to prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4; prohibit any specific non-storm water discharge, if necessary	Within two years of permit effective date	—
3.3.7	Conduct education on hazards associated with illegal discharges	Within two years of permit effective date	—
3.3.8	Conduct dry weather screening from all outfalls	Within two years of permit effective date	—
3.3.9	Conduct or revise an existing hydrologic study of all roadway structures within the MS4	Within three years of permit effective date	—
3.3.10	Develop storm sewer system map(s)	Within three years of permit effective date	—

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions – Storm Water Management Program

Part of Permit	Storm Water Management Program Component	Compliance Date	Submit to [a]
Construction Site Storm Water Runoff			
3.4.1	Develop and implement a construction site runoff control program	Within three years of permit effective date; on-going thereafter	—
3.4.3	Develop and implement command policy letter to require appropriate management of construction site storm water runoff to ensure compliance with the SWMP and Construction General Permit (CGP)	Within one year of permit effective date	—
3.4.4	Develop Erosion and Sediment Control Plan requirements for all construction projects	Within one year of permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—
3.4.5	Develop and implement plan review procedures for reviewing construction plans and project Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)	Within one year of permit effective date	—
3.4.6	Develop standard language for inclusion in Fort Wainwright construction contracts	Within one year of permit effective date	—
3.4.7	Develop and implement procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures	Within one year of permit effective date	—
3.4.9	Develop and conduct at least one training related to the construction command letter	Within two years of permit effective date	—
Post-Construction Site Storm Water Runoff			
3.5.1	Develop, implement, and enforce a post-construction site runoff control program	Within three years of permit effective date	—
3.5.2	Develop and implement regulatory mechanism to require appropriate management of post-construction site storm water runoff to ensure compliance with the SWMP and CGP	Within three years of permit effective date	—
3.5.3	Adopt or develop and distribute a best management practice (BMP) design manual (post-construction activity manual (PCAM))	Within four years of the permit effective date	—
3.5.4	Develop and implement inspection schedule and long-term operation and maintenance plan for post-construction BMPs	Within four years of the permit effective date	—
3.5.5	Develop and conduct at least one training for local contractors, engineers, and tenants regarding the requirements of the PCAM and the Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development (LID) strategy	Within four years of the permit effective date	—
3.5.6	Develop a strategy for evaluating Green Infrastructure/ LID projects	Within four years of the permit effective date	—
Pollution Prevention And Good Housekeeping			
3.6.1	Conduct storm water pollution prevention inspections	Within one year of permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—
3.6.2	Develop and implement maintenance standards for storm water facilities	Within two years of permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions – Storm Water Management Program

Part of Permit	Storm Water Management Program Component	Compliance Date	Submit to [a]
3.6.3	Complete a study of the effectiveness of current street sweeping operations, storm drain cleaning operations and other FWA activities with potential for storm water impacts	Within five years of permit effective date	—
3.6.4	Conduct training for employees or contractors whose job functions may impact storm water quality	Within two years of permit effective date; complete annually thereafter	—
3.6.5	Ensure that new flood management projects are assessed for impacts on water quality	Within two years of permit effective date	—

Notes:
a. See Appendix A, Part 1.1 for addresses

1.0 APPLICABILITY

1.1 Introduction

This permit authorizes the permittee to discharge storm water to the Chena River and other waters of the United States as defined in Part 1.2 Permit Coverage Area from discharges authorized under this permit defined in Part 1.3.

1.2 Permit Coverage Area

This permit covers all portions of the MS4 within Fort Wainwright (FWA) which are owned or operated by the permittee.

1.3 Discharges Authorized Under this Permit

During the effective term of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water to waters of the United States from all portions of the MS4 owned and operated by the permittee, subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit also authorizes the discharge of storm water commingled with flows contributed by process wastewater, non-process wastewater, and storm water associated with industrial activity, provided that the storm water in these flows is only commingled with those categories of allowable non-storm water discharges set forth in Part 1.4 of this permit.

1.4 Limitations on Permit Coverage

1.4.1 **Non-Storm Water Discharges.** The permittee is not authorized to discharge non-storm water, except where such discharges satisfy one of the following three conditions:

1.4.1.1 The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with a separate Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit; or

1.4.1.2 The non-storm water discharges result from a spill and:

1.4.1.2.1 Are the result of an unforeseen weather event where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such a discharge; or

1.4.1.2.2 Consists of emergency discharges required to prevent imminent threat to human health or severe property damage, provided that reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such discharges; or

1.4.1.3 The non-storm water discharges satisfy each of the following two conditions:

1.4.1.3.1 The discharges consist of uncontaminated water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR§ 35.2005(20)), uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensate, irrigation water, springs, water from crawlspace pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, street wash water, residential building wash waters without detergents, and flows from emergency firefighting activities; and

1.4.1.3.2 The discharges are not sources of pollution to waters of the United States. A discharge is considered a source of pollution to waters of the United States if it:

1.4.1.3.2.1 Causes excessive foam in the receiving waters or contains floating and/or settleable solids in amounts sufficient to make the water unsafe or unfit for providing water supply or other beneficial uses;

1.4.1.3.2.2 Contains oil or other substances in amounts sufficient to create a visible film or sheen on the receiving waters;

1.4.1.3.2.3 Contains substances that are in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious or which produce color, odor, or other conditions to such a degree as to create a nuisance;

1.4.1.3.2.4 Contains any substances or combination of substances in amounts sufficient to be acutely toxic to, or to otherwise severely injure or kill aquatic life, other animals, plants or humans; or

1.4.1.3.2.5 Contains any substances or combination of substances that will cause or contribute to the growth of aquatic plants or algae to such a degree as to create a nuisance, be unsightly, or otherwise impair the designated use.

1.4.2 **Snow Disposal to Receiving Waters**.

1.4.2.1 The permittee shall select effective snow storage and disposal sites in upland areas where direct drainage to surface waters or storm drains is not possible and where the groundwater table is low. Best management practices (BMPs) at disposal sites may include detention basins, dikes, berms, and vegetative buffers.

1.4.2.2 The permittee is not authorized to dispose of snow directly to waters of the United States or directly to the MS4. Discharges from the permittee's snow disposal and snow management practices are authorized under this permit when such practices are operated using appropriate BMPs required in Part 3.6.2. Such BMPs may include detention basins, dikes, ditches, and vegetative buffers. BMPs shall be designed, operated, and maintained to prevent and reduce pollutants in the discharge to the maximum extent practicable.

2.0 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP) REQURIEMENTS

2.1 General Requirements

2.1.1 The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the CWA. The SWMP must include BMPs, control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions appropriate for the control and minimization of the discharge of pollutants from the MS4.

2.1.2 The SWMP developed by the permittee and submitted to DEC covers the term of this permit and must be updated as necessary or as required by DEC to ensure compliance with Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §1342(p)(3)(B). Modifications to the SWMP must be made in accordance with Part 2.3 of this permit. The SWMP submitted to DEC by the permittee, and all approved updates made in accordance with Part 2.3 of this permit, are hereby incorporated by reference. All components and requirements of the SWMP are enforceable as conditions of this permit.

2.1.3 The permittee must submit any plan revisions or documents which require review and approval by DEC to the address listed in Part 4.5, and in accordance with Parts 2.3 and/or 4.1 of this permit. Within 60 days of receipt of such plans or documents, DEC shall have the right to disapprove or require modifications to the plans or documents for approval.

2.1.4 The SWMP actions and activities are outlined through the minimum control measures in Part 3.0 and the assessment/monitoring requirements described in Part 4.1. The permittee must implement a SWMP that provides:

2.1.4.1 BMPs that are selected, implemented, maintained and updated to ensure that storm water discharges are to the maximum extent practicable to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the CWA; and

2.1.4.2 Measurable goals, including interim milestones, for each BMP.

2.1.5 Implementation of one or more of the minimum measures may be shared with another entity that is not subject to this permit, or the entity may fully take over the measure. The permittee may rely on another entity only if:

2.1.5.1 The other entity, in fact, implements the control measures;

2.1.5.2 The control measure, or component of that measure, is at least as stringent as the corresponding permit requirement; and

2.1.5.3 The other entity agrees to implement the control measure on the permittee's behalf. A legally binding written acceptance of this obligation is required. The permittee must maintain this obligation as part of the SWMP description. If the other entity agrees to report on the minimum measure, the permittee must supply the other entity with the reporting requirements in Part 4.3 of this permit. The permittee remains responsible for compliance with the permit obligations.

2.2 Storm Water Management Program Document

2.2.1 No later than one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall review and revise as necessary its written documentation of the SWMP as implemented within its jurisdiction. The SWMP documentation must be organized according to the program components in Parts 3.0 and 4.0 of this permit. At a minimum, the permittee must include the following information:

2.2.1.1 Ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms, proving the legal authority necessary to implement and enforce the requirements of this permit.

2.2.1.2 A written outline describing how the permittee will implement the requirements of Parts 3.0 and 4.0 of this permit.

2.2.2 The permittee must track the annual number of inspections, official enforcement actions, and types of public education activities and outcomes, as stipulated by the respective program requirement. Information summarizing these activities during the previous reporting period must be included in the Annual Report.

2.2.3 The SWMP document must be reviewed and updated at least annually and submitted with the annual report to DEC Compliance and Enforcement Program at the address in Appendix A Part 1.1.2.

2.3 Reviewing and Updating the Storm Water Management Program

2.3.1 The permittee must annually review the SWMP as part of the preparation of the Annual Report required under Part 4.3.

2.3.2 The permittee may request changes to any SWMP action or activity specified in this permit according to the following procedures:

2.3.2.1 Changes to delete or replace an action or activity specifically identified in the SWMP with an alternate action or activity may be requested at any time. Modification requests to DEC must include:

2.3.2.1.1 An analysis of why the original action or activity is ineffective, infeasible, or cost prohibitive;

2.3.2.1.2 Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement action or activity; and

2.3.2.1.3 An analysis of why the replacement action or activity is expected to better achieve the SWMP requirements.

2.3.2.2 Change requests or notification must be made in writing and signed by the permittee in accordance with Appendix A, Part 1.12.

2.3.2.3 Documentation of the actions or activities as required by the SWMP must be submitted to DEC upon request. DEC may review and subsequently notify the permittee that changes to the SWMP are necessary to:

2.3.2.3.1 Address discharges from the MS4 that are causing or contributing to water quality impacts;

2.3.2.3.2 Include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with federal or state statutory or regulatory requirements;

2.3.2.3.3 Include other conditions deemed necessary by DEC to comply with WQS and/or other goals and requirements of the CWA; or

2.3.2.3.4 Address the SWMP requirements of the permit, if DEC determines that the permittee's current SWMP does not meet permit requirements.

2.3.2.4 If DEC notifies the permittee that changes are necessary, the notification will offer the permittee an opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objectives of the requested modification. Following this opportunity, the permittee must implement any required changes according to the schedule set by DEC.

2.4 Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation

2.4.1 Transfer of ownership, operational authority, or responsibility for SWMP implementation requires submittal of all corrected documentation to DEC (see Appendix A, Part 1.1.1 Permitting Program) for a 60-day review before implementation of transfer.

2.4.2 The permittee must implement the SWMP in all new areas added or transferred to the permittee's MS4 (or for which the permittee becomes responsible for implementation of storm water quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable, within one year from the date upon which the new areas are added or transferred.

2.4.3 Such additions and schedules for implementation must be documented in the next Annual Report following the transaction.

2.5 Storm Water Management Program Resources

The permittee must provide adequate finances, staff, equipment, and other support capabilities to implement their SWMP actions and activities outlined in this permit.

3.0 MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES

3.1 Public Education and Outreach

3.1.1 The permittee must include the following topics in its public education and outreach program:

3.1.1.1 Appropriate storm water management practices for commercial, industrial, food service, carpet cleaners, home-based or mobile businesses, and automotive activities;

3.1.1.2 Appropriate yard care techniques for protecting water quality, including proper timing and use of fertilizers;

3.1.1.3 Proper pet waste management;

3.1.1.4 Appropriate spill prevention practices for industrial, commercial, construction, and residential settings;

3.1.1.5 Proper use, storage and disposal of household hazardous waste;

3.1.1.6 Proper recycling;

3.1.1.7 Proper management of street, parking lot, sidewalk, and building wash water;

3.1.1.8 Proper methods for using water for dust control; and

3.1.1.9 Impacts of illicit discharges and how to report them.

3.1.2 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop, implement, and evaluate an on-going public education program to educate the community about the impacts of storm water discharges to water bodies. The program must include the steps that key audiences (i.e., residents, employees, contractors, tenants, and visitors) can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

3.1.3 The public education and outreach activities shall include at a minimum the following tasks:

3.1.3.1 Within six months of the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter, publish article(s) in a local newspaper or permittee website regarding storm water pollution prevention;

3.1.3.2 Within one year of the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter, create or purchase and distribute printed educational materials (e.g., flyer/brochure) on storm water pollution prevention topics to key audiences at one or more FWA event;

3.1.3.3 Within one year of the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter, develop materials for and update storm water related materials for housing tenants;

3.1.3.4 Within two years of the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter; develop and install signs describing storm water pollution prevention and pet waste management along the Chena River, in FWA recreational parks, and in other sensitive areas. Signage shall be reviewed and updated, if needed, at least once during the permit cycle;

3.1.3.5 Within two years of the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter, create or purchase and distribute a brochure on the proper use and disposal of lawn chemicals and household hazardous products and distribute to key audiences; and

3.1.3.6 Within one year of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and make available to FWA personnel a website with information about storm water management within the MS4 and update the website at least semi-annually.

3.1.4 The permittee must document the following information related to public education and outreach in the Annual Report required in Part 4.3:

3.1.4.1 Describe the public education program and outreach activities accomplished during the previous calendar year, including at least one copy of all educational material distributed;

3.1.4.2 Describe the methods and frequency of disseminating information;

3.1.4.3 Describe the target audiences and pollutants/sources that are addressed by the program and how they were selected;

3.1.4.4 Estimate the number of people reached by the program over the previous twelve month period;

3.1.4.5 List the measurable goals for the public education and outreach program over the next twelve month period;

3.1.4.6 List the dates by which the measureable goals will be achieved; and

3.1.4.7 Identify the person(s) responsible for implementing and coordinating the education activities.

3.2 Public Involvement and Participation

3.2.1 The permittee must comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

3.2.2 Within one year from the effective date of this permit and ongoing thereafter, the permittee must make the SWMP and all Annual Reports available to the public by posting them on a permittee-maintained website.

3.2.3 Within one year from the effective date of this permit and annual thereafter, the permittee must host a community event aimed at litter removal or similar clean-up within the MS4.

3.2.4 Within three years from the effective date of this permit and biennially thereafter, the permittee must develop and conduct a survey of public knowledge and attitudes related to storm water management within the MS4.

3.2.5 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and implement a storm drain stenciling program by hosting a design contest in FWA schools. Within two years, half of the storm drain inlets must be stenciled. Within four years, 100 percent of the storm drain inlets must be stenciled.

3.2.6 Within six months from the effective date of this permit and at least quarterly thereafter, the permittee must convene a Storm Water Steering Committee to coordinate and accomplish the goals of the SWMP. The meeting schedule must be made known to the public and DEC through direct mail or e-mail notification, or other locally appropriate means.

3.2.7 The permittee must document the following information related to public involvement/participation in the Annual Report required in Part 4.3:

3.2.7.1 In the first Annual Report only, describe the State or local requirements for public involvement, including how the pubic was involved in the development of the SWMP submitted with the permit application;

3.2.7.2 Describe the activities and target audiences for public involvement that the program accomplished for the proceeding twelve month period, including any monitoring and/or survey results, number of storm drains stenciled, etc.;

3.2.7.3 Describe the procedure(s) for receiving and reviewing public comments;

3.2.7.4 Describe the measurable goals for the public involvement/participation program over the next twelve month period;

3.2.7.5 List the dates by which the permittee will accomplish each of the upcoming measurable goals; and

3.2.7.6 Identify the person(s) responsible for implementing and coordinating the public involvement/participation activities.

3.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

3.3.1 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must inventory and map the locations of industrial facilities to include in the storm sewer system map.

3.3.2 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and implement a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges. Specifically, the program must incorporate detection, identification of the source, and removal of non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, into the storm sewer system The permittee must, as part of this activity, develop an information management system to track illicit discharges.

3.3.3 Within two years from the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter, the permittee shall carry out the following inspections:

3.3.3.1 Conduct wet weather outfall inspections to identify and investigate any illicit, inappropriate or undocumented non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer system;

3.3.3.2 Conduct dry weather outfall inspections to identify and investigate any illicit, inappropriate or undocumented non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer system.

3.3.4 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, survey and inspect oil-water separators to ensure proper connection to sanitary sewer system, if legally permissible.

3.3.5 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into their system through a regulatory mechanism, such as a Garrison Policy, to the extent allowable under federal, state, or local law. The permittee must implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions, including enforcement escalation procedures for recalcitrant or repeat offenders.

3.3.6 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must prohibit any of the non-storm water flows listed in Part 1.4.1.3.2 through a regulatory mechanism, such as a Garrison Policy, if such flows are identified by DEC or the permittee as a source of pollutants to the MS4. The permittee must document any existing local controls or conditions placed on such discharges.

3.3.7 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must inform users of the storm water conveyance system and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and provide educational outreach materials.

3.3.8 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must begin dry weather field screening for non-storm water flows from all outfalls. By the expiration date of this permit, all of the permittee's outfalls within the MS4 area must be screened for dry weather flows. The screening should include field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources. Screening level test may utilize less expensive field test kits using methods not approved by EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, provided the manufacturers' published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes. The permittee must investigate any illicit discharge within 15 days of its detection and must take action to eliminate the source of the discharge within 45 days of its detection.

3.3.9 Within three years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must conduct or revise an existing hydrologic study of all roadway drainage structures within the MS4 to determine whether flows from those structures drain to waters of the United States. Results from this study must be reported to DEC in the following Annual Report, and must be incorporated into the MS4 map required in Part 3.3.10 of this section.

3.3.10 Within three years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop a comprehensive storm sewer system map. At a minimum, the map must show jurisdictional boundaries, the location of all inlets and outfalls, names and locations of all waters that receive discharges from those outfalls, and locations of all FWA operated facilities, including snow disposal sites. The permittee must submit a copy of the completed map to DEC as part of the corresponding Annual Report.

3.3.11 Within two years from the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter, the permittee must document the following information related to illicit discharge detection and elimination in the Annual Report to DEC:

3.3.11.1 A description of the criteria used to prioritize investigations in areas suspected of having illicit discharges (e.g., targeting older areas of the FWA, areas of high public complaints, areas of high recreational or environmental value such as parks, golf courses, and drinking water sources);

3.3.11.2 A description of procedures used to locate and remove illicit discharges, including detection methods;

3.3.11.3 A summary of all dry weather testing conducted to date, and of permittee activity to remove any illicit discharge(s) identified;

3.3.11.4 A copy of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms used to prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4. If the permittee has yet to develop this local requirement, describe the plan and schedule for doing so and progress towards implementation;

3.3.11.5 A description of the enforcement policy and jurisdiction. The policy must include procedures for coordination with adjacent municipalities and/or federal or state regulatory agencies to address situations when investigations indicate the illicit discharge originates outside the permittee's jurisdiction. Where a permittee lacks legal authority to establish enforceable rules or if an illicit discharger fails to comply with procedures or policies established by the permittee, the policy must include procedures for notifying DEC for assistance in enforcement of this permit provision;

3.3.11.6 A description of the methods used over the previous 12-month period to inform the public and/or train employees, contractors, and tenants about illicit discharges and the improper disposal of waste;

3.3.11.7 A list of measureable goals for the illicit discharge detection and elimination program for the next 12 month period, and the dates by which the permittee will achieve each of the measurable goals; and

3.3.11.8 The name and title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program.

3.4 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

3.4.1 With three years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the MS4 from construction activities disturbing one or more acres, in compliance with the requirements of this permit and the current version of the APDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities in Alaska, AKR100000 (Alaska Construction General Permit or CGP). The permittee's program must also address storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre, if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one or more acres. The permittee must discuss any revisions, planned improvements, and interim implementation schedules related to this program within the Annual Report.

3.4.2 If DEC waives the permit requirements for storm water discharges associated with a specific small construction activity (i.e., a single project) in accordance with 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15)(i)(A) or (B), the permittee is not required to develop, implement, and/or enforce the program to reduce pollutant discharges from that particular site.

3.4.3 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must adopt a regulatory mechanism, such as a Garrison Policy letter, to the extent allowable under federal, state, or local law which requires construction site operators to practice appropriate erosion, sediment and waste control. This regulatory mechanism must include sanctions to ensure compliance.

3.4.4 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must publish and distribute requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs and to control waste, such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.

3.4.5 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop procedures for reviewing all site plans for potential water quality impacts, including erosion and sediment control, control of other wastes and any other impacts that must be examined according to the requirements of the law, ordinance or other enforceable mechanism of Part 3.4.3. These procedures must include provisions for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.

3.4.6 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop standard language for inclusion in Fort Wainwright construction contracts defining contractor roles and responsibilities for erosion and sediment control.

3.4.7 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and implement procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures established as required in Parts 3.4.3 and 3.4.4, including enforcement escalation procedures for recalcitrant or repeat offenders.

3.4.8 The permittee shall inspect all construction sites in their jurisdiction for appropriate erosion/sediment/waste control at least once per year.

3.4.9 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and conduct at least one training session for the local construction/design/engineering audience related to the construction ordinance and BMP requirements referenced in Parts 3.4.3 and 3.4.4.

3.4.10 The Annual Report must document the following SWMP information related to construction site runoff control:

3.4.10.1 A copy of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanism used to require erosion, sediment and waste controls at construction sites. If the permittee has yet to develop the required regulatory mechanism, describe the plan and schedule for doing so;

3.4.10.2 A summary of the number of sanctions and enforcement actions taken by the permittee to ensure compliance with the construction site ordinance during the previous 12-month period. To the extent allowable under the legal authority of the permittee, sanctions may include both monetary and non-monetary penalties;

3.4.10.3 A copy of the written requirements for appropriate erosion, sediment and waste control BMPs at construction sites;

3.4.10.4 A summary of the number of site plan reviews conducted;

3.4.10.5 A description of the procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public;

3.4.10.6 A summary of the number of sites inspected during the previous 12-month period, including a description of the site inspection procedures, how sites will be prioritized for inspection, and when and how often a site will be inspected;

3.4.10.7 A list of measurable goals for the construction site runoff control program, including dates by which the permittee will achieve each of the measurable goals; and

3.4.10.8 The name and title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program

3.5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

3.5.1 Within three years of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop, implement and enforce a program to address post-construction storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre that discharge into the MS4, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger plan of development or sale that exceed one acre of disturbance.

3.5.2 Within three years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must adopt a regulatory mechanism, such as a Garrison Policy letter, to the extent allowable under federal, state, or local law to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. If such a mechanism did not previously exist, development and adoption of a mechanism must be part of the program. The permittee must evaluate existing procedures, policies, and authorities pertaining to activities occurring on their property that may be used to assist in the development of the required regulatory mechanism.

3.5.3 Within four years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must adopt or develop and then distribute a BMP design manual for post-construction storm water management, which includes a list of strategies reflecting a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate to the MS4. This design manual must include, but is not limited to, requirements for the appropriate design of construction of snow disposal sites, Low Impact Development (LID) methods, and parking lots.

3.5.4 Within four years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and implement an inspection schedule and a long-term operation and maintenance plan for post-construction BMPs.

3.5.5 Within four years of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and conduct at least one training session for FWA developers, engineers, tenants, and the public regarding requirements of the regulatory mechanism and the plans referenced in Parts 3.5.2 and 3.5.3.

3.5.6 Within four years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop a written strategy for planning, constructing, and evaluating Green Infrastructure/LID projects within the MS4. The strategy is to be included in the fourth Annual Report. The strategy will evaluate the effectiveness of individual LID techniques: green roofs, rain gardens, rain barrels, bioswales, permeable piping, dry wells, and permeable pavement that mimic natural processes and direct storm water to areas where it can be infiltrated, evapotranspirated, or reused. The strategy must discuss the benefits and costs of such techniques and provide guidance to the FWA on how to implement them.

3.5.7 The Annual Report must document the following SWMP information related to post-construction storm water management:

3.5.7.1 A copy of the BMP design manual containing structural and non-structural BMPs that will be used to manage post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects within the MS4. List any specific priority areas for this program;

3.5.7.2 An explanation of the design and performance features of the chosen BMPs that are intended to minimize water quality impacts;

3.5.7.3 A copy of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanism used to address post-construction runoff control. If the permittee has yet to develop the required regulatory mechanism, describe the plan and schedule for doing so;

3.5.7.4 A description of how long-term operation and maintenance of the selected BMPs will be ensured, including the organizations responsible and their expected operation and maintenance schedule;

3.5.7.5 A description of the plans to inform and educate developers and the public about appropriate project designs that minimize water quality impacts;

3.5.7.6 A list of measurable goals for the post-construction runoff control program, including dates by which the permittee will achieve each of the measurable goals; and

3.5.7.7 The name and/or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the post-construction storm water management program.

3.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

3.6.1 Within one year from the effective date of this permit, and annually thereafter; the permittee must conduct storm water pollution prevention inspections, including: wet-weather outfall inspections (100% each year), snow disposal areas (100% each year), and catch basins (50% each year).

3.6.2 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and implement an operation and maintenance program intended to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from FWA operations. This program must address FWA activities occurring with potential for negative storm water related water quality impacts, including: the use of sand and road deicers; fleet maintenance and vehicle washing operations; street sweeping, cleaning and maintenance; grounds/parks, golf course, and open space maintenance operations; building maintenance; solid waste transfer activities; water treatment plant operations; storm water system maintenance; and snow disposal site operation and maintenance. In addition the permittee must address the following: materials storage; hazardous materials storage; used oil recycling, spill control and prevention measures for refueling facilities; FWA new construction and land disturbances; and snow removal practices.

3.6.3 Within five years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must complete a study of the effectiveness of current street cleaning operations, storm drain cleaning operations, and other FWA activities with potential for storm water impacts. This study must also examine the existing practices for the disposal of waste removed from the MS4 and the MS4 operations.

3.6.4 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, and annually thereafter; the permittee must develop and conduct appropriate training for appropriate FWA personnel related to optimum maintenance practices for the protection of water quality.

3.6.5 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must ensure that new flood management projects are assessed for impacts on water quality and existing projects are assessed for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices;

3.6.6 The Annual Report must document the permittee's efforts to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from the FWA operations through the operation and maintenance program, including:

3.6.6.1 A description of the activities, maintenance schedules, and long-term inspection procedures for controls to reduce floatables and other pollutants to the MS4;

3.6.6.2 A description of the employee training program used to prevent and reduce storm water pollution including the targeted department personnel, frequency of such training, and a copy of training materials;

3.6.6.3 A summary description of the controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants from areas owned or operated by the permittee, including but not limited to streets, roads, and highways; municipal parking lots; maintenance and storage yards; waste transfer stations; fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas; salt/sand storage locations; and snow disposal sites operated by the permittee;

3.6.6.4 A description of procedures to ensure proper disposal of waste removed from the MS4 and the MS4 operations including dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris;

3.6.6.5 A description of procedures to ensure that new flood management projects are assessed for impacts on water quality and existing projects are assessed for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices;

3.6.6.6 A list of all industrial facilities owned or operated by the permittee that discharge to the MS4, including industrial facilities that are subject to the APDES MSGP or individual APDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, and/or facilities identified as part of the inventory required in Part 3.3.1 of this permit. Include the DEC permit tracking number or a copy of the Industrial Notice of Intent form for each facility, as appropriate;

3.6.6.7 A list of measurable goals for the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program, including dates by which the permittee will achieve each of the measurable goals; and

3.6.6.8 The name and title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program.

4.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING, AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Monitoring Program Plan

4.1.1 The permittee must develop, implement, and revise as necessary, a comprehensive Monitoring Program Plan. A description of this plan must be included in the SWMP document.

4.1.1.1 The Monitoring Program Plan must be designed to assess compliance with this permit; measure the effectiveness of the permittee's SWMP; measure the chemical, physical, and biological impacts to the receiving waters resulting from storm water discharges; characterize storm water discharges; identify sources of specific pollutants; and detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections to the MS4.

4.1.2 When the permittee conducts water quality monitoring, the permittee must comply with the following:

4.1.2.1 ***Representative Monitoring.*** All samples and measurements must be representative of the monitored activity.

4.1.2.2 ***Test Procedures.*** Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010), unless otherwise specified.

4.1.2.3 ***Storm Water Discharge Monitoring***. The permittee must conduct a storm water discharge monitoring program, which meets the following minimum requirements:

4.1.2.3.1 Within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop a Storm Water Outfall Monitoring Plan consistent with the monitoring objectives described above. The outfalls selected by the permittee in the Storm Water Outfall Monitoring Plan must be representative of major land uses at the facility;

4.1.2.3.2 Within three years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must begin monitoring the storm water outfalls identified in the Storm Water Outfall Monitoring Plan during wet weather events at least four times per year. The specific monitoring requirements are outlined in Part 4.1.2.5.

4.1.2.4 ***Discharge Monitoring Report***. Monitoring results must be recorded on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent, and submitted annually for the previous 12-month period along with the Annual Report required in Part 4.3.

4.1.2.5 ***Monitoring Program Plan including Quality Assurance Requirements***. Within two years of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop a Monitoring Program Plan that includes a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for all analytical monitoring to be conducted, including but not limited to the activities described in Part 3.0. Prior to beginning any analytical monitoring, the permittee must submit the plan to DEC. The plan shall be submitted to the address given in Part 4.5.

4.1.2.5.1 The QAPP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of water samples in support of the SWMP.

4.1.2.5.2 Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and chain-of-custody procedures described in Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/R-5), Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans (EPA/QA/G-5) and the DEC Quality Assurance Plan Checklist. The QAPP must be formatted as specified in these documents.

4.1.2.6 At a minimum, the QAPP must include the following:

4.1.2.6.1 Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantification limits for each target compound; type and number of quality assurance field samples; precision and accuracy requirements; sample preparation requirements; sample shipping methods; and laboratory data delivery requirements.

4.1.2.6.2 Map(s) indicating the location(s) of each sampling point.

4.1.2.6.3 Qualification and training of personnel.

4.1.2.6.4 Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories, used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

4.1.2.7 Copies of the Monitoring Program Plan and QAPP must be made available to DEC upon request.

4.1.2.8 Within three years of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must begin monitoring the identified storm water outfalls in Part 4.1.2.3.2 during wet weather events at least four times per year. The monitoring requirements are listed in Table 4-1: Outfall Monitoring Requirements.

Table 4-1: Outfall Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements		
	Sample Location[1]	Sample Frequency[2]	Sample Type[3]
Flow (cfs)		4 times/year	Grab or Recording
Temperature (° C)		4 times/year	Grab or Recording
pH		4 times/year	Grab or Recording
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)		4 times/year	Grab or Recording
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (mg/L)		4 times/year	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)		4 times/year	Grab
Turbidity (NTU)		4 times/year	Grab or Recording
Total Suspended Soils (mg/L)		4 times/year	Grab
TAH, TaqH (µg/L)		4 times/year	Grab

Notes:
1. Outfall locations must be defined in the permittee's Storm Water Outfall Monitoring Plan.
2. A minimum of four (4) samples must be collected in calendar year, assuming the presence of storm events sufficient to produce a discharge.
3. The permittee may use other sample types as long as previously identified in the monitoring plan. Grab samples may be taken manually or with an automatic water sampler.

4.1.3 Records of monitoring information must include:

4.1.3.1 The date, exact place, and time the samples or measurements were taken;

4.1.3.2 The names(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

4.1.3.3 The date(s) upon which analysis of each sample was performed;

4.1.3.4 The names of the individuals who performed each analysis;

4.1.3.5 The analytical techniques or methods used; and

4.1.3.6 The results of each analysis.

4.1.4 If the permittee monitors more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010), or as otherwise specified by this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included with the data submitted as part of the Annual Report.

4.2 Evaluation of Overall Program Effectiveness

Annual Effectiveness Assessment – At least annually the permittee must evaluate its compliance with the permit conditions, the appropriateness of identified BMPs, and progress toward achieving identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures in Part 3.0. This evaluation of program compliance must be documented in the Annual Report. The annual effectiveness assessment must:

4.2.1 Use the monitoring and assessment data described in Part 4.1 to specifically assess the effectiveness of each of the following:

4.2.1.1 Each significant activity/control measure or type of activity/control measure implemented;

4.2.1.2 Implementation of each major component of the SWMP (Public Education/Involvement, Illicit Discharges, Construction, Post-Construction, Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping); and

4.2.1.3 Implementation of the SWMP as a whole.

4.2.2 Identify and use measurable goals, assessment indicators, and assessment methods for each of the items listed in Part 4.2.1.

4.2.3 Document the permittee's compliance with permit conditions.

4.2.4 Based on the results of the effectiveness assessment, the permittee must annually review their activities or control measures to identify modifications and improvements needed to maximize SWMP effectiveness, as necessary to achieve compliance with this permit. The permittee must develop and implement a plan and schedule to address the identified modifications and improvements. FWA activities/control measures that are ineffective or less effective than other comparable FWA activities/control measures must be replaced or improved upon by implementation of more effective FWA activities/control measures.

4.3 Annual Reports

4.3.1 **Submission Deadlines** - According to the schedule in Table 4-2: Submission Deadlines for Annual Reports, and annually thereafter, the permittee must submit an Annual Report for the previous twelve months to DEC Compliance and Enforcement Program at the address in Appendix A Part 1.1.2. The Annual Report must clearly refer to the permit requirements and describe in quantifiable terms the status of activities undertaken to comply with each requirement.

Table 4-2: Submission Deadlines for Annual Reports

Reporting Period	Submission Deadline
1st year Annual Report (permit issuance date – December 2017)	February 15, 2018
2nd year Annual Report (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2018)	February 15, 2019
3rd year Annual Report (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2019)	February 15, 2020
4th year Annual Report (January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2020)	February 15, 2021
5th year Annual Report (January 1, 2018 – permit expiration date[1])	February 15, 2022

Note:
1. Unless the permit is extended to or past February 15, 2022; in that case use February 15, 2022. Subsequent reporting periods will follow similar format for the calendar year with submission deadline of February 15 the following year.

4.3.2 **Summary Annual Report** – The permittee must use the MS4 – Summary Annual Report template in Appendix D to document a summary of the past year's activities. All of the information required on this form must be submitted.

4.3.3 **Detailed Annual Report** – The permittee must also submit a detailed Annual Report that addresses the activities described in the SWMP document in the Annual Report and must include, at a minimum:

4.3.3.1 An updated SWMP document as required in Part 2.0.

4.3.3.2 A description of the effectiveness of each SWMP program component or activity (see Part 4.2).

4.3.3.3 Planned activities and changes for the next reporting period for each SWMP program component or activity.

4.3.3.4 An evaluation of compliance with the requirements of this permit, the appropriateness of identified BMPs, and progress toward achieving identified measurable goals of the SWMP for each minimum control measure.

4.3.3.5 Results of any information collected and analyzed during the previous twelve month reporting period, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

4.3.3.6 A summary of the activities the permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule) for each minimum control measure.

4.3.3.7 Proposed changes and completed changes to the SWMP, including changes to any BMPs or any identified measurable goals for any minimum control measures.

4.3.3.8 Description and schedule for implementation of additional BMPs that may be necessary, based on monitoring results, to ensure compliance with applicable WQS.

4.3.3.9 Notice if the permittee are relying on another entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations, if applicable.

4.3.4 **Availability**: Copies of all Annual Reports must be available to the public through the municipal library system, a permittee-maintained website, or other easily accessible location.

4.4 Recordkeeping

4.4.1 **Retention of Records**: The permittee must retain records and copies of all information (including all monitoring, calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for any continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the APDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit) for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended at the request of the DEC at any time. Records include all information used in the development of the storm water management program, all monitoring data, copies of all reports, and all data used in the development of the permit application.

4.4.2 **Availability of Records**: The permittee must retain the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language and all Annual Reports) at a location accessible to the DEC. The permittee must make records, including the permit application and the SWMP, available to the public if requested to do so in writing and make those records available during normal business hours. The permittee may charge the public a reasonable fee for copying requests.

4.5 Addresses

Submittals required by this permit must be made to the address specified in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

Appendix A Standard Permit Conditions

APDES PERMIT
NONDOMESTIC DISCHARGES

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Appendix A of the permit contains standard regulatory language that must be included in all APDES permits. These requirements are based on the regulations and cannot be challenged in the context of an individual APDES permit action. The standard regulatory language covers requirements such as monitoring, recording, reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and other general requirements. Appendix A, Standard Conditions is an integral and enforceable part of the permit. Failure to comply with a Standard Condition in this Appendix constitutes a violation of the permit and is subject to enforcement.

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

Documents, reports, and plans required under the permit and Appendix A are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone (907) 269-6285
Fax (907) 269-3487
Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

Documents and reports required under the permit and Appendix A relating to compliance are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Compliance and Enforcement Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone Nationwide (877) 569-4114
Anchorage Area / International (907) 269-4114
Fax (907) 269-4604
Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

1.2 Duty to Comply

A permittee shall comply with all conditions of the permittee's APDES permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of 33 U.S.C 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) and state law and is grounds for enforcement action including termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of a permit, or denial of a permit renewal application. A permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under 33 U.S.C. 1317(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those effluent standards or prohibitions even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

1.3 Duty to Reapply

If a permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after its expiration date, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 18 AAC 83.105(b), a permittee with a currently effective permit shall reapply by submitting a new application at least 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless the Department has granted the permittee permission to submit an application on a later date. However, the Department will not grant permission for an application to be submitted after the expiration date of the existing permit.

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

In an enforcement action, a permittee may not assert as a defense that compliance with the conditions of the permit would have made it necessary for the permittee to halt or reduce the permitted activity.

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

A permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

1.6.1 A permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances that the permittee installs or uses to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. The permittee's duty to operate and maintain properly includes using adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. However, a permittee is not required to operate back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that a permittee installs unless operation of those facilities is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

1.6.2 Operation and maintenance records shall be retained and made available at the site.

1.7 Permit Actions

A permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as provided in 18 AAC 83.130. If a permittee files a request to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit, or gives notice of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, the filing or notice does not stay any permit condition.

1.8 Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights or exclusive privilege.

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

A permittee shall, within a reasonable time, provide to the Department any information that the Department requests to determine whether a permittee is in compliance with the permit, or whether cause exists to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit. A permittee shall also provide to the Department, upon request, copies of any records the permittee is required to keep under the permit.

1.10 Inspection and Entry

A permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative, including a contractor acting as a representative of the Department, at reasonable times and on presentation of credentials establishing authority and any other documents required by law, to:

1.10.1 Enter the premises where a permittee's regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where permit conditions require records to be kept;

1.10.2 Have access to and copy any records that permit conditions require the permittee to keep;

1.10.3 Inspect any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under a permit; and

1.10.4 Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act).

1.11 Monitoring and Records

A permittee must comply with the following monitoring and recordkeeping conditions:

1.11.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

1.11.2 The permittee shall retain records in Alaska of all monitoring information for at least three years, or longer at the Department's request at any time, from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Monitoring records required to be kept include:

1.11.2.1 All calibration and maintenance records,

1.11.2.2 All original strip chart recordings or other forms of data approved by the Department for continuous monitoring instrumentation,

1.11.2.3 All reports required by a permit,

1.11.2.4 Records of all data used to complete the application for a permit,

1.11.2.5 Field logbooks or visual monitoring logbooks,

1.11.2.6 Quality assurance chain of custody forms,

1.11.2.7 Copies of discharge monitoring reports, and

1.11.2.8 A copy of this APDES permit.

1.11.3 Records of monitoring information must include:

1.11.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of any sampling or measurement;

1.11.3.2 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);

1.11.3.3 The date(s) and time any analysis was performed;

1.11.3.4 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed any analysis;

1.11.3.5 Any analytical technique or method used; and

1.11.3.6 The results of the analysis.

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

Analyses of pollutants must be conducted using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, for pollutants with approved test procedures, and using test procedures specified in the permit for pollutants without approved methods.

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2) and (c)(3), and AS 46.03.790(g).

1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:

1.12.2.1 For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the application; in this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:

1.12.2.1.1 A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

1.12.2.1.2 The manager of one of more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

1.12.2.1.2.1 The manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;

1.12.2.1.2.2 The manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

1.12.2.1.2.3 Authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively, shall sign the application.

1.12.2.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means:

1.12.2.3.1 The chief executive officer of the agency; or

1.12.2.3.2 A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;

1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.

1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

1.13.1 A permit applicant or permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality for proprietary or confidential business information by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page of a submission containing proprietary or confidential business information. The Department will treat the stamped submissions as confidential if the information satisfies the test in 40 CFR §2.208, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, and is not otherwise required to be made public by state law.

1.13.2 A claim of confidentiality under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 may not be asserted for the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, a permit application, a permit, effluent data, sewage sludge data, and information required by APDES or NPDES application forms provided by the Department, whether submitted on the forms themselves or in any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

1.13.3 A permittee's claim of confidentiality authorized under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 is not waived if the Department provides the proprietary or confidential business information to the EPA or to other agencies participating in the permitting process. The Department will supply any information obtained or used in the administration of the state APDES program to the EPA upon request under 40 CFR §123.41, as revised as of July 1, 2005. When providing information submitted to the Department with a claim of confidentiality to the EPA, the Department will notify the EPA of the confidentiality claim. If the Department provides the EPA information that is not claimed to be confidential, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any action or relieve a permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under state laws addressing oil and hazardous substances.

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

If cultural or paleontological resources are discovered because of this disposal activity, work that would disturb such resources is to be stopped, and the Office of History and Archaeology, a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha/), is to be notified immediately at (907) 269-8721.

1.16 Fee

A permittee must pay the appropriate permit fee described in 18 AAC 72.

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

This permit does not relieve the permittee from the duty to obtain any other necessary permits from the Department or from other local, state, or federal agencies and to comply with the requirements contained in any such permits. All activities conducted and all plan approvals implemented by the permittee pursuant to the terms of this permit shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

2.1.1 The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility if:

2.1.1.1 The alteration or addition may make the facility a "new source" under one or more of the criteria in 18 AAC 83.990(44); or

2.1.1.2 The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged if those pollutants are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit or to notification requirements under 18 AAC 83.610.

2.1.2 If the proposed changes are subject to plan review, then the plans must be submitted at least 30 days before implementation of changes (see 18 AAC 15.020 and 18 AAC 72 for plan review requirements). Written approval is not required for an emergency repair or routine maintenance.

2.1.3 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

2.2.1 A permittee shall give seven days' notice to the Department before commencing any planned change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

2.2.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.3 Transfers

2.3.1 A permittee may not transfer a permit for a facility or activity to any person except after notice to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.150. The Department may modify or revoke and reissue the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) or state law.

2.3.2 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.4 Compliance Schedules

2.4.1 A permittee must submit progress or compliance reports on interim and final requirements in any compliance schedule of a permit no later than 14 days following the scheduled date of each requirement.

2.4.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.5 Corrective Information

2.5.1 If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit a relevant fact in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant fact or the correct information.

2.5.2 Information must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

Bypass is prohibited. The Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for any bypass, unless:

2.6.1.1 The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2.6.1.2 There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. However, this condition is not satisfied if the permittee, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, should have installed adequate back-up equipment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

2.6.1.3 The permittee provides notice to the Department of a bypass event in the manner, as appropriate, under Appendix A, Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

2.6.2.1 For an anticipated bypass, the permittee submits notice at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the conditions of Appendix A, Parts 2.6.1.1 and 2.6.1.2.

2.6.2.2 For an unanticipated bypass, the permittee submits 24-hour notice, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting.

2.6.2.3 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.6.3 Notwithstanding Appendix A, Part 2.6.1, a permittee may allow a bypass that:

2.6.3.1 Does not cause an effluent limitation to be exceeded, and

2.6.3.2 Is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

2.7 Upset Conditions

2.7.1 In any enforcement action for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations, a permittee may claim upset as an affirmative defense. A permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof to show that the requirements of Appendix A, Part 2.7.2 are met.

2.7.2 To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:

2.7.2.1 An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the upset;

2.7.2.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

2.7.2.3 The permittee submitted 24-hour notice of the upset, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting; and

2.7.2.4 The permittee complied with any mitigation measures required under 18 AAC 83.405(e) and Appendix A, Part 1.5, Duty to Mitigate.

2.7.3 Any determination made in administrative review of a claim that noncompliance was caused by upset, before an action for noncompliance is commenced, is not final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2.8 Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Discharges

2.8.1 In addition to the reporting requirements under 18 AAC 83.410, an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharger shall notify the Department as soon as that discharger knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in:

2.8.1.1 The discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.1.1 One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);

2.8.1.1.2 Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 500 micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.1.3 Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.1.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

2.8.1.2 Any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.2.1 Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);

2.8.1.2.2 One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.2.3 Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.2.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

A permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit before discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity or discharge.

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall summarize monitoring results on the annual report form or approved equivalent. The permittee shall submit its annual report at the interval specified in the permit. The permittee shall sign and certify all annual reports and other reports in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties. The permittee shall submit the legible originals of these documents to the ADEC Compliance and Enforcement Program at the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using test procedures approved in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or annual report required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other sampling and monitoring regardless of the test method used.

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

A permittee shall report any noncompliance event that may endanger health or the environment as follows:

3.4.1 A report must be made:

3.4.1.1 Orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and

3.4.1.2 In writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

3.4.2 A report must include the following information:

3.4.2.1 A description of the noncompliance and its causes, including the estimated volume or weight and specific details of the noncompliance;

3.4.2.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

3.4.2.3 If the noncompliance has not been corrected, a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

3.4.2.4 Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

3.4.3 An event that must be reported within 24 hours includes:

3.4.3.1 An unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.6, Bypass of Treatment Facilities).

3.4.3.2 An upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.7, Upset Conditions).

3.4.3.3 A violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as requiring 24-hour reporting.

3.4.4 The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix A, Part 3.4 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance event.

3.4.5 The permittee may satisfy the written reporting submission requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.4 by submitting the written report via e-mail, if the following conditions are met:

3.4.5.1 The Noncompliance Notification Form or equivalent form is used to report the noncompliance;

3.4.5.2 The written report includes all the information required under Appendix A, Part 3.4.2;

3.4.5.3 The written report is properly certified and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 1.12.3 and 1.12.5.;

3.4.5.4 The written report is scanned as a PDF (portable document format) document and transmitted to the Department as an attachment to the e-mail; and

3.4.5.5 The permittee retains in the facility file the original signed and certified written report and a printed copy of the conveying email.

3.4.6 The e-mail and PDF written report will satisfy the written report submission requirements of this permit provided the e-mail is received by the Department within five days after the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance event and the e-mail and written report satisfy the criteria of Part 3.4.5. The e-mail address to report noncompliance is: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

A permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under Appendix A, Parts 2.4 (Compliance Schedules), 3.3 (Additional Monitoring by Permittee), and 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting) at the time the permittee submits monitoring reports under Appendix A, Part 3.2. (Reporting of Monitoring Results). A report of noncompliance under this part must contain the information listed in Appendix A, Part 3.4.2 and be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Alaska laws allow the State to pursue both civil and criminal actions concurrently. The following is a summary of Alaska law. Permittees should read the applicable statutes for further substantive and procedural details.

4.1 Civil Action

Under AS 46.03.760(e), a person who violates or causes or permits to be violated a regulation, a lawful order of the Department, or a permit, approval, or acceptance, or term or condition of a permit, approval or acceptance issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020 (12) is liable, in a civil action, to the State for a sum to be assessed by the court of not less than $500 nor more than $100,000 for the initial violation, nor more than $10,000 for each day after that on which the violation continues, and that shall reflect, when applicable:

4.1.1 Reasonable compensation in the nature of liquated damages for any adverse environmental effects caused by the violation, that shall be determined by the court according to the toxicity, degradability, and dispersal characteristics of the substance discharged, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, and the degree to which the discharge degrades existing environmental quality;

4.1.2 Reasonable costs incurred by the State in detection, investigation, and attempted correction of the violation;

4.1.3 The economic savings realized by the person in not complying with the requirements for which a violation is charged; and

4.1.4 The need for an enhanced civil penalty to deter future noncompliance.

4.2 Injunctive Relief

4.2.1 Under AS 46.03.820, the Department can order an activity presenting an imminent or present danger to public health or that would be likely to result in irreversible damage to the environment be discontinued. Upon receipt of such an order, the activity must be immediately discontinued.

4.2.2 Under AS 46.03.765, the Department can bring an action in Alaska Superior Court seeking to enjoin ongoing or threatened violations for Department-issued permits and Department statutes and regulations.

4.3 Criminal Action

Under AS 46.03.790(h), a person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if the person negligently:

4.3.1 Violates a regulation adopted by the Department under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.2 Violates a permit issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.3 Fails to provide information or provides false information required by a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.4 Makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application, notice, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with a permit issued under or a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12); or

4.3.5 Renders inaccurate a monitoring device or method required to be maintained by a permit issued or under a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12).

4.4 Other Fines

Upon conviction of a violation of a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12), a defendant who is not an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $10,000 for each separate violation (AS 46.03.790(g)). A defendant that is an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greater of: (1) $200,00; (2) three times the pecuniary gain realized by the defendant as a result of the offense; or (3) three times the pecuniary damage or loss caused by the defendant to another, or the property of another, as a result of the offense (AS 12.55.035(c)(B), (c)(2), and (c)(3)).

Appendix B Acronyms

The following acronyms are common terms that may be found in an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit.

18 AAC 15	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 15: Administrative Procedures
18 AAC 70	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 70: Water Quality Standards
18 AAC 72	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 72: Wastewater Disposal
18 AAC 83	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 83: Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

All chapters of Alaska Administrative Code, Title 18 are available at the Alaska Administrative Code database http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/aac

40 CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment
AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ADEC or DEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Ag	Silver
Al	Aluminum
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
As	Arsenic
AS	Alaska Statutes
AS 46.03	Alaska Statutes Title 46, Chapter 03: Environmental Conservation. Available at http://www.legis.state.ak.us/default.htm
BOD_5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day
BMP	Best Management Practice
Cd	Cadmium
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second

CGP	General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities in Alaska, AKR100000 (Alaska Construction General Permit)
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
Cr^{+3}	Chromium (III) or Trivalent Chromium
Cr^{+6}	Chromium (VI) or Hexavalent Chromium
Cu	Copper
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FC	Fecal Coliform Bacteria
Fe	Iron
FWA	Fort Wainwright
GIS	Graphic Information Service
GPD or gpd	Gallons per day
GPY or gpy	Gallons per year
Hg	Mercury
I/I	Infiltration and Inflow
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration 50%
LID	Low Impact Development
MDL	Method Detection Limit
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MGD or mgd	Million gallons per day
ML	Minimum Level

MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MZ	Mixing Zone
N/A	Not Applicable
Ni	Nickel
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
Pb	Lead
PCAM	Post-Construction Activity Manual
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PQL	Practical Quantification Limit
ppm	parts per million
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	Quality Control
RL	Reporting Limit
RWC	Receiving Water Concentration
Se	Selenium
SIU	Significant Industrial User
SU	Standard Units
SWMP	Storm Water Management Program
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAH	Total Aromatic Hydrocarbons
TaqH	Total Aqueous Hydrocarbons

TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TRC	Total Residual Chlorine
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TU_c	Toxic Unit, Chronic
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
U.S.C.	United States Code
WQS	Water Quality Standards
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility
Zn	Zinc

Appendix C Definitions

The following are common definitions of terms associated with APDES permits. Not all the terms listed may appear in a permit. Consult the footnote references for a complete list of terms and definitions.

Administrator [a]	Means the Administrator of the EPA or an authorized representative
Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) [a]	Means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345
Annual	Means once per calendar year
Aquaculture [b]	Means the cultivation of aquatic plants or animals for human use or consumption
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation [a]	Means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured for that month
Backwash	Means wash water resulting from the backwashing of a water filter
Best Management Practices (BMPs) [a]	Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) [c]	Means the amount, in milligrans per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20°C
Black Water	Means water that contains animal, human, or food waste
Boundary [b]	Means line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface
Bypass [a]	Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) [f]	Is used as a measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter content of a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant
Clean Water Act (CWA) [a]	Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972
Color [b]	Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as measured after turbidity is removed
Commissioner [a]	Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee
Composite Samples	Composite samples must consist of at least eight equal volume grab samples. 24 hour composite sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples of equal volume collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period at the same location. A "flow proportional composite" sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period with each sample volume proportioned according to the flow volume. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.
Contact Recreation [b]	Means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water. Contact recreation includes swimming, diving, and water skiing. Contact recreation does not include wading.
Cooling Water	Means once-through non-contact cooling water
Criterion [b]	Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit.
Daily Discharge [a]	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants measured in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Datum	A datum defines the position of the spheroid, a mathematical representation of the earth, relative to the center of the earth. It provides a frame of reference for measuring locations on the surface of the earth by defining the origin and orientation of latitude and longitude lines.
Department [a]	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Design Flow [a]	Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle
Director [a]	Means the commissioner or the commissioner's designee assigned to administer the APDES program or a portion of it, unless the context identifies an EPA director
Discharge [a]	When used without qualification, discharge means the discharge of a pollutant
Discharge of a Pollutant [a]	Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works; and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) [b]	Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method. The oxygen dissolved in water or wastewater and usually expressed in milligrams per liter or percent saturation.
Domestic Wastewater [c]	Means waterborne human wastes or graywater derived from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. "Domestic wastewater" includes the contents of individual removable containers used to collect and temporarily store human wastes.

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Ecosystem [b]	Means a system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and the system's interrelated physical and chemical environment
Effluent [b]	Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment
Estimated	Means a way to estimate the discharge volume. Approvable estimations include, but are not limited to, the number of persons per day at the facility, volume of potable water produced per day, lift station run time, etc.
Excluded area	Means an area not authorized as a receiving water under a permit
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC) [b]	Bacteria that can ferment lactose at 44.5° + 0.2°C to produce gas in a multiple tube procedure. Fecal coliform bacteria also means all bacteria that produce blue colonies in a membrane filtration procedure within 24 ± 2 hours of incubation at 44.5° + 0.2□C in an M-FC broth.
Final Approval to Operate	Means the approval that the Department issues after it has reviewed and approved the construction and operation of the engineered wastewater treatment works plans submitted to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 72.215 through 18 AAC 72.280 or as amended.
Geometric Mean	The geometric mean is the Nth root of the product of N. All sample results of zero will use a value of 1 for calculation of the geometric mean. Example geometric mean calculation: $\sqrt[4]{12 \times 23 \times 34 \times 990} = 55$
Grab Sample	Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place
Gray Water [b]	Means wastewater from a laundry, kitchen, sink, shower, bath, or other domestic source that does not contain excrement, urine, or combined storm water
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Inhibition Concentration 25% (IC_{25})[e]	Means the point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause 25% reduction in a nonlethal biological measurement of the test organisms, such as reproduction or growth
Lethal Concentration 50% (LC_{50})[e]	Mean the point estimate of the toxicant that would be lethal to 50% of the test organisms during a specific period
Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation [a]	Means the highest allowable "daily discharge"
Mean [b]	Means the average of values obtained over a specified period and, for fecal coliform analysis, is computed as a geometric mean
Mean Lower Low Water [b] (MLLW)	Means the tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence
Measured	Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates.
Method Detection Limit (MDL) [d]	Means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte
Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) [b]	Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10^{-6} g) is found in a volume of one liter
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) [b]	Means the concentration at which one thousandth of a gram (10^{-3} g) is found in a volume of one liter. It is approximately equal to the unit "parts per million (ppm)," formerly of common use.
Minimum Level (ML) [e]	Means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it.

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Mixing Zone [b]	Means a volume of water adjacent to a discharge in which wastes discharged mix with the receiving water
Month	Means the time period from the 1st of a calendar month to the last day in the month
Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month
No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) [e]	Means the highest concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation. NOEC is determined using hypothesis testing.
Permittee	Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by the permit
pH [g]	Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater; expressed as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration in mg/L. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.
Practical Quantification Limit (PQL) [g]	Means the lowest level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions.
Primary Contact Recreation	See Contact Recreation
Principal Executive Officer [a]	Means the chief executive officer of the agency or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of division of the agency
Pollutant [a]	Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under 42 U.S.C. 2011), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, or agricultural waste discharged into water

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality
Quarter	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January
Receiving Water Body	Means lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See "Waters of the U.S." at 18 AAC 83.990(77))
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings
Report	Report results of analysis
Residual Chlorine	Means chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine
Responsible Corporate Officer [a]	Means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation The Responsible Corporate Officer can also be the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities if the requirements of 18 AAC 83.385(a)(1)(B)(i)-(iii) are met.
Secondary Recreation [b]	Means activities in which incidental water use can occur. Secondary recreation includes boating, camping, hunting, hiking, wading, and recreational fishing. Secondary contact recreation does not include fish consumption.
Settleable Solids [b]	Means solid material of organic or mineral origin that is transported by and deposited from water, as measured by the volumetric Imhoff cone method and at the method detection limits specified in method 2540(F), *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and*

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

	Wastewater, 18th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.020(c)(1)
Severe Property Damage [a]	Means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
Sheen [b]	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface
Shellfish [b]	Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle
Significant Industrial User (SIU) [g]	Means an indirect discharger that is the focus of control efforts under the national pretreatment program; includes all indirect dischargers subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, and all other indirect dischargers that contribute 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater, or which make up five percent or more of the hydraulic or organic loading to the municipal treatment plant, subject to certain exceptions [40 CFR $403.3(t)].
Suspended Solids	Means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids. The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* and referred to as nonfilterable.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) [g]	Means a measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136
Toxic Unit, Chronic (TU_C) [e]	Means the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/NOEC)
Twice per year	Means two time periods during the calendar year: October through April and May through September
Upset [a]	Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities,

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
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	inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
Wastewater Treatment	Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment
waters of the United States or waters of the U.S.	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77)
Water Recreation [b]	See contact recreation or secondary recreation
Water Supply [b]	Means any of the waters of the United States that are designated in 18 AAC 70 to be protected for fresh water or marine water uses. Water supply includes waters used for drinking, culinary, food processing, agricultural, aquacultural, seafood processing, and industrial purposes. Water supply does not necessarily mean that water in a waterbody that is protected as a supply for the uses listed in this paragraph is safe to drink in its natural state.
Week	Means the time period of Sunday through Saturday
Zone of Deposit	Means the total area of the bottom in marine or estuarine waters in which ADEC has authorized the deposit of substances in exceedance of the water quality criteria in 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirement in 18 AAC 70.010(c).

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See 40 CFR Part 136
e) See EPA Technical Support Document
f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition
g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Appendix D MS4 Summary Annual Report Form

ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
MS4 – Summary Annual Report Form

1. MS4 Information

Name of MS4 _____ Permit Number _____

Name of Contact Person (First) _____ (Last) _____ (Title) _____

Telephone (including area code) _____ Email _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ Alaska State _____ Zip Code _____

What size population does your MS4 serve? _____

What is the reporting period for this report? (mm/dd/yyyy) From _____ to _____

2. Water Quality Priorities

A. Does your MS4 discharge to waters listed as impaired on a state 303(d) list? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. If yes, identify each impaired water, the impairment, whether a TMDL has been approved by EPA for each, and whether the TMDL assigns a wasteload allocation to your MS4. Use a new line for each impairment, and attach additional pages as necessary.

Impaired Water	Impairment	Approved TMDL		TMDL assigns WLA to MS4	
		☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No
		☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No
		☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No
		☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No
		☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No
		☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No

C. What specific sources contributing to the impairment(s) are you targeting in your storm water program? _____

D. Do you discharge to any high-quality waters (e.g., Tier 2, Tier 3, outstanding natural resource waters, or other state or federal designation)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

E. Are you implementing additional specific provisions to ensure their continued integrity? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Public Education and Public Participation

A. Is your public education program targeting specific pollutants and sources of those pollutants? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. If yes, what are the specific sources and/or pollutants addressed by your public education program?

_____

C. Note specific successful outcome(s) (e.g., quantified reduction in fertilizer use; NOT tasks, events, publications) fully or partially attributable to your public education program during this reporting period.

D. Do you have an advisory committee or other body comprised of the public and other stakeholders that provides regular input on your storm water program? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Construction

A. Do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism stipulating:

- Erosion and sediment control requirements? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Other construction waste control requirements? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Requirement to submit construction plans for review? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- MS4 enforcement authority? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. Do you have written procedures for:

- Reviewing construction plans? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Performing inspections? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Responding to violations? ☐ Yes ☐ No

C. Identify the total number of active construction sites ≥ 1 acre in operation in your jurisdiction during the reporting period. _____

D. How many of the sites identified in 4.C did you inspect during this reporting period? _____

E. Describe, on average, the frequency with which your program conducts construction site inspections.

F. Do you prioritize certain construction sites for more frequent inspections? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, based on what criteria?

G. Identify which of the following types of enforcement actions you used during the reporting period for construction activities, indicate the number of actions, or note those for which you do not have authority:

☐ Yes	Notice Of Violation	#		☐ No Authority
☐ Yes	Administrative Fines	#		☐ No Authority
☐ Yes	Stop Work Orders	#		☐ No Authority
☐ Yes	Civil Penalties	#		☐ No Authority
☐ Yes	Criminal Actions	#		☐ No Authority
☐ Yes	Administrative Orders	#		☐ No Authority
☐ Yes	Other		#	

H. Do you use an electronic tool (e.g., GIS, data base, spreadsheet) to track the locations, inspection results, and enforcement actions of active construction sites in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ No

I. What are the 3 most common types of violations documented during this reporting period?
a. b. c.

J. How often do municipal employees receive training on the construction program? _____

5. Illicit Discharge Elimination

A. Have you completed a map of all outfalls and receiving waters of your storm sewer system? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. Have you completed a map of all storm drain pipes and other conveyances in the storm sewer system? ☐ Yes ☐ No

C. Identify the number of outfalls in your storm sewer system. _____

D. Do you have documented procedures, including frequency, for screening outfalls? ☐ Yes ☐ No

E. Of the outfalls identified in 5.C, how many were screened for dry weather discharges during this reporting period? _____

F. Of the outfalls identified in 5.C, how many have been screened for dry weather discharges at any time since you obtained MS4 permit coverage? _____

G. What is your frequency for screening outfalls for illicit discharges? Describe any variation based on size/type.

_____

H. Do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that effectively prohibits illicit discharges? ☐ Yes ☐ No

I. Do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that provides authority for you to take enforcement action and/or recover costs for addressing illicit discharges? ☐ Yes ☐ No

J. During this reporting period, how many illicit discharges/illegal connections have you discovered? _____

K. Of those illicit discharges/illegal connections that have been discovered or reported, how many have been eliminated? _____

L. How often do municipal employees receive training on the illicit discharge program? _____

6. Storm Water Management for Municipal Operations

A. Have storm water pollution prevention plans (or an equivalent plan) been developed for:

- All public parks, ball fields, other recreational facilities and other open spaces ☐ Yes ☐ No
- All municipal fleet and building maintenance activities ☐ Yes ☐ No
- All municipal construction activities, including those disturbing greater than 1 acre ☐ Yes ☐ No
- All municipal storm water system maintenance ☐ Yes ☐ No
- All municipal snow disposal site operation and maintenance activities ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Other:

_____

B. Are storm water inspections conducted at these facilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No

C. If Yes, at what frequency are inspections conducted? _____

D. List activities for which operating procedures or management practices specific to storm water management have been developed (e.g., road repairs, catch basin cleaning).

_____

E. Do you prioritize certain municipal activities and/or facilities for more frequent inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

F. If Yes, which activities and/or facilities receive most frequent inspections?

_____

G. Do all municipal employees and contractors overseeing planning and implementation of storm water-related activities receive comprehensive training on storm water management? ☐ Yes ☐ No

H. If yes, do you also provide regular updates and refreshers? ☐ Yes ☐ No

I. If so, how frequently and/or under what circumstances? _____

7. Long-term (Post-Construction) Storm Water Measures

A. Do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require:

- Site plan reviews for storm water/water quality of all new and re-development projects? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Long-term operation and maintenance of storm water management controls? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Retrofitting to incorporate long-term storm water management controls? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. If you have retrofit requirements, what are the circumstances/criteria?

_____

C. What are your criteria for determining which new/re-development storm water plans you will review (e.g., all projects, projects disturbing greater than one acre, etc.)

_____

D. Do you require water quality or quantity design standards or performance standards, either directly or by reference to a state or other standard, be met for new development and re-development? ☐ Yes ☐ No

E. Do these performance or design standards require that pre-development hydrology be met for:

- Flow volumes ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Peak discharge rates ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Discharge frequency ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Flow duration ☐ Yes ☐ No

F. Please provide the URL/reference where all post-construction storm water management standards can be found.

_____

G. How many development and redevelopment project plans were reviewed during the reporting period to assess impacts to water quality and receiving stream protection? _____

H. How many of the plans identified in 7.G were approved? _____

I. How many privately owned permanent storm water management practices/facilities were inspected during the reporting period? _____

J. How many of the practices/facilities identified in 7.I were found to have inadequate maintenance? _____

K. How long do you give operators to remedy any operation and maintenance deficiencies identified during inspections? _____

L. Do you have authority to take enforcement action for failure to properly operate and maintain storm water practices/facilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No

M. How many formal enforcement actions (i.e., more than a verbal or written warning) were taken for failure to adequately operate and/or maintain storm water management practices? _____

N. Do you use an electronic tool (e.g., GIS, database, spreadsheet) to track post-construction BMPs, inspections and maintenance? _____

O. Do all municipal departments and/or staff (as relevant) have access to this tracking system? ☐ Yes ☐ No

P. How often do municipal employees receive training on the post-construction program? _____

8. Additional Information

Please include any additional information on the performance of your MS4 program. If providing clarification to any of the questions on this form, please provide the question number (e.g., 2C) in your response.

Certification Statement and Signature

☐ Yes

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Per Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 This report to be signed as follows: **For a municipal, State, Federal, or other public facility**: by either a principal executive or ranking elected official; **for a corporation**, a responsible corporate officer.

Signature

Date

Name of Certifying Official, Title