



ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM AND WASTEWATER DISPOSAL AUTHORIZATION

PERMIT FACT SHEET – Preliminary Draft

Permit Number: **AKR100000**

GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM LARGE AND SMALL
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (Construction General Permit)

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

Public Comment Period Start Date: **TBD**

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Proposed reissuance of the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) General Permit for Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities within the State of Alaska

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (Department or DEC) proposes to reissue an APDES Construction General Permit (CGP) for discharges from large and small construction activities. The permit authorizes and sets conditions on the discharge of pollutants from construction projects to waters of the State and waters of the United States (U.S.) located in the State of Alaska. In order to ensure protection of water quality and human health, the permit describes control measures that must be used to control the types and amounts of pollutants discharged from construction sites.

This fact sheet explains the nature of potential discharges from construction activities and of the development of the permit including:

- information on public comment, public hearing, and appeal procedures;
- a listing of proposed control measures and other conditions for construction activities;
- technical material supporting the conditions in the permit; and
- proposed inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements in the permit.

Public Comment

Persons wishing to comment on, or request a public hearing for the draft permit, may do so in writing by the expiration date of the public comment period.

Commenters are requested to submit a concise statement on the permit condition(s) and the relevant facts upon which the comments are based. Commenters are encouraged to cite specific permit requirements or conditions in their submittals.

A request for a public hearing must state the nature of the issues to be raised, as well as the requester's name, address, phone number, and email address. The Department will hold a public hearing whenever the Department finds on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest in a draft permit. The Department may also hold a public hearing if a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in a permit decision or for other good reason, in the Department's discretion. A public hearing will be held at the closest practical location to the site of the operation. If the Department holds a public hearing, the Director will appoint a designee to preside at the hearing. The public may also submit written testimony in lieu of or in addition to providing oral testimony at the hearing. A hearing will be tape recorded. If there is sufficient public interest in a hearing, the comment period will be extended to allow time to public notice the hearing. Details about the time and location of the hearing will be provided in a separate notice.

All comments and requests for public hearings must be in writing and should be submitted to the Department at the DEC Online Public Notice System: <https://dec.alaska.gov/commish/public-notices/>, or to the technical contact address, or email identified above (see also the public comments section of the attached public notice). Mailed comments and requests must be postmarked on or before the expiration date of the public comment period.

After the close of the public comment period and after a public hearing, if applicable, the Department will review the comments received on the draft permit. The Department will respond to the comments received in a Response to Comments document that will be made available to the public. If no substantive comments are received, the tentative conditions in the draft permit will become the proposed final permit.

The proposed final permit will be made publicly available for a five-day applicant review. The applicant may waive this review period. After the close of the proposed final permit review period, the Department will make a final decision regarding permit issuance.

A final permit will become effective 30 days after the Department's decision, in accordance with the state's appeals process at 18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 15.185.

The Department will transmit the final permit, fact sheet (amended as appropriate), and the Response to Comments to anyone who provided comments during the public comment period or who requested to be notified of the Department's final decision.

Informal Reviews and Adjudicatory Hearings

A person authorized under a provision of 18 AAC 15 may request an informal review of a contested decision by the Division Director in accordance with 18 AAC 15.185 and/or an adjudicatory hearing in accordance with 18 AAC 15.195 – 18 AAC 15.340. See DEC's "Appeal a DEC Decision" web page <https://dec.alaska.gov/commish/review-guidance/> for access to the required forms and guidance on the appeal process. Please provide a courtesy copy of the adjudicatory hearing request in an electronic format to the parties required to be served under 18 AAC 15.200. Requests must be submitted no later than the deadline specified in 18 AAC 15.

Documents are Available

The permit, fact sheet, and related documents can be obtained by visiting or contacting DEC Division of Water, Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday at the addresses below. The permit, fact sheet, and other information can also be accessed from the Department's Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program website:

<https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/>.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (Department or DEC), Division of Water, Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program (WDAP) is proposing to reissue an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) Program general permit that authorizes the discharge of pollutants in storm water from construction activity (referred to as the “Construction General Permit” or “CGP”). The 2026 CGP will replace the 2021 CGP that will expire on January 31, 2026.

DEC’s goals in revising the permit and fact sheet are to provide clarification of the requirements and update the permit to comply with federal requirements and current practices. The 2026 CGP maintains the same basic structure as the 2021 permit but contains revised language and minor organizational changes. The 2026 CGP contains many of the same provisions as the 2021 permit but also contains new and modified provisions. Notable changes include

- Throughout the document clarified that the permit applies to all waters of the State, not only those considered waters of the United States.
- Throughout the document, updated references to document submission procedures requiring use of the Environmental Data Management System (EDMS). This is now the required format for submissions including Notices of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), annual reports, noncompliance notification, and Corrective Action reports.
- Throughout the document, there are added reminders and references to existing requirements to assist permittees in understanding their obligations.

Refer to Section 2.1 of the fact sheet for a description of the changes in the 2026 CGP.

The permit and fact sheet reference various state and federal regulations. The state regulations are found in the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC), Chapter 83 “Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program” (18 AAC 83). The federal regulations are incorporated by reference into the state APDES regulations in 18 AAC 83.010. As an aid to readers, however, the permit and fact sheet in some areas cite the federal regulations where specific regulatory language can be found.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced (or revoked or terminated) prior to its expiration date, then an existing permittee will be covered under an administrative extension, in accordance with 18 AAC 83.155 (i.e., their authorization continues in force and effect until a new authorization is issued under a new or reissued permit). If coverage is provided to a permittee prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge under the permit until the earliest of the following occurs:

- the authorization for coverage under a reissuance or replacement of the permit, following timely and appropriate submittal of a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI);
- submittal of a Notice of Termination;
- issuance or denial of an individual permit for the permittee’s discharge; or
- a formal permit decision by DEC not to reissue the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for authorized permittees to see coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

1.1 Basis for Permit

Per Alaska Statutes (AS), Chapter 46, Title 3, Section 100(a) (AS 46.03.100(a)), a person may not construct, modify, or operate a treatment works or dispose of liquid waste into the waters of the State without prior authorization from the Department. Per AS 46.03.100(d), the Commissioner may provide, as a term of a general permit, that a person intending to dispose (or discharge) wastewater under the general permit shall first obtain specific authorization from the Department. The following section discusses the regulatory basis for developing the Permit and covers both the discharge of wastewater to Waters of the U.S. and state waters.

1.1.1 Wastewater Discharges to Waters of the United States (WOTUS) in Alaska.

Section 301(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Title 18 of the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC), Chapter 83, Section 15 (18 AAC 83.015) provide that the discharge of pollutants to WOTUS located in Alaska is unlawful except in accordance with an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit. Section 402(p) of the CWA provides the basis for regulating storm water from certain categories of industries, including stormwater discharges from construction activity as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (15). Often the discharge of pollutants is regulated through an APDES individual permit. However, 18 AAC 83.205 authorizes the issuance of a general APDES permit to categories of discharges when a number of point sources are:

- Located within the same geographic area and warrant similar pollution control measures;
- Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
- Discharge the same types of wastes;
- Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;
- Require the same or similar monitoring requirements; and
- In the opinion of the Department, are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

Per 18 AAC 83.210(a), a general permit is to be administered according to the individual permit regulations in 18 AAC 83.115 and 18 AAC 83.120. Like an individual permit, a violation of a condition contained in a general permit constitutes a violation of the CWA and the permittee is accordingly subject to the penalties specified in Section 309 of the CWA. In accordance with 18 AAC 83.155, the Permit has a term of five years and those authorizations under the general permit can remain in force and effect via administrative extension should the Department be unable to reissue the permit prior to its expiration date.

1.1.2 Wastewater Discharges into State Waters

WDAP authorizes discharges of domestic or non-domestic wastewater into state waters under the regulatory authority of 18 AAC 72 - Wastewater Disposal. Determining which waters are state waters is not straightforward because the new definition of WOTUS is still without clear guidance of how the WOTUS determination will be made in certain circumstances. Previously, nearly all waters and wetlands were perceived as WOTUS. However, in the recent Superior Court decision in the case of *Sackett v. EPA*, the court held that the CWA's use of "waters" in 33 USC 1362(7) refers only to "geographic[al] features that are described in ordinary parlance as 'streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes' and to adjacent wetlands that are 'indistinguishable' from those bodies of water due to a continuous surface connection."

This recent decision means many waters and wetlands that were previously categorized as WOTUS are, at this time, now state waters. While the determination procedures remain in flux, the level of environmental protection remains the same regardless of whether waters are categorized as WOTUS or state waters. In other words, 18 AAC 70 - Water Quality Standards (WQS) applies to both designations and the resulting permit limits and conditions remain the same for either. The primary implication lies in the reporting of monitoring results. Reporting to the EPA is required for discharges to WOTUS while discharges to waters of the state are reported only to the State. Hence, the designation of receiving water only affects the method of reporting in this general permit.

1.2 Permit Issuance History

EPA developed a general permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity in 2003 and reissued the permit in 2008 with an expiration date of June 30, 2010. On October 19, 2009, just prior to the transfer of the storm water program permitting authority to the state, EPA issued a notice in the Federal Register (Vol. 74, No. 200, Monday October 19, 2009, page 53494-53498) proposing a modification to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity in order to extend by one year the expiration date of the permit (to June 30, 2011). The EPA 2008 CGP was on public notice at the time authority to administer the storm water program transferred to DEC. In October 2009, EPA transferred authority to administer the storm water portion of the NPDES Program to the state. The Department has subsequently reissued the CGP in 2010, 2011, 2016, and in 2021. The 2021 CGP was reissued on February 1, 2021 with an expiration date of January 31, 2026.

2.0 PROPOSED PERMIT CHANGES

2.1 Summary of Proposed Changes in the APDES 2026 CGP

One of the reasons Alaska assumed the NPDES program from EPA was to adapt permits to fit unique Alaskan conditions to the extent allowable under state and federal regulations. For the CGP, this means modifying some of the definitions for the mix of urban and rural types of construction projects and operators of these projects, allowing the use of treatment chemicals, and adapting the permit to seasonal conditions as they affect construction. The table below highlights the changes between DEC's 2021 CGP and 2026 CGP. Most of the changes are discussed in more detail in Section 4 of the fact sheet.

2.1.1 List of changes

- Throughout the document clarified that the permit applies to all waters of the State, not only those considered waters of the United States (see point below about definitions used in this permit).
- Throughout the document updated references to document submission procedures requiring use of the Environmental Data Management System (EDMS). This is now the required format for submissions including Notices of Intent (NOIs), Notices of Termination (NOT), Annual reports, Noncompliance Notification, and Corrective Action reports. These updates appear in sections 2.2-2.5, 10.1, and Appendix D.
- Throughout the document there are added reminders and references to existing requirements to assist permittees in understanding their obligations.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRY AND RECEIVING WATERS

3.1 Construction and Development Industry

3.1.1 Industry Summary

Construction activity – measured by total spending, jobs, payroll, or gross product – has experienced strong growth in Alaska for more than a decade, driven largely by growing federal capital grants to the state, large federal agency capital budgets, oil and gas spending, and more recently, large state capital budgets. These large external sources of construction funds not only fuel public spending and oil patch spending but also give a general boost to the economy and add to the aggregate demand for new residential, commercial, and private infrastructure spending. Construction spending is one of the important contributors to overall economic activity in Alaska.

Construction spending generates activity in a number of industries that supply inputs to the construction process, such as sand, gravel, equipment, leasing, design, administration, construction finance, and management. The payrolls and profits from these activities support businesses in every community in the state. As this income is spent and circulates through local economies, it generates other jobs in businesses as diverse as restaurants, consumer products, appliances, and other sectors.

The total value of construction spending in Alaska in 2019 is estimated at nearly \$7.2 billion. Wage and salary employment in the construction industry has declined somewhat since 2014 but remains above the long-term average for the industry. See APPENDIX A of the Fact Sheet for a detailed description of the construction industry. APPENDIX A, summarizes projected spending in the public and private sectors in Alaska during 2019.

Construction directly accounts for six percent of the total jobs in Alaska. Spin-off employment in trade, transportation, manufacturing, services, and other sectors produce jobs and related spending in these and other sectors. An assessment of the economic and/or social benefits of construction activities may consider a wide range of activities, such as:

- Linear projects – highways, pipelines, power lines, etc.
- Spatial development – residential subdivisions, commercial buildings, institutional facilities, infrastructure projects, etc.
- Urban projects – those listed above that occur within the jurisdictional area of an entity that owns a regulated MS4.
- Rural infrastructure development projects – those listed above that occur in rural Alaska.

3.1.2 Potential Industry Impact on Water Quality

C&D activity typically involves site selection and planning and land-disturbing tasks such as clearing, excavating, and grading. Disturbed soil, if not managed properly, can be easily washed off-site during storm and snow melt events. Storm water discharges from construction activities may contain sediment that may cause an array of physical, chemical and biological impacts on receiving waters and potential violations of the turbidity water quality standard. In addition to sediment, a number of other pollutants (e.g., metals, organic compounds and nutrients) are preferentially absorbed or adsorbed onto mineral or organic particles found in fine sediment. These pollutants can cause an array of chemical and biological water quality impairments. The interconnected processes of erosion (e.g., detachment of soil particles by

water), sediment transport, and delivery to receiving waters are the primary pathways for the addition of pollutants from C&D sites; construction sites; or sites into aquatic systems.

A primary concern at most C&D sites is the erosion and transport process related to fine sediment because rain splash, rills (small channels typically less than one foot deep) and sheet flow or sheet wash (thin sheets of water flowing across a surface) can facilitate the detachment and transport of sediment to water bodies. Although streams and rivers naturally carry sediment loads, discharges associated with construction activity can elevate these loads to levels above those in undisturbed watersheds. In addition, discharges from C&D sites can increase the proportion of silt, clay, and colloidal particles in receiving streams because these fine-grained particles may not be effectively managed by conventional erosion and sediment controls utilized at C&D sites that rely on simple settling. See Appendix C for a detailed discussion of the potential impacts from construction activity on water quality and potential control measures to prevent these impacts.

3.1.3 General Alaskan Climatic Regions

Alaska has a wide range of climatic and geographic conditions that lead to streamflow and water quality in its receiving waters. This wide range of climatic and geographic conditions has an effect on the Construction and Development (C&D) industry and the potential for pollutants that may be discharged from a construction site. The climatic regions range from the moisture-laden, mountainous Gulf of Alaska coastal areas to the dry, relatively flat arctic coastal areas. Average annual precipitation ranges from more than 200 inches in southeastern Alaska to less than 10 inches in areas near the Arctic Ocean (Curran et. al., 2003). To address this climatic diversity, DEC has divided Alaska into five broad climatic regions for the purposes of the permit that loosely follow the precipitation zone classification found in the *Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the Western United States*, referred to as NOAA Technical Publication (TP)-47 (Miller 1963) and Shulski and Wendler (2007).

The **Coastal Region** contains the southeast panhandle, Gulf of Alaska, and extending west, including the Aleutian Islands and has a strong maritime influence. Consequently, it experiences high annual rainfall (60 to 150 inches), moderate to very high annual snowfall (40 to 200 inches), but a low ratio of snow to rain (2 to 20 percent).

The **Southcentral Region** includes communities around Cook Inlet, such as Anchorage, that experience moderate rainfall (15 to 25 inches), moderate to high snowfall (55 to 70 inches) and moderate split between snow to rain ratio (25 to 45 percent). The primary difference between this region and the Western Region is that winter temperatures are higher, and consequently, permafrost is largely absent from much of the region.

The **Western Region** includes the western coastal, lower Yukon, and lower Kuskokwim areas that experience moderate rainfall (15 to 25 inches), moderate to high snowfall (50 to 80 inches) and a moderate split between snow to rain ratio (30 to 50 percent).

The **Interior Region** includes the a major portion of the Yukon River basin, Fairbanks and south to the Copper River Basin, and is typified by low annual rainfall (10 to 15 inches), moderate annual snowfall (40 to 70 inches) and a high ratio of snow to rain ratio (40 to 60 percent).

The **Arctic Region** includes the area north of the Brooks Range and northwest Alaska and is typified by extremely low annual rainfall (4 to 8 inches), low snowfall (20 to 30 inches) and a high snow to rain ratio (60 to 70 percent).

Other key climatic factors that affect snowmelt and storm water include the length of the growing season, the presence of permafrost, average minimum air temperatures for the coldest month, and soil drainage. Depending on the ratio of snowfall to annual rainfall, runoff will be generated at different times of year. For example, regions dominated by snowfall will have their peak runoff events in the spring, whereas regions dominated by rainfall will experience peak runoff at other times of the year corresponding to maximum rainfall events. Each of these factors has a strong influence on the design of erosion and sediment control measures.

3.2 Receiving Waters

3.2.1 Water Quality Standards

The protection of surface water occurs primarily through the development, adoption, and implementation of WQS and the use of the WQS in APDES permits. The WQS designate specific uses for which water quality must be protected. Alaska WQS designate seven uses for fresh waters (drinking water; agriculture; aquaculture; industrial; contact recreation; non-contact recreation; and growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife) and seven uses for marine waters (aquaculture; seafood processing; industrial; contact recreation; non-contact recreation; growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife; and harvesting raw mollusks or other raw aquatic life for human consumption).

To prevent unnecessary lowering of water quality, 40 CFR § 131.12 requires Alaska to develop and adopt an antidegradation policy, which the Department has done in 18 AAC 70.015. The general purpose of the antidegradation policy is to protect the quality of the state's waters. The Department conducts an antidegradation analysis to determine the permitted activities' potential effect on water quality and whether the permitted activities meet the antidegradation policy and Alaska's WQS. The basic purpose of the antidegradation policy is to maintain and protect existing water quality. Many waterbodies have natural water quality that is better than the criteria established by the WQS at 18 AAC 70. In such cases, a wastewater (or storm water) discharge could meet WQS but still cause some degradation of the waterbody. See Appendix A for the Antidegradation Analysis conducted as part of this permit issuance.

3.2.2 Potential C&D Pollutants of the Receiving Waters

Storm water discharges can have highly variable levels of pollutants. According to EPA, turbidity levels in discharges from C&D sites may range from as low as 10-50 NTU to several thousand NTU (Fed. Reg. Vol. 73, No. 230 p. 72572). Sediment from construction projects that discharge to clear-water tributaries can have the greatest impact on fisheries.

Sediment in water is generally considered in two broad categories. First, settleable solids rapidly settle out of the water and move downstream or down a ditch if rolled along the bottom or re-suspended by currents. Second, suspended sediment remains in the water column due water turbulence, particle shape, and/or low specific gravity of individual particles. EPA selected turbidity as a measure of the fine-material fraction of suspended sediment for use in the C&D ELG as the pollutant to sample for at C&D sites. EPA defined turbidity as "an expression of the optical property that causes light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted with no change in direction of flux level through the sample caused by suspended and colloidal matter such as clay, silt, finely divided organic and inorganic matter, and plankton and other microscopic organisms." One unit of measure of turbidity is the NTU. NTU is based on the use of nephelometer, an instrument that measures the amount of light scattered by a water sample

at 90° to the path of incident light. This measurement is calibrated against the scattering of light in a standard suspension of formazin polymer and is reported in NTU.

Increases in turbidity in streams and rivers from timber harvest, placer mining, or road construction reduces light penetration and are associated with decreased production of plant material (primary production), decreased abundance of fish food organisms (secondary production), and ultimately with decreased production and abundance of fish (Lloyd, 1986). The fact that turbid waters produce fewer fish may, at first glance, appear inconsistent with knowledge that large, turbid rivers such as the Copper, Susitna, Kuskokwim, Kenai, and Yukon Rivers contain large salmon runs. The way fish use the rivers and their tributaries is an important factor in understanding the potential impact of turbid storm water runoff on fish in turbid rivers and streams. Pacific salmon and other anadromous fish migrate from the ocean to fresh water to spawn. As the fish journey up the turbid rivers they seek out the clear-water tributaries, sloughs, and areas of groundwater upwelling to deposit their eggs. Juvenile fish that hatch from these eggs generally remain in clear-water habitats for periods ranging from days to years and then descend through the turbid rivers to reach the ocean.

Turbidity in Alaska's streams and rivers ranges from extremely low values of less than 1 NTU in clear-water drainages to intermediate levels of 50 NTU, to naturally high levels of 50-4,000 NTU in several major rivers (Lloyd, 1986). Sampling at 46 sites in wadeable streams in the Tanana River basin found a range in turbidity from 0.1 to 716 NTU, with a median value of 1.7 NTU (Rinella, et.al, 2009).

4.0 PERMIT CONDITIONS

DEC formatted this fact sheet to make it as a readable reference so that it is easy to understand the rationale that supports specific permit conditions. DEC uses an informal style that does not necessarily reflect verbatim the actual provisions established in the permit, especially if the provision is straightforward and easily understood. This format is intended to help the regulated community and members of the public understand the intent and basis of the actual permit language. If any discrepancy exists between the fact sheet and the actual CGP language, the permittee must comply with the CGP as written.

4.1 Coverage under the permit (Part 1)

4.1.1 Introduction (Part 1.1)

The CGP authorizes storm water discharges from large and small construction-related activities that result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, where those discharges enter waters of the U.S. (directly or through a storm water conveyance system) or a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). DEC is also making the permit available, consistent with 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(ii), for storm water discharges from certain construction support activities designated by DEC based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a WQS or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the U.S., and some non-storm water discharges. The goal of the permit is to minimize erosion and reduce or eliminate storm water pollution from construction activity through implementation of appropriate control measures. Throughout the permit and fact sheet, DEC uses the term "control measure" to refer to any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S.

4.1.2 Person(s) Responsible for Obtaining Authorization under the permit (Part 1.2)

All owners or operators of large and small construction activities who meet the conditions listed in Part 1.4 are subject to the conditions set forth in the permit and are required to obtain coverage. The permit uses the terms “permittee” or “operator” to identify the accountable person(s) once coverage is authorized under the permit by DEC. In this context, the “operator” means any person associated with a construction project who meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The person has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
2. The person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a site which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., the person is authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWPPP or comply with other permit conditions).

In instances where more than one party at a site is performing tasks related to “operational control” each operator must submit an NOI. Depending on the site and the relationship between the parties (e.g., owner, developer, general contractor), there can either be a single party acting as site operator and consequently be responsible for obtaining permit coverage, or there can be two or more operators all needing permit coverage. Exactly who is considered an operator is largely controlled by how the “owner” of the project chooses to structure the contracts with the “contractors” hired to design and/or build the project. Where your activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, you are only responsible for the portions of the project for which you meet the definition of “operator”. The following are three general operator scenarios (variations on any of these three are possible, especially as the number of “owners” and contractors increases):

- **“Owner” as sole permittee:** The property owner designs the structures for the site, develops and implements the SWPPP, and serves as general contractor (or has an on-site representative with full authority to direct day-to-day operations). The “Owner” is the only party that needs permit coverage, in which case everyone else on the site may be considered subcontractors and not need permit coverage.
- **“Contractor” as sole permittee:** The property owner hires one company (i.e., a contractor) to design the project and oversee all aspects of the construction project, including preparation and implementation of the SWPPP and compliance with the permit (e.g., a “turnkey” project). Here, the contractor would likely be the only party needing a permit. For example, an individual having a personal residence built for his own use (e.g., not those to be sold for profit or used as rental property) generally would not be considered an operator under this permit. DEC believes that in this scenario the general contractor for the owner, being a professional in the building industry, is better equipped to meet the requirements of both applying for permit coverage and developing and properly implementing a SWPPP and therefore is the entity that must apply for the permit coverage. However, individuals that meet the definition of “operator” will also require permit coverage in those instances where they perform general contracting duties for construction of their personal residences.
- **“Owner and contractor” as co-permittees:** The owner retains control over any changes to site plans, SWPPPs, or storm water conveyance or control designs, but the contractor is responsible for overseeing actual earth disturbing activities and daily implementation of SWPPP and other permit conditions. In this case, which is a common scenario, both parties need to apply for coverage.

However, a person is probably not an operator and subsequently does not need permit coverage if:

- You are a subcontractor hired by, and under the supervision of, the owner or a general contractor (i.e., if the contractor directs your activities on-site, you probably are not an operator); or
- Your activities on site result in earth disturbance and you are not legally a subcontractor, but a SWPPP specifically identifies someone other than you (or your subcontractor) as the party having operational control to address the impacts your activities may have on storm water quality (i.e., another operator has assumed responsibility for the impacts of your construction activities). The DEC anticipates that this will be the case for many, if not most, utility service line installations.

In addition, for purposes of the permit and determining who is an operator, “owner” refers to the party that owns the structure being built or the property where the construction activities take place. Ownership of the structure or land where construction is occurring does not necessarily imply the property owner is an operator (e.g., a landowner whose property is being disturbed by construction of a gas pipeline) for purposes of coverage under the permit. Likewise, if the erection of a structure has been contracted for, but possession of the title or lease to the land or structure is not to occur until after construction, the would-be owner may not be considered an operator (e.g., having a house built by a residential homebuilder).

4.1.3 Permit Area (Part 1.3)

The CGP provides coverage within the State of Alaska, except lands within the Metlakatla Indian Reservation and the Denali National Park and Preserve. EPA retains authority to permit discharges in the Metlakatla Indian Reservation and Denali National Park and Preserve. Operators in these areas must apply for permit coverage through EPA.

4.1.4 Eligibility (Part 1.4)

Part 1.4.1 of the permit describes the eligibility requirements that are a pre-condition to obtaining coverage under the permit and specifies the types of storm water and non-storm water discharges authorized under the permit. Only those projects that meet all of the conditions listed in Part 1.4 or are notified by DEC may be covered under the permit.

If an applicant is not eligible for coverage under the permit, but submits an NOI requesting coverage and discharges without authorization, those discharges are considered to be unpermitted and in violation of the CWA. If authorization is granted, and the permittee does not comply with the requirements of the permit, the permittee may also be in violation of the permit for otherwise eligible discharges.

Clarification of a Common Plan of Development or Sale

A common plan of development or sale is a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place simultaneously or on different schedules, but under one master plan. A construction activity is typically part of a common plan of development if it is completed in separate phases in combination with other construction activities. A “common plan” is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot.

Examples of Projects that are Part of a Common Plan of Development

- Building on six half-acre residential lots in a 10 acre development;

- Putting in a fast food restaurant on a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre pad that is part of a 20 acre retail center;
- A developer buys a 20 acre lot and builds roads, installs pipes, and runs electricity with the intention of constructing homes or other structures sometime in the future.

Examples of Projects that are Typically **Not** Part of a Common Plan of Development

- Long range master plans of development where some portions of the master plan are a conceptual rather than a specific plan of future development and the future construction activities would, if they occur at all, happen over an extended period of time. (e.g., a university or an airport);
- Construction projects conducted by public entities (e.g., municipality, state, tribe, or federal agency) within specific jurisdictions provided they are not interconnecting or overlapping projects;
- Construction projects within a common plan of development or sale are located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or more apart and the area between the projects is not being disturbed provided any interconnecting road, pipeline, or utility is not concurrently being disturbed.

Clarification of Common Projects Not Requiring Authorization

The following sections provide additional discussion about some common activities that are not required to submit an NOI to obtain permit authorization under the permit:

Discharges of Storm Water from Construction Sites That Disturb Less Than One Acre Of Land, Unless Part of a Common Plan of Development: Construction sites that result in a total land disturbance of less than one acre of land are not required to obtain authorization under the permit unless the site is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land. Although some projects that are part of a common plan or development or sale disturb less than once acre and seem minor in nature, the combined impact of each development could result in substantial effects to water quality.

DEC wants to clarify that individuals who buy lots in subdivisions in Alaska where the developer sells lots to individuals who then build houses over a period of time that is spread out relative to the initial platting and initial road building for the subdivision is not considered part of the “common plan of development” of the initial subdivision. This means an owner of an individual lot in a residential subdivision where the initial developer of the subdivision sought and received coverage under an NOI, completed all permit requirements, and submitted an NOI for the subdivision is not required to obtain coverage under this permit for the individual lot that is less than one acre. This is the case where at least one-calendar year has passed since the initial developer submitted the NOI, the lot owner intends to reside in a house on the lot, and the lot owner is not a developer or contractor building the house for speculative resale within two years. These individual homeowners do not have to develop a SWPPP or submit an NOI if they do not disturb more than one acre of land.

Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Maintenance Activities: Depending on the purpose and nature of the maintenance project, some of them may not be required to submit an NOI under the permit. To be considered a maintenance project, the project must maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity of conveyance channels, or original purpose of the site. Maintenance projects typically involve the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing structures or facilities with no new ground disturbance beyond the original footprint. Maintenance projects may involve minor deviations in the size, configuration, or alignment of the structure or facility. Such activities include mowing or clearing

vegetation without disturbing the vegetative mat (i.e., grubbing), repaving a road with no surface expansion or disturbance of surrounding soils, replacing a bridge without widening it, or replacing a culvert with the same size and composition.

Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Oil and Gas Projects: Section 402(l)(2) of the CWA states that permits are not required for discharges of uncontaminated stormwater runoff from oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities unless the facility's subject discharge is entirely composed of storm water and has had a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or hazardous materials at any time since November 16, 1987.

Section 323 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 added a new provision to the CWA defining the term "oil and gas exploration, production, process, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities" to mean "all field activities or operations associated with exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities, including activities necessary to prepare a site for drilling and for the movement and placement of drilling equipment, whether or not such field activities or operational may be considered to be construction activity" [33 U.S.C. 1362(24)].

The 2005 provision exempts the oil and gas industry, including associated construction activities, from federal NPDES storm water permits, except in very limited instances. Only oil and gas facilities that have a discharge of a reportable quantity release or that contribute pollutants which have the potential to violate a water quality standard are required to obtain an APDES permit authorization for storm water discharges. Oil and gas facilities on the North Slope and Cook Inlet that do not meet the exemption may be eligible for an alternative APDES general permit. Refer to the DEC, APDES, Oil and Gas webpage for additional information and permitting requirements: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/oil-gas>.

Construction of Ice Roads: Construction of ice roads over frozen tundra in areas of the state dominated by permafrost are excluded from the requirement to obtain permit coverage, provided no soil is exposed during construction.

4.1.5 Authorized Storm Water Discharges (Part 1.4.2)

Part 1.4.2 of the permit lists the types of storm water discharges from large and small construction activities that are allowed under the permit. Operators should use this section to determine which storm water discharges from their site can be covered under this permit.

Clarification of Construction Support Activities

Construction support activities are construction-related activities that specifically supports the primary construction activity and involves earth disturbance or pollutant-generating activities of its own. Examples of common construction support activities include concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas. Only those support activities that meet all of the following conditions may be authorized under the permit:

- The support activity is directly related to the construction project;
- The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple, unrelated construction projects by different permittees;
- The support activity is not operating beyond the completion of the last related construction project it serves; and
- Appropriate control measures are identified in the SWPPP covering the discharges from the support activity areas.

The term “commercial operation” as used above, and in Part 1.4.2 of the permit, refers to a concrete or asphalt batch plant, equipment staging yard, or material storage area that does not serve multiple unrelated construction projects and not operating beyond the completion of the last related construction project it serves.

4.1.6 Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (Part 1.4.3)

Part 1.4.3 of the permit lists the non-storm water discharges authorized under the permit. The permit conditionally allows certain non-storm water discharges associated with construction activity, provided that the non-storm water component is in compliance with the SWPPP requirements in Part 5.3.9 of the permit. These discharges are not authorized if they are contaminated with pollutants of concern, such as petroleum, or do not meet water quality standards. DEC considers groundwater to be potentially contaminated if it is located in close proximity (generally 1,500 feet) to a DEC identified contaminated site.

Excavation dewatering activities authorized under the CGP that occur within 1,500 feet of an “Active DEC identified contaminated site” or “contaminated groundwater plume” also require authorization under DEC’s Excavation Dewatering General Permit (AKG002000). The additional permitting requirement will assure that dewatering activities conducted at a construction project covered under the CGP account for the potential of the pollutant of concern from the contaminated site. The permit authorization is required since the CGP only authorizes discharges of uncontaminated groundwater from dewatering activities managed through control measures. This is the only situation where permit coverage under two permits that authorize excavation dewatering discharges will be required on the same project.

If you are unsure if the groundwater is potentially contaminated or you need coverage under the Excavation Dewatering General Permit, contact DEC (Permit Appendix A, Part 1.1.1) for clarification and to determine if additional conditions or permits apply to your project.

4.1.7 Limitations on Coverage (Part 1.4.4)

Part 1.4.4 of the permit lists the types of discharges that are **not authorized** under the permit. Unauthorized discharges include:

Post-Construction Discharges (Part 1.4.4.1): Post-construction storm water discharges are discharges that originate from a project after construction activities have ceased, from a site that has achieved final stabilization, or for a project where a NOT has been submitted. If there will be a discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity, or some other regulated discharge from the completed project (e.g., wastewater from a newly-constructed chemical plant), coverage under another APDES permit must be obtained for those discharges.

Discharges that May Exceed Water Quality Standards (Part 1.4.4.2.): Any time before or after authorization, DEC may determine that the applicant’s storm water discharges will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard in accordance with Permit Part 3.1. If such a determination is made, DEC will notify the applicant to discuss possible options for modifying the project and/or storm water control measures so that storm water discharges meet water quality standards. If that is not possible, DEC may require the permittee to obtain authorization under an individual or alternative general permit as required in Part 2.8 of the permit.

Discharges into Water Quality Impaired Waters (Part 1.4.4.3). Storm water discharges into receiving waters with an approved or established TMDL are prohibited, unless the discharges are in accordance with Permit Part 3.2. Permittees must prevent exposure to storm water of pollutions for which the water body is impaired and retain documentation of the procedures taken to prevent exposure. Permittees may also provide DEC with technical information or other documentation to demonstrate that the pollutant of concern is not present on site or that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a WQS or wasteload allocation.

Comingled Discharges (Part 1.4.4.4). Storm water discharges that are mixed with non-storm water sources, other than those identified in and complying with the permit are not authorized for coverage under the permit. Non-storm water discharges that are authorized under a different APDES permit may be comingled with discharges authorized under the permit.

Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by another Permit (Part 1.4.4.5). Storm water discharges associated with construction activity that is covered under an individual permit, discharges required to be covered under an alternative general permit, and discharges from sites where any APDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked are not authorized for coverage under the permit.

Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material (Part 1.4.4.6). Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. are not authorized under the permit. Discharges of dredged or fill material typically require U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorization under Section 404 of the CWA and applicants must avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts on aquatic resources. However, the acreage of wetland fill must be included in the “Estimated Area to be Disturbed” in the Section IV of the project’s NOI because these areas generally have exposed soils.

Discharges from a Nondomestic Wastewater Treatment Works (Part 1.4.4.7). Storm water discharges to the land or ground water from a nondomestic wastewater treatment works using permanent storm water management controls are not required to obtain coverage under the CGP, but must be authorized under another APDES or state permit for the discharge. Additionally, some permanent storm water management controls that place storm water or snow melt below the land surface may be defined as a Class V injection well and subject to EPA’s Underground Injection Control regulations due to their potential to impact underground drinking water sources. Class V injection wells are any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension. Some examples include French drains, tile drains, and infiltration sumps. If you are unsure about the classification of your infiltration system, contact EPA’s UIC program representative for clarification. Refer to EPA’s Storm Water and Underground Injection Control Program web page for more information and the current Region 10 representative’s contact information: <https://www.epa.gov/uic/underground-injection-control-region-10-ak-id-or-and-wa>.

4.1.8 Emergency Repairs or Reconstruction of a Facility (Part 1.4.5)

DEC automatically authorizes projects that are conducted specifically to repair facilities damaged by disasters (such as floods, fires, earthquakes) that need to be completed in an emergency time frame to save life or property. In the event of a disaster that causes the need for emergency repairs to a facility (e.g. roads, airports, harbors, etc.), a person may commence repairs without filing for coverage under this permit. A person planning reconstruction of a facility must apply for coverage within thirty (30) calendar days following the commencement of construction activities. During the thirty (30) days the operator must comply with the terms and conditions of this permit to the extent practicable, depending

on the disaster. Some examples of ways operators can demonstrate compliance are to install erosion and sediment control measures, initiate soil stabilization, and documenting in the project SWPPP the circumstances related to the emergency (e.g., text description, photos, actions taken to address the emergency).

4.1.9 Waivers for Certain Small Construction Activities (Part 1.5)

In compliance with EPA's Phase II storm water rule, DEC has the option of providing small construction activities (as defined in the Permit Appendix C) a waiver from the requirement to obtain authorization under the CGP. The intent of the provision is to waive only those sites that are highly unlikely to have a negative effect on water quality. Before applying for a waiver, operators of small construction activities are encouraged to consider the potential water quality impacts that may result from their project and to carefully examine such factors as proximity to water resources and sensitivity of receiving waters.

Part 1.5 states that an operator may qualify for a waiver in lieu of obtaining permit coverage and describes the three criteria available to operators (described below): 1) the project has a low predicted rainfall potential where the rainfall erosivity factor is less than 5 during the period of construction; 2) DEC or EPA has established or approved a TMDL that addresses the pollutants(s) of concern (i.e., sediment) and has determined that storm water controls are not needed to protect water quality; or 3) For projects that discharge to non-impaired waters, the operator develops an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for the pollutants of concern or determines that such allocations are not needed to protect water quality. DEC must provide written approval of the waiver prior to commencement of construction activities.

Project has a Rainfall Erosivity Factor Less than 5 (Part 1.5.1.1). A construction site's potential for erosion, or erosivity, is determined by the soil type, geology of the site, and amount and force of precipitation. Site erosivity is determined using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). The rainfall erosivity factor (i.e., "R" in the RUSLE; referred to as the R-Factor) is time-sensitive and is dependent on when during the year a construction activity takes place, how long it lasts, and the expected rainfall and intensity during that time. Small construction sites that qualify for the waiver generally take place during a relatively short time in arid or semi-arid areas. For additional information on calculating a project's R-Factor, refer to EPA's Stormwater Phase II Final Rule, Fact Sheet 3.1, *Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver*. An erosivity calculator is available on EPA's webpage at <https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/rainfall-erosivity-factor-calculator>.

A small construction activity may qualify for the rainfall erosivity waiver when, the value of the R-Factor is less than 5 during the construction activity. The start and end dates used for the construction activity will be the initial date of disturbance and the anticipated date when the site will have achieved final stabilization. If the construction activity extends past this period, the applicant must recalculate the R-Factor using the original start date and a new ending date. If the R-Factor is still under 5, a new waiver certification form must be submitted. If the recalculated R-Factor is greater than 5, the project is no longer eligible to use the waiver and an NOI must be submitted prior to the end of the waiver period for the applicant to be covered by the permit. Details of procedures for determining eligibility for the rainfall erosivity waiver are provided in Appendix D of the permit.

TMDL Determines Stormwater Controls are Not Required (Part 1.5.1.2). The DEC or EPA-approved TMDL must address sediment (i.e., total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from

the construction activity. Additional TMDLs addressing common pollutants from construction sites such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and oil and grease also may be necessary to ensure water quality protection. The applicant must certify that the construction activity and the drainage area are addressed by the TMDL. Details of procedures for determining eligibility for these waivers are provided in Appendix D of the permit and Section 4.1.9 of this fact sheet.

Equivalent Analysis Determine Stormwater Control are Not Required (Part 1.5.1.3). If the small construction activity discharges to a non-impaired water that does not require a TMDL, an operator may develop an equivalent analysis that determines allocations are not needed to protect water quality. This equivalent analysis must be based on consideration of existing in-stream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant contributions from all sources, and a margin of safety.

4.2 Authorizations under the General Permit (Part 2.0)

4.2.1 Submittal Requirements Prior to Construction (Part 2.1)

Depending on the type and location of the project, the operator may be required to submit information to DEC and/or an MS4 operator for review prior to filing the NOI or the commencement of construction activities. The following is a summary of the information to be submitted to each agency by project type and area of jurisdiction.

Permanent Storm Water Management Controls (Outside MS4) (Part 2.1.1)

An operator proposing Permanent Storm Water Management Controls in accordance with Part 4.10 where the project is located outside the area of an APDES permitted MS4 must submit information required by the DEC at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to filing the NOI and must receive DEC's written reply prior to the commencement of construction.

Permanent Storm Water Management Controls (Inside MS4) (Part 2.1.2)

An operator proposing Permanent Storm Water Management Controls in accordance with Part 4.10 where the project is located inside the area of an APDES permitted MS4 must submit information required by the MS4 operator prior to filing the NOI for the project and must receive the MS4 operator's approval prior to the commencement of construction. Addresses are provided for the respective APDES permitted MS4 operators. Check with the respective MS4 operator for their particular submittal requirements.

SWPPP Submittal to DEC (Part 2.1.3)

An operator developing a project that disturbs five or more acres of land where the project is located outside the area of an APDES permitted MS4 must submit a copy of the SWPPP to DEC at the time the NOI is submitted.

SWPPP Submittal to MS4 (Part 2.1.4)

An operator developing a project that is located inside the area of an APDES permitted MS4 must submit a copy of the SWPPP to the respective local government at the addresses listed in Part 2.1.2 prior to the time the NOI is submitted to DEC. Check with the respective MS4 operator for their specific submittal requirements. DEC also maintains a current contact list of MS4 operators at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/permits-approvals/sw-municipal/>.

Projects Using Active Treatment Systems (Part 2.1.5)

An operator using an active treatment system shall submit engineering plans and project details listed in Part 4.6.7 to DEC at least 14 calendar days prior to the use of the active treatment system at the construction site.

Site-Specific Antidegradation Analysis (Part 2.1.6)

An operator for a construction activity, that may discharge to a high quality water that constitutes an Outstanding National Resource, such as a water of a national or state park or wildlife refuge, or a water of exceptional recreational or ecological significance (as described in Appendix C), must contact DEC at the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1 thirty (30) calendar days prior to the planned start of construction activities to discuss additional submittal requirements. As of the date of issuance of this permit, no Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (i.e., Tier 3 waters) are designated in the Alaska. In the event a water is designated as an Outstanding Natural Resource Water, additional submittal requirements may include but are not limited to:

1. Develop a site-specific antidegradation analysis using 18 AAC 70.016;
2. Submit the antidegradation analysis and the SWPPP to DEC at least 14 calendar days prior to filing the NOI for the project, and
3. Receive DEC's written approval according to Part 2.5 prior to commencement of construction.

4.2.2 How to Obtain Authorization (Part 2.2)

Part 2.2 of the permit specifies that to be covered under the CGP as a permittee, the operator must meet the requirements in Part 2.2.1, and submit to DEC a complete and accurate NOI prior to commencing construction (see 18 AAC 83.210). Submission of a complete and accurate NOI eliminates the need to apply for an individual permit for a regulated discharge, unless DEC specifically notifies the applicant that an individual permit application must be submitted. DEC also clarifies that authorization is not valid if the NOI is incomplete or inaccurate, or if the discharge is not eligible for permit coverage. DEC has included these provisions in the CGP to establish the fundamental principle that discharges of storm water are not authorized until permit coverage is obtained, and that permit coverage is obtained for the CGP through the submission of a complete and accurate NOI.

A complete NOI shall include the following information. If the information is incorrect or is missing the NOI will be deemed incomplete and permit authorization will not be granted.

- Operator information: organization name, contact person name, complete mailing address, telephone number and fax and email address if available.
- Billing contact information: organization name, contact person name, complete mailing address, telephone number and fax and email address if available. If the billing contact information is the same as the operator information, check the box on the NOI indicating that it is the same.
- Project/site information: project/site name, brief description, a physical location, the city and zip code, the borough, latitude and longitude, how the latitude and longitude were determined, estimated project start date and completion date, and an estimate of the area to be disturbed.
- SWPPP information: acknowledgement of whether a SWPPP has been prepared in advance of filing the NOI, the location of the SWPPP- either with the operator, the project/site, or other location the name of SWPPP contact if different than the operator contact.

- Discharge information: the name(s) of the waterbodies to which the project discharges, does the project/site discharge to a waterbody that is impaired or have a TMDL, if it does then is the discharge consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL.
- Signatory information in compliance with Appendix A, Part 1.12.

4.2.3 How to Submit an NOI (Part 2.3)

Part 2.3.1 requires operators to submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms>. DEC requires that the applicant submit the NOI at least five business days prior to discharge to allow sufficient lead time to process the NOI. DEC may waive the five business days on a case-by-case basis.

When estimating the area of disturbance, consider the planned area of soil disturbance in total for all construction activity associated with the project. Area of disturbance includes but is not limited to:

- Clearing of the land both for access (i.e., access roads) to the site as well as preparing the site for constructing the project,
- Constructing access roads to the site,
- Grading of the project site in total,
- Equipment staging area, maintenance area, and construction easement if they occur atop a soil surface which has not been included in the calculation for area of soil disturbance,
- Material and/or soil stockpiles if atop a soil surface (not if atop an impervious surface such as concrete or asphalt),
- Area of asphalt or concrete pavement removal if it is removed entirely to the soil surface,
- Area that is related to demolition and removal of existing structures if that demolition and removal is to the soil surface,
- Concrete truck clean-out areas if atop a soil surface.

Small construction activity (one or two homes) will not see the extensive grading operation that occurs with major housing developments. However, any clearing or grading activity would need to enter into calculating the amount of disturbed soil. If no clearing or grading takes place, then the building area footprint must be included. This includes areas of soil disturbance to construct driveways and parking stalls, areas for stockpiling soil and material as well as the areas dedicated to parking construction equipment and trucks would be included in the calculation if the activity takes place atop a soil surface. Construction of access roads also enters into the calculation of soil disturbance area.

4.2.4 Submission Deadlines (Part 2.4)

Part 2.4 specifies the deadline for submitting a NOI for permit coverage. These deadlines vary depending on whether the construction project can be classified as a new project, a permitted ongoing project, or an unpermitted ongoing project.

New Projects (Part 2.4.1). A “new project” is a construction project that commences after the effective date of the permit. The operator of a new project must submit a complete and accurate NOI before the anticipated start of construction activities, consistent with Parts 2.2.1 and 2.3 of the permit. The operator can submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms>. In accordance with 40 CFR 450.11(a),

a new project is considered a “new source.” In accordance with Part 2.1, if a new project is located outside an APDES permitted MS4 area and disturbs five or more acres of land, the permittee is required to submit to DEC a copy of the project’s SWPPP when they submit the NOI. If the new project is located inside an APDES permitted MS4 area and disturbs one or more acres of land, the permittee is required to contact the MS4 operator to determine if they have any additional submittal requirements.

Permitted Ongoing Projects (Part 2.4.2). A “permitted ongoing project” is a construction project that commenced prior to the effective date of this permit and received permit coverage under a previous effective permit, such as the 2021 CGP. A permittee of an ongoing project, who received authorization under a previous general permit, is eligible for coverage under the 2026 CGP and must continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the previous permit until the permittee has been granted coverage under the 2026 CGP or an alternative APDES permit. To obtain coverage under the 2021 CGP, the permittee must update their SWPPP as necessary to comply with the requirements in Part 5.0 of the 2026 CGP and submit a new NOI within 90 days after the effective date of the permit.

If the permittee is eligible to submit an NOT (e.g., the construction activities are completed, the site is finally stabilized) within 90 days after the effective date of the permit, a new NOI is not required to be submitted provided that the NOT is submitted consistent with the requirements of the previous permit.

Change of Permittee for a Authorized Ongoing Project (Part 2.4.3). A permittee who submitted a complete and accurate new NOI consistent with Part 2.4.2 for a permitted project must submit an NOI modification consistent with Part 2.7 if there is a change in the permittee after filing the updated new NOI.

For authorized ongoing projects, or a portion of an on-going project, where the permittee will change due to a transfer of ownership (e.g., a construction company is purchased by another company during the course of an ongoing project), or projects where a secondary permittee is added after the initial NOI submittal and SWPPP development, the new applicant must submit an NOI.

Unpermitted Ongoing Project/Late Notification (Part 2.4.4). An “unpermitted ongoing project” is a construction project that commenced without obtaining permit coverage. To minimize the time discharges are unauthorized, DEC requires operators of unpermitted ongoing projects to immediately update or develop a SWPPP and submit an NOI to obtain permit authorization. DEC may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges or permit non-compliance that occurs prior to permit authorization.

4.2.5 Date of Authorization to Begin Discharge (Part 2.5)

In the 2016 CGP, DEC removed the 2011 CGP requirement of the 7-day waiting period after DEC’s acknowledgement of receipt of the operators complete and paid for NOI. The date of the authorization to begin discharge will be the date specified in the DEC authorization letter. DEC will provide written authorization in a letter addressed to each operator stating that they are authorized to begin discharging storm water under the terms and conditions of this permit (and any special conditions) after DEC’s acknowledgement of receipt that a complete NOI, unless DEC notifies that applicant that authorization has been delayed. The operator must receive written notification of authorization from DEC that coverage has been granted, and that a specific authorization number has been assigned prior to discharging.

To confirm a project is authorized under this permit, permittees should search for their project (using the authorization number or permit tracking number) posted at:

<https://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/EDMS/nsite/map/help>. If the project is not found on the

Water Permit Search, authorization typically has not been granted. Permittees should contact DEC if they believe their project should be authorized but are unable to find it on the Water Permit Search.

Permit coverage is typically granted once a NOI is determined to be complete and the general permit fee is paid, unless there is evidence indicating the storm water discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance above state water quality standards. Actions to be taken depend on the nature of the eligibility concern (e.g., water quality or impaired receiving water). Additional actions may include a request to review the SWPPP, a requirement to revise the SWPPP, or a requirement to submit an application of for an individual permit or an alternative APDES general permit. In those cases, DEC will notify the permittee to discuss corrective actions or project modifications so that it meets state water quality standards. The permit will remain in effect until midnight on the day the permit expires.

4.2.6 Continuation of the Expired General Permit (Part 2.6)

If the permit is not reissued or replaced (or revoked or terminated) prior to its expiration date, then an existing permittee will be covered under an administrative continuance, in accordance with 18 AAC 83.155.

A permittee who is authorized to discharge under the permit prior to the expiration date, will automatically remain covered by the permit until the earliest of:

- Authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or replacement of this permit following a permittee's timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit;
- Submit a NOT;
- Issuance of an individual permit for the project's discharges; or
- A formal permit decision by DEC to not reissue this general permit or not cover a particular discharger previously covered by the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

Per 18 AAC 83.155(c) the conditions of an expired permit continue in force until the effective date of a new permit if (1) the permittee has submitted a timely application for a new permit under 18 AAC 83.110, and the department determines the application is complete under 18 AAC 83.110(d); and (2) the department, because of time, resource, or other constraints, but through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit with an effective date on or before the expiration date of the previous permit. For an APDES general permit, an application is not required but a NOI must be submitted as set out in 18 AAC 83.210(b). A complete and timely NOI in compliance with the requirements of the general permit fulfills a discharger's duty to apply for a permit. If a permittee fails to submit a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit, the permittee's coverage will expire on midnight on the date that the NOI is due.

However, should the permit expire prior to a replacement permit being issued, the existing permit will only cover those permittees authorized to discharge under the administratively extended general permit. DEC does not have the authority to provide coverage to new construction projects after the expiration date of the permit.

4.2.7 Submittal of a Modification to Original NOI (Part 2.7)

A permittee must submit an NOI modification with DEC to update or correct information on the original NOI. Common examples of when permittees should modify the NOI include updating the owner/operator address and contact information, site information, project start or end dates, changes in number of acres to be disturbed, or location of storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

For the 2026 CGP, if the original project disturbance was between one and less than five acres, and will now disturb five acres or more, a SWPPP must be submitted with the modification NOI.

For more significant modifications, permittees must submit a NOT instead of a modification. A common example of when permittees should submit a NOT and a new NOI include changes in the operator. The change of an operator in this case means when an organization changes control of the project. It does not mean when a corporate officer of the organization changes while the organization continues with the project.

Modifications must be submitted using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms>. No general permit authorization fee is required when submitting an NOI modification. Alternative Permits (Part 2.8)

DEC Requiring Authorization under an Alternative Permit (Part 2.8.1). DEC may require a permittee covered under the general permit to apply for and/or obtain an APDES individual permit in accordance with 18 AAC 83.215 or coverage under an alternative APDES general permit instead of the 2021 CGP. These regulations also provide that any interested party may petition DEC to take such an action. Part 2.8.1 clarifies that DEC may terminate or revoke a permittee's authorization under this permit at any time a determination is made that the project exceeds, or has the potential to cause and exceedance of, water quality standards or numeric effluent limitations resulting from a TMDL.

If DEC determines that APDES individual permit coverage or an alternative APDES general permit coverage is necessary, written notification of this required change in permit coverage, including the reason for this decision, an application, and a deadline for filing the application, will be provided to the permittee. DEC may grant additional time to submit the application upon request. However, if the permittee fails to submit an application or supporting documentation in a timely manner, then the coverage under the permit is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by DEC as the deadline for application submittal.

Operator Requesting Authorization under an Alternative Permit (Part 2.8.2). Any operator may apply for authorization under an APDES individual permit or alternative APDES general permit rather than apply for coverage under this general permit, in accordance with 18 AAC 83.215. An individual or alternative general permit application must be submitted for coverage under such a permit with reasoning supporting the request within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit. If such reasoning is considered adequate by DEC, the request will be granted and an APDES individual permit will be issued or authorization to discharge under an alternative APDES general permit will be provided.

If a permittee is issued an APDES individual permit or is authorized to discharge under an alternative APDES general permit, the applicability of the general permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. If a large or small construction activity is denied an APDES individual permit or an alternative APDES general permit, the applicability of the general permit is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by DEC.

4.3 Compliance with Standards and Limits (Part 3.0)

4.3.1 Requirements for all Projects (Part 3.1)

APDES regulations at 18 AAC 83.435 state that permits must contain conditions to achieve Water Quality Standards (WQS). The permit requirements in Part 3.1.1 are intended to ensure that those seeking coverage under the general permit select, install, implement, and maintain control measures at their construction site that will be adequate and sufficient to meet WQS for all pollutants of concern.

Permittees determine whether their discharges are eligible for authorization under the general permit and, if so, certifies to that determination and implements control measures to achieve the protections described in Part 4.0 of the permit. Based on EPA's 1996 *Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits (EPA 833-D-96-001)*, DEC determined that control measures, when properly selected, installed, implemented, and maintained do provide effluent quality that can meet WQS. However, because proper selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance are so critical to the success of control measures the effectiveness of simply "installing control measures" at a construction site will often not provide adequate water quality protection. Unless notified otherwise by DEC, compliance with the permit requirements is determined to be as the most effective and reasonable approach necessary to ensure that discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable WQS.

However, Part 3.1.2 of the permit specifies that DEC may determine that the permittee's discharge will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above WQS, including failure to protect and maintain existing designated uses of receiving water. Where such a determination is made, DEC may require the permittee to take one of three actions (Part 3.1.3):

- Take corrective actions and modify storm water controls to adequately address the identified water quality concerns;
- Submit to DEC valid and verifiable data and information that are representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving water is attaining WQS; or
- Minimize discharges from the construction activity and apply for an individual permit.

DEC expects permittees to use an iterative adaptive management strategy throughout their project to ensure the continued effectiveness of control measures. For example, if erosion occurs on a slope after a minor storm event, the applicant should modify or add additional erosion control measures at that location to prevent or minimize erosion during future storm events. Similarly, permittees may find they need to construct or expand a sediment pond to further reduce turbidity in the discharge waters. If additional control measures are required, DEC expects the permittee to follow in-good-faith and document the process for control measure selection, installation, implementation and maintenance, and cooperate to eliminate the identified problem within a time frame stipulated by DEC.

4.3.2 Discharges to Impaired Water Body (Part 3.2)

The CWA mandates that states monitor and report on the quality of their waters. Section 305(b) requires that the quality of all waterbodies be characterized and Section 303(d) requires that states list any waterbodies that do not meet WQS. DEC develops and publishes an integrated water quality assessment report every two years as required by the CWA. The most recent EPA-approved report is the *Alaska's Final 2014/16 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report* (DEC, 2018). For a detailed description of Alaska's waters see APPENDIX A of the Fact Sheet.

Waters that do not meet the numeric/narrative criteria for their use designation(s) are listed as impaired, in compliance with the federal CWA and state rules. DEC currently lists approximately 65 waters as impaired, with about 30 listed as candidates for development of a TMDL (DEC, 2010). TMDLs are a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet WQS and an allocation of that amount of pollutant to the source of the pollutant. Section 303(d) of the federal CWA requires states to identify waters that do not meet applicable WQS applying technology-based controls alone. DEC identifies and prioritizes the water quality-limited waters and then develops TMDLs at a level necessary to achieve the applicable WQS. Table 4-1 summarizes the water bodies in Alaska listed as impaired for sediment or turbidity.

Table 4-1: Waterbodies Impaired for Sediment or Turbidity – 2024

Pollutant Source	Waterbody	Location	Category
Urban Runoff	Duck Creek	Juneau	4a
Urban Runoff	Jordan Creek	Juneau	4a
Urban Runoff	Lemon Creek	Juneau	4a
Urban Runoff	Vanderbilt Creek	Juneau	4a
Motorized Watercraft	Little Susitna River	Mat-Su Borough	5
Placer Mining	Birch Creek drainage, Upper Birch Creek, Eagle Creek, Golddust Creek	North of Fairbanks	4a
Placer Mining	Crooked Creek Watershed: Boulder, Crooked, Deadwood, Ketchum	North of Fairbanks	4a
Placer Mining	Goldstream Creek	Fairbanks	4a
Timber Harvest	Katlian River	North of Sitka, Baranof Island	5
Source: <i>Alaska's Final 2024 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report</i> (February 2025)			
Note: Category 4a – Impaired water with a final/approved TMDL			
Category 4b – Impaired water with other pollution controls			
Category 5 – Impaired water, Section 303(d) list, require TMDL			

Part 3.2 of the permit requires a permittee to determine whether an approved or established TMDL exists that specifically addresses its discharge and if so, to implement measures consistent with the assumptions and requirements of that approved TMDL, including any specific wasteload allocation that has been established that would apply to the discharge. To make this determination, the eligible permittee will need to:

- 1) Determine the receiving waterbody into which it discharges;
- 2) Identify if there is an approved or established TMDL for that waterbody;
- 3) Determine if that TMDL includes specific requirements (e.g., wasteload allocation or load allocation) applicable to its construction site, and
- 4) If so, implement necessary steps to comply with them.

To find this information, refer to DEC's state or regional contact, DEC's TMDL website at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/integrated-report/>, and the latest EPA-approved version of *Alaska's Final Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*.

DEC recognizes that TMDLs vary in the complexity of their assumptions and quantification. A TMDL may include supplemental documents, such as an implementation plan, that indicate the TMDL writer's intent to allocate a load for an individual discharger or for a class of dischargers. If the TMDL

specifically identifies measures or controls, the permittee must implement these. If specific measures or controls are not required in the TMDL, the permittee should continue to apply the control measures in Part 4.0. To the extent that such documents are available, the permittee should consider these materials when determining whether the discharge will be consistent with the TMDL. DEC encourages the operator to seek clarification if significant concerns exist over whether its activity will be consistent with a TMDL. If necessary, DEC may notify the permittee that additional requirements are necessary to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL or that an individual permit is required.

DEC is not requiring that construction activities be delayed until such time as a TMDL can be revised to incorporate short-term discharges from construction sites. DEC has utilized a framework that allows the eligible permittee to obtain clarification from the TMDL authority on discharge provisions that would allow authorization under the permit.

Discharging to an Impaired Water for Turbidity or Sediment (Category 5) (Part 3.2.1). This permit part requires a permittee to develop, implement, and modify a monitoring plan for turbidity consistent with Part 7.0 if they (1) discharge to a water body listed on Alaska's 303(d) List of Impaired Waters for turbidity or sediment and (2) disturb 20 acres or more of land at one time, which includes non-contiguous land disturbances that take place at the same time and are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that drains to an impaired water. Note that if only a portion of your project drains to an impaired water, you are not required to conduct monitoring for sediment or turbidity. Monitoring must be conducted at representative locations up and downstream from the discharge point or location it leaves the construction site (see Part 7 of permit). The discharge must meet the WQS for turbidity as stated in 18 AAC 70.020. The WQS at the issuance of this permit depends on the natural turbidity of the site and must meet either one of the following two standards:

- 1) Natural turbidity is 50 NTU or less: discharges may not exceed 5 NTU above natural conditions
- 2) Natural turbidity is more than 50 NTU: discharges may not have more than a 10% increase in turbidity, not to exceed a maximum increase of 25 NTU.

Sampling must be collected and analyzed during any storm event or snowmelt event that results in a discharge from the site and conducted by a qualified person (as defined in Appendix C). The monitoring plan must be included in the SWPPP. Refer to Part 7 of the CGP and Section 4.5.5 of the fact sheet for more detailed information on the monitoring requirements and plan.

Discharging into an Impaired Water Body with an Approved or Established TMDL for Turbidity or Sediment (Category 4a or 4b) (Part 3.2.2). Part 3.2.2 of the permit specifies that applicants are not eligible for authorization under the CGP if (1) an EPA-approved or established TMDL specifically precludes such discharges or (2) they discharge pollutants of concern to waterbodies with an approved or established TMDL for turbidity or sediment unless they implement control measures to meet the requirements of the TMDL.

After determining the specific requirements of the TMDL applicable to construction site activities, permittees are expected to implement the measures recommended in the TMDL, if feasible and reasonable based on-site conditions. This may include additional sampling and/or monitoring requirements. If no specific requirements are included in the TMDL, permittees are expected to contact DEC's state or regional contact to discuss control measures that may be necessary for consistency with the TMDL.

DEC assumes that compliance with Part 3.0 and 4.0 of the CGP will be consistent with the TMDL in situations where an approved TMDL has not specified a wasteload or load allocation for construction

storm water discharges, but has not specifically excluded these discharges. Similarly, where an EPA approved or established TMDL has specified a general wasteload allocation for construction storm water discharges, but no specific requirements for individual construction sites have been identified, either in the TMDL, a watershed plan, or other similar document, then compliance with the requirements in Parts 3.0 and 4.0 will generally be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL.

4.4 Control Measures (Part 4.0)

4.4.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations (Part 4.1)

Part 4.1 requires the operator to select, design, install, and implement control measures to meet the technology-based effluent limits listed in Parts 4.2 and 4.3. The selection, design, installation, and implementation must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specification. If operators find their control measures are not reducing pollutant discharges adequately, the control measures must be modified as expeditiously as practicable.

The permit requires the permittee to comply with non-numeric technology-based standards (found in Part 4.0 of the permit) by implementing control measures. The achievement of these non-numeric standards will result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants from the permittee's storm water discharge. Such standards constitute the permit's technology-based standards, expressed narratively and are based on the ELG and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) that apply to the C&D point source category found at 40 CFR 450.

DEC notes that the permit uses the term "control measures" more often than "best management practices" and "BMPs". This better describes the range of pollutant reduction practices that may be employed, whether they are structural, non-structural or procedural. In addition, the definition of "control measures" in Appendix C of the permit includes both BMPs and "other methods" used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters.

Most pollution controls at construction sites are not installed in isolation but instead are part of a suite of control measures that are all designed to work together. Designers use the treatment train approach to design a series of practices that minimize storm water pollution and achieve compliance with APDES construction general permit requirements. For example, a designer may use as a series of control measures to prevent sediment discharges from a site – a diversion ditch at the top of a disturbed slope (to minimize storm water flowing down the slope), mulching on the slope (to minimize erosion), and silt fence at the bottom of the slope (to capture sediment). This treatment train would help protect the slope better than relying on a single control measure, such as silt fence.

The Department developed the [*Alaska Storm Water Guide*](#) to assist permittees with selecting, installing and maintaining the majority of control measures they may use for projects in Alaska. The selection, design, installation, maintenance, and removal of control measures must address site-specific conditions such as: precipitation - including the amount, frequency, intensity and duration; the nature of resulting storm water runoff (e.g., does the runoff last for a few hours or several days); site topography - such as flat, sloped, hilly, or mountainous; soil characteristics - including the soil types, range of soil particle sizes, and thermal conditions; and growing season - such as start, end, and length of growing season.

4.4.2 Erosion Control Measures (Part 4.2)

A permittee is required to contain runoff from exposed soils to minimize on-site erosion and sediment creation, and the accompanying discharge of pollutants (other pollutants can bind to soil and other particles and be discharged along with the sediment). To meet the standards in Part 4.1, permittees must

select, design, install and implement control measures to address the on-site exposed areas prone to soil erosion. There may be exposed areas of construction sites, such as steep slopes, sandy soils or other factors that are prone to soil erosion. Construction activities typically remove grass and other protective ground covers resulting in the exposure of underlying soil to wind and rain. Similarly, steep slopes or sandy soils may not be able to hold plant life so that soils are continually exposed. Because the soil surface is unprotected, dirt and sand particles are easily picked up by wind or washed away by rain. This erosion process can be controlled or prevented through the use of control measures in this Part.

USFWS has recommended in selecting erosion and sediment control materials to avoid the use of materials that contain plastic. Prior to degradation plastic materials, especially mesh netting found in erosion control mats, can entangle wildlife, including amphibians, birds, small mammals, and fish. These materials can impact water quality from plastic debris pollution ranging from large sections of dislodged netting to small bits of plastic fragments entering the environment and posing secondary hazards to fish and wildlife. Therefore it is recommended to use temporary erosion and sediment control products that are either free of netting, or that contain netting manufactured from 100% biodegradable non-plastic materials such as jute, sisal, or coir fiber. Degradable, photodegradable, UV-degradable, oxo-degradable, or oxo-biodegradable plastic netting (including polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, polyester, poly-jute, etc.) are less desirable alternatives as all these materials contain plastics, which eventually degrade into small fragments that can be ingested by fish and wildlife. If netting is used, it should have a loose-weave, wildlife-safe design with movable joints between the horizontal and vertical twines, allowing the twines to move independently and thus reducing the potential for wildlife entanglement. In addition, to further minimize hazards to fish and wildlife, temporary erosion and sediment control products such as silt fences should be promptly removed when they are no longer required before their removal becomes too difficult, potentially damaging new vegetation.

Delineation of Site (Part 4.2.1). Since little soil erosion occurs on areas covered with undisturbed natural vegetation, permittees must delineate and clearly mark off areas of disturbance, areas of no-disturbance and natural vegetation to be preserved so that soils and vegetation outside of the immediate area of construction activity are protected. In addition, wetlands, steep slopes, trees, boundaries of sensitive areas, and buffers that are intended to be preserved must be clearly marked so that they are not damaged inadvertently during construction activity. Permittees can use flags, stakes, signs, stakes or wire or fabric fencing material to mark these specific areas at construction sites.

Minimize the Amount of Soil Exposed during Construction Activity (Part 4.2.2). A permittee is required to preserve native topsoil, unless infeasible. Preserving the native topsoil and natural vegetation will help prevent erosion without the cost or effort of other methods. Another cost effective way to prevent erosion is to minimize the length of time disturbed areas are exposed before implementing temporary or final stabilization practices. If the construction project will take place over a wide area, the permittee should sequence or phase the construction activities so that only a small portion of the site will be disturbed at any one time. For example, if the permittee is developing a 30-acre parcel, rather than clear the entire 30 acres at the start of construction, the permittee could clear only a 10-acre parcel and complete all construction in that area, before moving on to the next 10-acre parcel.

Maintain Natural Buffer Areas (Part 4.2.3). A permittee must maintain natural buffer areas at stream crossings and around the edge of any waters of the U.S. that are located within or immediately adjacent to the construction site, unless infeasible, in accordance with the following:

- A permittee must maintain or establish a vegetated buffer around the edge of any waters of the U.S. that are located within or immediately adjacent to the construction site.

- The buffer must be a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet wide or the width as required by local ordinance.
- Exceptions are allowed for water dependent activities, specific water access activities, or necessary water crossings.
- A permittee should direct storm water sheet flow to buffer areas to increase sediment removal and maximize storm water infiltration, unless it is infeasible.

If the buffer zone between any disturbance and the edge of the receiving water cannot be maintained, an adequately protective alternate practice may be employed. The SWPPP must explain any alternate practices and how these practices are adequately protective. Such cases include but are not limited to water dependent activities, water access and water crossings. The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs has collected all the local ordinances from communities in Alaska that address nonpoint source pollution. See <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/>

Scientists at the University of California Davis reviewed and analyzed more than 300 papers and developed statistical models describing the mitigation efficacies of vegetated buffers. Specifically they established the relationships between buffer pollutant removal efficacy and buffer width, slope with the buffer, and soil and vegetation types. Based on the analysis, a 100-foot buffer with slope conditions at 10 % or less removes more than 85 % of all the studied pollutants. Buffers with trees have higher nitrogen and phosphorus removal efficacy than buffers with grasses or mixtures of grasses and trees. Soil drainage type did not show a significant effect on pollutant removal. The Department chose the minimum buffer width of 25 feet and relies on local ordinances to expand the buffer width based on individual municipal conditions.

Clearing Vegetation (Part 4.2.4). DEC recognizes that some operators may want to clear vegetation from their project areas early in the spring time to avoid adversely affecting migratory birds or their nests in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's *Nesting Birds: Timing Recommendations to Avoid Land Disturbance & Vegetation Clearing*¹. It is often the case that in order to meet these recommendations, clearing needs to take place before a project-specific SWPPP is developed or an NOI is submitted, which may violate the terms of the CGP depending on the type of clearing that is performed.

In the 2016 permit revision, DEC clarified that clearing – cutting of trees and brush while the ground is frozen that does not disturb the vegetative mat and expose soil is allowed prior to obtaining coverage under the permit as it does not violate the terms of the CGP. If a project involves any form of clearing that disturbs the vegetative mat and exposes soil, it is subject to the terms of the CGP if the project as a whole would disturb over one acre of land. In such cases, operators must prepare a project-specific SWPPP, install control measures, and obtain authorization under the CGP before initiating clearing.

Control Storm Water Discharges and Flow Rates (Part 4.2.5). A permittee is required to control storm water discharges and flow rates from the construction site. Construction activity may involve clearing vegetation, removing or compacting native soils, modifying slopes and drainage patterns, and installing impervious surfaces such as rooftops or roads. Any of these activities may increase the volume, velocity, and peak flow rate of storm water discharges from the site. These hydrologic changes can cause erosion, scouring, and down-cutting in channels located downstream of the construction site, ultimately

¹ <https://www.fws.gov/alaska/pages/nesting-birds-timing-recommendations-avoid-land-disturbance-vegetation-clearing>

increasing turbidity and suspended solids in affected water bodies and damaging aquatic habitat. Likewise, when diverting storm water around the site from exposed soils can be effective control measure, care must also be exercised so that the diverted storm water does not cause flooding and/or erosion offsite.

Structural controls may be necessary to contain concentrated flows of storm water running onto the site and within the site, because vegetative controls cannot be employed where soil is continually disturbed, and because of the lag time before vegetation becomes effective. Options for such controls include silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm water inlet protection, rock outlet protection, sediment traps, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. Placement of structural controls in flood plains should be avoided.

In addition, land development can significantly increase storm water runoff volume and peak velocity if appropriate control measures are not implemented and increased discharge velocities can greatly accelerate erosion near the outlet of structural measures. To mitigate these effects, velocity dissipation devices should be placed at discharge points and along the length of a runoff conveyance, as necessary, to provide a non-erosive flow. Velocity dissipation devices help protect a water body's natural, pre-construction physical and biological uses and characteristics (e.g., hydrologic conditions such as the hydro period and hydrodynamics).

Properly designed flow control facilities, such as retention or detention structures that discharge at pre-disturbance peak flow rates and durations, can protect downstream waterways from increased bank erosion, channel instability, and water quality degradation. These structures must be constructed as one of the first steps in the construction sequence so that all runoff from construction activity is treated and controlled. If permanent infiltration facilities are used for flow control during construction, these facilities must be protected from siltation during the construction phase through the use of sediment traps/basins and/or other appropriate control measures following engineering plans and specifications. The long term performance of certain permanent storm water management controls, such as infiltration basins, can be adversely affected if installed prior to construction site improvements.

Protect Steep Slopes (Part 4.2.6). Steep slopes are especially susceptible to erosion and, where steep slopes will be disturbed on the construction site, a permittee is required to design and construct cut-and-fill slopes in a manner that will minimize erosion, divert concentrated flows of storm water away from and around the disturbed portion of the slope, and stabilize exposed areas of the slope in accordance with Part 4.4 of the permit. Applicable practices to minimize erosion from steep slopes include, but are not limited to, reducing continuous length of slope with terracing and diversions, reducing slope steepness, roughening slope surfaces (e.g., track walking), and temporary or permanent stabilization. Additionally, permittees can use interceptor dikes and swales, grass-lined channels, pipe slope drains, subsurface drains, and/or check dams to divert concentrated flows of storm water away from disturbed portions of the slope. These measures will minimize the amount of runoff flowing across the face of the slope and decrease the erosion of that slope.

4.4.3 Sediment Control Measures (Part 4.3)

Sediment control measures are used to keep sediment from leaving a construction site. A sediment control measure is any mechanism that removes sediment from water by filtration, gravity or other means. Unlike erosion controls, sediment controls treat the soil as a waste product that must be continually removed and disposed of properly. Sediment control is the least cost-effective means to meet

erosion and sediment control (ESC) objectives, because removing sediment from runoff is more costly and less effective than keeping soil in place.

Storm Water Inlet Protection Measures (Part 4.3.1). Appropriate sediment control measures must be installed and maintained at all operational storm water inlets located on-site or immediately downstream of the site that discharge or may discharge to waters of the U.S. either directly or via an MS4. The control measures are to be provided at all times until all sources discharging to that inlet are stabilized.

Water Body Protection Measures (Part 4.3.2). Appropriate sediment control measures must be installed and maintained at all discharge points located on-site or immediately downstream of the site that discharge or may discharge to waters of the U.S. either directly or via an MS4. The control measures are to be provided at all times until all sources discharging to that discharge point are stabilized.

Down Slope Sediment Controls (Part 4.3.3). At a minimum, the permittee shall design, install, and maintain in effective working order, sediment control measures on all down-slope and side-slope perimeters where storm water will be discharged from disturbed areas. Examples of these control measures include vegetative buffer strips and silt fences; however, it is the responsibility of the permittee to design, install and maintain BMPs that are appropriate to site conditions.

Stabilized Construction Access and Exit Points (Part 4.3.4). The location(s) where construction vehicles and equipment enter and exit the project site inherently receive a lot of traffic. A common issue with vehicles and equipment exiting the project site onto public streets is the tracking of sediment and debris from the site onto these streets. The permit requires a permittee to minimize tracking of sediment and debris onto the roadway to the extent possible using control measures such as a stabilized drive constructed of rock to remove dirt and mud from tires. Another option may be a vehicle wash-down area, which may also be used in concert with a stabilized drive. Any wash-down area should be designed and constructed to capture wash down waters, sediments, debris, and other pollutants in accordance with Part 4.7.1.

Vehicle Track-Out (Part 4.3.5). Vehicle track-out was further clarified and separated from what was previously Dust Generation and Track-out from Vehicles (Part 4.3.5). Sediment and debris that is tracked onto roadways must be cleaned up as soon as possible (e.g., sweeper truck) to prevent it from getting into storm sewers and waters of the U.S. and from becoming a physical hazard to vehicular traffic. A permittee must provide an effective way of minimizing off-site vehicle tracking of sediment from wheels to prevent track-out onto paved surfaces. Where sediment has been tracked-out from a site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of the site, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if track-out occurs on a non-business day. Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.

Dust Generation (Part 4.3.6). Dust control practices can reduce the activities and air movement that cause dust to be generated. Airborne particles pose a dual threat to the environment and human health. Dust carried off-site increases the likelihood of water pollution. Control measures to minimize the generation of dust include but are not limited to vegetative cover, mulch, application of water, wind breaks, stone, or spray-on chemical soil treatments.

Stockpile Management (Part 4.3.7). The permittee must install erosion and sediment control measures around stockpiles and effectively manage the control measures. Soil stockpiles should be located away from storm water inlets, surface waters, or storm water conveyances (including streets) that discharge or may discharge to waters of the U.S. either directly or via a MS4. Soil stockpiles are considered a

pollutant source and increase the surface area of exposed soils, as well as increase the potential for erosion. Therefore, when the soil stockpile is not being actively worked, erosion and sediment control measures and stabilization practices are necessary to reduce potential increases in pollutant discharge.

Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (Part 4.3.8). The permittee must identify appropriate control measures to be used where any of the authorized non-storm water discharge activities are to take place. The permittee must direct flows from these activities to sediment controls to prevent pollution of the storm water discharges associated with the construction activities when mixing may occur.

Sediment Basins (Part 4.2.9). A site disturbing 10 acres or more at a time, all of which are served by a common drainage location, must have installed a sediment basin where attainable that provides a minimum of 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained. The sediment basin must be maintained until final stabilization of the site is completed. In lieu of the default 3,600 cubic feet/acre, the permittee can calculate the basin size based on the expected runoff volume from the local two-year, 24-hour rain event and local runoff coefficient. In this case, the SWPPP must include the calculations to demonstrate the basin is adequately sized. Flows from off-site or on-site areas that are undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization may be diverted around both the sediment basin and the disturbed area. The permit does not require that the diverted flows be included when designing the size of the sediment basin. However, flows from these areas must be included when they are not diverted and will contribute flow to the basin.

‘Attainable’ in this context of basin installation means that there is room at the site, and the soils and the terrain allow construction. Basins are to be installed where attainable unless such installation would prove a safety hazard. The permittee is to document in the SWPPP why a required sediment basin is not being installed either due to non-attainability or safety concerns. For the drainage locations which serve 10 or more disturbed acres at a time and where the sediment basin design is unattainable, smaller sediment basins or traps should be used, with diversion structures installed on upland boundaries of disturbed areas to prevent run-on from impacting disturbed areas.

For linear projects and drainage locations serving less than 10 acres, smaller sediment basins or sediment traps are to be used and, at a minimum, silt fences or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope and appropriate mid-slope boundaries of the construction area. Alternatively, the permittee may install a sediment basin providing storage for 3,600 cubic feet (or the alternative calculated volume) of storage per acre drained. In addition, where the permittee will discharge from basins or impoundments, the permittee must use outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

4.4.4 Dewatering (Part 4.4)

Untreated water from construction dewatering operations may contain pollutants that if discharged to a storm water conveyance system or water of the U.S, would violate WQS in the receiving water. Since the CGP only authorizes discharges of uncontaminated ground water from dewatering activities, construction activities that include discharges associated with excavation dewatering that may adversely impact a local drinking water well, a DEC-identified contaminated site or groundwater plume, or a waters of the U.S., may be required to obtain authorization under the DEC General Permit for Excavation Dewatering (AKG002000 or most current version) in addition to the CGP. The current version as of issuance of the general permit states that excavation dewatering activities that are covered under the APDES CGP that occur within 1,500 feet of an “active DEC identified contaminated site” or “contaminated groundwater plume” must also obtain authorization under the General Permit for

Excavation Dewatering. A permittee must review the current General Permit for Excavation Dewatering to determine eligibility under that permit for the wastewater discharged from a dewatering activity, determine if an NOI is required, and identify limitations, inspections, and monitoring requirements.

4.4.5 Soil Stabilization (Part 4.5)

Minimum Requirements for Soil Stabilization (Part 4.5.1). The permit requires a permittee to stabilize disturbed portions of the site and to initiate such measures within required timeframes. Stabilization practices are critical to preventing erosion. The permittee must ensure that existing vegetation is preserved wherever possible and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized as quickly as practicable. Stabilization practices include seeding of temporary vegetation, seeding of permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, preservation of trees and mature vegetative buffer strips, and other appropriate measures. Temporary stabilization can be the single most important factor in reducing erosion at construction sites.

Stabilization also involves preserving and protecting selected trees on the site prior to development. Mature trees have extensive canopy and root systems, which help to hold soil in place. Shade trees also keep soil from drying rapidly and becoming susceptible to erosion. Measures taken to protect trees can vary significantly, from simple ones such as installing tree armoring and fencing around the drip line, to more complex measures such as building retaining walls and tree wells.

See the Alaska Plant Materials Center's *A Revegetation Manual for Alaska* at <https://plants.alaska.gov> for help in efforts to select appropriate seed mixes and some information on methods for revegetation. Also, refer to the manuals *Interior Alaska Revegetation & Erosion Control Guide* and *Coastal Revegetation & Erosion Control Guide* for information on planning, techniques, conservation and protection, and adapted plant species at <https://plants.alaska.gov>.

Note, for the purposes of this permit, "disturbed areas of the site" means areas of exposed soil that are required to be stabilized. Note that DEC does not expect that temporary or permanent stabilization measures to be applied to areas that are intended to be left unvegetated or unstabilized following construction (e.g., dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, or materials).

Deadline to Initiate Stabilization. (Part 4.5.1.1). The permit specifies that the permittee must initiate soil stabilization measures immediately whenever earth-disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days for those areas of the state with a mean annual precipitation less than 40 inches, or seven (7) calendar days for those areas of the state with a mean annual precipitation greater than 40 inches. In the context of this provision, "immediately" means no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. The permit also lists a number of example activities that are considered to constitute initiation of stabilization. The requirement to immediately initiate stabilization when disturbed soils will not be worked on for 14 or more days implements the C&D rule requirement with the same deadline. See 40 CFR 450.21(b). The requirement to immediately initiate stabilization when disturbed soils will not be worked on for seven or more days for areas of high precipitation implements the Alaska specific condition which was previously specified in the 2011 and 2016 CGP.

The seven (7) or 14 calendar day timeframe (dependent on mean annual precipitation) begins as soon as it is known that construction work on a portion of a site will be temporarily ceased. In circumstances when unplanned or unanticipated delays in construction due to circumstances beyond the permittees

control (e.g., sudden work stoppage due to unanticipated problems associated with construction labor, funding, or other issues related to the ability to work on the site, weather conditions rendering the site unsuitable for continuation of construction work) and you do not know at first how long the work stoppage will continue, your requirement to immediately initiate stabilization is triggered as soon as you know with reasonable certainty that work will be stopped for the seven (7) or 14 or more additional calendar days (dependent on mean annual precipitation).

DEC believes it is important to clarify the rule by specifying what it means to have earth-disturbing activities temporarily or permanently cease. It is important for construction operators to understand that stabilization must begin immediately when there is no justification for leaving areas exposed. For example, if 7 or 14 days (dependent on mean annual precipitation) will pass between the time when clearing and grading has been completed and further earth-disturbing activities will occur, there is no reason why the exposed portions of the site cannot be stabilized temporarily to prevent erosion and sediment discharge during the time of inactivity on any portion of the site. DEC clarifies that the initiation of stabilization means that the permittee has taken action to implement the stabilization measures, including, for example, finalizing arrangements to have the stabilization product delivered, scheduling the installation of the product, and/or prepping the soil.

Deadline to Complete Temporary Stabilization Activities. (Part 4.5.1.2). The permit requires as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after the initiation of stabilization measures in Part 4.5.1.1, the permittee must have completed: (a) for vegetative stabilization, all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized (e.g., soil conditioning, application of seed or sod, planting of seedlings or other vegetation, application of fertilizer, and, as deemed appropriate); and/or (b) for non-vegetative stabilization, the installation or application of all such non-vegetative measures. The C&D rule, at 40 CFR 450.21(b), requires that a deadline to complete stabilization be established by each permit authority. As the permit authority for this CGP, DEC has included in the 2021 CGP what it believes to be a reasonable and unambiguous deadline for completing stabilization procedures. In arriving at the 14-day deadline, DEC gave consideration to the differences between vegetative and non-vegetative stabilization techniques. While it is infeasible to define with any certainty a deadline for when vegetative stabilization must be established and operating effectively, it is possible to require that some of the basic steps for planting vegetative cover in an area take place within a certain period of time, which is what DEC included in this section. By comparison to vegetative stabilization, it is feasible to define when non-vegetative practices must be installed and made operational, since the establishment of non-vegetative practices is typically more straightforward in terms of their application or installation.

Exceptions to the Deadlines for Initiating and Completing Stabilization. (Part 4.5.1.3)

Deadlines for projects occurring in arid or semi-arid area, or drought-stricken areas. (Part 4.5.1.3.1). The 2021 CGP provides flexibility in terms of the stabilization deadlines for sites located in arid areas, semi-arid areas, or drought-stricken areas where non-vegetative stabilization measures must be employed because vegetative stabilization is infeasible (because adequate moisture would not be present to establish and maintain such vegetation). In Part 4.5.1.3.1, for those areas of the state with a mean annual precipitation is less than or equal to 20 inches and where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is infeasible within 14 calendar days after construction activity has temporarily ceased, vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated immediately. Note: In the context of this provision, “immediately” means no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. If construction is occurring during the drought-stricken period, immediately initiate, and within 14 calendar days complete the

installation of non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion; indicate in the SWPPP the beginning and ending dates of the drought-stricken period and your site conditions. Include the schedule for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization. The C&D rule allows for the fact that “alternative stabilization measures” can be used for arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas (see 40 CFR 450.21(b)). This provision is consistent with the C&D rule.

- Deadlines for projects that are affected by circumstances beyond the control of the permittee that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization as required in Parts 4.5.1.1 and/or 4.5.1.2. (Part 4.5.1.3.3) and Winter Considerations (Part 4.5.1.3.2). If the permittee is unable to meet the deadlines due to circumstances beyond the permittee’s control, and is using vegetative cover for temporary or permanent stabilization, the permittee may comply with the alternative stabilization deadlines instead which are detailed in Part 4.5.1.3, and for Winter Conditions in Part 4.12. These sections are provided for flexibility for projects that are affected by circumstances beyond the control of the permittee (e.g., problems with the supply of seed stock or with the availability of specialized equipment). For sites with unsuitable site conditions, the permit still requires that temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures be immediately initiated and completed within 14 days in order to prevent erosion during the period of unsuitable site conditions. For winter shutdown purposes, Part 4.12 provides measures the permittee is to complete prior to fall freeze-up and maintained until construction activities resumes.

The C&D ELG allows for in limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed. DEC does not expect that temporary or permanent stabilization measures be applied to areas that are intended to be left unvegetated or unstabilized following construction. Rather than list all such circumstances directly in the permit, which would likely miss some reasonable exception, DEC provides the following list of examples, but is not limited to: motorcross track, dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas used for storage of vehicles, equipment, or materials. DEC expects that sound industry practice of stabilizing the site immediately will be the norm.

Deadline to Complete Final Stabilization Activities (Part 4.5.1.4). Within seven days of initiating final stabilization, the permittee is required to have completed: (1) for vegetative cover, all soil conditioning, seeding, watering, mulching, and any other required activities for the establishment of vegetation; and/or (2) for non-vegetative cover, the installation or application of all such measures.

Stabilization Requirements for Terminating Permit Coverage (Part 4.5.2). A permittee may terminate coverage under the permit if construction activity has been completed and all portions of the site have achieved final stabilization, as defined in Appendix C. Final stabilization of portions of the site that have been disturbed is generally accomplished by installing the final landscaping (e.g., trees, grass, gardens, or permanent storm water controls). Once the entire site has achieved final stabilization, the permittee can then submit an NOT to terminate permit coverage.

4.4.6 Treatment Chemicals (Part 4.6)

For the 2021 CGP the treatment chemicals part was rewritten to more closely align with the EPA 2017 CGP Part 2.2.13 on treatment chemicals, and the DEC 2019 Multi-Sector General Permit. This revision also addressed changes in industry products and practices, and the confusion over whether or not a tackifier or soil stabilizer is considered a treatment chemical. Tackifiers and soil stabilizers (binders) are not considered treatment chemicals. Several definitions are added to clarify the distinctions: treatment chemicals, tackifier and soil stabilizer (binder), polymers, and cationic treatment chemical. There are

conditions on the selection, application, and disposal of treatment chemicals. Anionic polymers are generally allowed due to their minimal effect on fish. Cationic polymers, while allowed, are controlled in their application to limit their potential effect on fish. As with the 2016 CGP, a permittee who wishes to use cationic polymers must receive approval from the Department prior to use. The permittee must submit the relevant information described in Part 4.6.7. The Department will be reviewing the type of polymer used, toxicity data provided by the supplier/provider of the cationic polymer to be used, method of application, proximity to anadromous fish streams, potential effect on fish, and other information that will assist the Department in evaluating the use of cationic polymers. For a detailed discussion cationic treatment chemicals, see the EPA 2022 Fact Sheet for the Construction General Permit² pages 25-28 (<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/2022-cgp-final-fact-sheet.pdf>).

4.4.7 Prohibited Discharge (Part 4.7)

The C&D ELGs require an NPDES permit for storm water discharges from construction activity to prohibit certain discharges. A permittee covered under the permit is prohibited from discharging the following from the construction site:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and

4.4.8 Good Housekeeping/Pollution Prevention Measures (Part 4.8)

Part 4.8 consists of a set of non-numeric effluent limitations requiring permittees to provide and maintain effective good housekeeping measures to minimize, control or prevent the discharge of pollutants (e.g., construction waste, solid waste, trash, and other pollutants) in storm water and other wastewater for activities that occur on-site or at an off-site location. These provisions are based on 40 CFR 450.22(d). DEC provides a greater level of specificity in this Part in order to better inform permittees of the types of activities on construction sites they should be concerned about. This requirement will also provide a permittee with a better understanding of the type of good housekeeping measure that should occur at the site, which will help them to plan for the types of good housekeeping measures (referred to as ‘pollution prevention measures’ in the ELG) necessary to meet the effluent limitations.

A permittee is required to comply with the good housekeeping requirements for any of the following activities that occur at the site or at an off-site location. If a construction site does not have any of the following activities then this section does not apply to the project. For each of these construction activities, the primary good housekeeping concepts are to designate an area for the activity, locate the designated area away from a location where storm water collects, and use pollution prevention concepts to avoid creating polluted storm water. The six construction support activities covered by the permit are:

- Washing of Equipment and Vehicles and Wheel Wash-Down (Part 4.8.1)
- Fueling and Maintenance Areas (Part 4.8.2)

² [EPA 2012 CGP Factsheet \(pdf\)](#)

- Staging and Material Storage Areas (Part 4.8.3)
- Washout of Applicators/Containers used for Paint, Concrete, and Other Materials (Part 4.8.4)
- Fertilizer or Pesticide Use (Part 4.8.5)
- Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Waste (Part 4.8.6)

4.4.9 Spill Notification (Part 4.9)

A permittee is prohibited from discharging hazardous substances or oil resulting from a spill or other release, consistent with Part 1.4.3 of the permit. Furthermore, where a leak, spill, or other release contains a toxic or hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 during a 24-hour period, the permittee is subject to federal reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances. The construction site must have the capacity to control, contain, and remove such spills if they are to occur. Spills in excess of reportable quantities must be reported. Also, Section 311 of the CWA and certain provisions of Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA are also applicable.

4.4.10 Projects near a Public Water System (PWS) (Part 4.10)

A permittee is required to notify the PWS point of contact if the project intersects a PWS drinking water protection area (springs, wells, or other surface water intakes) and spill notification, and to restrict project activities that could significantly change the natural surface water drainage or groundwater gradient, and pollution prevention measures. A requirement is also included in Permit Part 5.3.5.16 to include locations of existing PWS to the SWPPP site map.

4.4.11 Permanent Storm Water Management Control (Part 4.11)

A permittee is required to comply with applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements regarding the design and installation of permanent storm water management controls. The permit addresses only the installation of these measures; not the ongoing operation and maintenance of them after cessation of construction activities and final stabilization. A permittee is responsible only for the installation and maintenance of storm water management measures until final stabilization of the site. When selecting permanent storm water management controls, the permittee should consider the amount of required maintenance and whether there will be adequate resources for maintaining them over the longer term. Some discharges of pollutants from permanent storm water management controls may need to be authorized under another APDES permit (e.g., the construction project was an industrial facility in a sector covered by the APDES multi-sector general permit).

Permanent storm water management controls installed during the construction process can control the volume and velocity of runoff, as well as reduce the quantity of pollutants discharged post-construction. Reductions in peak discharge velocity and volume can reduce pollutant loads, as well as diminish physical impacts such as stream bank erosion and stream bed scour. Permanent storm water management controls that mitigate changes to pre-development runoff characteristics assist in protecting and maintaining the physical and biological characteristics of receiving streams and wetlands.

Structural measures should be implemented in upland areas to the extent feasible. The installation of such measures may be subject to section 404 of the CWA if they will be located in wetlands or other waters of the U.S. Options for storm water management measures include:

- On-site infiltration of precipitation,

- Flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions,
- Storm water retention/detention structures (including wet ponds), and
- Sequential systems using multiple methods.

The SWPPP must include an explanation of the technical basis used to select permanent storm water management controls, where flows exceed pre-development levels. This explanation should address how a number of factors were evaluated, including the pollutant removal efficiencies of the measures, costs of the measures, site-specific factors that will affect the utility of the measures, whether the measures are economically achievable at a particular site, and any other relevant factors.

Permanent storm water management controls should be designed in accordance with any requirements established by the appropriate local, state, or tribal authority. DEC also strongly encourages permittees to use low impact development or green infrastructure practices that promote infiltration and reduce storm water volumes after development. Additional information on green infrastructure practices can be found at www.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure.

In selecting permanent storm water management controls, the permittee should consider the impacts of each method on other water resources, such as ground water. Although SWPPPs focus primarily on storm water management of construction activity flow, DEC encourages activities at sites that avoid the potential for creating groundwater pollution problems. For example, if the water table is high in an area or soils are especially porous, an infiltration pond may contaminate the groundwater unless special preventive measures are taken. In fact, certain storm water control practices may meet EPA's definition of underground injection, triggering responsibilities under the Safe Drinking Water Act, as codified in 40 CFR Parts 144-146. Storm water controls, such as wet ponds, should also be designed to have minimal safety risks, especially to children. Specific requirements for submitting engineering plans for nondomestic wastewater treatment systems can found in 18 AAC 72.600.

4.4.12 Winter Considerations (Part 4.12)

The permit includes a section on winter considerations to specifically address Alaska conditions. Given the short growing season, relatively milder winters, and adoption of new building techniques in Alaska, construction may now extend or even be initiated in the winter season. Even when construction ceases in the winter, soils may be exposed until building conditions improve in the spring. Given frozen soils, it may be difficult or impossible to stabilize soils with sprays, mulch or vegetative cover. In addition, many common erosion and sediment control practices that work well during the growing season perform much worse during winter conditions, which often means that soils and slopes are left bare throughout the winter only to be exposed to the erosive forces of melt-water and spring runoff when little protection is in place. Consequently, sediment delivery from construction sites can become extremely high, unless aggressive measures are made before, during, and after winter to keep soil in its place. DEC included the following provisions in the permit for winter shutdown and winter construction to prevent pollutants from leaving the construction site during the winter season and spring thaw.

Winter Shutdown (Part 4.12.1). The permit requires the permittee to provide temporary and permanent stabilization to ditches and channels, disturbed slopes, disturbed soils, and soil stockpiles, and implement erosion or sediment control measures in anticipation of spring thaw. DEC is providing greater clarity on the requirements for winter shutdown to help the permittee prepare the site for winter shutdown, to consider how to maintain erosion and sediment controls during the winter, and how to restore the ability to handle sediment discharges when construction resumes at the onset of spring. For

the purpose of planning ahead frozen ground by itself is not considered an acceptable control measure for stabilization. In addition, the permittee should consider the following prior to, during, and at the conclusion of winter shutdown:

- Stop land disturbing activities until warm weather returns. Sequence work so land disturbing activities occur prior to freeze up;
- Stabilize all exposed soil surfaces with vegetation, mulch, blankets or other BMPs before the ground freezes;
- Maintain construction entrance control measures to limit tracking during snow melts;
- If new land disturbing activities occur, proper control measures must be installed;
- Inlet protections may be removed after freeze up, as appropriate, because they can pose problems in the winter (flooding, damaged by plows). These control measures must be installed in the spring appropriately to weather conditions and/or resuming work;
- Perimeter control devices may need to be moved or enhanced to avoid winter damage.
- Periodically monitor weather conditions at the project site or nearest weather station to anticipate abnormal weather patterns for an early spring thaw that may affect the integrity of the project site and control measures.

Winter Construction (Part 4.12.2). DEC realizes that in several areas of Alaska winter construction provides opportunities for construction not available during summer months. Construction projects that are specifically planned for winter construction must use appropriate control measures to minimize sediment runoff during spring thaw.

A series of recommended erosion and sediment control practices to apply to winter construction sites can be found in the *Alaska Storm Water Guide*. These Fall-Winter-Spring practices are particularly important for all climatic regions other than the Coastal Region. For example, construction projects occurring during the winter season should consider the following:

- Site access points should be enlarged and stabilized to enable snow stockpiling;
- Modify the limits of disturbance to reflect the smaller boundary of the winter work, if applicable;
- Where practicable, provide a minimum 15-foot wide buffer around all perimeter controls to prevent damage from snow clearing or a 25-foot wide buffer from snow storage areas;
- Sediment barriers that are installed during frozen conditions should consist of erosion control mix berms, continuous contained berms, or sand bag berms; and
- Installation of erosion control blankets on frozen ground. If more than one inch of snow is present, erosion control blankets are not recommended.

DEC also clarifies in the permit that coverage is not required for ice roads or the placement of sand or gravel on frozen tundra with no excavation.

4.4.13 Maintenance of Control Measures (Part 4.13)

Erosion and sediment controls can become ineffective if they are damaged or not properly maintained. The permit requires all erosion and sediment controls to be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections identify control measures that are not operating effectively, the permittee must

document the problem pursuant to Part 8.3 of the permit and initiate maintenance in accordance with Part 8.2 of the permit. The permit also requires that the permittee remove sediment from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds when design capacity of that device has been reduced by 50 % or more. In addition, the permittee is required to remove trapped sediment from a silt fence before the deposit reaches one-third of the above-ground fence height, and one-half the above-ground height (or before it reaches a lower height based on manufacturer's specifications for berms, check dams, or other control measures).

4.4.14 Storm Water Lead and Training of Employees (Part 4.14)

A permittee is required to train employees and subcontractors as necessary to make them aware of the applicable control measures implemented at the site so that they follow applicable procedures. This provision also clarifies that it is the permittee's responsibility to inform such subcontractors of their responsibilities while operating at a permitted site.

Employee training programs should thoroughly educate the storm water lead, as well as employees and subcontractors, on their roles in implementing the control measures employed to meet the requirements in the permit. Training should address the processes and materials on the construction site, pollution prevention measures for preventing discharges, and procedures for responding properly and rapidly to spills or other incidents. The training program should also address other requirements in the permit such as inspections, record-keeping and where applicable, monitoring.

Given the range in size and types of projects in Alaska the following is a description of the experience and skills of a "qualified person" for the different roles typically required at a site to ensure compliance with the permit. The recommended experience or educational requirements for each of these "roles" is described below. The required training is described in Table 4-2. Projects that disturb 1 to less than 5 acres may have one person carry out all the roles described below. Larger projects may need to have one person responsible for each role (this is a project-specific choice by the permittee).

Storm Water Lead/SWPPP Manager. The storm water lead is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality, and to assess the effectiveness of any erosion and sediment control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity. Such person shall have the authority to prepare the SWPPP, stop and/or modify construction activities as necessary to comply with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of the permit, and modify the SWPPP. Such a person shall be responsible for inspections and record keeping. Such a person shall have the authority to supervise or initiate corrective actions identified by inspections, monitoring, or observation to fix control measures and minimize the discharge of pollutants.

SWPPP Preparer. The SWPPP preparer is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality, the effectiveness of any erosion and sediment control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity, and is familiar with Part 5.0 of the CGP as a means to implement the permit.

Storm Water Inspector. The inspector is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality, the effectiveness of any erosion and sediment control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity, and is familiar with Part 6.0 of the CGP as a means to ensure compliance with the permit. The person is familiar with

the project specific inspection forms and how to fill them out, responsible for conducting and signing inspection reports, and responsible for reporting the need for follow up corrective action to the Storm Water Lead or site supervisor.

Monitoring Person. The monitoring person is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of water quality monitoring who is familiar with Part 7.0 of the CGP and the monitoring plan for the site and how to conduct water quality sampling, testing, and reporting.

Active Treatment System Operator. The Active Treatment System Operator is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of treatment systems that employs chemical coagulation, chemical flocculation, or electrocoagulation to aid in the treatment of storm water runoff who is familiar with Part 4.5 of the CGP as a means to implement and comply with the permit.

(Table 4-2: Recommended Experience or Required Training for Specific Roles for Projects Covered by the 2021 ACGP is located on the following page.)

Table 4-2: Recommended Experience or Required Training for Specific Roles for Projects Covered by the 2021 ACGP

Storm Water Role	Total Project Disturbed Acreage		
	1 to < 5 acres	5 acres to <20 Acres	> 20 Acres
<i>Storm Water Lead/SWPPP Manager</i>	Recommend AK-CESCL training, but not required	Be AK-CESCL certified	Be AK-CESCL certified
<i>SWPPP Preparer</i>	Familiar with permit.	Recommend to take a course in SWPPP preparation.	Be AK-CESCL certified. Visit the site prior to writing the SWPPP or soon after project start and revised the SWPPP based on site conditions. Recommend taking a course in SWPPP preparation.
<i>Storm Water Inspector</i>	Be familiar with permit and SWPPP.	Be AK-CESCL certified	Be AK-CESCL certified
<i>Monitoring</i>	Not Required	Not Required	Be AK-CESCL certified
<i>Active Treatment System Operator</i>	Be AK-CESCL certified and have general experience and knowledge of storm water control measures. Have operational experience with the specific equipment used on-site.	Be AK-CESCL certified and have general experience and knowledge of storm water control measures. Have operational experience with the specific equipment used on-site.	Be AK-CESCL certified and have general experience and knowledge of storm water control measures. Have operational experience with the specific equipment used on-site.

Note: The following training and certifications may substitute for AK-CESCL training and certification: CPESC, CESSWI, CPISM or CPSWQ by EnviroCert International, Inc. (ECI, <https://envirocertintl.org>) or CISEC by CISEC, Inc. (<https://ecopliant.org/cisec/>).

4.4.15 Applicable Federal, State, Tribal, or Local Requirements (Part 4.15)

Many municipalities and boroughs and some tribes have developed control measure requirements for construction activities. A significant number have also developed storm water management requirements. The permit requires that storm water controls for sites that discharge storm water from construction activities be consistent with procedures and requirements of state/tribal and local control measure plans and storm water management plans. The construction site's storm water control practices may incorporate portions of a state, tribe, or local program's requirements if these requirements are at

least as strict as the permit. If a construction site is located in an area covered by such a local program, then compliance with various aspects of the local program would constitute compliance with these aspects of the permit.

The SWPPP must be updated as necessary to reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the storm water controls implemented at the site. The ability to reference other programs in the SWPPP is intended to reduce confusion between overlapping and similar requirements, while still providing for both local and state regulatory coverage of the construction site.

4.5 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (Part 5.0).

4.5.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (Part 5.1)

The permit requires the permittee to develop a SWPPP that documents how storm water control measures will be implemented to comply with the standards in the permit. The SWPPP must contain: (1) a site description that identifies sources of pollutants to storm water discharges associated with construction activity on site, and (2) a description of storm water control measures used at the site to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to ensure compliance with the standards in Part 3.0 and the control measures in Part 4.0.

The permit clarifies that the SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the water quality-based and technology-based effluent limitations are contained in Parts 3.0 and 4.0, respectively. DEC emphasizes in Part 5.1 that the SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures that are being used to comply with the standards set forth in Part 3.0 and the control measures in Part 4.0. In addition, the permittee may choose to reference other documents in the SWPPP rather than recreating the same text in the SWPPP; however, when referencing other documents, the permittee is responsible for ensuring that the SWPPP and other documents together contain all the necessary elements for a complete SWPPP, as specified in Part 5.3. In addition, the permittee must ensure that copies of the referenced documents are located on site consistent with the requirement in Part 5.9.3 of the permit.

To ensure that the preparation, implementation and oversight of the SWPPP is sufficient for effective pollution prevention, DEC requires that the SWPPP be developed by a qualified person, as defined in Appendix C of the permit, and be implemented as written, including any modifications for changes in design or field conditions until submittal of the NOT.

4.5.2 Deadlines for SWPPP Preparation (Part 5.2)

To be covered under the permit, the SWPPP must be completed by the permittee prior to submitting an NOI for permit coverage. Doing so helps to ensure that the permittee has (1) taken steps to identify all sources of pollutant discharges in storm water and (2) implemented appropriate control measures to control these discharges in advance of permit coverage. Part 5.3 of the permit contains the required elements to be documented in the SWPPP. A permittees covered under a previous permit must review and modify the existing SWPPP as necessary, prior to submitting a new NOI.

Additionally, a permittee must provide a copy of the applicable portions of the SWPPP or site –specific training to each subcontractor who engages in ground-disturbing activities prior to the subcontractor conducting any ground-disturbing activity. Any significant revisions to the SWPPP that affect the subcontractor’s ground-disturbing activities must be provided to the subcontractor in a timely manner.

4.5.3 SWPPP Contents (Part 5.3)

Permittee (Part 5.3.1). The SWPPP must identify the permittee of the project site, any subcontractors, and those areas of the site over which the permittee has operational control. DEC clarifies that the purpose of requiring identification in the SWPPP of the permittee and any subcontractors on the site is to provide both staff members and DEC notice of any other parties that are responsible for specific areas of the site and other parties that are responsible for permit compliance.

Storm Water Contact(s) (Part 5.3.2). The SWPPP must identify an individual who will serve as the storm water lead or team of individuals responsible for updating or revising the facility's SWPPP. The permittee must assign a storm water lead to oversee the SWPPP and to ensure compliance with the permit, such as installing and maintaining control measures, conducting inspections or monitoring. The storm water lead should be chosen based on expertise in the relevant construction storm water management activities required to be documented in the SWPPP to ensure that all aspects are considered in developing the plan. The SWPPP must identify the employees or subcontractors that will be working on the site and clearly describe their individual responsibilities. Each person identified must have ready access to a copy of the SWPPP as well as other documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP. The storm water lead may be responsible for every activity related to storm water at a small construction site.

Project Site-Specific Conditions (Part 5.3.3). The SWPPP must generally describe the existing site-specific conditions of the project, including (1) the amount, frequency, duration, and seasonal occurrence of rainfall; (2) site conditions such as soils, topography, drainage patterns, and vegetation; and (3) receiving waters, such as impaired waters or waters listed in the ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog. DEC believes that this provision will provide permittees with an understanding of the areas impacted by construction within their project and will also assist permittees with selecting and designing the control measures necessary to meet requirements in Part 4.0 of the permit.

Nature of Construction Activity (Part 5.3.4). The SWPPP must be based on an accurate assessment of the potential for generating and discharging pollutants from the site. Hence, the permit requires a description of the site and intended construction activities in the SWPPP (to provide a better understanding of site runoff characteristics). At a minimum, the SWPPP must describe the nature of the construction activity, including:

- The function of the project (e.g., low-density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.);
- The intended significant activities, presented sequentially, that disturb soil over major portions of the site (e.g., grubbing, excavation, grading);
- Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area of the site that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading or other activities, including off-site borrow/fill areas. It may be preferable to separately describe portions of the site as they are disturbed at different stages of the construction process;
- A general location map able to identify the location of the activity and the waters of the U. S. within one mile of the project; and
- Identification of all potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the construction site.

The purpose of requiring a description of the nature of the construction activities taking place on the construction site to be documented in the SWPPP is to provide general information about the

construction project, which can be readily understood by a DEC inspector or other third party who may be unfamiliar with the purpose and general layout of the project. Identification of the type of development and the size of the property and area of land expected to be disturbed assists permittees with the identification of the specific types of control measures that may be necessary. Estimating the total area expected to be disturbed by construction activities provides, among other things, information for determining the applicability of the monitoring requirement in Part 3.2. Identification of the general location of the site and any waters of the U.S. within one mile (as shown on a USGS map of the area) provides the permittee with information to support permit compliance, such as the establishment of a buffer or potentially compliance with requirements pertaining to nearby impaired waters.

Site Map (Part 5.3.5). This Part lists the site-specific information that must be identified on the site map, or series of site maps. DEC included as a parenthetical clarification that it is acceptable to include a statement that all areas of the site will be disturbed unless otherwise noted. This was added to clarify what is considered acceptable for indicating areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed on the site map. DEC also included a requirement for identifying on the site map locations of existing public water system drinking water protection areas (DWPA) for public water supply sources (e.g., springs, wells, or surface water intakes) that intersect the boundary of the proposed project. The DWPAs can be found using the interactive web map application, “*Drinking Water Source Protection Areas Map*”, located at <https://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwp/protection-areas-map/>.

Control Measures (Part 5.3.6). A permittee must describe in the SWPPP the control measures it has implemented at the site to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Parts 3.0 and 4.0 as well as to address discharges composed of allowable discharges listed in Parts 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 commingled with a discharge authorized by a separate APDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require APDES permit authorization.

Types of Control Measures (5.3.6.1). The description of the control measures implemented to meet the requirements of the permit must include:

- The type of control measure to be installed and maintained and location on the site for installation;
- The general sequence during the construction process in which the control measures will be installed and made operational; and
- Include the manufacturer’s specifications for installation or maintenance of the appropriate control measures.

Construction Sequence (5.3.6.2). DEC recognizes that many factors can impact the actual construction schedule, so the permittee need not include specific dates. For example, the plan could state to install silt fence for area “A” before rough grading, rather than put up silt fences on August 15. Good site planning and preservation of mature vegetation are imperative for controlling pollution in storm water discharges both during and after construction activities. Properly staging major earth disturbing activities can also dramatically decrease the costs of control measures.

As described above, DEC added new language to specify in the SWPPP any manufacturer’s specifications for installation and maintenance. In addition, the details about the control measures used during construction will provide permittees with a written record to support these decisions in terms of the placement and design of the on-site control measures, and it will give potential inspectors a way of

verifying that the control measures described in the SWPPP were installed and are being maintained as indicated in that document.

Stabilization (Part 5.3.6.3). The SWPPP must include a description of temporary and permanent stabilization practices for the site, including a schedule of when the practices will be implemented.

Treatment Chemicals (Part 5.3.6.4). The SWPPP must provide a description of the locations on your site where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be applied, the periods of construction activity during which chemical treatments will be applied and expected duration of the chemical treatments. DEC believes that greater specificity is warranted because of the requirements for monitoring in Part 3.3 that correspond to the new C&D rule requirements at 40 CFR 450.22.

Active Treatment System (Part 5.3.6.5). The SWPPP must provide a description of the active treatment system used at the site. A permittee who uses an Active Treatment System as a control measure must submit information required by the Department for review at least 14 days prior to start of operation of the active treatment system at the project. At a minimum, the information must provide details on the following: engineering plans, description of treatment process, site conditions (including soil types), treatment chemicals, dose rates, monitoring to be conducted, expected residual chemical, proper operator training, methods for storage, procedures for spill prevention and containment, operation and maintenance, and record keeping and reporting.

Good Housekeeping Measures (Part 5.3.6.6). A permittee is required to comply with the good housekeeping requirements for any of the following activities that occur at the site or at an off-site location. This section does not apply to a construction site that does not have any of the six support activities listed below. For each of these construction activities, the primary good housekeeping concepts are to designate an area for the activity, locate the designated area away from a location where storm water collects, and use pollution prevention concepts to avoid creating polluted storm water. The six construction support activities covered by the permit are:

- Washing of Equipment and Vehicles and Wheel Wash-Down (Part 4.8.1);
- Fueling and Maintenance Areas (Part 4.8.2);
- Staging and Material Storage Areas (Part 4.8.3);
- Washout of Applicators/Containers used for Paint, Concrete, and Other Materials (Part 4.8.4);
- Fertilizer or Pesticide Use (Part 4.8.5); and
- Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Waste (Part 4.8.6).

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (5.3.6.7). The SWPPP must document the procedures that will be followed in the event of a spill or a leak, including:

- Procedures for material storage and handling;
- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides,” etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage of toxic or hazardous chemicals to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up spills, leaks, and other releases. Identify the name or title of the employee(s) responsible for detection and response of spills or leaks; and

- Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity, in accordance with Part 4.5.

DEC included this provision to provide documentation of the permittee's plans for preventing spills from occurring and assist the permittee with planning for appropriate measures to prevent spills from occurring and, if they do occur, adequately responding to them in order to minimize the potential discharge of any pollutants from the site. The more detailed requirements in Part 5.3.6.6 reflect the need to require the permittee to document plans for compliance with the pollution prevention measure requirements in Part 4.7, which derive from the C&D ELG in 40 CFR 450.21(d)(3) and (e).

Permanent Storm Water Management Controls (5.3.6.8). Describe the permanent storm water management controls being installed at the site.

Winter Shutdown (Part 5.3.6.9). The SWPPP must document winter shutdown activities for projects that are not completed during the summer construction season. The SWPPP must document (1) the anticipated dates of fall freeze-up and spring thaw, (2) activities leading up to fall freeze-up, (3) activities at fall freeze-up, and (4) activities to reestablish control measures prior to and immediately after spring thaw. See Section 4.4.10 of this fact sheet for additional discussion of winter shutdown.

Maintenance Procedures (5.3.6.10). The SWPPP must include preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, maintenance, removal of sediment and repair of control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, or other releases.

Employee Training (5.3.6.11). The SWPPP must document procedures to comply with the training requirements in Part 4.12 including procedures for how the training will be conducted, which members of the storm water team or what positions will receive training, and approximate dates of training.

Construction and Waste Materials (5.3.7). The SWPPP must document procedures for handling and disposing of waste on the site, including clearing and demolition debris or other sediment removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste. This provision provides documentation showing how the permittee will comply with the pollution prevention requirements relating to the management of construction wastes. In addition, DEC believes that greater specificity is warranted in Part 5.3.7 because of the new, more specific good housekeeping measure requirements in Part 4.7 that correspond to the new C&D ELG in 40 CFR § 450.21(d).

Locations of Other Industrial Storm Water Discharges (Part 5.3.8). The SWPPP must provide a description of any discharge associated with industrial activity other than construction (including storm water discharges from dedicated asphalt plants, concrete plants, etc.) and the location of that activity on the construction site.

Non-Storm Water Discharges (Part 5.3.9). The SWPPP must identify appropriate pollution prevention measures for each of the eligible non-storm water components of the discharge covered by the permit when combined with storm water discharges associated with construction activity. The SWPPP must also include a description of the pollution prevention measures used to eliminate or reduce non-storm water discharges consistent with Part 3.3.

4.5.4 Inspections (Part 5.4)

The permit requires that the SWPPP document the procedures for conducting site inspections and, where necessary, taking corrective actions. The following must be documented in the SWPPP, at a minimum:

- Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for conducting site inspections;
- Schedules to be followed for conducting inspections;
- Any inspection checklist or form that will be used; and
- How conditions found that require corrective action will be addressed.

DEC is requiring these documentation provisions to help ensure that appropriate inspection procedures consistent with permit requirements are implemented. DEC believes documenting these activities will help to improve construction site compliance with the permit requirements.

In addition, the permittee is required to retain with the SWPPP a record of each inspection for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The report must also identify any actions taken in accordance with the inspection requirements in Part 6.0 and must identify any triggering conditions requiring corrective action in accordance with Part 8.0 of the permit.

4.5.5 Monitoring Plan (Part 5.5)

For permittees subject to the monitoring requirements in Part 7.1, the project's SWPPP must include a copy of the monitoring plan that complies with Part 7.0, and must document the following:

- Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for conducting monitoring;
- Schedules to be followed for conducting the monitoring;
- Any monitoring checklist or form that will be used to record monitoring results; and
- How conditions found that require corrective action will be addressed.

The following documents must be retained in the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit authorization expires or is terminated:

- A record of each monitoring event,
- Any form used to collect and summarize data,
- The annual report submitted to DEC in accordance with Part 9.1, and
- Any corrective actions taken in accordance with Part 8.0.

4.5.6 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Total Maximum Daily Load (Part 5.6)

The SWPPP must include documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regard to waters that have an EPA-established or approved TMDL. The SWPPP must include the following:

- Identification of whether the discharge is identified, either specifically or generally, in an EPA-established or approved TMDL and any associated allocations, requirements, and assumptions identified for the discharge;
- Summaries of consultation with state or federal TMDL authorities on consistency of SWPPP conditions with the approved TMDL; and
- Measures taken by the permittee to ensure that the discharge of pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the EPA-established or approved TMDL,

including any specific wasteload allocation that has been established that would apply to the discharge.

4.5.7 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species (Part 5.7)

The SWPPP must include documentation supporting a determination of permit compliance with regard to the Endangered Species Act, including:

- Information on whether federally-listed endangered or threatened species or federally-designated critical habitat may be in the project area;
- Whether such species or critical habitat may be adversely affected by storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities from the project;
- Results of the listed species and critical habitat screening determinations;
- Any correspondence for any stage of project planning between the USFWS, EPA, NMFS, or others and the permittee regarding listed species and critical habitat, including any notification that delays the permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit; and
- A description of measures necessary to protect federally-listed endangered or threatened species or federally-designated critical habitat.

4.5.8 Post-Authorization Records (Part 5.8)

Copy of Permit Requirements (Part 5.8.1). Copies of the CGP, the signed and certified NOI submitted to DEC, and a copy of the letter from DEC indicating that a complete NOI has been received must be included in the SWPPP. This condition in the permit is intended to stress the importance of these documents in helping permittees understand permit responsibilities.

Additional Documentation Requirements (Part 5.8.2). Part 5.8.2 of the permit includes a list of documents, findings, activities, and other information that must be kept with the permittee's SWPPP. The SWPPP requires that specific construction dates be documented and maintained as a way for the permittee as well as DEC, to determine applicability and implementation status. Important dates include when grading activities occur, when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, when stabilization measures are initiated, and beginning and ending period for winter shutdown. In addition, a permittee is required to maintain documentation with the SWPPP of any inspection reports, discharge monitoring reports, SWPPP modifications, employee training, maintenance activities, corrective actions, and any other reports or certifications required by the permit. The purpose of this added documentation is to be able to demonstrate to any DEC inspector that the permit is being complied with and that the permittee is making the effort to comply with the permit.

4.5.9 Maintaining an Updated SWPPP (Part 5.9)

SWPPP Modifications (Part 5.9.1). The permit requires that the SWPPP be updated, including site maps, in response to any of the triggering conditions listed in the Part occur. It is important to note that failure to update the SWPPP in accordance with this Part is a recordkeeping violation, not a violation of an effluent limit. For example, if the permittee changes its maintenance procedure, but fails to update its SWPPP to reflect these changes, a recordkeeping violation will result. The permittee must revise its SWPPP to reflect the new maintenance procedures and include documentation of the corrective action (in accordance with Part 8) to return to full compliance.

SWPPP Amendment Log (Part 5.9.2). The permittee must maintain a log showing the dates of all SWPPP modifications, which must include the name of the person authorizing each change and a brief summary. The requirement to log SWPPP modifications is to ensure that the SWPPP is kept up to date.

Deadlines for SWPPP Modifications (Part 5.9.3). Part 5.9.3 of the permit requires the permittee to complete revisions to the SWPPP within seven (7) calendar days following the occurrence of any conditions listed in Part 5.9.1. DEC clarifies that requiring any SWPPP revisions to be complete within seven days is to ensure that any necessary revisions made to the SWPPP are incorporated in a timely matter so that the SWPPP is kept up to date.

4.5.10 Additional SWPPP Requirements (Part 5.10)

Retention of SWPPP (Part 5.10.1). A copy of the SWPPP must be kept at the construction site or other location easily accessible during normal business hours from the date of project initiation to the date of final stabilization. A permittee with day-to-day operational control over the plan's implementation must keep a copy of the plan readily available whenever on site (a central location, such as a construction trailer or truck accessible by all on-site personnel is sufficient). If an on-site location is unavailable to store the SWPPP when no personnel are present, notice of the plan's location must be posted near the main entrance at the construction site. A copy of the SWPPP must be readily available to authorized inspectors during normal business hours.

Main Entrance Signage (Part 5.10.2). A notice about the permit and SWPPP must be posted conspicuously near the main entrance of the site. If display near the main entrance is infeasible, the notice can be posted in a local public building such as the town hall or public library. For linear projects, the notice must be posted at a publicly accessible location near the active part of the construction project (e.g., where a pipeline project crosses a public road). The intent is the entrance signage be a concise notice. The permit notice must include the following information:

- Permit authorization number assigned to the NOI;
- Operator contact name and phone number for obtaining additional construction site information; and
- The location of the SWPPP or the name and telephone number of the contact person for scheduling SWPPP viewing times. If the location of the SWPPP or the name and telephone number of the contact person for scheduling SWPPP viewing times has changed (i.e., is different than that submitted to DEC in the NOI), the current location of the SWPPP or name and telephone number of a contact person for scheduling viewing times.

The permit does not require that the general public have access to the construction site nor does it require that copies of the plan be available or mailed to members of the public. However, DEC strongly encourages permittees to provide public access to SWPPPs at reasonable hours. Upon request, DEC intends to assist members of the public in obtaining access to permitting information, including SWPPPs. DEC believes this approach will create a balance between the public's need for information on projects potentially impacting their water bodies and the site permittee's need for safe and unimpeded work conditions.

Availability of SWPPP (Part 5.10.3). A permittee must provide a copy of the SWPPP or portion thereof to each subcontractor on-site. In addition, a permittee must make SWPPPs available, upon request, to DEC, EPA, or MS4 operator. Also, a permittee must make the SWPPP available to DEC or its authorized representative for review and copying during any on-site inspection. Electronic storage of

documents can be used as long as they are accessible when a DEC inspector conducts an on-site inspection.

If a member of the public wishes to have access to the permittee's SWPPP, they must first contact DEC. DEC may require that a copy be sent to DEC so that it can be provided to the requester. The mechanism for providing DEC with a copy of the SWPPP is at the discretion of the permittee (e.g., web-based or hard copy) though DEC strongly encourages that SWPPPS be provided electronically.

The SWPPP must identify an alternative off-site location during the period of winter shut down for a multi-season project that goes through a winter shutdown. The SWPPP must then be returned to the site once the winter shutdown is over.

Signature and Certification (Part 5.10.4). The SWPPP must be signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements in the Standard Permit Conditions section of the permit (Appendix A).

4.5.11 Requirements for Different Types of Operators (Part 5.11)

Operational Control over Construction Plans and Specifications (Part 5.11.1). If the permittee has operational control over construction plans and specifications, the permittee must ensure that: the project specifications meet the minimum requirements of this Part and all other applicable permit conditions; the SWPPP indicates the areas of the project where the permittee has operational control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications; all other permittees implementing portions of the SWPPP (or their own SWPPP) who may be impacted by a change to the construction plan are notified of such changes in a timely manner; and the SWPPP indicates the name of the party(ies) with day-to-day operational control of those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP or other permit conditions.

Operational Control over Day-to-Day Activities (Part 5.11.2). If the permittee has operational control over day-to-day activities, the permittee must ensure that: the SWPPP meets the minimum requirements of this Part and identifies the parties responsible for implementation of control measures identified in the plan; the SWPPP indicates areas of the project where the permittee has operational control over day-to-day activities; and the SWPPP indicates the name of the party(ies) with operational control over project specifications (including the ability to make modifications in specifications).

Control of a Portion of a Larger Project (Part 5.11.3). If the permittee has operational control over only a portion of a larger common plan of development (e.g., one of four homebuilders in a subdivision), the permittee is responsible for compliance with all applicable effluent limits, terms, and conditions of this permit as it relates to the activities on the permittee's portion of the construction site, including protection of endangered species, critical habitat, and historic properties and implementation of control measures described in the SWPPP. The permittee must ensure, either directly or through coordination with other permittees, that activities do not render another party's pollutant discharge controls ineffective. The permittee must either implement a portion of a common SWPPP or develop and implement its own SWPPP.

For more effective coordination of BMPs and opportunities for cost sharing, a cooperative effort by the different operators at a site to prepare and participate in a comprehensive SWPPP is encouraged. Individual operators at a site may, but are not required to, develop separate SWPPPs that cover only their portion of the project provided reference is made to other operators at the site. In instances where there is more than one SWPPP for a site, cooperation between the permittees is encouraged to ensure the storm water discharge control measures are consistent with one another (e.g., provisions to protect listed species and critical habitat).

4.6 Inspections (Part 6.0)

4.6.1 Inspection Frequency (Part 6.1)

- In response to feedback from site operators that providing three options based on mean annual precipitation was too cumbersome, DEC simplified the requirements for how often an operator must conduct inspections. The permit now requires the permittee to inspect designated areas at one of the following intervals:
 - Inspect at least once every seven calendar days or
 - Inspect at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event (including snowmelt events) that results in a discharge from the site.

This provision provides greater clarity for the permittee so that inspection procedures are clearly stated and understood. DEC believes that inspections should occur more frequently in areas of the state with higher mean annual precipitation. DEC also recommends that the permittee perform a “walk through” inspection of the construction site before anticipated storm events (or series of events such as intermittent showers over a period of days) that could potentially yield a significant amount of runoff. In exchange for committing to more frequent inspections, the permittee could plan and budget for one inspection per week and would not have to deal with uncertainties associated with an unknown number of additional inspections triggered by rain events and the need to have inspectors on standby. This flexibility would be especially valuable for unstaffed locations. Proper operation and maintenance of storm water control measures is independently required by Part 4.11 of the permit, so the inspection schedule used is expected to provide adequate environmental protection.

4.6.2 Case-by-Case Reductions in Inspection Frequency (Part 6.2)

Part 6.2 provides exception to the required inspection frequencies in Part 6.1 for actively staffed sites. DEC believes it is important to continue periodically inspecting the construction site to ensure that control measures are maintained and the site is in compliance with the terms and limits in the permit. DEC provided clarity for inspections to be “at least one every month” with a minimum of 14 days separation to provide a more standard period of time between inspections.

4.6.3 Qualified Person (Part 6.3)

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel, either the permittee’s own personnel or a third party hired to perform the inspections. The inspectors must be knowledgeable and possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of sedimentation and erosion control measure chosen to control the quality of the sites storm water discharges. See the definition in the Permit Appendix C.

4.6.4 Site Inspection (Part 6.4)

Part 6.4 of the permit specifies the areas that need to be checked during the site inspection and what conditions to inspect.

Location of Inspections (Part 6.4.1). This Part identifies the areas, at a minimum, that must be regularly inspected. Depending on site-specific conditions, permittees are encouraged to inspect any additional areas potentially susceptible to erosion.

Scope of Inspection (Part 6.4.2). This Part describes the conditions, at a minimum, inspectors must check during site inspections. The permit requires that inspections cover all areas of the site and include

a review of all control measures, areas of potential or existing erosion, areas of accumulated sediment and pollutants, all discharge points, and incidents of noncompliance be included in the inspection. Because some equipment, processes, and procedures may require more frequent inspections, the relevant inspection schedules must be documented in the SWPPP. For example, inspection of staging areas may require more frequent inspection to ensure that the site is swept, garbage is picked up, and drips and spills are cleaned.

4.6.5 Linear Project Inspections (Part 6.5)

Linear construction projects (e.g., utility line installation, pipeline construction) must inspect the construction site at the same frequency as other construction projects, but representative inspections may be performed in certain situations. Part 6.5.1 states that representative inspections may be performed at linear projects if the inspection locations are inaccessible, unsafe for personnel, would compromise stabilized soils or would cause additional disturbance of soils.

To conduct representative inspections, qualified personnel must inspect controls along the construction site for 0.25 mile above and below each access point where a roadway, undisturbed right-of-way, or other similar feature intersects the construction site and allows access to the areas described above. The conditions of the controls along each inspected 0.25-mile segment may be considered as representative of the condition of controls along that reach extending from the end of the 0.25-mile segment to either the end of the next 0.25-mile inspected segment or to the end of the project, whichever occurs first. DEC believes that this will provide specific flexibility to linear construction projects conducting inspections and limit additional disturbance to soils that may increase the erosion potential resulting from vehicles compromising stabilized areas.

4.6.6 Inspections by DEC or Applicable Local Government Authority (Part 6.6)

The permit requires the permittee to allow an authorized representative of DEC, EPA, or the MS4 operator to enter the site premises, access and copy records that must be kept in accordance with this permit, inspect the site, and sample or monitor to ensure compliance with the permit. These inspections may or may not be announced and coordinated in advance.

4.6.7 Inspection Report (Part 6.7)

Once an inspection has been performed, the permittee is required to prepare an inspection report and retain it for up to three years from the date of coverage under the permit expires or is terminated. The inspection report must contain all elements listed in Part 6.7 of the permit and the report must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Appendix A, Part 1.12 of the permit.

4.7 Monitoring (Part 7.0)

4.7.1 General Requirements (Part 7.1)

A permittee subject to the monitoring requirements in Parts 3.2 Discharge to Impaired Water Body or 7.1.2 DEC directed, is required to develop a written site-specific monitoring plan for analytical monitoring, in accordance with Part 7.0. Analytical monitoring is a means by which to measure the concentration of a pollutant in a storm water discharge. Analytical results are quantitative and therefore can be used to compare discharge results and to quantify the effectiveness of storm water control measures. The monitoring plan must comply with DEC requirements for a quality assurance project plan. It is important to note that DEC may require a permittee conduct additional monitoring in

situations where the discharge from the project has the potential to exceed WQS or does not meet the requirements of a TMDL.

Most all monitoring projects should fall under the Tier 2 Water Quality Monitoring Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) criteria. A *Generic Tier 2 Quality Assurance Project Plan* (<https://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/quality-assurance/>) has been developed to assist applicants in developing a project specific Water Quality Monitoring QAPP. Also see the DEC storm water website (<https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/>) for information to use in developing the monitoring plan.

4.7.2 Qualified Person (Part 7.2)

Monitoring must be performed by a qualified person; either the permittee's own personnel or a third party hired to perform the monitoring. The person collecting the samples and analyzing them must be knowledgeable and possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of sedimentation and erosion control measure chosen to control the quality of the sites storm water discharges.

4.7.3 Discharge Monitoring Requirements (Part 7.3)

Sampling Parameter (Part 7.3.1). The sampling parameter is turbidity.

Sampling Frequency (Part 7.3.2). The permittee must sample during any storm event or snow melt condition that results in a discharge of storm water from the site. Samples are only required to be taken during normal business hours and when conditions are safe to sampling personnel. The permit also includes a condition regarding areas of the state where the mean annual precipitation is 40 inches or greater to account for long extended storm events.

Sampling Locations (Part 7.3.3)

The permittee is to conduct sampling upstream and downstream from the point of discharge into the receiving water. When sampling downstream, the sample may be taken at the point it leaves the construction site, rather than when it is in the receiving water body (inside the area of influence of the discharge). The permittee is to conduct sampling at all discharge points when storm water is discharged off-site, except for linear projects. These sampling locations must be identified on the SWPPP site map and must be clearly marked in the field with a flag, tape, stake or other visible marker.

Discharging to an Impaired Waterbody (Part 7.2.4) If the project discharges to an impaired waterbody per Permit Part 3.2 , the permittee must sample at a representative location upstream from the point of discharge or outside of the area of influence of the discharge and at a representative location downstream from the point of discharge into the receiving water body inside the area of influence of the discharge.

Representative Discharge Point for a Linear Projects (Part 7.3.5). A permittee of a linear project is allowed to sample from just one of the discharge points when multiple discharge points are substantially identical, provided the requirements of Part 7.0 are met.

Commingled Discharges (Part 7.3.6). If prior to discharging, storm water flow commingles with sources of storm water that originate outside of the construction site on property that is not owned or operated by the permittee, the following applies:

- The permittee is required to take samples of discharges from the construction site that consist in part of storm water that originates outside of the construction site and discharges from the site; or

- The permittee is not required to sample a discharge if storm water originates outside of the construction site then discharges from the permittee's property but does not come into contact with the site construction activities.

Sample Type (Part 7.3.7). The permittee must collect a sample of the discharge that is representative of the flow and characteristics of the discharge. The Department expects that most samples collected will be grab samples, but automatic sampling is allowed, in accordance with Part 7.3.8.

Sampling and Analysis Methods (Part 7.3.8). Part 7.3.8 requires that the turbidity analysis must be performed with a field-calibrated nephelometer or turbidity meter (turbidimeter). Automated sampling is allowed, but the Department expects that most samples collected will be grab samples. When collecting samples:

- Sample containers should be labeled prior to collecting the samples;
- Samples should be well mixed before transferring to a secondary container;
- Large-mouth, well cleaned and rinsed glass or plastic jars should be used for collecting samples. The jars should be cleaned thoroughly to avoid contamination;
- Samples must be taken from the horizontal and vertical center of the discharge point(s) or other sources of concentrated flow;
- Hold sampling container so that the opening faces the upstream direction of the discharge point in which samples are taken;
- Do not overfill the sampling container, and
- Keep the samples free from floating debris.

Rainfall Monitoring (Part 7.3.9). The permittee must also use a rain gauge on-site or utilize the nearest National Weather Service precipitation gauge station to determine the amount of rainfall during a storm event. The permittee must maintain records of rainfall amounts and dates in the SWPPP.

Recording Monitoring Data (Part 7.3.10). Part 7.3.10 requires the permittee to maintain records of all sampling information. For each sample taken, the records must include the date, location, method and time of sample, name of individual who performed the sampling, dates the analyses were performed, and analytical techniques used, results of the analysis in NTUs, and the arithmetic mean of all samples for each day.

Reporting Monitoring Results (Part 7.3.11). Part 7.3.11 requires the permittee to report monitoring results to DEC in accordance with the Annual Reports in Part 9.1. Note: The monitoring data collected under this Part does not need to conform to Appendix A Part 3.2.).

4.7.4 Visual Monitoring for a Linear Project (Part 7.4)

Visual Monitoring Frequency (Part 7.4.1). A permittee of a linear project subject to the monitoring requirements of Parts 3.2 of the permit is required to visually monitor the project at least once every seven calendar days.

Visual Monitoring Locations (Part 7.4.2). As described in Part 7.3.4, a permittee of a linear project with substantially identical effluent is required to collect samples from only one of those substantially identical outfalls. The visual monitoring applies to all discharge points in portions of the site where temporary or final stabilization has been initiated and each drainage area of the project and must be

conducted during, or subsequent to, a storm event or snowmelt condition that results in a discharge of storm water.

Visual Monitoring Requirements (Part 7.4.3). The purpose of visual monitoring is to observe the visual quality and characteristics of the discharge, including color, odor, solids, foam, or other indicators of storm water pollutants.

Recording Visual Monitoring Data (Part 7.4.4). The visual monitoring must also document whether control measures are operating effectively or are in need of maintenance. Records of the visual monitoring do not need to be submitted to DEC, unless specifically requested, but must be maintained with the SWPPP.

4.8 Corrective Actions (Part 8.0)

The provisions in Part 8.0 specify the types of conditions at the construction site that trigger corrective action requirements, what must be completed to eliminate such conditions or conduct further inquiries into their cause, and the deadlines for completing corrective action. This provision requires the permittee to review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the permittee's control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future or to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the requirements in Parts 3.0 and 4.0 of the permit.

4.8.1 Corrective Action Conditions (Part 8.1)

Part 8.1 specifies conditions that, should they occur, trigger the need to review and modify the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to resolve any deficiencies. These conditions include control measures that are not designed, installed, and/or maintained as required in Part 4.0 or a prohibited discharge as specified in Part 4.7 is occurring or will occur if effective corrective actions are not taken. Specific conditions triggering the need for corrective action are detailed in Part 8.1.1. The DEC believes that a review and revision of the condition is necessary in order to review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to address the condition.

4.8.2 Deadlines for Corrective Actions (Part 8.2)

The permit includes specific deadlines for permittees to review the design, installation, and maintenance of control measures, upon detecting either condition in Parts 8.1.1, and document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency. This provision stipulates time limits for implementing corrective actions to remedy the Part 8.1 conditions. The time limits are those that DEC considers reasonable for documenting that a problem has been identified and then making any necessary repairs or modifications. These timeframes are included to ensure that deficiencies are corrected expeditiously. In addition, where the permittee takes corrective actions that could affect subcontractors the primary permittee must provide notification to all affected subcontractors within three (3) days of taking the corrective action.

4.8.3 Corrective Action Log (Part 8.3)

The permittee must document basic information describing the triggering condition described in Part 8.1 and the permittee's response to that condition. DEC included this language to clarify that a permittee must document deficiencies immediately (e.g., within 24 hours) as a way to more clearly provide a starting point on which corrective actions are to be based. Subcontractors must also notify the permittee within 24-hours of becoming aware of any of conditions listed in Part 8.1 and provide documentation for

the corrective action log, in accordance with this Part. The documentation must contain all of the elements contained in Part 8.3.1. As described in Part 9.3 of the permit, a permittee is required to maintain a copy of this documentation with the SWPPP.

4.8.4 Corrective Action Report (Part 8.4)

If a monitoring result pursuant to Part 3.2 Discharge to Impaired Water Body exceeds the WQS, the permittee must submit a corrective action report consistent with Part 9.2. DEC is requiring submission of this report as a way to assess the potential impact of these discharges on water quality and also as a way to assess the adequacy of the permittee's response to the exceedance.

4.8.5 Substantially Identical Outfalls (Part 8.5)

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the permittee's review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall the triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible or as soon as practicable following the storm event.

4.9 Reporting and Recordkeeping (Part 9.0)

4.9.1 Annual Report (Part 9.1)

A permittee who is required to monitor a discharge per Part 3.2 Discharge to Impaired Water Body must submit all monitoring data to using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS:

<https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms> with the NOT or by December 31 of the year if the project is a multi-year project. Upon written notification, DEC may require the permittee to submit the monitoring results on a more frequent basis. Monitoring and analysis of any storm water discharge(s) or the receiving water(s) beyond the minimum frequency stated in the permit must be reported in a similar manner to DEC. The annual report must be signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements in Appendix A, Part 1.12.

4.9.2 Corrective Action Report (Part 9.2)

If monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 3.2 exceeds the WQS, the permittee must submit a corrective action report containing the information listed in Part 9.2. DEC is requiring submission of this report as a way to assess the potential impact of these discharges on water quality and also as a way to assess the adequacy of the permittee's response to the exceedance.

4.9.3 Spill of Hazardous Substances Report (Part 9.3)

The permit requires that permittees report of any spill of oil or hazardous substances to water and any release to land in excess of 55 gallons. Permittees must submit a written report of the spill within seven calendar days of knowledge of the spill. Reports must include a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. Spill reporting placards can be found at DEC's Spill Prevention and Response Report a Spill webpage: <https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/spill-information/reporting>

4.9.4 Retention of Records (Part 9.4)

The permit requires that all records and reports required by the CGP be retained, including SWPPPs and information used to complete the NOI, for at least three years from the termination of coverage. This period may be extended by written notification from DEC.

4.9.5 Request for Submittal of Records (Part 9.5)

The permit requires the permittee to submit a copy of plans or records to DEC within 30 calendar days of receipt of a written request from DEC.

4.10 Termination of Coverage (Part 10.0)

Part 10 of the permit details the requirements that must be met before a permittee of a construction project may be authorized to terminate coverage under the permit.

4.10.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination (Part 10.1)

Part 10.0 indicated that permittees should submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms>. The permittee's authorization to discharge under the permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete and accurate NOT is signed. DEC requires permittees to submit a NOT to notify DEC that its obligation to manage storm water no longer is necessary.

4.10.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination (Part 10.2)

The NOT must be submitted within 30 days after one or more of the conditions listed in Part 10.2 have been met. Where a new permittee has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been fully stabilized, that new permittee must submit an NOI for coverage. A permittee that has submitted and is covered by a low erosion potential waiver or TMDL waiver does not have to comply with the permit requirement to submit an NOT. A permittee may face enforcement action if an NOT is submitted without meeting one of the requirements unless there has been authorization under an alternative permit or a waiver for coverage under the permit has been approved.

4.10.3 Submitting a Notice of Termination (Part 10.3)

A permittee must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms> when one or more of the conditions listed in Part 10.2 of the permit are met. The NOT includes:

- An APDES permit tracking number for the storm water discharge;
- The basis for submission of the NOT, including: final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the permittee is responsible; another person or entity has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized; coverage under an alternative APDES permit has been obtained; for residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner; or the planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (e.g., no grading or earthwork was ever started) and plans for the construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed ;
- The permittee's name, address, and telephone number;
- The name of the project and street address (or a description of location if no street address is available) of the construction site for which the notification is submitted; and
- A certification statement signed and dated by an authorized representative as defined in Appendix E, Part 1.12 and the name and title of that authorized representative.

Once a valid NOT is submitted, the permittee's authorization to discharge terminates at midnight of the day the NOT is signed and the permit no longer applies to storm water discharges associated with construction at the site. If DEC determines that the NOT is incomplete or the permittee has not satisfied one of the conditions in Part 10.1 for being able to submit an NOT, then the notice is not valid and the permittee must continue to comply with the conditions of the permit until authorization is terminated. DEC will notify the permittee if the department finds the NOT incomplete.

4.11 Reopener Clause (Part 11.0)

The permit contains a re-opener clause allowing the permit to be re-opened and modified during the term of the permit consistent with the APDES regulations at 18 AAC 83.130, 18 AAC 83.135, 18 AAC 83.140, or 18 AAC 83.145. Generally, this would be triggered by a water quality concern, a change in NPDES statutes, or to incorporate new procedures or requirements developed by DEC. Indication that a permittee is contributing to a water quality concern or generally not fulfilling his or her obligations under the permit, may result in a review of the permit and requirement to obtain an individual permit or alternative general permit or have the limitations and/or requirements under the permit be modified.

4.12 Electronic Reporting (E-Reporting) Rule (Phase II)

Phase II of the E-Reporting rule will integrate electronic reporting for all reports required by the Permit (e.g., Annual Reports and Certifications) and implementation is expected to begin December 2023. Permittees should monitor DEC's E-Reporting Information website (<https://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule/>) for updates on Phase II of the E-Reporting Rule and will be notified when they must begin submitting all other reports electronically. Until such time, other reports by the Permit may be submitted in accordance with Appendix A – Standard Conditions.

4.13 Standard Conditions Applicable to Recording and Reporting

The permittee must comply with the following recording and reporting requirements, as described in Appendix A, Standard Conditions unless specified in the body of the permit:

- Retention of Records, Part 1.11.2;
- Records Contents, Part 1.11.3
- Special Reporting Obligations, Part 2.0; and
- Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements, Part 3.0.

4.14 Appendices

Standard Conditions (Appendix A). 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, and reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and other general requirements.

Acronyms (Appendix B). Appendix B is a list of acronyms found in the permit and fact sheet which aids in the understanding of the permit and its requirements. To better clarify permit-specific terms, DEC

added abbreviations for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES).

Definitions (Appendix C). Appendix C contains definitions of statutory, regulatory and other terms important for understanding the permit and its requirements. To better clarify permit-specific terms, DEC has revised, deleted or added several definitions to Appendix C. The DEC added definitions for the terms actively staffed, bypass, infeasible, and upset and clarified definitions for the terms maintenance and exceptional recreational or ecological significance.

Small Construction Waivers and Instructions (Appendix D). As described in Section 4.1.5 of this fact sheet, EPA's Phase II storm water regulations allow waivers from permitting requirements for some construction projects in the 1-5 acre range that do not pose a potential threat to water quality.³ The DEC adopted three types of waivers that construction sites may qualify for in lieu of needing to obtain coverage under a construction general permit.

Rainfall-Erosivity Waiver. The Rainfall-Erosivity Waiver at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15)(i)(A), is based on the "R" factor from the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) and applies to projects where (and when) negligible rainfall/runoff-erosivity is expected. The basis of the rainfall erosivity factor "R" was determined by EPA in the Phase II Rule in accordance with Chapter 2 of Agriculture Handbook Number 703, *Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning with the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)*, pages 21–64, dated January 1997; United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service. DEC developed Alaska-specific R factor information for Alaska from RUSLE2 Version 1.26.6.4

https://fargo.nserl.purdue.edu/rusle2_dataweb/RUSLE2_Index.htm (Database last accessed on September 3, 2025).

If a small construction project's rainfall erosivity factor is less than 5 during the period of construction activity, the applicant must certify to DEC that construction activity will occur only when the rainfall erosivity factor is less than 5 (see Table 4-5). The period of construction activity begins at initial earth disturbance and ends with final stabilization. Where vegetation will be used for final stabilization, the date of installation of a stabilization practice that will provide temporary non-vegetative stabilization can be used for the end of the construction period, provided the applicant commits (as a condition of waiver eligibility) to periodically inspect and properly maintain the area until the criteria for final stabilization as defined in the construction general permit have been met. If use of this temporary stabilization eligibility condition was relied on to qualify for the waiver, signature on the waiver with its certification statement constitutes acceptance of and commitment to complete the final stabilization process. The applicant must submit a waiver certification to DEC prior to commencing construction activities.

If the construction activity is eligible for a waiver based on low erosivity potential, the applicant may submit a rainfall erosivity waiver certification application using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms> and provide the following information in order to be waived from permitting requirements:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the applicant;

³ For more background on designation of small construction activity and available waivers, see discussion on "Discharges Associated with Small Construction Activity" starting on page 68771 of the December, 8 1999 Federal Register (64 FR 68771).

2. Name (or other identifier), address, county or similar governmental subdivision, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
3. Estimated construction start and completion (e.g., final stabilization) dates, and total acreage (to the nearest quarter acre) to be disturbed; and
4. The rainfall erosivity factor calculation that applies to the active construction phase at your project site; and
5. A statement, signed and dated by an authorized representative as provided in Appendix A, Part 1.12 that certifies that the construction activity will take place during a period when the value of the rainfall erosivity factor is less than five.

The waiver certification application must be submitted using DEC's Environmental Data Management System EDMS: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/edms>. If the R factor is 5 or greater, the rainfall erosivity waiver is not available, and the applicant must apply for permit coverage per Part 2.2 of the permit, unless the project can qualify for one of the Water Quality Waivers described below. Also, if the small construction project continues beyond the projected completion date given on the waiver certification, the applicant must recalculate the rainfall erosivity factor for the new project duration. If the R factor is below 5, the applicant must update all applicable information on the waiver certification and retain a copy of the revised waiver as part of the site SWPPP. The new waiver certification must be submitted prior to the projected completion date listed on the original waiver application to assure exemption from permitting requirements is uninterrupted. If at that time the new R factor is 5 or above, the applicant must submit an NOI per Part 2.0 of the permit.

TMDL or Equivalent Analysis Waiver. The next two waivers are water quality waivers allowed at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(i)(B) that are based on an analysis that storm water discharges from small construction activities would not be expected to cause or contribute to exceedances of WQS. As described in Appendix D, applicants may use these water quality waivers, where it is anticipated that the analysis would demonstrate that control measures for small construction activity were not needed based on: 1) an approved TMDL for impaired waters addresses pollutant(s) of concern; or 2) for non-impaired waters, an equivalent analysis that either determines pollutant load allocations for small construction or determines that such load allocations were not necessary to protect water quality.

Table 4-3: Accumulating Rainfall Erosivity Values for Representative Key Alaskan Communities Urban Areas

Indicator Stations/Urban Locations	1/1-4/15	4/16-4/30	5/1-5/15	5/16-5/31	6/1-6/15	6/16-6/30	7/1-7/15	7/16-7/31	8/1-8/15	8/16-8/31	9/1-9/15	9/16-9/30	10/1-10/15	10/16-12/31
Talkeetna	0.0	1.0	22.0	45.0	68.0	90.0	109.0	125.0	134.0	141.0	146.0	151.0	160.0	170.0
Homer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	6.8	10.6	13.6	16.6	19.3	21.8	22.6	23.0
Anchorage/ Kenai	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.0	4.0	11.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
Palmer	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	2.1	3.8	9.1	14.5	19.1	23.6	27.5	30.8	31.6	32.0
Gulkana	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	3.9	8.9	23.1	37.7	41.5	44.3	46.0	46.9	46.9	46.9
Healy	0.0	0.5	14.1	31.6	50.9	69.9	88.2	106.6	114.2	120.4	124.1	128.1	133.9	140.4
Aniak/ Crooked Creek Kuskokwim/ McGrath	0.0	0.5	13.0	26.0	39.0	53.0	66.0	79.0	86.0	91.0	93.0	95.0	99.0	103.0
Galena/ Norway	0.0	0.5	2.1	5.9	12.8	19.4	23.2	25.9	27.2	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.7	29.1
Big Delta	0.0	0.5	2.0	6.0	9.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	23.0
Fairbanks - Key	0.0	0.2	4.8	11.9	21.4	30.4	38.7	46.4	50.2	52.8	53.7	54.6	55.8	57.1
Fort Yukon	0.0	0.1	2.0	5.4	11.3	16.7	21.1	24.8	27.0	28.6	29.0	29.6	30.3	31.0
Bettles	0.0	0.3	9.8	21.7	34.9	47.8	60.1	72.4	78.2	82.4	84.2	86.4	89.6	93.2
Dillingham/ Iliamna	0.0	0.8	26.9	52.6	69.1	83.2	95.8	106.8	113.7	119.3	122.5	125.7	132.7	140.4
Bethel - Key	0.0	0.4	12.5	25.3	37.3	49.1	59.8	70.1	76.6	81.5	83.6	86.1	89.9	94.2
Nome	0.0	0.3	9.1	18.9	28.3	38.1	48.9	60.5	66.6	71.2	73.5	76.0	79.4	83.2
Kotzebue	0.0	0.3	8.6	17.0	23.3	29.7	38.0	47.0	51.9	55.7	57.5	59.5	62.2	65.2
Galbraith Lake Camp	0.0	0.3	9.2	21.1	34.6	47.9	60.2	71.9	78.4	82.9	84.2	85.9	89.7	94.0
Barrow/ Prudhoe Bay/ Barter Island - Key	0.0	0.2	4.2	10.0	17.0	23.8	29.7	34.9	37.8	39.8	40.6	41.5	43.7	46.1

NOTE: Values in Bold indicate a period with a rapid increase in R values that would make it difficult to obtain a low rainfall erosivity waiver.

5.0 REISSUED PERMIT

18 AAC 83.480 requires that “effluent limitations, standards, or conditions must be at least as stringent as the final effluent limitations, standards, or conditions in the previous permit.”

18 AAC 83.480(c) also states that a permit may not be reissued “to contain an effluent limitation that is less stringent than required by effluent guidelines in effect at the time the permit is renewed or reissued.” The effluent limitations in the permit reissuance are consistent with 18 AAC 83.480. The permit effluent limitations, standards, and conditions are as stringent as in the previous permit. Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA states that, for water bodies where the water quality meets or exceeds the level necessary to support the water body's designated uses, water quality-based effluent limitations may be revised as long as the revision is consistent with the State's antidegradation policy.

6.0 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Endangered Species Act

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is the lead agency for marine species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA; i.e., marine mammals, sea turtles, marine and anadromous fish, and marine invertebrates and plants), while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) manages land and freshwater species, in Alaska those species include: Polar Bears, the SW population of Northern Sea Otters, Alaska-Breeding Steller's Eiders, Spectacled Eiders, Short-tailed Albatross, and the Aleutian Shield Fern.

Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA states that Federal agencies must ensure that their activities are not likely to: 1) jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species, or 2) result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. As a state agency, DEC is not required to consult with USFWS or NMFS regarding permitting actions; however, DEC interacts voluntarily with these federal agencies to obtain listing of threatened and endangered species and critical habitat.

The general permit covers construction storm water discharges into all potential marine and freshwater surface water bodies in the State of Alaska. The Department reviews the listings periodically for updates, and an updated list of USFWS-managed species and critical habitat can be found through the following link: <https://www.fws.gov/program/endangered-species/species>. The Service offers a planning tool (IPaC) to assist project proponents with identifying sensitive species that may be present within their project footprint. For more information on IPaC, please see <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>. IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NMFS, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NMFS and the Department of Commerce. IPaC includes only those species for which USFWS is the sole lead agency or for which USFWS and NMFS share the lead responsibilities. To obtain a list of species in your project area for which NMFS is the sole lead agency, please contact NMFS.

6.2 Essential Fish Habitat

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act designates Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in waters used by anadromous salmon and various life stages of marine fish under NMFS jurisdiction. EFH refers to those water and associated river bottom substrates necessary for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity – including aquatic areas and their associated physical, chemical, and biological properties that are used by fish and may include aquatic areas historically used by fish. Spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity covers a species' full life cycle necessary for fish from commercially-fished species to spawn, breed, feed, or grow to maturity.

EFH regulations define an adverse effect as any impact which reduced quality and/or quantity of EFH and may include direct (e.g., contamination or physical disruption), indirect (e.g., loss of prey, reduction in species' fecundity), site-specific, or habitat-wide impacts, including individual, cumulative, or synergistic consequences of actions.

Section 305(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act [(16 USC 1855(b)] requires federal agencies to consult with the NMFS when any activity proposed to be permitted, funded, or undertaken by a federal agency may have an adverse effect on designated EFH as defined by the CWA. As a state agency, DEC is not required to consult with NMFS regarding permitting actions, but interacts voluntarily with NMFS to identify EFH. EFH for Alaska marine waters may be accessed at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/alaska/habitat>. Alaska Department of Fish and Game also maintains regulatory and interactive map that identify anadromous streams, fish passage, and fish inventory at: <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?ADFG=maps.maps>.

6.3 Permit Expiration

The permit will expire five years from the effective date of the permit.

7.0 REFERENCES

ADEC. 2009. Alaska Storm Water Guide. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water. Anchorage, AK.

ADEC. 2009. Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities. Permit number AKR100000. Department of Environmental Conservation, Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program, Juneau, AK.

ADEC. 2018. Alaska's Final 2014/16 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, November 2, 2018. Department of Environmental Conservation, Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program, Juneau, AK.

Curran, J.H., Meyer, D.F., and Tasker, G.D., 2003, *Estimating the Magnitude and Frequency of Peak Streamflows for Ungaged Sites on Streams in Alaska and Conterminous basins in Canada*: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 03-4188, 101p.

Lloyd. Denby. 1986. Turbidity in Freshwater Habitats of Alaska: A Review of Published and unpublished Literature Relevant to the use of Turbidity as a Water Quality Standard. Report No. 85-1. Prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Habitat Division. Juneau, AK.

NMFS, 2005. Appendix G: Non-fishing Impacts to Essential Fish Habitat and Recommended Conservation Measures. Prepared by the National Marine Fisheries Service, April 2005.

Rinella, Daniel, Daniel Bogan and Doug Dasher. 2009. Ecological Condition of Wadeable Streams in the Tanana River Basin, Interior Alaska. Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA.

8.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Antidegradation Analysis

A.1 Introduction

Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA states that, for water bodies where the water quality meets or exceeds the level necessary to support the water body's designated uses, WQBELs may be revised as long as the revision is consistent with the State's Antidegradation policy. The State's Antidegradation policy is found in the 18 AAC 70 *Water Quality Standards* (WQS) regulations at 18 AAC 70.015. The Department's approach to implementing the Antidegradation policy is found in 18 AAC 70.016 *Antidegradation implementation methods for discharges authorized under the federal Clean Water Act*. Both the Antidegradation policy and the implementation methods are consistent with 40 CFR 131.12 and approved by EPA. This section analyzes and provides rationale for the Department's decisions in the permit issuance with respect to the Antidegradation policy and implementation methods.

The CGP authorizes pollutant discharges from construction sites with a disturbed area of one acre or more. Alaska's Antidegradation Policy requires that certain activities that might degrade water quality be evaluated and managed to ensure that surface water degradation is avoided or minimized, and that all waters support their beneficial use designations.

This analysis consists of background information, an overview of Alaska's construction industry, a summary of Alaska's surface water resources, details on the Alaska's antidegradation implementation approach, and specific practices designed to fulfill the requirements of 18 AAC 70.015. The control measures contained in Part 4.0 of the proposed CGP are the pollution controls required to prevent degradation of the state's waters (as required in 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(D)). These control measures are described in the *Alaska Storm Water Guide* (see <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/resources/guidance/>). The Guide provides an approach for the selection, installation, implementation, maintenance, and removal of control measures that can prevent or minimize water quality degradation. In general, the approach described for controlling construction site storm water impacts is based on:

- The development of site-specific storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) for each regulated construction site, which will contain information on the site, proposed site activities, receiving waters, and pollution control practices;
- Implementation of the SWPPPs throughout the construction period, including the selection, sizing, siting, installation, and operation of management practices to prevent or control pollutant discharges;
- Maintenance of the management practices in a manner that avoids or minimizes adverse water quality impacts linked to site activities; and
- Implementation of corrective actions to address any conditions found during inspections that could lead to a water quality impact.

The site-specific nature of the SWPPP, the requirement that it be implemented in a manner that addresses storm water impacts to the maximum extent practicable, and provisions that the approach be adjusted to ensure ongoing storm water management effectiveness provide the implementation methods needed to appropriately support the antidegradation policy.

The basic purpose of the antidegradation policy is to maintain and protect existing water quality. Many waterbodies have natural water quality that is better than the criteria set by the Water

Quality Standards (WQS) at 18 AAC 70. In such cases, a wastewater (or storm water) discharge might meet WQS but still cause some degradation of the waterbody.

A.2 Antidegradation Analysis

There are three ascending levels of protection offered by the Antidegradation policy; commonly referred to as “tiers.” The level of protection afforded to a particular water body depends upon which tier applies to it. Alaska has not classified any waters using multiple tier designations (such as Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3). The existing regulation is listed in italics followed by the Department rationale and Decision. Tier 1 waters must be maintained and protected to ensure that, “the existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses must be maintained and protected.” [18 AAC 70.015 (a)(1)]

In order to acquire and maintain coverage under the CGP, operators of construction sites are required to comply with all permit conditions. Among the conditions is a requirement to comply with state water quality standards, which include protecting water body uses (i.e., Tier 1 protection). Construction site operators whose activities result in a violation of water quality criteria (Tier 1) limits in the receiving waters are – by definition – in violation of the proposed CGP. Thus, the proposed CGP provides Tier 1 protection of Alaska’s waters by disallowing activities that would degrade water quality to the point of violating the minimum water quality criteria limits that define beneficial use support for the state’s waters.

Using the policy and corresponding implementation methods, the Department determines a Tier 1 or Tier 2 classification and protection level on a parameter by parameter basis. A Tier 3 protection level applies to a designated water. At this time, no Tier 3 waters have been designated in Alaska.

18 AAC 70.015(a)(1) states that the existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses must be maintained and protected (Tier 1 protection level).

There are freshwater or marine waters covered under the general permit listed as impaired (Category 4 or 5) on DEC’s most recent *Alaska’s 2024 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*; therefore, no parameters have been identified where only the Tier 1 protection level applies. Accordingly, this antidegradation analysis conservatively assumes that the Tier 2 protection level applies to all parameters, consistent with 18 AAC 70.016(c)(1).

18 AAC 70.015(a)(2) states that if the quality of water exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality must be maintained and protected, unless the Department authorizes a reduction in water quality (Tier 2 protection level).

The proposed CGP “does not authorize discharges that DEC . . . determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard” (Part 3.1.3 of the permit). This provision of the proposed CGP ensures compliance with the antidegradation policy.

A.2.1 Tier 2 Discussion

For the purposes of the Antidegradation Analysis, the Department assumed that all waters that could be potentially impacted by construction activities are classified as Tier 2 waters. The WQS

state that “If the quality of a water exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality must be maintained and protected unless the department, in its discretion, upon application, allows the reduction of water quality for a short-term variance under 18 AAC 70.200, a zone of deposit under 18 AAC 70.210, a mixing zone under 18 AAC 70.240, or another purpose as authorized in a department permit, certification, or approval; the department will authorize a reduction in water quality only after the applicant submits evidence in support of the application and the department finds that items 1 through 5 have been met.” [18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)]

For Tier 2 protection, further analysis is required. Antidegradation rules require that waters with better-than-minimum quality be protected unless allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area where the water is located. Ensuring compliance with the state’s antidegradation requirements means that the proposed activity must:

- Demonstrate that “important economic or social development” will result from activities that may degrade water quality, such as building homes, businesses, schools, hospitals, industrial facilities, roads, and so on;
- Examine alternative pollution control strategies, and select those which will provide the “highest statutory and regulatory requirements” for point sources, and “all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices” for nonpoint sources;
- Ensure that the methods of pollution prevention, control, and treatment be “the most effective and reasonable” for “all wastes and other substances to be discharged;”
- Provide to DEC “all information reasonably necessary for a Decision on the application,” in terms of its effect on water quality;
- Be “subject to the public participation and intergovernmental review procedures applicable to the permit,” which can include requests for information, public hearings, and public reviews; and
- Ensure that Tier 1 protection is assured, i.e., that the receiving waters will fully support their designated uses.

The Department may allow a reduction of water quality only after the specific analysis and requirements under 18 AAC 70.016(b)(5)(A-C), 18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(A-F), and 18 AAC 70.016(d) are met. The Department’s findings are as follows:

18 AAC 70.016(b)(5)

- (A) existing uses and the water quality necessary for protection of existing uses have been identified based on available evidence, including water quality and use related data, information submitted by the applicant, and water quality and use related data and information received during public comment;*
- (B) existing uses will be maintained and protected; and*
- (C) the discharge will not cause water quality to be lowered further where the department finds that the parameter already exceeds applicable criteria in 18 AAC 70.020(b), 18 AAC 70.030, or 18 AAC 70.236(b).*

Per 18 AAC 70.020 and 18 AAC 70.050 all fresh waters and marine waters are protected for all uses; therefore, the most stringent water quality criteria found in 18 AAC 70.020 and in the *Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual for Toxic and Other Deleterious Organic and Inorganic Substances* (September 2022) apply and were evaluated. This will ensure existing uses and the water quality necessary for protection of existing uses of the receiving waterbody are fully maintained and protected.

The permit places limits and conditions on the discharge of pollutants. The limits and conditions are established after comparing TBELs and WQBELs and applying the more restrictive of these limits. The WQ criteria, upon which the permit effluent limits are based, serve the specific purpose of protecting the existing and designated uses of the receiving water. WQBELs are set equal to the most stringent water quality criteria available for any of the protected water use classes. The permit also requires ambient water quality monitoring to evaluate possible impacts to the receiving waters and existing uses.

Pollutants of concern include sediment, turbidity, petroleum products, pavement deicing chemicals, and aircraft deicing fluids.

The general permit includes numeric or narrative effluent limits and best management practices addressing each of these pollutants of concern. The permit requires facilities to implement BMP Plans to minimize the production of waste and the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S., to ensure that air transportation facilities provide for the protection or attainment of existing and designated uses

The permit requires that the discharge shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the WQS at 18 AAC 70. As previously stated, there are no fresh water or marine waters covered under the general permit that are listed as impaired; therefore, no parameters were identified as already exceeding the applicable criteria in 18 AAC 70.020(b) or 18 AAC 70.030. No waters covered under the general permit are listed under 18 AAC 70.236(b) as subject to site specific criteria and therefore does not apply.

The Department concludes the terms and conditions of the permit will be adequate to fully protect and maintain the existing uses of the water and that the findings under 18 AAC 70.016(b)(5) are met.

18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(A –F) if, after review of available evidence, the department finds that the proposed discharge will lower water quality in the receiving water, the department will not authorize a discharge unless the department finds that

18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(A) the reduction of water quality meets the applicable criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b), 18 AAC 70.030, or 18 AAC 70.236(b), unless allowed under 18 AAC 70.200, 18 AAC 70.210, or 18 AAC 70.240;

As previously stated, the permit requires that the discharge shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the WQS at 18 AAC 70. WQBELs are set equal to the most stringent water quality criteria available under 18 AAC 70.020(b) for any of the protected water use classes. Because of the nature of the permitted discharges, other pollutants are not expected to be present in the discharges at levels that would cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of any Alaska WQS, including the whole effluent toxicity limit at 18 AAC 70.030.

The Department will not authorize a discharge under the general permit to waters that have established or adopted site-specific criteria in the vicinity of the discharge. Currently, no fresh water or marine waters covered under the general permit are listed under 18 AAC 70.236(b) as subject to site specific criteria and therefore does not apply.

The permit does not authorize short term variance or zones of deposit under 18 AAC 70.200 or 18 AAC 70.210; therefore does not apply.

The Department has determined the reduction of water quality meets the applicable criteria of 18 AAC 70.020(b), 18 AAC 70.030, or 18 AAC 70.236(b), and that the finding is met.

18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(B) each requirement under (b)(5) of this section for a discharge to a Tier 1 water is met;

See 18 AAC 70.016(b)(5) analysis and findings above.

18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(C) point source and state-regulated nonpoint source discharges to the receiving water will meet requirements under 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(D); to make this finding the department will (i) identify point sources and state-regulated nonpoint sources that discharge to, or otherwise impact, the receiving water; and (ii) consider whether there are outstanding noncompliance issues with point source permits or required state-regulated nonpoint source best management practices, consider whether receiving water quality has improved or degraded over time, and, if necessary and appropriate, take actions that will achieve the requirements of 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(D); and (iii) coordinate with other state or federal agencies as necessary to comply with (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph;

The requirements under 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(D) state:

- (D) all wastes and other substances discharged will be treated and controlled to achieve*
- (i) for new and existing point sources, the highest statutory and regulatory requirements; and*
- (ii) for nonpoint sources, all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices;*

The highest statutory and regulatory requirements are defined at 18 AAC 70.015(d):

- (d) For purposes of (a) of this section, the highest statutory and regulatory requirements are*
- (1) any federal technology-based effluent limitation identified in 40 C.F.R. 122.29 and 125.3, revised as of July 1, 2017 and adopted by reference;*
- (2) any minimum treatment standards identified in 18 AAC 72.050;*
- (3) any treatment requirements imposed under another state law that is more stringent than a requirement of this chapter; and*
- (4) any water quality-based effluent limitations established in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1311(b)(1)(C) (Clean Water Act, sec. 301(b)(1)(C)).*

The first part of the definition includes all federal technology-based ELGs, including Table 1-1 storm water-specific effluent limitations guidelines which are incorporated in the permit.

The second part of the definition references the minimum treatment standards found at 18 AAC 72.050, which refers to domestic wastewater discharges only. The permit does not authorize the discharge of domestic wastewater (Section 1.2.3). Therefore, a finding under this section is not applicable.

The third part of the definition refers to treatment requirements imposed under another state law that are more stringent than 18 AAC 70. Other regulations beyond 18 AAC 70 that apply to this permitting action include 18 AAC 15 and 18 AAC 72. Neither the regulations in 18 AAC 15 and 18 AAC 72, nor another state law that the Department is aware of impose more stringent requirements than those found in 18 AAC 70.

The fourth part of the definition refers to water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELS). A WQBEL is designed to ensure that the Water Quality Standards (WQS) of a waterbody are met and may be more stringent than TBELs. Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA requires the development of limits in permits necessary to meet WQS by July 1, 1977. WQBELS included in APDES permits are derived from EPA-approved 18 AAC 70 WQS. APDES regulation 18 AAC 83.435(a)(1) requires that permits include WQBELS that can “achieve water quality standard established under CWA §303, including state narrative criteria for water quality.” The permit requires compliance with the 18 AAC 70 WQS, includes effluent limits for pH and temperature, and monitoring for other applicable WQS pollutants.

After review of the methods of treatment and control and the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, including 18 AAC 70, 18 AAC 72, and 18 AAC 83, the Department finds that the discharge authorized under this general permit meets the highest applicable statutory and regulatory requirements (with the compliance schedule to come into compliance with the residue standard); therefore, 18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(C) finding is met.

18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(D)(i-ii) the alternatives analysis provided under (4)(C-F) of this subsection demonstrates that

- (i) a lowering of water quality under 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(A) is necessary; when one or more practicable alternatives that would prevent or lessen the degradation associated with the proposed discharge are identified, the department will select one of the alternatives for implementation; and*

the methods of pollution prevention, control, and treatment applied to all waste and other substances to be discharged are found by the department to be the most effective and practicable;

Common requirements for coverage under an industrial storm water permit include development of a written SWPPP, implementation of control measures, and submittal of a request for permit coverage via an NOI. The SWPPP is a written assessment of potential sources of pollutants in storm water runoff and control measures implemented at the facility to minimize the discharge of these pollutants in runoff from the site. These control measures include site-specific BMPs, maintenance plans, inspections, employee training, and reporting. The procedures detailed in the SWPPP must be implemented by the facility and updated as necessary, with a copy of the

SWPPP kept on-site. The industrial storm water permit also requires collection of visual, analytical, and/or compliance monitoring data to determine the effectiveness of implemented BMPs.

A variety of BMP options may be applicable to eliminate or minimize the presence of pollutants in storm water discharges, likely an implementation of a combination or suite of BMPs. The first consideration should be for pollution prevention BMPs, which are designed to prevent or minimize pollutants from entering storm water runoff and/or reduce the volume of storm water requiring management. Prevention BMPs can include regular cleanup, collection and containment of debris in storage areas, and other housekeeping practices, spill control, and employee training. It may also be necessary to implement treatment BMPs, which are engineered structures intended to treat storm water runoff and/or mitigate the effects of increased storm water runoff peak rate, volume, and velocity. Treatment BMPs are generally more expensive to install and maintain and may include oil-water separators, wet ponds, and proprietary filter devices.

The site-specific, activity-specific process of developing, implementing, and adjusting the pollution control practices contained in the SWPPP constitutes the type of alternatives analysis and use of “the most effective and reasonable” . . . “methods of pollution, prevention, control, and treatment” cited as requirements under Alaska’s antidegradation policy for activities that would degrade water quality.

Control measures that prevent or minimize water quality impacts from facilities and construction activities are in Chapters 4 and 5 of the *Alaska Storm Water Guide* (DEC, 2009). The *Guide* provides detailed information on temporary storm water controls for active construction sites. The storm water management process outlined in the *Guide* consists of the development of a SWPPP which provides the basis for all pollutant discharge prevention/minimization activities. Development of the SWPPP requires a comprehensive evaluation of the facility, the proposed construction activities, and possible pollutant discharges. This information is used to create the SWPPP, which contains structural and non-structural management practices; specifications for selecting, sizing, siting, operating, and maintaining them; and procedures for inspecting the management practices and repairing or replacing them as needed.

A permittee is required to implement erosion, sediment, and other storm water management practices to avoid or minimize pollutant discharges, as detailed in Part 4.0 of the permit. Alternative control measures that may provide equal or better water quality protection are also allowable, and encouraged, especially where those alternatives would provide better water quality and environmental protection at a lesser cost.

The Department uses an integrated approach in the permit for developing and implementing “methods of pollution, prevention, control, and treatment” required by Alaska’s antidegradation policy. This integrated approach includes requirements for:

- Erosion and sediment control, pollution prevention measures and prohibiting certain discharges (Part 4),
- Revised and expanded training requirements (Part 4), and
- Monitoring of storm water discharges (Part 7).

Most pollution controls at facilities are not installed in isolation, but instead are part of a suite of control measures that are all designed to work together. Designers use the treatment train approach to design a series of practices that minimize storm water pollution and achieve compliance with general permit requirements. For example, a designer may use as a series of control measures to prevent sediment discharges from a site – a diversion ditch at the top of a disturbed slope (to minimize storm water flowing down the slope), mulching on the slope (to minimize erosion), and silt fence at the bottom of the slope (to capture sediment). This treatment train would help protect the slope better than relying on a single control measure, such as silt fence.

The site-specific nature of the SWPPP, the requirement that it be implemented in a manner that addresses storm water impacts to meet water quality criteria, and provisions that the approach be adjusted to ensure ongoing storm water management effectiveness provide the implementation methods needed to appropriately support the antidegradation policy.

The Department has determined the methods of pollution prevention, control, and treatment in the permit to be the most effective and reasonable, which will be applied to all wastes and other substances to be discharged, and the finding is satisfied.

18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(E) except if not required under (4)(F) of this subsection, the social or economic importance analysis provided under (4)(G) and (5) of this subsection demonstrates that a lowering of water quality accommodates important social or economic development under 18 AAC 70.015(a)(2)(A);.

Rationale

The Alaskan economy in general, and the construction industry in particular, provide economic and/or social benefits of construction activities that might affect water quality. Alaska's economy has experienced steady growth over the past 20 years. In 2024, Alaska's Gross Domestic Product totaled \$54.9 billion. The state's population grew by 0.8 percent from 2013-2024, placing the total number of Alaska residents at 741,147.

Overall employment continues to grow annually for most industries. Between 2022 and 2023, total nonfarm employment increased by 2.3 percent, with the highest increases in oil and gas (5.7 percent), manufacturing (4.1 percent) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (4.0 percent). Alaska added 7,400 jobs in 2023 and was forecast to add 5,400 more in 2024. In 2024, construction activity is estimated to increase by 6.6 percent from 2023 to a total of 17,800 jobs.

Construction spending generates activity in a number of industries that supply inputs to the construction process, such as sand, gravel, equipment, leasing, design, administration, construction finance, and management. The payrolls and profits from these activities support businesses in every community in the state. As this income is spent and circulates through local economies, it generates other jobs in businesses as diverse as restaurants, consumer products, appliances, and other sectors.

The total value of construction spending in Alaska in 2025 has been estimated at nearly \$6.7 billion. Table 4 summarizes projected spending in the public and private sectors in Alaska during 2025.

Table 4: Alaska Construction Spending – 2025 Forecast Summary*

Category	Level (\$Million)
Total	\$6,710
Total without Oil and Gas	\$5,220
Private	\$3,505
Oil and Gas	1,490
Utilities	710
Residential	415
Hospitals	260
Mining	135
Other Basic Industry	120
Other Commercial	375
Public	\$3,205
National Defense	940
Highways	600
Airports, Ports, and Railroad	470
Education	240
Other Federal	440
Other State and Local	515

* Source: Associated General Contractors of Alaska

An assessment of the economic and/or social benefits of construction activities may consider a wide range of the type of construction activity, such as:

- Linear projects – highways, pipelines, power lines, etc.;
- Spatial development – residential subdivisions, commercial buildings, institutional facilities, infrastructure projects, utility and energy projects, and sanitation projects, etc.

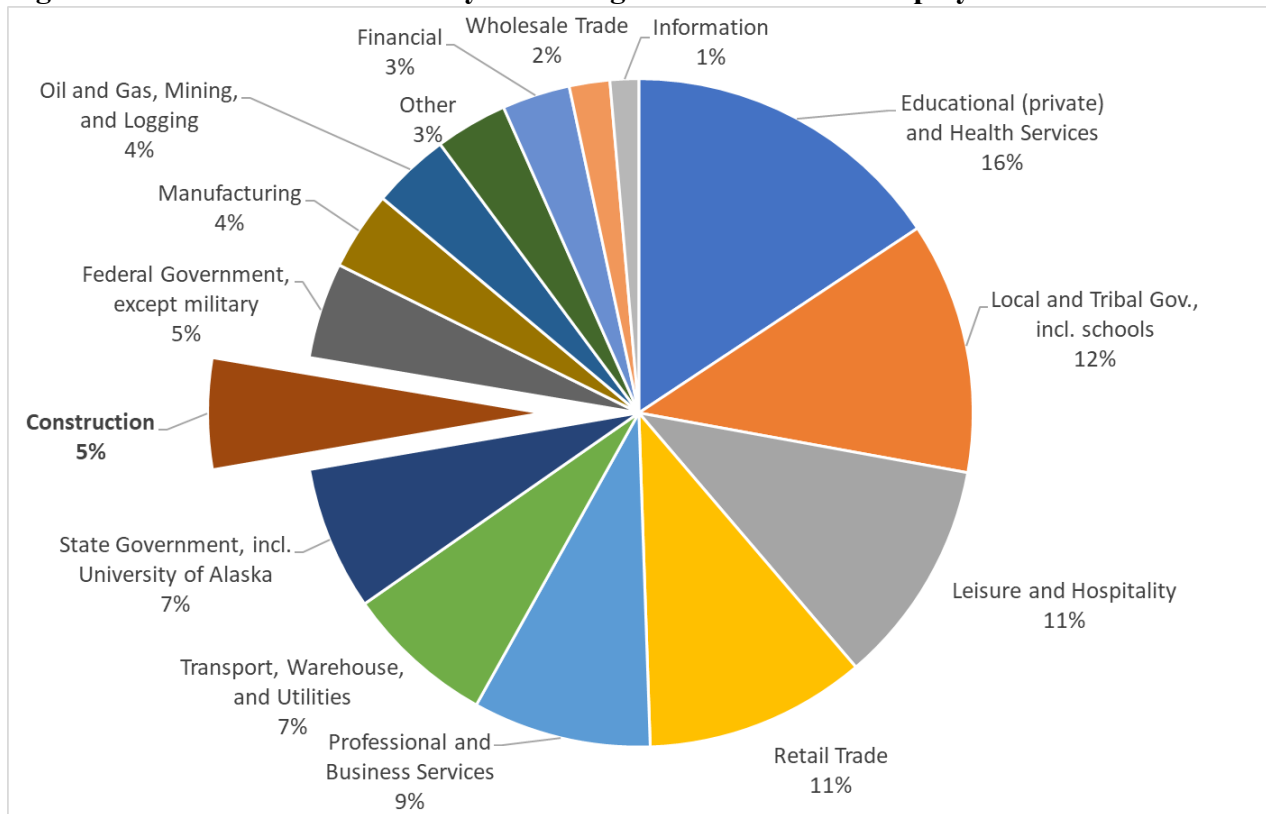
Then the location of the construction activity, such as:

- Urban projects – projects listed above that occur within the jurisdictional area of an entity that is a regulated MS4;
- Urban projects – projects listed above that occur within a developed or urbanized area with paved streets that are not regulated as an MS4; and
- Rural infrastructure development projects – those listed above that occur in rural Alaska.

Figure A-1 depicts the overall portion of total employment in Alaska represented by the construction sector. While construction directly accounts for six percent of the total jobs in Alaska, spin-off employment in trade, transportation, manufacturing, services, and other sectors produce jobs and related spending in these and other sectors.

Determination

Figure A-1: Construction Industry Percentage of Total Alaska Employment



The Department determined that the construction industry and the project specific activities provide important economic and social benefits in Alaska. The Department concludes that criterion one is satisfied.

18 AAC 70.016(c)(7)(F) 18 AAC 70.015 and this section have been applied consistent with 33 U.S.C. 1326 (Clean Water Act, sec. 316) with regard to potential thermal discharge impairments.

Discharges authorized under the permit are not associated with a potential thermal discharge impairment; therefore, the finding is not applicable.

C.2.2 Tier 3 Discussion

The Department has not designated any Tier 3 waters in Alaska. The regulation states, “High quality water constitutes an outstanding national resource, such as a water of a national or state park or wildlife refuge or a water of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, the quality of that water must be maintained and protected.” [18 AAC 70.015 (a)(3)]

The Department included in the CGP a requirement that construction projects that discharge to a high quality water that constitutes as an outstanding national resource, submits a site-specific antidegradation analysis and the SWPPP prior to submitting the Notice of Intent (Part 2.1.6 of the permit). The Department will use this information to review and evaluate the potential effect of the specific project on the high quality waters.

A.3 References

- AAC. 2009. Alaska Administrative Code, Revised 2009. State of Alaska, Juneau, AK.
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