

OPENING CONFERENCE

Introductions

Identify the purpose of the visit

- Determine what measures the local government has implemented or plans to implement to address discharges to impaired water bodies in the 303(d) list.
- Determine the effectiveness of other applicable water quality protection programs to reduce the discharge of pollutants to protect water quality and satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA).
- Develop stronger coordination and working relationship with the State and regulated entity
- Provide a better understanding of Federal and State expectations
- Provide an opportunity to clarify any misunderstandings
- Improve State's knowledge of the local government's stormwater program

Process

- Conduct Interviews and Review Records
- Conduct Field Inspections
- Conduct closing conference
 - Identify measures the local government has implemented or plans to implement to address discharges to impaired water bodies in the 303(d) list
 - Identify noncompliance, poor management practices, failure to follow Standard Operating Procedures, minor differences of interpretation or administration oversights.
 - Identify recommendations and practices that should be considered
 - Identify any necessary follow up (i.e., missing records or documents)

Questions

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

INTERVIEWS AND RECORD REVIEWS

Background Information

Local Programs

- Existing local Water Quality Programs:
- Reliance on another entity perform one or more of your Stormwater Programs:
- Interagency Agreements or Stormwater Partnerships:
- Contact Information:
- Hot Line:
- Website Information:
- Organizational Chart
- List of stormwater staff including job descriptions, training requirements and records, SOP, etc.
- Stormwater budget including capital expenses

Legal Authorities

- Stormwater Ordinance
- Stormwater Management Program
- Unified Development Ordinance
- IDDE Ordinance
- Flood Damage Protection Ordinance
- Interagency and/or local agreements
- Cooperative agreements
- MOU or partnerships and/or contracts
- Other

Contract Operations and/or Reliance on Another Entity

- Transit Authorities
- Pesticide Application
- Construction
- Post-construction
- Street Washing
- Maintenance of right-a-ways
- GIS Mapping
- Monitoring
- Stream Restorations
- Litter or Solid Waste Pickup
- Recycling
- Household Waste
- Other

Local Government's Operations and Industrial Facilities

- Transfer Stations
- Fleet Maintenance (vehicle wash facilities, vehicle maintenance and services facilities)
- Airports
- Animal Shelters
- Waste Water Treatment Plants and lift stations
- Construction debris sites
- Transit Authorities
- Public Works
- Prisons
- Emergency Services, Fire and Police Departments
- Landfills
- Water Plants
- Other

Public Education, Involvement and Participation

Documents

- List of identified target pollutants likely to be generated from urban settings
- For each target pollutants, list of identified the appropriate target groups
- Copies of stormwater educational material
- List or summary of public education and public involvement outreach and/or public involvement activities

Discussion

Describe opportunities for the public to participate in program development and implementation.

Has the local government identified target pollutants?

For each target pollutants, has the local government identified the appropriate target groups and developed stormwater educational material to appropriate target groups as likely to have a significant stormwater impact on the target pollutants?

The local government may rely on state-supplied Public Education and Outreach materials, as available, when implementing its own program.

Has the local government distributed educational materials to the community, conducted public outreach activities, continued to raise public awareness on the causes and impacts of stormwater pollution, and informed the public on steps they can take to reduce or prevent stormwater pollution?

The outreach program, including those elements implemented locally or through a cooperative agreement, such elements as the following:

- Newspaper articles and/or inserts
- Kiosks and signage
- Targeted direct mail
- Displays at the point-of purchase
- Utility bill inserts
- Public meetings
- Community events
- Contest
- Storm drain marking
- Stream and Litter cleanups
- Group presentation and/or speeches
- News coverage
- Workshops and class room outreach
- Distributing promotional giveaways and specialty items
- Brochures, displays, signs, welcome packets, and pamphlets
- Local cable access
- Newsletters

Has the local government established a stormwater hotline/helpline?

Has the local government developed and maintained a web site?

The web site should include information on water quality, stormwater projects and activities, and ways to contact stormwater management program staff.

Describe how the local government actively involves potentially affected stakeholder groups, including commercial and industrial businesses, trade associations, environmental groups, homeowners associations, students, and educational organizations, among others.

Means to involve the public in the development and implementation of the local government's storm water management program could include:

- Public Hearings, stakeholder meetings, HOA, or other meetings
- A Stormwater Steering Committee (or similar advisory group)
- Stream clean-up events
- Adopt-a-stream, Adopt-a-drain, Adopt-a-highway or Adopt-a-trail programs
- Reforestation programs or wetland planting programs
- Volunteer monitoring programs
- Storm drain stenciling
- Neighborhood coordinators to become active in the program (i.e., building a rain garden)
- Working with citizen volunteers willing to educate others about the program

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program (IDDE)

Documents

- Controls Limiting Sanitary Sewer Inflow and Infiltration (I&I)
- Inspection records
- Documented enforcement procedures
- Enforcement Records

Discussion

- Does the local government have an ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges?

To meet this requirement, the local government must establish and maintain adequate legal authorities to prohibit illicit discharges and enforce the approved Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program. If the local government does not have the legal authority to develop an enforceable ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges to their MS4, their Stormwater Program must describe how they will rely on other entities that do have the necessary authority to prohibit illicit discharges.

- Has the local government developed written procedures for implementing and enforcing the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program including appropriate enforcement procedures and actions?

Written procedures includes: 1) Right-of Entry 2) appropriate enforcement procedures and actions, 3) describe a plan to detect and address illicit discharges to the local government's system, including discharges from illegal dumping and spills, 4) describe an inspection program to detect dry weather flows at system outfalls, 5) describe procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge, including the specific techniques local government will use to detect the location of the source, 6) describe procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge, 7) establish and publicize a reporting mechanism for the public to report illicit discharges, and 8) establish an illicit discharge management tracking system.

- Has the local government mapped major outfalls and stormwater drainage system components?

Components include major outfalls and receiving streams, drainage areas, storm sewer pipes, and detention ponds and other structural BMPs.

Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall (or "major outfall") means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).

- ❑ Does the local government conduct dry weather inspections and take reasonable steps to mitigate any illicit dumping discovered during these inspections?

Describe the steps taken for any illicit dumping discovered during these inspections.

- ❑ Describe the local government employee and contractor training program.

Documents should include a Training Plan (i.e., Who, What, and When) for both staff and contractors, materials used for training and training records.

- ❑ Describe the local government program to inform businesses and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.

Documents should include educational material and distributed to target audiences.

- ❑ Does the local government report all Spills and SSO's reaching storm drains or surface waters to the stormwater group?
- ❑ Have the local government established and publicized a reporting mechanism for the public to report illicit discharges?
- ❑ Does the local government investigate and mitigate any reported illicit discharge?
- ❑ Does the local government maintain a log of hotline calls and actions taken?

Erosion and Sediment Control Program

Documents

- Inspection frequency/schedule
- Inspection records
- Enforcement procedures for instances of non-compliance
- Description of training provided
- Materials used for training
- Training records

Discussion

Has the local government developed an Erosion and Sediment Control Program for construction site stormwater runoff control?

Has the local government developed procedures to conduct inspections and document inspections, findings and reports?

Procedures might include SOP, SOG, or checklist for the review of the Erosion and Sedimentation Control and a log book and/or e-mails to document inspections and findings.

Are the local government staff qualified?

Identify the number of trained staff inspectors and describe the types of training or experience.

Does local program describe the plan to ensure compliance with the erosion and sediment control, including the sanctions and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance?

- How does the local government notify site owners/operators of their responsibilities under the local government, or State program?
- What training does the local government provide for construction site operators?
- How does the local government determine that site owners or operators select appropriate BMPs for their construction sites?
- How often does the local government inspect construction sites?
- How does the local government prioritize the construction sites for inspections?
- What criteria are used to determine compliance at the construction site?
- What types of things do inspectors look for or observe during an inspection?
- Does the local government's inspectors check the construction site SWPPP, site maps, monitoring and reporting records, inspection records, and records of spills?
- How long does a typical inspection take?
- Does the local government have a checklist for inspecting construction sites?

The local program must describe the enforcement procedures for instances of non-compliance. Possible sanctions include non-monetary penalties (such a stop work orders), fines, bonding requirements, and/or permit denials for non-compliance.

Post-Construction Stormwater Controls

Documents

- Inventory and map of structural stormwater controls
- Inspection and maintenance schedule for structural controls
- Criteria for prioritizing inspection and maintenance needs
- Structural controls inspection maintenance records documentation
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or description of review process
- Documentation of plan review
- Inspection procedures/checklist
- Inspection frequency/schedule
- Inspection records
- Documented enforcement procedures
- Enforcement records
- Staff training plan (i.e., Who, What, and When)
- Materials used for training
- Staff training records

Discussion

Has the local government developed by ordinance (or similar regulatory mechanism) a program to address stormwater runoff from new development?

Has the local government developed and implemented a program to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment that drains to the local government's MS4 and disturbs an acre or more of land surface, including projects less than an acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale?

Describe the review process including any checklist or SOPs, how many staff conduct reviews and staff training/experience, post-construction inspection procedures, and what technical standards are employed for structural and non-structural BMPs (i.e. the State BMP Manual or local BMP manual that meets or exceeds the State BMP Manual).

Has the local government developed and implemented a mechanism to require long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs?

- Describe operation and maintenance practices/procedures and schedule for structural stormwater controls owned/operated by the local government. Describe measures for monitoring, tracking, and maintenance requirements for stormwater management practices.
- Describe maintenance program for privately owned/operated structural stormwater controls.
- Does the Stormwater Management Program provide training for staff and developers?
- Are annual inspection reports required of permitted structural BMPs performed by a qualified professional?

Impaired Water Bodies

Strategies the local government has implemented or plans to implement to address discharges to impaired water bodies in the 303(d) list.

Has the local government identified a team of potential resources to participate in interpreting data, judging BMP effectiveness, reporting to DWQ, and coordinating water quality recovery activities and reviews?

Has the local government identified the pollutant or pollutants of concern (POC) for impaired water bodies?

Discuss any concerns related to the POC, state standards, water quality targets, etc. An assessment of actual and potential sources should also be included. In addition, discuss any other water quality concerns, issues, or contributing factors in the watershed.

Has the local government identified and mapped the location of known major outfalls within the local government's jurisdictional area that have the possibility of discharging the pollutant of concern (POC) to the impaired stream segments?

Has the local government developed a program to locate additional unknown major outfalls that may discharge the POC to the impaired stream segment?

Has the local government developed a monitoring plan for the pollutant of concern?

Suggested goals of a monitoring plan are:

- Identify the significant sources of the pollutant of concern.
- Evaluate the performance of BMPs.
- Assess progress toward the goal of implementing strategies to address discharges to impaired water bodies in the 303(d) list.

The monitoring plan should include the following:

- Written description and GIS map of sample locations
- Monitoring methods
- Sample type and frequency
- Seasonal considerations
- Sample analytical methods
- Quality assurance
- Record keeping

Has the local government developed BMP strategies aimed at addressing discharges to impaired water bodies in the 303(d) list?

As part of the BMP identification, existing programs, ordinances, initiatives, etc should be evaluated. The assessment should include an evaluation to determine if any additional BMPs should be employed.

Possible BMPs may include:

- Public education efforts – pamphlets, flyers, signage, advertising, etc.
- Increased public participation – Adopt a Stream, Storm Drain Marking, etc.
- Increased IDDE – stream walks, outfall inspections, monitoring, etc
- Increased point source and industrial and/or commercial inspections
- Increased municipal operations, street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, etc

Has the local government conducted an assessment Strategies the local government has implemented or plans to implement to address discharges to impaired water bodies in the 303(d) list?

The assessment will include a review of programmatic management measures, watershed data, monitoring data and other relevant data. This assessment can be used, where possible, to evaluate the performance of existing BMPs and identify additional BMP strategies as necessary.

Describe the policies, regulations and incentives in place to protect natural resource areas (e.g., forests, prairies) and critical habitat (e.g., conservation corridors, buffer zones, wildlife preserves) from future development.

Describe buffer zones and other protective tools in place around wetlands, riparian areas, lakes, rivers, estuaries and floodplains to improve/protect water quality.

Describe protection measures for source water protection areas from current or potential sources of contamination through land use controls and stewardship activities.

How much dedicated open space is provided?

Describe measures taken to protect and maintain trees on public and private property, rights-of-way and plant additional trees to enhance the urban tree canopy.

Describe measures taken to preserve trees on private property and require replacement when trees are removed or damaged during development.

Describe measures taken to encouraged or require street trees as part of road and public right-of-way capital improvement projects.

Describe incentives in place to direct development to previously developed areas. Municipalities can realize a significant reduction in regional runoff if they take advantage of underused properties.

Redeveloping already degraded sites such as abandoned shopping centers or underutilized parking lots rather than paving greenfield sites for new development can dramatically reduce total impervious area while allowing communities to experience the benefits and opportunities associated with growth.

Describe measures taken to direct growth to areas with existing infrastructure, such as sewer, water, and roads.

Sewer and water authorities can play a major role in directing a region's growth by determining when and where new infrastructure investment will occur. Well-drafted facility planning areas can direct growth by providing sewer service in areas least likely to impact water resources.

Describe measures taken to allow mixed use and transit-oriented developments.

Mixed use developments allow for the co-locating of land uses, which decreases impervious surfaces associated with parking and also decreases vehicle miles traveled—resulting in a reduction of hydrocarbons left on roadways and reduced air deposition. Transit oriented development (TOD) produces water quality benefits by reducing: (1) land consumption due to smaller site footprints; (2) parking spaces and the impervious cover associated with them; and (3) average vehicle miles traveled, which, in turn, reduces deposition of air pollution into water bodies.

Describe measures taken to allow for street design standards and engineering practices that encourage streets to be no wider than is necessary to effectively move traffic, thereby reducing overall imperviousness.

Describe measures taken to allow for shared driveways, reduced driveway widths, two-track driveways, and rear garages and alleys and encourage alternative forms and decreased dimensions of residential driveways and parking areas.

Describe measures taken to integrate green infrastructure practices as a standard part of construction, maintenance, and improvement plans.

Describe measures taken to promote use of pervious materials for all paving areas, including alleys, streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, driveways and parking lots.

Describe measures taken to provide for alternative parking requirements (e.g., shared parking, off-site parking) that match parking requirements to the level of demand and allow flexible arrangements to meet parking standards.

Describe measures taken to allow alternative measures such as transportation demand management or in-lieu payments to reduce required parking to reduce parking in exchange for specific actions that reduce parking demands on site.

Incentives such as transit passes, van pool arrangements, flexible work schedules, market-priced facilities, and separate leasing for spaces in apartments and condos have quantifiable impacts on parking demand. Incorporating them into parking requirements creates the opportunity to meet demand with less impervious cover.

Describe measures taken to require landscaping to help reduce runoff.

Describe measures taken to encourage green infrastructure practices as legal and preferred for managing stormwater runoff.

Describe measures taken to allow all types of green infrastructure and remove all impediments to using green infrastructure, such as limits on infiltration in rights-of-way and permeable pavements, and restrictions on the use of cisterns and rain barrels.

Describe measures taken to ensure stormwater management plan reviews take place early in the development review process.

Incorporate stormwater plan comments and review into the early stages of development review/site plan review and approval, preferably at pre-application meetings with developers. Pre-site plan review is an effective tool for discussing with developers alternative approaches for meeting stormwater requirements. This can ensure that green infrastructure is incorporated into new projects at early design stages, well before construction begins.

Describe measures taken to allow harvested rain water for non-potable uses, such as irrigation and non-potable interior uses such as toilet flushing.

Describe provisions available to meet stormwater requirements in other ways, such as off-site management within the same watershed or “payment in lieu” of programs, to the extent that on-site alternatives are not technically feasible.

In some cases, it is impracticable or infeasible to treat all or even some of the stormwater runoff on site. In such instances alternative means should be provided through contribution to off-site mitigation projects or off-site stormwater management facilities (preferably green infrastructure facilities).

Describe other short-, medium-, and long-term strategies the local government plans to implement to address discharges to impaired water bodies in the 303(d) list.

Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Documents

- Inspection procedures/checklist for public operations and/or activities
- Inspection frequency/schedule
- Inspection records
- Spill response procedures and records
- Staff training plan (i.e., Who, What, and When)
- Materials used for training
- Staff training records

Industrial Activities

- NPDES permits for industrial activities
- SWPPP for industrial activities
- Inspection and maintenance records
- Spill response procedures and records
- Training Records

Roadway and Stormwater Sewer System

- Roadway and stormwater sewer system improvements and maintenance schedule for street improvements, street sweeping, and street maintenance.
- Criteria for prioritizing roadway and stormwater sewer system improvement and maintenance
- Roadway and stormwater sewer system improvement and maintenance records

Pesticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer (PHF) Application

- Pesticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer Application Plan or Standard Operating Procedures
- Records of employee safety training in use, storage, and disposal of PHFs
- Pesticide Application Certification for Employees
- Training Plan (i.e., Who, What, and When)
- Educational materials
- Training Records

Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Has the local government identified local government owned and/or operated facilities and/or activities?

These facilities and/or activities may include:

1. Parks and Recreation Areas
2. Landfills
3. Emergency Services (Emergency Response, Police and Fire Departments)
4. Vacant Properties
5. Local government Buildings
6. Golf Courses
7. Forestry Horticulture and Farms
8. Public Owned Open Spaces
9. Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Centers
10. Waste Transfer Stations
11. Salt/Sand Storage Areas
12. Prisons
13. Schools and Community Colleges
14. Local government Hospitals
15. Industrial Parks
16. Fleet Maintenance
17. Vehicle Washing Facilities
18. Material Storage Facilities
19. Parking Lots
20. Animal Shelters

Visit Each Site. When you visit each facility, you will specifically inspect the potential sources of polluted runoff and the stormwater controls and conveyance systems. By examining your facilities' propensity for polluted runoff, you can help identify and correct shortcomings. Sources of polluted runoff and stormwater BMPs should be evaluated and problems should be noted and corrected. When you inspect your facilities, bring a camera! When you see examples of good stormwater management or areas that need improvement, document them on your camera. Then, you can show photos of your own facilities during the pollution prevention/good housekeeping training you present to your staff.

For each local government owned or operated facility, the local government should be able to provide 1) a brief description of the operation 2) the location, 3) information on the receiving streams, including receiving stream name, stream segment, water quality classification, use support rating and if known, any water quality issues including threatened and endangered species and 4) brief description of the activities and/or operations.

Has the local government developed a pollution prevention and good housekeeping program for each local government owned and/or operated facilities and/or activities?

Develop Site Specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SPPP). SPPPs include as a minimum; 1) a site plan, 2) a spill prevention and response plan, 3) a preventive maintenance plan and good housekeeping plan, and 4) a training schedule.

Has the local government described stormwater sewer system maintenance activities (i.e., parking lot maintenance, street sweeping, culverts, cleaning curbs and catch basins, storm lines and ditches) schedules, and inspection procedures for controls to reduce floatables and other pollutants to the local government's MS4?

Has the local government implemented programs for the Management and Disposal of Litter, Illegal Sit-Outs, Household Waste, Yard Waste, Used Oil and Toxic Materials

Has the local government conducted staff training specific for pollution prevention and good housekeeping procedure?

Pesticide, Herbicides, and Fertilizers (PHFs)

Has the local government described pesticide, herbicides, and fertilizers (PHFs) programs including standard operating procedures, use restrictions, frequency, training programs and inventory of chemicals used by the local government and/or any contract service to minimize the use and to ensure the proper use and storage of PHFs (for mowing and landscape services including requirements to mow, trim edge, blow off, remove leaves, mulch and provide weed control)?

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Industrial Activities
(as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14))

Has the local government applied for and received coverage under the NPDES program for the Industrial Activities (i.e., Fleet Maintenance facility, Wastewater Treatment Plants, Airports and Landfills)?

Has the local government conducted an annual review of the industrial activities with a Phase I NPDES stormwater permit owned and operated by the local government?

Pursuant to their industrial permit the local government is already required to review their regulated industrial facilities for compliance with the SPPP on an annual basis. Putting this measure in the Phase II permit underscores the existing requirement. Find out if your local government owns or operates any regulated industrial facilities, locate the permit and the SPPP.

Did the local government review the SPPP where one is required, the timeliness of any monitoring reports required and the results of inspections and subsequent follow-up actions at the facilities?

Municipal operations that require an NPDES permit must develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) specific to that facility. Elements of the SPPPs are spelled out in the permit. Review the SPPP to make sure it is still up to date, and make sure that the staff responsible for the facility are implementing the SPPP correctly.

40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)

Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under this part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at part 401 of this chapter); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in paragraphs (b)(14)(i) through (xi) of this section) include those facilities designated under the provisions of paragraph (a)(1)(v) of this section.

The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of paragraph (b)(14):

- (i) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (xi) in paragraph (b)(14) of this section);
- (ii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;
- (iii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);
- (iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA;
- (v) **Landfills**, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;

Coverage under the general permit, NCG120000 is applicable to all owners or operators of stormwater point source discharges associated with activities classified as Landfills that are permitted by the North Carolina Division of Solid Waste Management under the provisions and requirements of North Carolina General Statute 130A - 294. The following are specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit: Stormwater discharges from open dumps, hazardous waste disposal sites, or discharges of wastes (including leachate as defined in 15A NCAC 13B.0101(11)) to the waters of the state.

- (vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;
- (vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
- (viii) **Transportation facilities** classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (b)(14) (i)-(vii) or (ix)-(xi) of this section are associated with industrial activity;

Coverage under the general permit, NCG08000, is applicable to all owners or operators of stormwater point source discharges associated with activities that have vehicle maintenance areas, including fueling. It is the local government's responsibility to ensure that any municipal operations that require an NPDES permit develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) specific to that facility. Elements of the SPPPs are spelled out in the permit. Excluded from the requirement to seek coverage under NCG08000 are emergency vehicles, school busses, and vehicles used for construction activity. However, fleet vehicles sued by staff are not excluded.

Coverage under General Permit, NCG15000 is applicable to all owners or operators of stormwater point source discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes in Major Group 45; including air transportation, scheduled, and air courier (SIC 4512 and 4513); air transportation, non scheduled (SIC 4522); airports, flying fields, except those maintained by aviation clubs, and airport terminal services including: air traffic control, except government; aircraft storage at airports; aircraft upholstery repair; airfreight handling at airports; airport hangar rental; airport leasing, if operating airport; airport terminal services; and hangar operations; and airport and aircraft service and maintenance including: aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; aircraft servicing/repairing, except on a factory basis; vehicle maintenance shops (including vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, lubrication); and material handling facilities.

- (ix) **Treatment works** treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA;

The local government will need to seek coverage under the NPDES program for their wastewater treatment plant. Coverage under the general permit, NCG11000, is applicable to all owners or operators of stormwater point source discharges associated Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 403, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility.

- (x) Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation, except operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more;
- (xi) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, and 4221-25;

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK