STATE of NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENT and NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION of WATER QUALITY

PERMIT NO. NCS000544
TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER UNDER THE

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the regulations promulgated and adopted by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended,

Town of Butner

is hereby authorized to discharge stormwater from their municipal separate storm sewer system located:

within the Town of Butner's corporate limits

to receiving waters of the State, Knap of Reeds Creek and unnamed tributaries to Knap of Reeds Creek, Ledge Creek, Little Ledge Creek, Picture Creek, within the Neuse River Basin in accordance with the discharge limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII hereof.

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This permit shall become effective [date].

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on [date].

Signed this day, [date].

_____
for Charles Wakild, P. E.,, Director
Division of Water Quality
By the Authority of the Environmental Management Commission

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PART I PERMIT COVERAGE

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting until expiration, the Town of Butner is authorized to discharge stormwater from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to receiving waters, Knap of Reeds Creek and unnamed tributaries to Knap of Reeds Creek, Ledge Creek, Little Ledge Creek, Picture Creek, within the Neuse River Basin. Such discharge will be controlled, limited and monitored in accordance with this permit and the permittee's Stormwater Quality Management Program, herein referred to as the Stormwater Plan. The Stormwater Plan shall detail the permittee's stormwater management program for the five-year term of the stormwater permit.

2. All discharges authorized herein shall be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Any other point source discharge to surface waters of the state is prohibited unless it is an allowable non-stormwater discharge or is covered by another permit, authorization, or approval.

3. This permit does not relieve the permittee from responsibility for compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local law, rule, standard, ordinance, order, judgment, or decree.

4. This permit covers activities associated with the discharge of stormwater from the MS4 within the corporate limits of the permittee. The permit applies to the corporate limits of the permittee, as well as areas that seek coverage under this permit through inter-local or other similar agreements with permittee. Agreements for coverage under this permit shall be approved by the Division of Water Quality, herein referred to as the Division.

5. The Division may deny or revoke coverage under this permit for separate entities and require independent permit coverage as deemed necessary. In addition, the permittee may petition the Division to revoke or deny coverage under this permit for specific entities.

6. All provisions contained and referenced in the Stormwater Plan along with all provisions and approved modifications of the Stormwater Plan are incorporated by reference and are enforceable parts of this permit.

7. The permit requires the proper implementation of the Stormwater Plan. The purpose of the Stormwater Plan is to establish the means by which the permittee will describe how it is in compliance with the permit. Compliance with the six minimum measures in 40 CFR § 122.34(b) and the additional provisions of Session Law 2006-246 constitute compliance with the requirements of this permit, the Clean Water Act and Session Law 2006-246 to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the applicable water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. Implementation of best management practices consistent with the provisions of the Stormwater Plan constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

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8. The permit authorizes the point source discharge of stormwater runoff from the MS4. In addition, discharges of non-stormwater are also authorized through the MS4 of the permittee if such discharges are:

   (a) Permitted by, and in compliance with, another permit, authorization, or approval, including discharges of process and non-process wastewater, and stormwater associated with industrial activity; or

   (b) Have not been determined to be significant sources of pollutants to the MS4 and may include:

   - water line and fire hydrant flushing;
   - landscape irrigation;
   - diverted stream flows;
   - rising groundwaters;
   - uncontaminated groundwater infiltration;
   - uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
   - discharges from uncontaminated potable water sources;
   - foundation drains;
   - air conditioning condensate (commercial/residential);
   - irrigation waters;
   - springs;
   - water from crawl space pumps;
   - footing drains;
   - lawn watering;
   - residential and charity car washing;
   - flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
   - dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
   - street wash water;
   - flows from fire fighting activities.

   The Division may require that non-stormwater flows of this type be controlled by the permittee's Stormwater Plan.

9. Unless otherwise stated, full compliance with the requirements of the permit is expected upon the effective date of the permit.

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PART II FINAL LIMITATIONS AND CONTROLS FOR PERMITTED DISCHARGES

SECTION A: PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The permittee will implement, manage and oversee all provisions of its Stormwater Plan to control to the maximum extent practical the discharge of pollutants from its municipal storm sewer system associated with stormwater runoff and illicit discharges, including spills and illegal dumping. The overall program implementation, however, will be subject to, at a minimum, annual review by the Division to determine implementation status and progression toward meeting the pollutant control intent of the Stormwater Plan. This includes, but is not limited to, the following areas:

1. The permittee will maintain adequate legal mechanism, such as regulations, ordinances, policies and procedures to implement all provisions of the Stormwater Plan. The Division will be notified of major modifications of these authorities, the reasons and justifications for these changes. The Division may comment on these modifications as deemed necessary to assure appropriate implementation of the Stormwater Plan.

2. The permittee must evaluate program compliance, the appropriateness of best management practices, and progress towards achieving measurable goals at least annually..

3. The permittee will maintain adequate funding and staffing to implement and manage the provisions of the Stormwater Plan and meet all requirements of this permit. The Stormwater Plan shall identify a specific position(s) responsible for the overall coordination, implementation, and revision to the Plan. Responsibilities for all components of the Plan shall be documented and position(s) assignments provided.

4. The permittee will implement provisions of the Stormwater Plan and evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the program components at least annually. Results will be used by the permittee to modify the program components as necessary to accomplish the intent of the Stormwater Program. If the permittee implements the six minimum control measures and the discharges are determined to cause or contribute to non-attainment of an applicable water quality standard, to address the non-attainment, the permittee shall expand or better tailor its BMPs within the scope of the six minimum control measures.

5. The permittee is required to keep the Stormwater Plan up to date. Where the permittee determines that modifications are needed to address any procedural, protocol, or programmatic change, such changes shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 90 days, unless an extension is approved by the Division. Major modifications to the Stormwater Plan shall be submitted to the Director for approval. The permittee is required to make available its Stormwater Plan to the Division upon request. At a minimum, the permittee shall include ordinances, or other regulatory mechanisms or a list identifying the ordinances, or other regulatory mechanisms providing the legal authority necessary to implement and enforce the requirements of the permit. The Division may review reports submitted by the permittee to assure that the Stormwater Plan is implemented appropriately to address the requirements of the permit. The Division may require modifications to any part of the permittee's Stormwater Plan where deficiencies are found. If modifications to the Stormwater Plan are necessary then the Division will notify the permittee of the need to modify the Stormwater Plan to be consistent with the permit and will establish a deadline to finalize such changes to the program.

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6. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.35, an operator of a regulated small MS4 may share the responsibility to implement the minimum control measures with other entities provided:

   a. The other entity, in fact, implements the control measure;
   b. The particular control measure, or component thereof, is at least as stringent as the corresponding NPDES permit requirement; and
   c. The other entity agrees to implements the control measure on behalf of the MS4.

   The permittee remains responsible for compliance if the other entity fails to perform the permit obligation and may be subject to enforcement action if neither the permittee nor the other entity fully performs the permit obligation.

7. The permittee shall maintain, and make available to the Division upon request, written procedures for implementing the six minimum control measures. Written procedures shall identify specific action steps, schedules, resources and responsibilities for implementing the six minimum measures. Written procedures can be free standing, or where appropriate, integrated into the Storm Water Management Plan.

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SECTION B: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1. Objectives for Public Education and Outreach

Distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities addressing impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

2. BMPs for Public Education and Outreach

To meet the objectives of the Public Education and Outreach Program, the permittee shall implement the BMPs identified below no later than 12 months from date of permit issuance.

BMP	Measurable Goals
a. Goals and Objectives	Defined goals and objectives of the Local Public Education and Outreach Program based on community wide issues.
b. Describe target pollutants and/or stressors	The permittee shall maintain a description of the target pollutants and/or stressors and likely sources.
c. Describe target audiences	The permittee shall maintain a description of the target audiences likely to have significant storm water impacts and why they were selected.
d. Describe residential and industrial/commercial issues	The permittee shall describe issues, such as pollutants, likely sources of those pollutants, impacts, and the physical attributes of stormwater runoff, in their education/outreach program.
e. Informational Web Site	The permittee shall promote and maintain, an internet web site designed to convey the program's message.
f. Distribute public education materials to identified target audiences and user groups. For example, schools, homeowners, and/or businesses.	The permittee shall distribute stormwater educational material to appropriate target groups. Instead of developing its own materials, the permittee may rely on Public Education and Outreach materials supplied by the state, and/or other entities through a cooperative agreement, as available, when implementing its own program.
g. Maintain Hotline/Help line	The permittee shall promote and maintain a stormwater hotline/helpline for the purpose of public education and outreach.
h. Implement a Public Education and Outreach Program.	The permittee's outreach program, including those elements implemented locally or through a cooperative agreement, shall include a combination of approaches designed to reach the target audiences. For each media, event or activity, including those elements implemented locally or through a cooperative agreement the permittee shall estimate and record the extent of exposure.

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SECTION C: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

1. Objectives for Public Involvement and Participation

Involve the community in the development and implementation of the stormwater program by implementing a public involvement and participation program.

2. BMPs for Public Involvement and Participation

To meet the objectives of the Public Involvement and Participation Program, the permittee shall fully implement the BMPs identified below within five years from date of permit issuance.

BMP	Measurable Goals
a. Allow the public an opportunity to review and comment on the Stormwater Plan	The permittee shall conduct at least one public meeting during the term of the permit to allow the public an opportunity to review and comment on the Stormwater Plan.
b. Volunteer community involvement program	The permittee shall include and promote volunteer opportunities designed to promote ongoing citizen participation.
c. Mechanism for Public involvement	The permittee shall provide and promote a mechanism for public involvement that provides for input on stormwater issues and the stormwater program.
d. Hotline/Help line	The permittee shall promote and maintain a hotline/helpline for the purpose of public involvement and participation.

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SECTION D: ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE)

1. Objectives for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

a. Implement and enforce a program to address the detection and elimination of illicit discharges into the MS4.
b. Maintain a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all major outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls;
c. Prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges except as allowed in this permit and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
d. Implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to the MS4;
e. Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and
f. Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., illicit discharges) only if you identify them as significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration, uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and street wash water (discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the United States).

2. BMPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

To meet the objectives of the IDDE Program, the permittee shall fully implement the BMPs identified below within five years from date of permit issuance.

BMP	Measurable Goals
a. Maintain adequate legal authorities	The permittee shall annually review the permittee's IDDE ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms, or adopt any new ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms that provide the permittee with adequate legal authority to prohibit illicit connections and discharges and enforce the approved IDDE Program.
b. Maintain a Storm Sewer System Base Map of Major Outfalls.	The permittee shall maintain a current map showing major outfalls and receiving streams
c. Detect dry weather flows	The permittee shall develop and implement a program for conducting dry weather flow field observations in accordance with a written procedure for detecting and removing the sources of illicit discharges.

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BMP	Measurable Goals
d. Investigations into the source of all identified illicit discharges.	The permittee shall maintain, and evaluate annually written procedures for conducting investigations of identified illicit discharges.
e. Track investigations and document illicit discharges	The permittee shall track all investigations and document the date(s) the illicit discharge was observed; the results of the investigation; any follow-up of the investigation; and the date the investigation was closed.
f. Employee Training	The permittee shall implement and document a training program for appropriate municipal staff who as part of their normal job responsibilities, may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge or illicit connection to the storm sewer system.
g. Provide Public Education	The permittee shall inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.
h. Public reporting mechanism	The permittee shall promote, publicize, and facilitate a reporting mechanism for the public and staff to report illicit discharges and establish and implement citizen request response procedures.
i. Enforcement	The permittee shall implement a mechanism to track the issuance of notices of violation and enforcement actions as administered by the permittee. This mechanism shall include the ability to identify chronic violators for initiation of actions to reduce noncompliance.

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SECTION E: CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROLS

1. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.35(b) and the maximum extent practicable (MEP) standard, the permittee may rely on the NCDENR Division of Land Resources (DLR) Sediment and Erosion Control Program to comply with this minimum measure. The NCDENR Division of Land Resources (DLR) Sediment and Erosion Control Program effectively meets the MEP standard for Construction Site Runoff Controls by permitting and controlling development activities disturbing one or more acres of land surface and those activities less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development as authorized under the Sediment Pollution Control Act of 1973 and Chapter 4 of Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code. The NCDENR Division of Land Resources (DLR) Sediment and Erosion Control Program continues to be monitored by the EPA to ensure the State effectively meets the MEP standard established by the Sediment Pollution Control Act of 1973 and Chapter 4 of Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code.

2. The NCG010000 permit establishes requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.

3. The permittee shall provide and promote a means for the public to notify the appropriate authorities of observed erosion and sedimentation problems. The permittee may implement a plan promoting the existence of the NCDENR, Division of Land Resources “Stop Mud” hotline to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

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SECTION F: POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROLS

1. Objectives for Post-Construction Site Runoff Controls

a. Implement and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the MS4. The program shall ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts.
b. Implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMPs) appropriate for the community;
c. Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects; and
d. Adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

2. BMPs for Post-Construction Site Runoff Controls

To meet the objectives of the Post-construction Site Runoff Control Program, the permittee shall fully implement the BMPs identified below no later than 24 months from the date the permit is issued.

BMP	Measurable Goals
a. Adequate legal authorities	Maintain through an ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, adequate legal authorities to meet the objectives of the Post-Construction Site Runoff Controls program. The permittee shall have the authority to review designs and proposals for new development and redevelopment to determine whether adequate stormwater control measures will be installed, implemented, and maintained. The permittee shall have the authority to request information such as stormwater plans, inspection reports, monitoring results, and other information deemed necessary to evaluate compliance with the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program. The permittee shall have the authority to enter private property for the purpose of inspecting at reasonable times any facilities, equipment, practices, or operations related to stormwater discharges to determine whether there is compliance the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program.
b. Strategies which include BMPs appropriate for the MS4	The permittee shall adopt the DWQ BMP Design Manual or certify that the local BMP Design Manual meets or exceeds the requirements in the DWQ BMP Design Manual.

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BMP	Measurable Goals
c. Plan reviews	The permittee shall conduct site plan reviews of all new development and redeveloped sites that disturb greater than or equal to one acre (including sites that disturb less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale). The site plan review shall address how the project applicant meets the performance standards and how the project will ensure long-term maintenance.
d. Inventory of projects with post-construction structural stormwater control measures	The permittee shall maintain an inventory of projects with post-construction structural stormwater control measures installed and implemented at new development and redeveloped sites, including both public and private sector sites located within the permittee's corporate limits that are covered by its post-construction ordinance requirements.
e. Deed Restrictions and Protective Covenants	The permittee shall provide mechanisms such as recorded deed restrictions and protective covenants so that ~~ensure~~ development activities ~~will~~ maintain the project consistent with approved plans.
f. Provide a mechanism to require long-term operation and maintenance of structural BMPs.	The permittee shall implement or require an operation and maintenance plan for the long-term operation of the structural BMPs required by the program. The operation and maintenance plan shall require the owner of each structural BMP to perform and maintain a record of annual inspections of each structural BMP. Annual inspection of permitted structural BMPs shall be performed by a qualified professional.
g. Inspections of Structural Stormwater Control Measures	To ensure that all stormwater control measures meet the permittee's performance standards and are being maintained pursuant to the maintenance agreement, the permittee shall develop and implement a written inspection program for structural stormwater controls installed pursuant to the permittee's post-construction program. The permittee shall document and maintain records of inspections, findings and enforcement actions and make them available for review by the permitting authority.
h. Educational materials and training for developers	The permittee shall make available through paper or electronic means, ordinances, post-construction requirements, design standards checklist, and other materials appropriate for developers. New materials may be developed by the permittee, or the permittee may use materials adopted from other programs and adapted to the permittee's new development and redevelopment program.

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BMP	Measurable Goals
j. Enforcement	The permittee shall track the issuance of notices of violation and enforcement actions as administered by the permittee. This mechanism shall include the ability to identify chronic violators for initiation of actions to reduce noncompliance.

3. Post-construction Stormwater Runoff Controls for New Development

a. In order to fulfill the post-construction minimum measure program requirement the permittee may use the Department's model ordinance, design its own post-construction practices that meet or exceed the Department's Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual on scientific and engineering standards, or develop its own comprehensive watershed plan that is determined by the Department to meet the post-construction stormwater management measure required by 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 122.34(b)(5) (1 July 2003 Edition).

b. The permittee shall meet the requirements of the post-construction program for construction projects that are performed by, or under contract for, the permittee. To meet this requirement, the permittee may either develop the necessary requirements for post-construction controls that will pertain to their own projects, or develop procedures to ensure that the permittee meets these requirements by complying with another entity's Phase II Stormwater Management Programs for post-construction. If the permittee decides to rely on another program for compliance with these program areas for their own projects, they shall indicate in their Stormwater Management Program that the permittee will fully comply with the requirements of the second party's post-construction programs

c. Adoption of the Universal Stormwater Management Program (USMP) meets the requirement to develop and implement a Post-Construction Program by the local government adopting an ordinance that complies with the requirements of 15A NCAC 02H .1020 and the requirements of 15A NCAC 02B .0104(f). Adoption of the USMP may not satisfy water quality requirements associated with the protection of threatened or endangered species or those requirements associated with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

d. Compliance with the stormwater management and water quality protection required by Session Law 2006-246, effectively meets the Post-construction Stormwater Runoff control requirements within the non Coastal Counties.

e. Compliance with the stormwater management and water quality protection promulgated in Rules15A NCAC 02B .0275, .0276, .0277, .0278, and .0282 effectively meets the Post-construction Stormwater Runoff control requirements within the Falls Lake Watershed.

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SECTION G: POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

1. Objective for Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

a. Implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations.

b. Provide employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.

2. BMPs for the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

To meet the objectives of the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Program for municipal operations, the permittee shall fully implement the BMPs identified below within five years from date of permit issuance.

BMP	Measurable Goals
a. Inventory of municipally owned or operated facilities	The permittee shall maintain, a current inventory of facilities and operations owned and operated by the permittee with the potential for generating polluted stormwater runoff.
b. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for municipally owned or operated facilities	The permittee shall maintain and implement, evaluate annually and update as necessary an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program for municipal owned and operated facilities with the potential for generating polluted stormwater runoff. The O&M program shall specify the frequency of inspections and routine maintenance requirements.
c. Spill Response Procedures	The permittee shall have written spill response procedures for municipally owned or operated facilities.
d. Streets, roads, and public parking lots maintenance	The permittee shall evaluate BMPs to reduce polluted stormwater runoff from municipally-owned streets, roads, and public parking lots within the corporate limits. Within 12 months, the permittee must update its Stormwater Plan to include the BMPs selected.
e. Streets, roads, and public parking lots maintenance	Within 24 months, the permitee must implement BMPs selected to reduce polluted stormwater runoff from municipally-owned streets, roads, and public parking lots.
f. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for municipally - owned or maintained catch basins and conveyance systems	Within 12 months, the permittee shall develop and implement an O&M program for the stormwater sewer system including catch basins and conveyance systems that it owns and maintains.

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BMP	Measurable Goals
g. Identify structural stormwater controls	The permittee shall maintain a current inventory of municipally-owned or operated structural stormwater controls installed for compliance with the permittee's post-construction ordinance.
h. O&M for municipally-owned or maintained structural stormwater controls	The permittee shall maintain and implement an O&M program for municipally-owned or maintained structural stormwater controls installed for compliance with the permittee's post-construction ordinance. The O&M program shall specify the frequency of inspections and routine maintenance requirements. The permittee shall inspect and maintain municipally-owned or maintained structural stormwater controls in accordance with the schedule developed by permittee. The permittee shall document inspections and maintenance of all municipally-owned or maintained structural stormwater controls.
i. Pesticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer Application Management.	The permittee shall ensure municipal employees and contractors are properly trained and all permits, certifications, and other measures for applicators are followed.
j. Staff training	The permittee shall implement an employee training program for employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices.
k. Prevent or Minimize Contamination of Stormwater Runoff from all areas used for Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning.

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SECTION H: TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)

1. Objective

a. Determine whether a TMDL has been developed and approved or established by EPA for the receiving water(s) of the MS4 stormwater discharge and/or downstream waters into which the receiving water directly flows.

b. Develop and implement BMPs to reduce non-point source pollutant loading to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) if the permittee is or becomes subject to an approved TMDL with an approved Waste Load Allocation (WLAs) assigned to stormwater.

c. If subject to an approved TMDL, the permittee is in compliance with the TMDL if the permittee complies with the conditions of this permit, including developing and implementing appropriate BMPs to reduce non-point source pollutant loading to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). While improved water quality is the expected outcome, the NPDES MS4 permit obligation is to reduce non-point source pollutant loading to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The MS4 permittee is not responsible for attaining water quality standards (WQS) at the ambient monitoring stations. The Division expects attaining WQS will only be achieved through reduction from the MS4, along with reductions from other nonpoint source contributors.

2. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

At any time during the effective dates of this permit, if the permittee is or becomes subject to an approved TMDL with an approved Waste Load Allocation (WLAs) assigned to stormwater, the permittee shall implement the following BMPs to reduce non-point source pollutant loading to the maximum extent practicable (MEP):

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BMP	Measurable Goals
a. Identify, describe and map watershed, outfalls, and streams	Within 12 months the permittee shall prepare a plan that: • Identifies the watershed(s) subject to an approved TMDL with an approved Waste Load Allocation (WLAs) assigned to stormwater, • Includes a description of the watershed(s), • Includes a map of watershed(s) showing streams & outfalls • Identifies the locations of currently known major outfalls within its corporate limits with the potential of contributing to the cause(s) of the impairment to the impaired segments, to their tributaries, and to segments and tributaries within the watershed contributing to the impaired segments and • Includes a schedule to discover and locate other major outfalls within its corporate limits that may be contributing to the cause of the impairment to the impaired stream segments, to their tributaries, and to segments and tributaries within the watershed contributing to the impaired segments.
b. Existing measures	Within 24 months the permittee's plan : • Shall describe existing measures being implemented by the permittee to enhance water quality in the watershed to which the TMDL applies; and • Provide an explanation as to how those measures are designed to enhance water quality.

BMP	Measurable Goals
c. Assessment of available monitoring data	Within 24 months the permittee's plan shall include an assessment of available monitoring data. Where long-term data is available, this assessment should include an analysis of the data to show trends.
d. Monitoring Plan	Within 36 months the permittee shall develop and submit to the Division a Monitoring Plan for each pollutant of concern or cause of impairment as specified in the TMDL. The permittee shall maintain and implement the Monitoring Plan as additional outfalls are identified and as accumulating data may suggest. Following any review and comment by the Division the permittee shall incorporate any necessary changes to monitoring plan and initiate the plan within 6 months. Modifications to the monitoring plan shall be approved by the Division. Upon request, the requirement to develop a Monitoring Plan may be waived by the Division if the existing and proposed measures are determined to be adequate to enhance water quality and reduce non-point source pollutant loading to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
e. Additional Measures	Within 36 months the permittee's plan: • Shall describe additional measures to be implemented by the permittee to enhance water quality in the watershed to which the TMDL applies; and • Provide an explanation as to how those measures are designed to enhance water quality.
f. Implementation Plan	Within 48 months the permittee's plan shall:: • Describe the measures to be implemented within the remainder of the permit term to enhance water quality in the watershed to which the TMDL applies and • Identify a schedule for completing the activities.
g. Incremental Success	The permittee's plan must outline ways to track and report successes designed to reduce non-point source pollutant loading to MEP. Successes could include increased inspections, expanded and/or tailored BMPs within the scope of the six minimum measures, structural and non-structural BMP installed and/or implemented, including retrofits, and strategies developed and implemented for development and redevelopment that include green infrastructure and LID practices.
h. Reporting	The permittee shall conduct an annual assessment of the program to enhance water quality in the watershed to which the TMDL applies and submit a report of the assessment to the Division. Any monitoring data and information generated from the previous year are to be submitted with each annual report.

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3. If no storm water waste load allocation is specified in the TMDL

If there was no storm water waste load allocation in the TMDL, in lieu of developing a Water Quality Recovery Plan, the permittee shall evaluate strategies and tailor and/or expand BMPs within the scope of the six minimum measures to enhance water quality recovery strategies in the watershed(s) to which the TMDL applies. The permittee shall describe the strategies and tailored and/or expanded BMPs in their Stormwater Management Plan and annual reports.

4. Information regarding North Carolina TMDLs

Information regarding North Carolina TMDLs is available at:

http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/mtu/tmdl/tmdls

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PART III PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

The permittee's annual reporting and monitoring activities in support of this permit will be used to document and indicate progress in implementation, and evaluate the effectiveness and results of the Stormwater Plan and individual components of the program. The Division may request additional reporting and monitoring information as necessary to evaluate the progress and results of the permittee's Stormwater Plan.

1. Implementation of the Stormwater Plan will include documentation of all program components that are being undertaken including, but not limited to, inspections, maintenance activities, educational programs, implementation of BMPs, enforcement actions, and other stormwater activities. Documentation will be kept on-file by the permittee for a period of five years and made available to the Director or his authorized representative upon request.

2. The permittee's Stormwater Plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary, but at least on an annual basis to identify modifications and improvements needed to maximize Stormwater Plan effectiveness to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee shall develop and implement a plan and schedule to address the identified modifications and improvements. The permittee must submit annual reports to the Department within twelve months from the effective date of this permit. Subsequent annual reports must be submitted every twelve months from the scheduled date of the first submittal. Annual reports that include appropriate information to accurately describe the progress, status, and results of the permittee's Stormwater Plan and will include, but is not limited to, the following components:

    a. The permittee will give a detailed description of the status of implementation of the Stormwater Plan as a whole. This will include information on development and implementation of each major component of the Stormwater Plan for the past year and schedules and plans for the year following each report.

    b. The permittee will adequately describe and justify any proposed changes to the Stormwater Plan. This will include descriptions and supporting information for the proposed changes and how these changes will impact the Stormwater Plan (results, effectiveness, implementation schedule, etc.).

    c. The permittee will document any necessary changes to programs or practices for assessment of management measures implemented through the Stormwater Plan.

    d. The permittee will include a summary of data accumulated as part of the Stormwater Plan throughout the year along with an assessment of what the data indicates in light of the Stormwater Plan.

    e. The annual report shall include an assessment of compliance with the permit, information on the establishment of appropriate legal authorities, inspections, and enforcement actions.

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3. The Director may notify the permittee when the Stormwater Plan does not meet one or more of the requirements of the permit. Within 90 days of such notice, the permittee will submit a plan and time schedule to the Director for modifying the Stormwater Plan to meet the requirements. The Director may approve the plan, approve a plan with modifications, or reject the proposed plan. The permittee will provide certification in writing in accordance with Part IV, Paragraph 7(c) to the Director that the changes have been made. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the Director's ability to conduct enforcement actions for violations of this permit.

4. The Division may request additional reporting information as necessary to evaluate the progress and results of the permittee's Stormwater Plan.

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PART IV REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

1. Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and copies of all reports required by this permit, for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director.

2. Annual Reporting

Completion and submittal of the reporting information contained within the online BIMS Stormwater Management Program Assessment (SMPA) meets the annual reporting requirements of this permit.

3. Twenty-four Hour Reporting

a. The permittee shall report to the Division any noncompliance that may constitute an imminent threat to health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

b. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance, and its causes, the period of noncompliance and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time compliance is expected to continue, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

4. Additional Reporting

In order to properly characterize the permittee's MS4 discharges or to assess compliance with this permit, the Director may request reporting information on a more frequent basis as deemed necessary either for specific portions of the permittee's Stormwater Plan, or for the entire Program.

5. Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

6. Planned Changes

The permittee shall notify the Director of any planned modifications to the Stormwater Plan. Notice shall be given as soon as possible when deleting a provision of the approved Stormwater Plan; or where the modification could significantly change the timeframe for implementation of parts of the program or negatively influence the effectiveness of the approved program. Notice of any changes is required at least through the annual report.

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7. Report Submittals

a. All reports required herein, not submitted electronically shall be submitted to the following address:

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Water Quality
Stormwater Permitting Unit
1617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1617

b. All applications, reports, or information, other than those submitted electronically, shall be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or duly authorized representative. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

i. The authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;

ii. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of a regulated facility or activity or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental/stormwater matters; and

iii. The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

c. Any person signing a document under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

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

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PART V STANDARD CONDITIONS

SECTION A: COMPLIANCE AND LIABILITY

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of permit coverage upon renewal application.

a. The permittee shall comply with standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

b. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. §2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. §3701 note) (currently $37,300 per day for each violation). Any person who negligently violates any permit condition is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Any person who knowingly violates permit conditions is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. Also, any person who violates a permit condition may be assessed an administrative penalty not to exceed $16,000 per violation with the maximum amount not to exceed $177,500. [Ref: Section 309 of the Federal Act 33 USC 1319 and 40 CFR 122.41(a).]

c. Under state law, a daily civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per violation may be assessed against any person who violates or fails to act in accordance with the terms, conditions, or requirements of a permit. [Ref: North Carolina General Statutes 143-215.6A]

d. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. §2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. §3701 note) (currently $11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $27,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. §2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. §3701 note) (currently $11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $137,500).

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2. Duty to Mitigate

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

3. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties for noncompliance pursuant to NCGS l43-2l5.3, l43-2l5.6A, 143-215.6B, 143-215.6C or Section 309 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1319. Furthermore, the permittee is responsible for consequential damages, such as fish kills, even though the responsibility for effective compliance may be temporarily suspended.

4. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under NCGS l43-2l5.75 et seq. or Section 311 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1321. Furthermore, the permittee is responsible for consequential damages, such as fish kills, even though the responsibility for effective compliance may be temporarily suspended.

5. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

6. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the coverage issued pursuant to this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director upon request, copies of records required by this permit.

8. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $l0,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

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9. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $l0,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both.

10. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

11. Duty to Reapply

The permittee is not authorized to discharge after the expiration date. In order to receive automatic authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit a permit renewal application and fees as are required no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit. Any permittee that has not requested renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration, or any discharge that does not have a permit after the expiration and has not requested renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration, will be subject to enforcement procedures as provided in NCGS 143-215.6 and 33 USC 1251 et seq. The renewal application shall include a review of the Stormwater Program development and implementation over the life of this permit, the status of programs and a description of further program development to be implemented over the future permitting time period.

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SECTION B: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE of POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are owned and/or operated by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures, when necessary. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the condition of this permit.

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SECTION C: INSPECTION, ENTRY AND AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS

l. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Director), or in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, an authorized representative of a municipal operator or the separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to;

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records shall be kept under the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records of the permittee that shall be kept under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations of the permittee regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location under the control of the permittee.

2. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under NCGS 143-215.3(a)(2) or Section 308 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1318, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Division of Water Quality. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NCGS 143-215.6B or in Section 309 of the Federal Act.

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PART VI LIMITATIONS REOPENER

The issuance of this permit does not prohibit the Director from reopening and modifying the permit, revoking and reissuing the permit, or terminating the permit as allowed by the laws, rules, and regulations contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122 and 123; Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Subchapter 2H .0100; and North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1 et. al.

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PART VII ADMINISTERING AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING FEE REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall pay the administering and compliance monitoring fee within 30 (thirty) days after being billed by the Division. Failure to pay the fee in a timely manner in accordance with 15A NCAC 2H .0105(b)(4) may cause this Division to initiate action to revoke the permit.

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PART VIII DEFINITIONS

1. Act

See Clean Water Act.

2. Best Management Practice (BMP)

Measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface waters. BMPs can be structural or non-structural and may take the form of a process, activity, physical structure or planning (see non-structural BMP).

3. Built-upon Area

That portion of a development project that is covered by impervious or partially impervious surface including, but not limited to, buildings; pavement and gravel areas such as roads, parking lots, and paths; and recreation facilities such as tennis courts. "Built-upon area" does not include a wooden slatted deck, the water area of a swimming pool, or pervious or partially pervious paving material to the extent that the paving material absorbs water or allows water to infiltrate through the paving material.

4. Clean Water Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq.

5. Common Plan of Development

A construction or land disturbing activity is part of a larger common plan of development if it is completed in one or more of the following ways:

- In separate stages
- In separate phases
- In combination with other construction activities

It is identified by the documentation (including but not limited to a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, loan application, drawing, plats, blueprints, marketing plans, contracts, permit application, zoning request, or computer design) or physical demarcation (including but not limited to boundary signs, lot stakes, or surveyor markings) indicating that construction activities may occur on a specific plot.

It can include one operator or many operators.

6. Department

Department means the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

7. Division (DWQ)

The Division of Water Quality, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

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8. Director

The Director of the Division of Water Quality, the permit issuing authority.

9. EMC

The North Carolina Environmental Management Commission.

10. Illicit Discharge

Any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES MS4 permit), allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharges resulting from fire-fighting activities.

11. Industrial Activity

For the purposes of this permit, industrial activities shall mean all industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26.

12. Large or Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

All municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

(a) Located in an incorporated place with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census; or

(b) Located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties; or

(c) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (a) or (b) and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium separate storm sewer system.

13. Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall (or ``major outfall")

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).

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14. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8) means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

(a) Owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) that discharges to waters of the United States or waters of the State.

(b) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

(c) Which is not a combined sewer; and

(d) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR 122.2

15. Non-stormwater Discharge Categories

The following are categories of non-stormwater discharges that the permittee shall address if it identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to the storm sewer system: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration, [as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20)], uncontaminated pumped groundwater, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and street wash water (discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the definition of illicit discharge and only need to be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the United States).

16. Non-structural BMP

Non-structural BMPs are preventive actions that involve management and source controls such as: (1) Policies and ordinances that provide requirements and standards to direct growth to identified areas, protect sensitive areas such as wetlands and riparian areas, maintain and/or increase open space, provide buffers along sensitive water bodies, minimize impervious surfaces, and/or minimize disturbance of soils and vegetation; (2) policies or ordinances that encourage infill development in higher density urban areas, and areas with existing storm sewer infrastructure; (3) education programs for developers and the public about minimizing water quality impacts; (4) other measures such as minimizing the percentage of impervious area after development, use of measures to minimize directly connected impervious areas, and source control measures often thought of as good housekeeping, preventive maintenance and spill prevention.

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17. Outfall

Outfall means a point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.

18. Permittee

The owner or operator issued this permit.

19. Point Source Discharge of Stormwater

Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including, but not specifically limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, or discrete fissure from which stormwater is or may be discharged to waters of the state.

20. Redevelopment

Means any rebuilding activity unless that rebuilding activity;

(a) Results in no net increase in built-upon area, and

(b) Provides equal or greater stormwater control than the previous development.

21. Representative Storm Event

A storm event that measures greater than 0.1 inches of rainfall and that is preceded by at least 72 hours in which no storm event measuring greater than 0.1 inches has occurred. A single storm event may contain up to 10 consecutive hours of no precipitation. For example, if it rains for 2 hours without producing any collectable discharge, and then stops, a sample may be collected if a rain producing a discharge begins again within the next 10 hours.

22. Storm Sewer System

Is a conveyance or system of conveyances which are designed or used to collect or convey stormwater runoff that is not part of a combined sewer system or treatment works. This can include, but is not limited to, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains that convey stormwater runoff.

23. Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

The discharge from any point source which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw material storage areas at an industrial site. Facilities considered to be engaged in "industrial activities" include those activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program.

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24. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)

The term Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) refers to the stormwater management program that is required by the Phase I and Phase II regulations to be developed by MS4 permittees.

25. Stormwater Plan

The Stormwater Plan is the written plan that is used to describe the various control measures and activities the permittee will undertake to implement the stormwater management program. The Stormwater Plan is a consolidation of all of the permittee's relevant ordinances or other regulatory requirements, the description of all programs and procedures (including standard forms to be used for reports and inspections) that will be implemented and enforced to comply with the permit and to document the selection, design, and installation of all stormwater control measures.

26. Stormwater Runoff

The flow of water which results from precipitation and which occurs immediately following rainfall or as a result of snowmelt.

27. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL is a detailed water quality assessment that provides the scientific foundation for an implementation plan. The implementation plan outlines the steps necessary to reduce pollutant loads in a certain body of water to restore and maintain water quality standards in all seasons. The Clean Water Act, Section 303, establishes the water quality standards and TMDL programs.

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